

Results: The morphometric analysis showed that the number of lipid granules is significantly decreased in DEX group, and it is significantly increased in IND and CXB groups when compared to the control group. Moreover, medullary HA content and CD44 immunoreactivity were significantly increased in DEX, IND and CXB groups compared to control group. Regarding cell viability, we found that RMIC apoptosis was significantly higher in PGE2 inhibited groups when compared to control group.

Conclusions: These results suggest that lipid granules may be numerical and functionally influenced by PGE2 changes. The functional changes in RMICs through PGE2 may influence HA amount of medulla interstitium, the granules might be storage units of AA and finally, PGE2 inhibition may lead to RMIC apoptosis. Besides, 24 hours urine values collected on the 10th day were significantly increased in DEX and IND groups, but similar to the values of control group in CXB group.

Key Words: renal medulla, non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), prostaglandin E2 (PGE2), renomedullar interstitial cells (RMICs), cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2).

SUICIDE AMONG THE YOUNG PERSONS – HEALTH AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Zaporojan Aculina, Topada Ivan

Academic adviser: Ferdohleb Alina, M.D., Ph.D., University Assistant; Morosanu Mihail, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Nicolae Testemitanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Globalization, automation, computerization and other processes of modern life made from our modern life style a danger. Nowadays, diseases caused by stress are the main causes of death. Suicide became a disease of modern life style and in the same time a problem of public health, being the 11th cause of death rate in the world and the second cause of death rate among the human beings aged 25-34 years old.

Aims: The goal of our research was to evaluate the characteristics and the etiology of this phenomenon from the health and social position. The objectives included both the study and the analysis of the bibliographical research.

Methods: In this research we based on the information from The National Bureau of Statistics, which included information from the official documents (reports) and some information from the researches in the domain.

Results: The number of suicides in 2002 in the Republic of Moldova was 16.09‰ per 100 000 inhabitants and in 2009 it was 18.26‰. This growth of 2.17‰ denotes that human beings who committed suicide are more numerous by 74 than in 2002. In 2009, 651 persons committed suicide (32.43‰ men and 5.13‰ women) in the Republic of Moldova. In urban regions 22.33 men per 100 000 inhabitants and 4.09 women committed suicide, in rural localities 39.31 men per 100 000 inhabitants and 5.89 women. The predominant ages in men committing suicides are: 1)50-59 years-old; 2)40-49 years old; 3)60-64 years old. The predominant ages in women committing suicides are the following: 1)50-59 years old;2) 65 and over; 3)40-49 years old. The teenagers maintain an increased rate, if in 2005 173 teenagers committed suicide then in 2009 146 teenagers committed suicide, the figure decreased by 27 persons.

The causes of suicide, depending on age group: 1)Minors up to10 years old- school stress, family breakdown, 2) 10-14-family breakup, school failure, fear of punishment, abuse of parental authority, 3) 15-18 year-depressive conditions, conflicts with parents, and their loss.

Conclusion: The suicide became a problem in the public health because it is an increasing trend in

the human being's life. Each age has its reasons for people's suicide. We need a classification of causes for each group of age for choosing the correct methods of settlement of this phenomenon.

Key words: young persons, suicide, modern life style, stress.

MONITOR OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION OF HIV INFECTION AMONG PEOPLE

Brunchi Lucia

Academic adviser: Ferdohleb Alina, M.D., Ph.D., University Assistant, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: HIV/AIDS represents a very major and serious disease affecting more and more people early age. At the end of 2010 an estimated - 34 million [31.6 million – 35.2 million] people globally living with HIV, 2.7 million [2.4 million – 2.9 million] new HIV infections in 2010, 1.8 million [1.6 million – 1.9 million] people died of AIDS-related illnesses in 2010. According to CDC published, new incidence of HIV infections estimates in 2011 showed that the annual number of new HIV infections was stable overall from 2006 through 2009. According to UNAIDS and WHO estimates, 47% (6.6 million) of the estimated 14.2 million people eligible for treatment in low- and middle-income countries were accessing lifesaving antiretroviral therapy in 2010, an increase of 1.35 million since 2009. The 2011 UNAIDS World AIDS Day report also highlights that there are early signs that HIV treatment is having a significant impact on reducing the number of new HIV infections. In Moldova, during 1987-2007 there were detected 4201 HIV infected persons, including the territories from the right bank of the eastern territories of the republic, 2939-1192 people and 70 foreigners.

Methods: This article reflects the information given population through computerization and flash-mob organization to the World Day in order to combat HIV / AIDS – December 1. The following methods were used: observation, epidemiological, historical, economic and demographic. For further computerization and HIV / AIDS 27 students of "Nicolae Testemițanu" State Medical and Pharmaceutical University performed a flash mob in Chisinau center for the population.

Results: Work done in informing people has increased the knowledge about this disease. Goals, objectives, strategies and activities for implementation in infections disease control, combating HIV/AIDS is provided in the National Health Policy of the Republic of Moldova, Law "On HIV/AIDS".

Conclusion: It's necessary continuously to monitor the epidemiological situation of the HIV infections in developing preventive measures.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, incidence, information.

CLINICAL PECULIARITY OF THE MITOCHONDRIAL ENCEPHALOPATHY

Hadjiu Elena

Academic adviser: Hadjiu Svetlana, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Mitochondrial encephalopathy is a rare genetic disease with a varied symptomatology and represents a major diagnostic problem.