

anti-HBe – in 70%. The HDV RNA was found present in all investigated patients with chronic hepatitis D, a low titre of HBV DNA was detected in 5 (25%) patients. Chronic hepatitis D patients had high viral level of HDV RNA, on average of 514038 IU/ml. Most of them had a negative HBV DNA - 76%, and just 24% had parallel HBV DNA and HDV RNA.

**Conclusions:** In patients with HDV infection was observed a higher frequency of clinical and paraclinical symptoms versus HBV alone, a more evident cytolytic syndrome, leukopenia and thrombocytopenia, ( $p < 0.01$ ). The majority of patients with chronic hepatitis D, have high viral level of HDV RNA, and therefore they require antiviral treatment.

**Keywords:** Chronic hepatitis Delta, treatment, antiviral

### 83. THE PREVALENCE OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS CARRIAGE AMONGST MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND MEDICAL STUDENTS IN CLINICS FROM THE MUREȘ COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

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**Introduction:** Staphylococcus aureus is a bacteria that is carried on the skin and in the nose of healthy people on a common basis. Because it can easily acquire resistance to all classes of antibiotics can cause devastating infections in patients that contact the bacteria during their hospitalization.

Knowing the prevalence of the carriage of *S. aureus* amongst medical personnel is important to lower the *S. aureus* infections in inbound patients and also lower the cost and the number of hospitalization days.

**Materials and methods:** Nasal swabs were collected from each participant using sterile swabs. The nasal swabs specimens were transported to the laboratory and processed within 2 hours of collection. The swab was discharged on blood agar plate and also on manitol salt agar plate, incubated at 37°C and examined after 24h. The Fisher test was used to calculate the relative risk for the patients to acquire an *S. aureus* infection during their hospitalization.

**The result of the discussion:** From the 177 participants that were involved in the study the *S. aureus* colonization amongst them was of 18% of which 2% is represented by MRSA. Even if these values are not statistically significant ( $p = 0.8230$ ) the knowledge of the carriage on different departments of the medical unit helps improve the medical care.

**Conclusion:** Even though the MRSA carriage is only 2%, the nasal carriage can be a risk factor for nosocomial infections. It is important to comprehend the status of *S. aureus* carriers especially MRSA to prevent nosocomial infections.

**Keywords:** *S. aureus*, carriage, MRSA, medical, personnel

### 84. HEPATORENAL SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS

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**Introduction:** Hepatorenal syndrome (HRS) represents a common complication of severe forms of cirrhosis, characterized by renal failure apparent with no specific cause, which is progressive and theoretical is reversible. After the diagnosis is being established, the probability that a cirrhotic patient would develop a HRS is 18 % in 10 years and 39% in 5 years. SHR develops usually in patients with cirrhosis, frequently with alcoholic etiology and already presents all the severe complications of the disease. The hepatorenal syndrome is a diagnosis of exclusion and is associated with a poor prognosis.

**Methods:** The study was carried out during a 5 year period (2007-2012). We selected 447 patients with different evolution stages of cirrhosis. The diagnosis was based on anamnesis, clinical