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 ESTABLI SHING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF T HE 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 hiperre flexivity" 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

test, Nijmegen's questionnaire, questionnaire for somatoform reactions, questionnaire for respiratory dysfunction.

Discussion results: There was found that people with higher reflexes tend to have lower scores in SCL-90 and higher scores on Spilberger's anxiety test, Beck's depression test, Nijmegen's questionnaire, questionnaire for somatoform reactions and questionnaire for respiratory dysfunction, but there was obtained a significant difference only between people with "semiconvulsive" reflexes and "convulsive" ones on Nijmegen questionnaire (M=21,77 +-6,9 and M=27,46 +-11,7 respectively with $p<0,05$)

Conclusion: Although there are some visible tendencies in psychological tests for people with different intensity of patellar reflexes, there isn't a direct correlation between reflexes intensity and psychological profile in patients with mood disorders.

Key Words: reflexes, psychological tests, convulsive hiperreflexivity, Nijmegen.

52. BRUXISM AND ITS COFACTORS: PSYCHOEMOTIONAL, VEGETATIVE AND MOTOR ASPECTS

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Introduction: Bruxism is a parafunctional activity, consisting of excessive teeth grinding and jaw clenching. It affects at least 15-20% of the general population, and it is estimated that 85-90% of people experience at least one episode of bruxism during their lifetime. Awake bruxism has a higher prevalence in women, in contrast to sleep bruxism, that is more prevalent in men. The objectives of our research are the following: analyzing the quantitative indices of awake bruxism under the influence of stress, nicotine, caffeine and alcohol; assessing the diagnostic possibilities for the fractal analysis of cardiac rhythm.

Materials and methods: There were studied 19 patients with awake bruxism and 19 persons without bruxism. The influence of bruxism cofactors was quantified. There were analyzed the quantitative indices of bruxism, the EMG activity of the masseter muscle and the fractal analysis indices of the heart rate (sample entropy - *SampEn*, correlation dimension – *D2*). There were used the *Polispectr-Ritm, Neuro-MVP* diagnostic equipment and the *Sleep Guard SG5* device (USA).

Results: All the studied cofactors had a higher intensity in bruxers than in non-bruxers, with the highest statistical significant difference observed for emotional stress ($p<0,001$) and alcohol consumption ($p<0,01$). Bruxers are more likely to smoke more cigarettes than non-bruxers ($p<0,02$). Caffeine consumption is two-fold higher for bruxers in comparison to non-bruxers ($p<0,03$). The surface electromyography has shown changes under the influence of all cofactors, the highest A_{max} value was recorded under the influence of alcohol ($p<0,01$). The lowest influence on the bioelectrical activity of