

INTERNAL MEDICINE I

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

28. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTIC CORRELATIONS BETWEEN DIABETES AND CANCER. ORIGINAL STUDY.

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Introduction: Diabetes mellitus type 2 and cancer are two multifactorial, chronic diseases and their co-diagnosis in the same individual is very frequent. An association between the two conditions has been studied for many years but in the last decade significant epidemiological evidence have shown that their reciprocal influences may have a major impact on population.

Materials and methods: We observed in our retrospective study made between 2014-2015, 656 patients (male and female) with histologically confirmed neoplasms, including 96 cancers of the endometrium, 117 of the breast, 66 of the colon, 104 of the rectum, 108 of the oral cavity, 127 of the lung and 38 of the liver. A history with diabetes type 2 was reported by 17% of the patients (112 cases). We compared the incidence of diabetes in each type of cancer from our study. We also compared groups of age, sex, body mass index (BMI), glucose status, grade and histologic subtypes in cancer subjects with and without diabetes. For all the statistical analysis we used the software application IBM SPSS and Microsoft Excel 2007. We didn't analysed in our study pancreatic, kidney, prostate and urinary bladder cancers.

Results: A consistent percent of patients with cancer in association with diabetes was observed in cancer of the liver (21%), breast (27%), colon (33%), rectum (17%) and endometrium (27%). No consistent association between diabetes and lung cancer was observed in the study. In the majority of the patients with cancer, diabetes was diagnosed before the diagnosis of cancer and their treatment consisted of oral antidiabetic agents. None of the differences between groups of age and gender were significant at patients with both diseases.

Conclusions: Based on our study, diabetes and cancer have a very complex relationship that requires more clinical attention and better-designed studies.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus type 2, cancer, neoplasms, correlation, epidemiology.

29. LONG QT SYNDROME

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