

37 atrial extrasystoles (AES), 33 atrial couplets, and 6 short episodes of spontaneous, non-sustained AF, whereas only 10 arrhythmic events (i.e., 6 AES and 4 atrial couplets) and no AF episodes were observed in the C group.

Conclusions. The onset and the persistence of reentrant arrhythmias have been shown to depend on a minimum tissue mass. Accordingly, such arrhythmias have generally been considered to be restricted to large animal models. The present data demonstrate that spontaneous, non-sustained AF can be easily induced by rapid transesophageal atrial pacing in small rodents, providing a new experimental model for the study of the electrophysiological mechanisms involved in AF genesis.

Keywords: experimental model, rats, atrial fibrillation, transesophageal cardiac pacing.

41. CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HEADACHE IN PITUITARY ADENOMAS

Sergiu Ursachi

Scientific adviser: Ion Moldovanu, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Neurology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: The prevalence of pituitary adenomas is 10.6%, most of them presenting with headache. Pituitary adenomas bear an important risk of generating severe consequences, such as endocrinological complications or pituitary apoplexy. Thus, highlighting clinical features of headache Associated with pituitary adenoma would provide invaluable information needed to enable the practicing physician to suspect this condition.

Materials and methods: 13 patients with pituitary adenomas were analysed. Data were collected regarding the clinical features of headache, the radiologic appearance of the tumour and its endocrine activity. Clinical features of headache in pituitary adenomas were described, and a comparative analysis between the headache phenotype in micro- and macroadenomas was performed.

Results: Our results showed that pituitary adenomas are Associated with headache which is moderate to severe in intensity (6.3 points) and frequent (5 days per week). At the same time, a higher frequency of migraine in the patients with microadenoma was found, while the proportion of tension-type headache in the groups of patients with macro- and microadenoma was comparable.

Conclusion: Our study provided some insights into the phenotypic characteristics of headache Associated with pituitary adenomas. We also found that migraine was more strongly Associated with an underlying microadenoma as a cause.

Keywords: pituitary, adenoma, headache, headache phenotype.