

## AUTONOMIC DISORDER IN DIGESTIVE AND LUNG CANCER

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**Introduction:** A group of 63 patients, aged between 30 and 70 years and hospitalized in the Oncological Hospital during the period October 2010 - May 2011, were examined. Among all of the patients, 23 had lung cancer, 20 digestive cancer while the other 20 were healthy.

**Materials and methods:** The study was conducted using a computer program made in Visual Basic based on a comprehensive and structured questionnaire, the profile of the engine plant - Ion Moldovanu Professor ". The questionnaire consists of a wide range of statements and questions, numbering 169, divided scales, each scale having a range from 5 to 20 statements or questions. Standalone engine has a clinical tool to assess the qualitative and quantitative structure-vegetative disorders, which are expressed in bodily sensations and associated emotional, motor, tetanus, painful, behavioral, and others. Statistical analysis of variables was performed using Stats Direct software. Patients were asked to answer a questionnaire before hospital admission.

**Results:** The data analysis shows that lung cancer in men and women has a significant difference: tetany, neuromuscular excitability in men (26%) women, (17%), thermoregulation and sweating men (13%), women (39%), pain (15%), men (25%) ( $P < 0,05$ ). These results show that women are more sensitive to impairments, i.e. sweat and pain, while men in tetany, neuromuscular excitability. Comparative analysis of the main floor of digestive cancer: men 19% anxiety, 37% of women, men, depression in 22%, women 40%, gastro-intestinal disorders of men by 7%, women 24%, skin and mucous men 25%, 6% of women painful syndrome males 4% women, 10% ( $P < 0,05$ ). Thus, women in the digestive cancer shows anxiety, depression, pain, gastrointestinal disorders and skin in men and mucous membranes.

**Conclusions:** As a result of our research, the biological results obtained showed a relationship between the brain and mental disorders, depending on the organ and tissue. Detailed analysis allows systematic subjective symptoms better clinical picture of autonomic dysfunction, and especially of the digestive system and above segments lung cancer. Analysis of data on sensitivity to odors, and depression is not statistically significant. It was noted that lung cancer and gastro-intestinal tract is dominated by the following syndromes: skin and mucous in lung cancer - 25%, 21% of cancers of the digestive, tetany, neuromuscular excitability in lung cancer - 19% -23% cancer of the digestive, fatigue, hypersensitivity lung cancer - 22% -28% of digestive cancers, including a significant statistical difference.

**Key words:** Autonomic disorder, cancer.

## PLACEBO EFFECT IN PATIENTS WITH ALGIC SYNDROME

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**Introduction:** In recent years, the placebo effect has become more of a target of scientific inquiry, rather than a nuisance factor in clinical research setting. A better understanding of the neurobiology of the placebo and nocebo responses will represent the basis for designing behavioral protocols that can be employed as supportive therapy together with standard pharmacological regimen, in order to maximize