

53. CASE REPORT: A 55 OLD WOMAN WITH PSEUDOTUMOR CEREBRI, URTICARIAL VASCULITIS AND SUSPECTED SJOGREN SYNDROME

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Case report: We report a case of a 55 old woman presenting complaints of severe and permanent headache with progressive decrease of visual acuity (VA) for 6 months, xerophthalmia, xerostomia and urticarial eruption. The medical history of the patient is marked by autoimmune thyroiditis and active tobacco smoking (10 cigarettes / day during 20 years). The physical examination was remarkable by a normal body mass index and skin lesions specific for urticarial vasculitis. The remainder of examination was normal. The CBC, biochemical, auto-antibodies and radiological examinations were normal too. The evaluations included the assessment of the cephalalgia: complete neurologic examination, fundus examination, MRI of the brain and a lumbar puncture. The results have revealed a papilledema, a decrease of VA and an elevation of the opening pressure at the lumbar puncture. The diagnosis conclusion was the presence of pseudotumor cerebri, which is a disorder clinically manifested by chronically elevated intracranial pressure of unknown etiology associated with visual abnormalities. The skin biopsy revealed small vessels wall deposits of IgG and C3, and a polynuclear perivascular infiltrate. The last question was the etiology of the Sicca syndrome, who is supposed to be a Sjogren syndrome. The Shirmer test and the salivary gland scintigraphy confirmed our suspicion. We proceeded to salivary gland biopsy, whose result is on pending.

Conclusion: We report a case of a smoking woman who presents a pseudotumor cerebri, urticarial vasculitis where was suspected Sjogren syndrome, defined as a systemic chronic inflammatory disorder characterized by lymphocytic infiltrates in exocrine glands. If the principle of parsimony is used, the three entities can be linked: to our known, in the medical literature where are few case reports concerning the association of Sjogren syndrome and pseudotumor cerebri as a very rare neurological complication. In its turn, the urticarial vasculitis is a known manifestation of Sjogren syndrome.

Keywords: Sjogren Syndrome, Urticarial Vasculitis

54. HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND ECONOMIC BURDEN OF KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS

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Introduction: Patients with knee osteoarthritis have the symptoms that often are debilitating and causing physical impairment, can affect the psychosocial wellbeing of the patient. The impact of knee OA on patient's lives has not been well studied in developing countries.

Purpose and objectives: Of this study was to assess the health-related quality of life (QoL) and burden in patients with OA in Republic of Moldova.

Materials and methods: This study is a retrospective, cross-sectional, nonrandomized, with subjects stratified according to disease severity based on functional limitation and absence of joint prosthesis. Subjects were recruited from primary care and rheumatology. There were 256 patients whom fulfill the American College of Rheumatology classification criteria for OA in the knee. A questionnaire embrace information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, function limitation, use of health and social services, and effect on occupation and living arrangements over the previous 12 months. The costs were calculated as direct and indirect. The QoL was assessed by KOOS – Knee injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score. This study was conducted according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki (1996) and good clinical practice.

Results: There were 256 patients integrated in the study including 196 females and 60 males, mean age 64.9 ± 0.6 years (range 37 to 82 years). Disease duration 8.1 ± 0.02 years (range 1-

51). The KOOS results showed that the QoL - 35.7% qualified as low. OA affected family or close relationships in 66%. The level of activity in daily living was 44.0% lower than the level of pain with 57.1% or other symptoms – 64.9%. The average cost excluding joint replacement was \$685, the direct costs 71.04% from them (mean \$485) per person per year and indirect costs – 29% (\$190). The direct costs are comparable to those reported in Western countries; however, the insurance covers just 50.7% from direct costs.

Conclusion: Patients with knee osteoarthritis have impaired QoL as well as substantial socio-economic burden attributable to disease. The economic impact of OA is largely placed on the patients, they having relatively high out-of-pocket expenditures.

Keywords: Knee osteoarthritis, QoL, burden of disease

55. STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC OF “PEDIATRIC ABDOMINAL TUMORS”

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Background: Abdominal cancers are seen very infrequently in patients younger than 15 years, and most of the evidence is derived from case series. As the treatment for childhood cancer has improved dramatically over the past three decades, most children diagnosed with cancer today survive this illness.

Material of study: Abdominal cancers include adrenocortical tumors, carcinomas of the stomach, cancer of the pancreas, colorectal carcinomas, carcinoid tumors, and gastrointestinal stromal tumors. Tumors in the abdomen usually don't create many obvious symptoms, especially when they're in the early stages. If the mass grows or spreads, a person may experience swelling and pain, diarrhea, weight loss, nausea, vomiting, bad breath, and digestive problems. A malignancy may also cause fatigue, fever, and blood in the stool. Some types of tumors have more specific symptoms associated with them: for instance, people with liver masses often become jaundiced, and those with ovarian cancer may have painful menstruation or pain during intercourse. Likewise, those with bladder growths may have a hard time urinating, and those with kidney cysts often have high blood pressure.

Result: One of the most common abdominal tumors in pediatric is the renal tumor (Wilm's tumor), which is found in 45% of patients with an incidence of 8 cases per million of children under the age 15. And mutations of the WT1 gene on chromosome 11p13 are observed in approximately 20% of Wilm's tumor. One of the real successes of modern medicine survival was in the 1930s – 30 % but in 2010s - >90 %.

Conclusion: Advances in molecular genetics research in the past 3 decades have led to an increased understanding of the genetic events in the pathogenesis and progression of human malignancies, including those of childhood. A number of pediatric malignancies serve as models for the molecular analysis for a variety of purposes.

Keywords: Abdominal tumors, mutation, Wilm's tumor

56. RIGHT VENTRICULAR REMODELING IN METABOLIC SYNDROME

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Introduction: The right ventricle (RV) plays an important role in the morbidity and mortality of patients presenting with signs and symptoms of cardiopulmonary disease. However, the systematic assessment of right heart function is not uniformly carried out. The impact of the metabolic syndrome (MS) on the RV was examined in very few studies. Considering the epidemic spreading of MS, its adverse effect on RV remodeling and the unfavorable role of RV hypertrophy