

136. CHRONIC HEADACHES ASSOCIATED WITH AUTONOMIC, INTEROCEPTIVE DISORDERS. CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL TRIAL.

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Introduction: Interoception describes the perception of symptoms and sensations that originate within the body. Interoceptive perception of internal change functions as the first stage in the process of symptom detection. Interoceptive accuracy is also relevant for specific clinical conditions, there is evidence that interoceptive accuracy is higher for sufferers of anxiety disorders and depression the same for migraine. Migraine is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent moderate to severe headaches often in association with a number of autonomic nervous system symptoms.

Purpose and Objectives: Our goal was to show the impact of the chronic migraine on autonomic dysfunction and perception disorders – interoception and exteroception, to get correlation with affective state (anxiety and depression) and compare perceptive disorders in patients with chronic migraine and diabetes mellitus.

Materials and methods: In our study we examined 70 women: 20 with chronic migraine, 10 healthy women and 40 with diabetes mellitus. For investigation we used the following questionnaires: 1) Questionnaire for chronic headaches in patients with chronic migraine; 2) PVM2 to determine neurovegetative disorders; 3) An additional scale that represents data extracted from PVM2 for perceptive processes: interoception and exteroception; 4) BODY PERCEPTION QUESTIONNAIRE, by Stephen W. Porges, shortened to 50 answers; and 5) to determine anxiety and depression we used Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale – HADS .

Results: In our study patients with migraine were more symptomatic in comparison with other and symptoms were more expressive, sometimes due to pain. There was a great statistic significance ($p < 0,005^{***}$) on scales: cardiovascular dysfunction and interoception. Patients with migraine were also more depressive and has the highest level of anxiety ($p < 0.05^*$). (Martin et al, 1967) consider that migraine may mask depression and anxiety, or other emotional disorders, led to the idea that there are a consequence of the migraine more than a trigger factor.

Conclusion: In our study we found that chronic migraine has a great impact on autonomic nervous system. It decreases the sensitivity threshold and so increase both the interoceptive and exteroceptive processes. The values are higher even than in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Migraine, autonomic disorders, interoception, anxiety, depression

137. SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PULMONARY AFECTION

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Introduction: According to statistics the Systemic Lupus Erythematosus is the most frequent disease of connective tissue, it is a systemic autoimmune disease of unknown etiology that affects one or more organs, characterized by an evolution with successive bouts with various clinical symptoms and laboratory manifestations, with hypersecretion of autoantibodies. It is a condition of current and particular interest from several points: the high incidence of disease in the medical practice, the severity of clinical forms of SLE, extremely complex and various clinical aspects, which evolves from severe to subtle and atypical forms, whose diagnosis can not be explained only by means of immunobiological explorations.

Objectives of the work: Elucidation of the exogenous and endogenous risk factors in the onset of pleural and pulmonary impairment in SLE patients in the study. Study of the clinical particularities and assessment of diagnostic significance of laboratory parameters in patients with