

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.

Discussion results: We found that among patients HCV infection was found in 50 cases (66.66%) of them - 4 suffered from acute viral hepatitis C (5.33%) and 46 - with chronic hepatitis C (61.33%). Among patients with ALL and HCV infection there was a division of the level of transaminases in the blood: 3 patients - the level of ALT and AST was in the normal range (6%) 12 - had increased level of ALT and AST in 2 times (24%), 18 - in 3-5 times (36%), 11 - in 5-9 times (22%) and 6 - in 10 and more times (signs of toxic hepatitis) (12%). According to the literature (V. Berezenko "Clinical and paraclinical aspects of chronic viral hepatitis C in children"//Perynatology and pediatrics 2(62), 2015) in HCV patients without comorbidity was observed following distribution: 28 patients (43.75%) - normal levels of transaminases, 20 (31.25%) - increased in 2 times, 16 (25%) - in 3-5 times, 0 - increased in 5 - 9 times, 0 - in more than 10 times. In patients with ALL and HCV statistically significant ($p < 0,05$) that level of transaminases was higher than in patients without ALL, indicating a greater severity of cytolytic syndrome in children with ALL and HCV. In patients who were treated with chemotherapy, but not infected with HCV there was not observed expressed cytolytic syndrome.

Conclusions: In patients which suffer from ALL and HCV was observed more expressed cytolytic syndrome (increased ALT and AST) than in patients with HCV without comorbidity. In patients with ALL without concomitant HCV was not observed cytolytic syndrome during PCT treatment. Thus, the HCV infection causes more expressed liver injury in the presence of comorbidity, in this case, ALL, and increases the risk of toxic hepatitis in patients with ALL during PCT treatment.

Keywords: pediatrics, oncology, hematology, infectious diseases, hepatitis, HCV infection, acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

35. PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF GENE IL-28B IN TREATMENT OF CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS C

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Introduction: The problem of chronic hepatitis C (CHC) is one of the most pressing problems of modern health care. Each year between 3 and 4 million people are getting infected. Due to the rapidly spreading of infection, lack of specific vaccination, a high frequency of chronic infection, frequent adverse effects of the disease, expensive treatment of chronic hepatitis C and its complications - the problem is not only medical but also social and economic. One of the modern standards of treatment of chronic hepatitis C in Ukraine is using a combination of antiviral therapy (AVT) (Pegylated interferon α and Ribavirin). Approximately 60% of patients achieve sustained virological response. Due to the possible risk of relapse after complete treatment, and side effects of antiviral drugs, the importance of determining predictors efficiency of AVT. In 2009 was published a first report on the existence of a specific IL28B-gene polymorphisms, which nucleotide sequence was different depending on the response to combined antiviral therapy.

Materials and Methods: We have analyzed 40 patients with chronic hepatitis C infected with genotype 1 virus. Among observed were more men - 25 (62.5%) patients. The average age of the patients was ($38,46 \pm 2,4$) years. All patients were on in/outpatient treatment in the Clinical Hospital №1 of