Introduction: Long QT syndrome (LQTS) is a heart rhythm condition that can potentially cause fast, chaotic heartbeats. These rapid heartbeats might trigger a sudden fainting spell or seizure. In some cases, the heart can beat erratically for so long that it causes sudden death. The frequency of long QT syndrome is unknown (possibly about 1 per 5000 population). The condition is present in all races and ethnic groups, although frequency may differ among these populations.

Materials and methods: This study represents various origins and manifestations of long QT syndrome, It has been studied and analyzed various journals, surveys and clinical anatomy works to correctly determine the cause of this disease.

Discussion results: According to previous studies was set that more than 50 commonly prescribed medications can lead to drug-induced Long QT syndrome (LQTS) and serious heart rhythm abnormalities known as cardiac arrhythmias.

Physicians, other healthcare providers and patients need to be aware of druginduced LQTS. Physicians need to know:

• What drugs cause QT prolongation.

• How to identify patients at particular risk. • How to monitor and protect patients taking a QT prolonging drug.

Patients need to know:

• What LQTS and its symptoms are.

• If they are at particular risk.

• What drugs cause QT prolongation.

• How to protect themselves.

Conclusions: From this survey we concluded that the best way to prevent long QT syndrome is to avoid or strictly monitor the use of drugs that may induce this syndrome and also run some genetic tests to be aware of our genetic predisposition and risk size. And also the best ways of treatment and increasing the quality of our pacients life.

Keywords: QT interval, inheritated, acquired, heart rhythm, arrhythmias,drug-induced.

30. RECURRENT LARYNGEAL PAPILLOMATOSIS IN CH ILDREN

Inga Banari

Scientific Adviser: Cabac Vasile, MD, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Assessing the dynamics and structure of recurrent laryngeal papillomatosis common for children from Moldova compared to the results obtained in this research with general ones published in the sources specific to the problem.

Metdhods and Materials

Historical: how the phenomena evolved in time during 1981-2013 in Republic of Moldova;

Chronological series: calculation of all comparable homogeneous values, that characterize the modification of a certain phenomena in a certain period of time;

Statistical Methods: quantitative and qualitative analysis of all data that were collected during the research.

Discussion Results:

1. Children's recurrent laryngeal papillomatosis has a incidence from 0.2 to 0.7 for 100,000 children in Republic of Moldova compared to: Norway: 0.10-0.25 for 100,000 children, Sweden: 0.2-0.7 for 100,000 children, Denmark: 0,362 for 100,000 children, Canada: 1,11 for 100,000 children;
2. Average age to diagnose the disease is 4,4 years and is specific for both genders (masculine: femenin 1,2:1) in Republic of Moldova;
3. Rate of tracheotomy is between 1,8% and 64%, 30 average % is specific for children in Republic of Moldova

Conclusions: Our cohort of patients is similar to other cohorts regarding the sex distribution and age of onset. Clinical evolution of this disease is various. Some patients have early spontaneous remission; others, on the other hand, suffer from frequent and inexorable relapses lasting over decades to overlapping chronic complications that scar stenosis of the larynx with the imposition of a cannula tracheostomy or malignant transformation. Laryngeal papillomatosis has a huge impact on the life of children that are affected.

Keywords: Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, human papilloma virus, incidence

31. OBESITY – THE MAIN PROBLEM RESPONSIBLE FOR METABOLIC DISORDERS

Natalia Onica, Irina Ghenciu

Scientific adviser: Sarbu Oxana, University Assistant, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: The World Health Organization has identified obesity as a global epidemic problem, during the last decades the number of cases, which suffer from it - has grown very fast, as well in our country. It is the most significant cause of damage to the health. It became a public health issue due to the prevalence, costs and its effects. All attention and efforts are geared towards understanding and correcting environmental factors responsible for the increasing prevalence of obesity among the population.

Materials and Methods: In this project were investigated 80 persons with obesity. The control group consisted of 20 normal weight persons. Depending on the obesity degree, estimated by calculating the BMIs, the patients were divided in 4 groups: I group - 20 patients with overweight, II group - 20 patients with I degree of obesity, III group – 20 patients with II degree of obesity, IV group - 20 patients