

Conclusions: (1) The study established that the population of Ialoveni has a low degree of satisfaction. (2) The research reveals that the increasing patient satisfaction can be performed by improving communication with the patient, and medical staff training.

Key words: medical care, patient satisfaction.

33. CLINICO-RADIOLOGIC AND ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATIONS IN CERVICAL DISC HERNIA

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Introduction: Cervical disc hernia is a frequently encountered disorder, affecting mainly the population between 25 and 55 years of age. It has a significant negative impact on the working capacity of the patients. Thus, correct diagnosis and proper treatment are necessary to ensure achieving the best results of therapy.

Materials and methods: 31 patients were assessed clinically, radiologically and electrophysiologically. The evaluated aspects (pain features and intensity, motor and sensory deficits, and radiological and electrophysiological data) were then analysed in order to highlight the existing correlations.

Results: We found a dependence between pain intensity and the size and type of the disc hernia. At the same time, there was a strong correlation between the clinical, radiological and electrophysiological data indicating the motor and sensory deficits.

Conclusion: Clinical, radiological and electrophysiological investigations have to be combined in order to establish a correct and complete diagnosis.

Keywords: cervical disc hernia, electrophysiology, pain,,magnetic resonance imaging

34. SPECIFICS OF VIRAL HEPATITIS C IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA

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Introduction: Viral hepatitis C (HCV) is one of the most common disease that is characterized by severe consequences, including the rapid progression of liver dysfunction due to cirrhosis and development of primary liver cancer - hepatocellular carcinoma.

Materials and Methods: We analyzed 75 medical cards of patients with diagnosis "Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia" during 2013-2015.