

91. IS THE GENDER AN IMPORTANT VARIABLE IN EVALUATING THE PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS ACTIVITY WHEN USING STOCKERAU ACTIVITY SCORE?

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Background: In last decade, several disease activity scores for the inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid and psoriatic arthritis were validated. Still, the auto - evaluation in real life is less utilised in clinical practice. A new score – the Stockerau Activity Score for Psoriatic Arthritis (SASPA), aimed to be used by the patients is to be validated.

Aim: to evaluate the gender as an independent variable for the SASPA score.

Material and method: A prospective, cross-sectional study was started on February 2016 in the rheumatology ambulatory settings. SASPA activity score consisting of five questions aiming the tender joints, the degree of arthritis, the stiffness, the general health and the skin disease was completed by thirty - six (17 women, 19 men) patients diagnosed with psoriatic arthritis (PsA). Mann Whitney test was applied.

Results: All the patients completed the SASPA in less than 2 minutes. No differences were observed concerning the tender joints (p: 0.6067), the arthritis overall evaluation (p: 0.6863), the general health (p: 0.5074) and the stiffness (p: 0.8951) comparing the results of women versus men. On the p scale we observed a tendency to achieve a differentiation when asked by the skin involvement (p: 0.0789), being with a delta of 0.4 more affected the women.

Conclusions: The skin involvement in association with the gender is to be carefully considered when applying activity scores in PsA.

Key word: psoriatic arthritis, activity score, gender

92. TUBERCULOSIS DETECTION IN CHILDREN OF TUBERCULOSIS OUTBREAKS

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Introduction. In the Republic of Moldova, the TB incidence in children is decreasing by 12% compared to 2013. In 2014, there have been registered 157 illness in children compared to 180 illness in 2013, the incidence of 22 and 24 to 100 thousand children.

Objectives: The particularities of finding out the tuberculosis in children from the centre of the tuberculosis. The evolution of the tuberculosis in children from the centre of the tuberculosis. The treatment efficiency at the children from the centre of the tuberculosis.

Materials and methods: Descriptive study about the children from the centre of the tuberculosis, which includes the analysis of 81 children from the centre of the tuberculosis from IMSP the municipal clinical hospital of the phthisiopneumology.

Results: The study result demonstrated that most of the children suffering from tuberculosis were diagnosed at contact prophylactic control. It was detected by prophylactic examination that intrathoracic lymph node TB prevails-54 (67%) children, followed 21 (26%) children with infiltrative pulmonary TB and 6 (7%) children with primary complex TB. The biggest coefficients had the risk factors as: contact with tuberculosis patients-81 children (28%), non-chemoprophylaxis - 76 children (27%), concomitant diseases - 42 children (15%), unsatisfactory conditions - 30 children (10%), incomplete families - 23 children (8%), lack of vaccination and bad vaccination - 11 children (4%), outbreaks of death - 10 children. Contact in home with parents and brothers - 75 cases (75%). Contact with mother has been found most frequently - 40 children (41%), with father-26 children (26%), with brothers-9 children (9%). Close contact was found at 24 cases (25%). The most frequent contact is with the grandparents - 12 children. Through prophylactic examination it was found that 75% of children are with a single post-vaccination scar, 15%-with 2 post-vaccination scars, but at 13% information is missing. The post-vaccination scar prevailed ≥ 4 mm to 50% of children.

Conclusion: Has been established that most of the children with complex tuberculosis were found out by examination as contacts with people which are sick of TB disease - 100% of cases. In the clinic structure of the extrapulmonary tuberculosis prevails the tuberculosis of the ganglia lymph intrathoracic-54 cases (67%). In 4% of the cases the children weren't vaccinated BCG after different medical indications.

93. THE HEREDITARY HEMOCHROMATOSIS HAS CHANGED OVER THE TIME?

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Background. Being a genetic malady, clinically expressed during the adulthood years and frequently confused with other maladies, this disease creates a substantial medical-social impact. In this study we are approaching the old problem, revealed in 1935 by Sheldon, confronting it with the new clinical observations and scientific data, at the same time we'll try to define some practical and utile ideas for diverse specialists in the early screening of this disease.

The goal and the objectives: the clinical and paraclinical evaluation of the patients with hereditary hemochromatosis and the determination of the evaluative features of these maladies.

Material and methods: In the study have been involved 9 patients with hereditary hemochromatosis, who have been identified, during 2014 - 2015, of a sample of 105 patients with hypertransaminazemia and hyperferritinemia. All the patients have been screened for HBV, HCV, alcohol intake, hepatic steatosis. The patients who have had the serum ferritin level higher than 1000