

(childhood, adolescence and adulthood), but its profile in young people is not enough documented. Young people tend not to appeal to health services, because they don't present clinical symptoms. Our purpose is to reveal the prevalence of lipid abnormalities in the cohort of young population in Moldova.

Materials and methods. The cross-sectional study was performed, involving 456 volunteers (144 men and 312 women), aged 18 – 29 years, apparently healthy and disease free, students enrolled in 2011 at State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “N. Testemitsanu”, in order to achieve the goal. Venous blood samples were collected after an overnight fasting. The serum was separated, aliquoted and stored at -70°C until analysis, no later than 6 hours after collection. All of them were subjected to following biochemical lipid parameters determination: *HDL cholesterol*, *total cholesterol (TC)*, *triglycerides*, *non-HDL cholesterol* (calculated according to the formula $\text{non-HDL cholesterol} = \text{TC} - \text{HDL cholesterol}$). The above assays were performed on BioTek Synergy H1 Hybrid Reader, USA, using reagents from ELITech Clinical Systems, France).

Results. Each biochemical parameter was characterized by the following statistical values:

- *HDL cholesterol* for women was 1.30 ± 0.245 mmol/L and for men – 1.24 ± 0.230 mmol/L, significantly different ($t=2.77$; $p=0.005$), but with similar variability ($F=1.14$; $p=0.388$).
- *TC* for women was 4.36 ± 0.620 mmol/L and for men – 4.23 ± 0.586 mmol/L, significantly different ($t=2.19$; $p=0.029$), but with similar variability ($F=1.12$; $p=0.444$).
- *Triglycerides* for women was 1.47 ± 0.460 mmol/L and for men – 1.45 ± 0.240 mmol/L, without significant difference ($t=0.44$; $p=0.662$), but with different variability ($F=3.67$; $p=0.000$).

Strong influence of gender on *HDL cholesterol* and *TC* parameters was identified.

The estimation showed that over 52% from the studied young population (241 subjects) were found to have lipid abnormalities. The prevalence of hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia and low HDL cholesterol was 11.8%, 7.3% and 40.9%, respectively.

Conclusion. The prevalence of the asymptomatic dyslipidemia in young subjects in Moldova was estimated as high. This supports the need of implementation of the preventive strategies at young age.

Key-words: lipids, dyslipidemia, risk factor, young.

50. THE IMPORTANCE OF NEONATAL SCREENING IN PHENYLKETONURIA AND THE INFLUENCE OF SPECIFIC NUTRITIONAL THERAPY OVER PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT

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Introduction: Phenylketonuria (PKU) is an autosomal - recessive disorder caused by phenylalanine – hydroxylase deficiency. Management and control of phenylalanine (Phe) levels through dietary intake remains the standard treatment in PKU. The aim of this study was to determine the

relationship between early diagnosis (neonatal screening) Associated with early treatment and a favorable prognosis in PKU patients (prevention of neuro – motor delay).

Material and Methods: The study is a retrospective analysis of 15 participants' medical records (PKU patients aged 5 months to 10 years of age), who have been diagnosed in the period 01.01.2010 - 06.01.2015, at the "Saint Mary" Emergency Hospital for Children, Iasi. Values of phenylalanine (Phe) obtained at neonatal screening, age at the moment of diagnosis,treatment, family compliance and psychomotor development were studied.

Results: All 15 participants presented elevated Phe values at the initial screening (range between 3.47 to 41.09 mg %). With the exception of two late diagnoses (at that time this screening program was not introduced in Romania), all participants were diagnosed during the first 6 weeks of life, a total of ten being asymptomatic at the time. Dietary intake of Phe was individually adapted (based on Phe tolerance). Patients who followed recommended treatment displayed normal neuro-motor development (10 cases). Late diagnosis of PKU or failure to follow suggested diet led to varying degrees of retardation. Higher incidence of PKU between 2013-2015 (10 cases) compared to 2010-2012 (5 cases) was observed.

Conclusion: Neonatal screening and early treatment was correlated with a decrease in neuro-motor impairment.

Keywords: neonatal screening, phenylketonuria, diet, psychomotor development.

51. CONVULSIVE HIPERREFLEXIVITY “AND OTHER NEUROLOGICAL PHENOMENA IN ESTABLISHING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF THE PATIENT

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Introduction: There is a correlation between the emotional state of a person and some objective manifestations. As usual, the neurological exam doesn't permit us to make some concerns about the psychological state of the person. The aim for this study is to show if there is any relation between some neurological signs, especially patellar reflexes and the psychological state of the patient. The term “Convulsive hiperreflexivity “ is used to describe the state when the refractory period of the patellar reflexes is shortened to the degree that during quick successive beats the leg remains suspended in the air and doesn't return to it's original position. The term “Semiconvulsive hiperreflexivity” is used to describe the state when the refractory period is shortened to a observable degree, but the leg comes to its initial position after some period of time.

Materials and methods: The study was made upon 114 patients with mood disorders, from which 80 (70,2 %) women and 34 (29,8 %) men. They were divided into 5 groups, according to how intense were their patellar reflexes: low, medium, high, “semiconvulsive”, “convulsive”. There were analyzed their response to these questionnaires: SCL-90, Spilberger's anxiety test, Beck's depression