

were on insulin. The association of depression with diabetes mellitus was most commonly identified in diabetics receiving insulin (37% of 70 patients) compared to those taking oral medications (19%).

Conclusions. Depression is a comorbidity commonly occurring in patients with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus. The association between diabetes mellitus and depression is more common in women. Depression is most commonly diagnosed in patients with diabetes mellitus in rural areas. Patients taking insulin have a higher rate of depression than patients taking oral antidiabetics.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, depression, Beck Depression Test.

67. THE IMPACT OF EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PARENTS WITH A CHILD WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS

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Introduction. Quality of life is one of the most important areas which are examined within human well-being around the world. The term “quality of life” was first defined by World Health Organization as a life which reflects how people perceive their place in life, in culture and value system where they live and where they make relationships to objectives, standards or interests. (ISOQL, 2008). Currently, the concept of quality of life is associated with several possible approaches and various disciplines, such as economics, environmental science, medicine, sociology, psychology, political science and demography (Andrejovský et al., 2012). This multidisciplinary interest has resulted in the problem complexity and diversity of views on the quality of life, which enriches all parties involved, but also causes various problems. The concept of quality of life is not very consistent, which lacks consensus about its meaning (Hajduová et al., 2011). Effects of globalization and rapid economic changes result also in changes in quality of life.

We aimed to examine family quality of life (FQOL) of families having a child with a neurodevelopmental disability

The cohort included parents of 40 children ages (0-3 years), 1st group – 20 parents beneficiaries of ECI services programs more than 12 months, and 20 parents beneficiaries of ECI services less than 12 months.

Materials and Methods. For evaluation QoL of parents we have used the Questionnaire elaborated by Centre BEACH University of Kansas (2012). We have used more relevant 11 questions from the 25, because we concentrated on physical, psychiatric and social dimensions of QoL, only. Children’s diagnosis included Down syndrome (55%), cerebral palsy (22%), autistic spectrum disorder (15%), and intellectual disability (8%).

Results. According our data, Early intervention services had a relevant positive impact on the QoL of parents after 12 months of beneficiaries more than 12 months. In the group of parents with ECI experience less than 12 months 3 questions had a positive response (70-75%). In a group of parents using

ECI services more than 12 month in all 11 questions answer ws positive in all 11 questions (75-100% degree of satisfaction).

Conclusion. The test BEACH is an appropriate tool for estimation of QoL of parents with a child with disability. Because of heterogeneous degree of severity of disability in each group of children and the modest number of questioned parents the research should be continued for obtaining more precise data.

Key words: quality of life, early childhood intervention, disability.

68. NEW METHODS OF SCREENING OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE. THE MODIFIED VERIFICATION SHEET WITH SUBSEQUENT ALGORITHM FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN YOUNG CHILDREN (M-CHAT -R/F)

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Introduction: The early screening of autism spectrum disorder and the timely initiation of activities to stimulate development may significantly change the trajectory of child development. Over the years, multiple forms of autistic spectrum disorder screening have been used (chat; M-chat; M-chat-r/f). In Moldova, screening for autism spectrum disorders by chat is a required process, and it is implemented by the standards of childcare supervision by the family doctor at age 18-24 months (since 2012). Currently, several methods of early screening of autism spectrum disorder which would enhance the effectiveness of early detection of ASD are being discussed. One of these tests is M-chat-r/f. The study objective was to evaluate the efficiency of M-chat test in comparison with M-chat-r/f test.

Materials and methods: To achieve this goal, the test M-chat-r/f has been translated from English into Romanian language. The test was performed on a group of 15 children with suspected autism spectrum disorders. These children were selected based on complaints as well as observations of clinical signs received from their parents. The control group consisted of 15 children with suspected ASD, which have been tested with M-chat.

Discussion results: Five children from each group, have met the benchmark for ADOS (Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule). ADOS-test confirmed the presence of autism spectrum disorder in all children from the first batch (5 children), while in the control group only 4 children have met the diagnostic criteria for ASD. In addition, it was found that the test application time of M-chat-r/f test (7-15 min), is approximately two times higher in comparison to the application of an M-chat test (5-7min). At the same time the M-chat-r/f test also enables a more effective communication with parents, which ensures a more detailed description of the child's behavior.

Conclusion: Currently in Moldova, given the low level of implementation of the ADOS test, the M-chat-r/f could become a valuable test in the diagnosis of autistic spectrum disorders. The research