

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

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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

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

Aim: Monitoring of the clinical- paraclinical manifestations in order to confirm the diagnosis of mitochondrial encephalopathy.

Materials and methods: There were investigated seven children between 3-15-year-old suspected by a positive diagnosis of mitochondrial encephalopathy. The following laboratory tests were performed: serum creatinine, creatinine kinase, serum lactate, EMG, brain CT, brain MRI, muscle biopsy.

Results: We observed that children suspected with mitochondrial encephalopathy often presented in neurological manifestations: neuropsychological retardation, myoclonic epilepsy, headache, pseudoictale seizures, vomiting, ataxia, sensory hearing loss, dementia, retinitis pigmentosa; and extraneurological: hypertrophic cardiopathy, endocrine disorders, iron-deficiency anemia, lactic acidosis, physical retardation, short stature. Laboratory tests revealed lactic acidosis in six cases and hyperpyruvatemias in one case. Muscular biopsy: in five cases- presence of red muscle fibers in flaps. EMG pattern: in four cases- myopathic potential, in three cases - signs of peripheral neuropathy. MRI scan: in three cases - hypodense foci, in two cases - cortical atrophy, in one patient- hyperintense areas were found in the basal ganglia and brainstem, in another case - calcification in the basal ganglia. The study was mainly based on characteristic clinical signs, MRI pattern and muscle biopsy.

Conclusions: We suggest that the heterogeneous symptomatology of mitochondrial encephalopathy is one of the causes why patients see different specialists in order to seek the diagnosis. The most common clinical symptoms are brain, muscle, cardiac and neuro. The suggestive symptoms of CNS damage are the most frequent in these patients. The genetic test and neuroimaging method have the major role in mitochondrial encephalopathy diagnosis confirmation. The presence of red fibers in skeletal muscle and the biochemical results characteristic to the mitochondrial defects support the diagnosis. But, the decisive diagnostic test represents the DNAmT molecular analysis.

Key words: mitochondrial encephalopathy, laboratory tests, imaging exam.

CHANGES IN HEART RATE VARIABILITY INFLUENCED BY HYPERVENTILATION AND EVOKED PSYCHOEMOTIONAL STATES

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Introduction: This study aimed to investigate ventilatory correlates of conditioned psychoemotional states – responses to fear, anxiety and restful states and heart rate variability. Respiratory, end-tidal carbon dioxide pressure (PetCO₂) and heart rate changes were studied in a differential fear and anxiety conditioning paradigm as well as in a restful state paradigm. We aimed to find out which kind of images, evoking a corresponding psychoemotional state, induce changes in respiration, causing hyperventilation and in heart rate variability. Medically unexplained dyspnea refers to a condition characterized by a sensation of dyspnea and is typically applied to patients presenting with anxiety and hyperventilation without underlying cardiopulmonary pathology. We were interested to know how anxiety triggers hyperventilation and elicits subjective symptoms in those patients. Using an imagery paradigm, we investigated the role of fearful imagery in provoking hyperventilation and in eliciting symptoms, specifically dyspnea and heart rate variability as well as the role of restful psychoemotional state.

Methods: Twenty-eight patients with medically unexplained dyspnea matched for age and gender were exposed to scripts and asked to imagine both fearful and restful scenarios of images, while end-tidal