

(1 patient), hemodialysis (1 patient), congenital heart disease, Fallot's tetrad (1 patient), furunculosis (2 patients). *Staphylococcus aureus* was the most common aetiological organism of right-sided infective endocarditis (60%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Streptococcus viridans* were the causes in 20%. For the left-sided infective endocarditis the most common was *Streptococcus viridians* (40%), while the *Staphylococcus aureus* was detected in only 10% cases, other organisms, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (10%), *Streptococcus haemolyticus* (10%), *Candida albicans* (10%), *Enterococcus faecalis* (10%) also occur less frequently. The usual manifestations of right-sided IE are persistent fever (100%), bacteraemia (62,5%), and multiple septic pulmonary emboli (87,5%), which manifest with chest pain (37,5%), cough (87,5%), haemoptysis (25%). Pulmonary septic emboli was complicated by pulmonary infarction (12,5%), abscess (12,5%) and purulent pulmonary effusion (25%). However, emboli to the lung with subsequent abscess formation occur frequently in patients with tricuspid endocarditis. Systemic emboli most commonly complicate left-sided IE (8 cases, 19%), including three cerebral embolism, two renal arterial embolism, two emboli of the extremities, one embolism of retinal artery. There was a highly significant difference of the risk factors, etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment, survival rates between the patients on due to right-sided infective endocarditis compared to left-sided infective endocarditis.

The Impact of Mass Market Literature on Public Perceptions of Forensic Psychiatry

Nicholas Pang

Newcastle University, United Kingdom

This study seeks to identify influences on public perception of child and adolescent forensic psychiatry, focusing on the complete works of Stieg Larsson. Effects on lay beliefs and patient expectations were also explored. A brief history of the female protagonist and a briefing on the author's left-wing origins are included. Comparisons are made between fictional services and the reality in British forensic services, focusing on differences in clinical and organisational aspects of care. The heightened influence of music and art therapy above and beyond national curriculum requirements, as postulated by Tervo (2001) and Keen (2004) are explored. Corresponding film studies and historically seminal studies of psychiatry in literature (Dudley 1994) corroborate the finding that psychiatrists are universally ambivalently or negatively portrayed. Also, Larsson benefits from author reliability bias. Finally, there is an exploration of how literature enhances psychiatric practise. Dudley (1994) proposed key roles for author as social critics who "call psychiatrists to account" and "heighten consciousness of psychological development". Also fiction's role as a "storehouse of intrapsychic images" is discussed.

The Immune Profile of Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis during Immunosuppressive Therapy

Ludmila Taran, Violeta Bojinca

Academic adviser: Ruxandra Ionescu, M.D.
"Carol Davila" Hospital, Bucuresti, Romania

The aim of the work is to make a complex investigation of the efficiency of biological agents or/and conventional DMARD therapy presenting the evolution of the biomarkers from the pre-treatment stage up to 24 weeks of therapy and establishing whether there is a correlation between these biomarkers. A number of 26 patients from 3 clinics in Bucharest (Romania), diagnosed with RA

according to ACR criteria, were evaluated prospectively during 24 weeks of therapy with DMARD or/and biological agents. We evaluated IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, IL-17, TNF-alfa, TGF-beta, tDPD, MMP-3, COMP, ICAM1, CD40L, RF IgG, IgA, IgM, CCP, AKA at 0, 6 and 24 weeks of treatment. In this study were included patients who are over 18, are for the first time on this therapy or after 6 months of break and are not on corticosteroids. The entire group of patients was divided in subgroups A (patients under DMARD therapy), and subgroup B (patients under DMARD and biological agents). The RF IgG in the group unde biological agents and DMARD had a much significant decrease ($p=0,0028$), and after 24 weeks the mean value was in normal limits. DAS28 was more decreased in group B (group B DAS28=0,008, group A DAS28=0,015); CRP was statistically significant decreased in the entire group of patients ($X^2=5,991$), sig=0,013. TNF-alfa was significantly decreased in the entire group of patients ($x^2=5,991$), sig=0,013. ICAM 1 in the group B presented variations which were statistically significant ($p=0,021$). In the group A CD40L presented variations which were statistically significant ($p=0,017$). In the group A were significantly decreased MMP3 ($p=0,049$) and COMP ($p=0,015$), tDPD was modified in the entire group of patients ($x^2=5,991$), sig=0,013. The parameters which are statistically significant modified during 24 weeks of therapy in the entire group of patients are: CRP, DAS28, TNF-alfa, tDPD. IL-1, IL-17, TGF-beta, ICAM1 had a biphasic evolution, with an increase in values at 6 weeks and a decrease at 24 weeks. The TNF-alfa blockers produce a decrease of this cytokine and also a secondary decrease of IL-1 and IL-6 with an increase of TGF-beta. The decrease of MMP3 and tDPD in the group of patients treated with DMARD and biological agents shows that together these agents are more efficient in stopping the bone resorption and cartilage destruction. There is a correlation between rheumatoid factor and markers of inflammation included in DAS28. Low values of IL-17 where correlated with low values of AKA and CCP, and IL-8 in high values was correlated with tDPD. Biological agents along with conventional DMARD therapy are more efficient in control of inflammation and extraarticular complications evidenced through the important disease in DAS28 and RF.

The Metabolic X-Syndrome in Patients with Ischemic Stroke

Anna Bandati

Academic adviser: Viorel Grigor, M.D.

State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The metabolic X syndrome (MXS) represents a complex of metabolic, hormonal infringements and clinical displays, is a cardiovascular factor of risk. Criteria of diagnostics of MXS include: intolerance of glucose or a diabetes and/or resistance to insulin with 2 or more signs from listed more low: - the raised arterial pressure ($> 160/90$ mm Hg); - raised triglycerides plasmas ($> 1,7$ mmol/l and/or HDL-cholesterol lowered ($< 0,9$ mmol/l at men; < 1 mmol/l at women); - visceral adiposity; - microalbuminuria (> 20 microgr/min). Aims. Definition of prevalence MXS at patients with an ischemic stroke, level finding-out glicemia and its evolution in dynamics, correlations MXS with disease, death rate and duration of stay of patients in chamber of intensive therapy, duration of hospitalisation. For revealing of presence MXS diagnostic criteria NCEP (National Cholesterol Education Program) have been used. Risk factors NCEP III 1. Adiposity Circle of a waist > 102 cm at men and > 88 cm at women 2. Blood pressure $> 130/85$ mmHg 3. Glicemia a jeun > 110 mg/dl 4. Triglycerides > 150 mg/dl 5. HDL-cholesterol < 40 mg/dl at men, < 50 mg/dl at women. The positive diagnosis is exposed at any 3 factors. 322 patients have been included in research with acute ischemic stroke. Middle age of patients of 66,85 years (40-89 years). The parity of the man/woman makes 1/1,19. MXS has been revealed at 45 % of patients. The diabetes is defined at 19,6 % of patients with a stroke. Hyperglycemia prevails at women (47,6 %), at men - 42,9 %. 32,6 % of patients with MXS had a massive ischemic stroke, at patients without MXS - 19,8 %. In the executed research the volume of a zone of a cerebral ischemia correlates with presence or absence of risk factors which are