

85. HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION AND PREMALIGNANT LESIONS OF THE STOMACH

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Introduction. Premalignant condition and lesions of the stomach such as intestinal metaplasia or atrophy are very wide-spread nowadays and it seems to be determined by various factors. The aim of this study is to evaluate in which measure *Helicobacter pylori* correlates with premalignant lesions of the stomach in our area of the country.

Materials and methods. We included in the study a total of 792 patients, from whom we took gastric biopsies for different clinical symptoms, biopsies that have been evaluated in the Department of Pathology, Targu Mures County Emergency Hospital, between January and December 2015. We established if *Helicobacter pylori* infection is present, where the infection is localized at the level of gastric mucosa, the type of the gastric premalignant conditions and we also performed a statistical comparative study between the followed parameters.

Results. From a total of 792 patients, 243(30.68%) present the infection with *Helicobacter pylori*. We demonstrated that *Helicobacter pylori* infection is localized with predilection in the antrum of the stomach-154(63.4%), while only 22(9.1%) patients have infection in the body and 67(27.6%) both in the antrum and the body. From the patients diagnosed with *Helicobacter pylori* infection, 37(15.22%) of them present complete intestinal metaplasia, 41(16.87) incomplete intestinal metaplasia and 35(14.40%) atrophy.

Conclusions. Our results emphasize the fact that the number of the patients with *Helicobacter pylori* infection that were diagnosed based on biopsies is relatively reduced comparing with the total number of evaluated biopsies. In the cases where this infection is diagnosed, the association with premalignant conditions is statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$).

86. EXTRAINTESTINAL MANIFESTATIONS IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

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Introduction: Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) - ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD), have chronic progression evolution with frequent extraintestinal manifestations and increasing incidence in East Europe, inclusive in Moldova.

The aim of the study was to investigate the frequency and spectrum of extraintestinal pathology Associated with IBD in Moldova – the region with very high incidence of liver and articular disorders.