

gastroenterological diseases. Only in 15% of children can be found an isolated impairment of stomach or the duodenum, for the rest 85 - 90% there is a combined damage of these organs, which shows the common mechanisms of development of gastritis and duodenitis. The main objective of the research is studying the clinical features of chronic gastroduodenitis in exacerbation in children.

„**Materials and methods:** The research was built on analysis of 140 medical records of children with chronic gastroduodenitis in exacerbation, hospitalized in the Gastroenterology Department of the Mother and Child Institute during the 2013 – 2015 years. The diagnosis was based on the case history with the determination of etiological factors, clinical and endoscopic examination. The study results were statistically analyzed and interpreted.

**Results:** Distribution of patients from the entire group studied by gender and age, demonstrates that chronic gastroduodenitis interests all age groups with a marked increase of incidence in adolescence - 46%, with the bigger proportion of females - 48 cases (74% of patients).

Girls tend more than boys to develop this condition at preschool age, the ratio is 2:1 and adolescent age – 2.5:1, and evens out at the age of 6 – 11 years – 1:1. The clinical picture was determined by the pain syndrome – 96%, dyspeptic syndrome – 100%, the astheno-vegetative syndrome – 80%. A nagging pain of moderate intensity localized both in the epigastric and periumbilical regions have a much higher frequency than the pain syndrome in separate areas.

During the endoscopic examination the Helicobacter Pylori infection was detected in 112 cases (82%), affecting mainly the children of adolescent age – 54 cases (40%). Also in this age, the gastroduodenitis is associated with the high levels of stomach pH in 77%. Hypoacidity prevails in children up to 5 years – 57% and in children aged 6-11 – 53.7%, which can be explained by the presence of the gastroduodenal reflux disease.

**Conclusion:** Chronic gastroduodenitis is more frequent in adolescence, affecting more girls than boys. The clinical picture of chronic gastroduodenitis is dominated by pain, dyspeptic and astheno-vegetative syndromes. The main cause remains to be the Helicobacter Pylori infection.

**Keywords.** Chronic gastroduodenitis, Helicobacter pylori, Children.

## **78. QUALITY OF LIFE AND COMORBIDITIES IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS**

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**Introduction:** An important factor influencing the perception of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is the presence of chronic diseases, especially polymorbidity. Comorbidities in hypertensive patients have been observed to reduce the effect of therapy and to decrease the HRQoL. Although the effect of comorbidities on the HRQoL in hypertensive patients is becoming apparent, only few studies have investigated this relationship in details. The primary aim of the study was to assess the relationship

between comorbidities and different aspects of HRQoL in patients undergoing treatment for hypertension.

**Patients and Methods:** A questionnaire-based study was conducted in a group of 50 unselected patients treated of hypertension. To assess the 10-year survival rate in patients with several comorbidities, we used the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) scoring system. HRQoL was evaluated using the Medical Outcomes Study 12-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-12).

**Results:** The study group consisted of 29 men (58%) and 21 women (42%), having the mean age of  $63,5 \pm 8,7$  years. Coexisting diseases were reported in 47 patients (94%), including dyslipidemia (20,8%), coronary artery disease (CAD; 19,8%), COPD (10,9%) diabetes (9,4%) and myocardial infarction (8,3%). The average of 10 years survival rate, according to CCI represents 77,5% and 42,3% for age related CCI. The correlation analysis between hypertension levels and physical functioning revealed a weak, negative association ( $r=-0,2$ ). There is a strong, positive association between CCI and physical functioning as a dimension of HRQoL ( $r=0,73$ ), meaning that 53% out of the physical functioning is determined by the comorbidity index variation. Also, the correlation analysis suggests a moderate, positive association between mental health and CCI ( $r=0,58$ ), resulting that 34% of mental health as a dimension of HRQoL depends on comorbidity index variation. Women reported higher HRQoL in both dimensions assessed by the SF-12 form: physical functioning (43,2% vs. 40,7%) and mental health (46,4% vs. 44,7%).

**Conclusions:** Chronic diseases concomitant with arterial hypertension affect negatively all of the HRQoL dimensions. The presence of complications and comorbidities influences the HRQoL in hypertensive patients more than hypertension itself. These findings suggest that prevention, early diagnosis and effective treatment of chronic diseases are important to preserve the HRQoL in patients with hypertension.

**Key Words:** arterial hypertension, comorbidities, health-related quality of life.

## 79. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN

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**Introduction.** Cytomegalovirus Infection (CMV) is one the most common congenital viral infection and an important public health issue, which is widely spread in newborns, about 0.3% - 2.4%, characterized by symptomatic infection, clinical polymorphism, severe evolution and irreversible sequelae (mental retardation, hepatitis and deafness), persistent viral infections Associated with risks of reactivation of immunosuppressed states. The objective of the research is to study and highlight the clinical and diagnostic peculiarities of CMV infection in infants and young children.

**Materials and methods.** A retrospective study was performed on a group of 42 children at ages 1month-3years, most of them (29 children-69%) aged under 12 months were from rural areas. Presence