Resources and methods: Overall in Chisinau in 2014 were investigated 413 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In the research were introduced 361 patients examined with the GeneXpert/RIF method. The positive result of the test showed 174 cases (48.2%). There were determined 123 cases (70.7%) GeneXpert/RIF positive-sensitive and 51 cases (29.3%) GeneXpert/RIF positive-resistant.

Results: In comparison with the microscopic and bacteriologic methods, the sensitivity of the GeneXpert/RIF method was of 48.2%, specificity of 100%, 70.7% GeneXpert/RIF sensitive and 29.3% GeneXpert/RIF resistant.

Conclusion: Priority of Xpert MTB/RIF molecular- methode has been confirmed by high sensitivity to the sputum microscopy, speed determination of resistance to RIF to bacteriological method, and the possibility of early treatment initiation in patients with MDR TB.

Key words: TB, positive, GeneXpert/RIF.

113. ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION IN SYSTEMIC AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

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Introduction: Systemic autoimmune diseases are characterized by inflammation, and this is hypothesized to be the driver fueling accelerated atherosclerosis observed in these diseases. Endothelial dysfunction is an early step in the formation of atherosclerotic lesions in patients with systemic autoimmune diseases and can be assess by non-invasive methods.

Objective of the study: To evaluate endothelial dysfunction in patients with rheumatic diseases and it association with disease activity and inflammatory variables.

Materials and methods: The prospective study included 16 patients with rheumatic diseases hospitalized in Rheumatology department in the Institute of Cardiology. Patients were examined according to questionnaire that included general data, evaluation of traditional cardiovascular risk (CV) factors, diseases activity index and markers of endothelial dysfunction (low-density lipoprotein (LDL), circulating levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), ankle-brachial index, intima-media thickness of carotid artery (IMT) and flow-mediated dilation (FMD).

Results: The study group was represented by 16 patients: 5 with LES, 3-systemic scleroderma, 3-rheumatoid arthritis, 3-vasculitis and 1 with myositis. The average age was 45,4 ± 0.05 (22-73 year old), the women: men ratio being 3:1 with the predominance of women. The disease duration was 11.8 year (2–36 year old) and high disease activity was attested in 9 (60%) cases. The distribution of CV risk factors relives: hypertension in 9 (60%), obesity – 2 (13,3%), family history – 6 (40%), smoking and diabetes mellitus in 1 (6.6%) cases. Analyzes of endothelial dysfunction markers show increase level of LDL in 11 (73,3%), abnormal CRP level in 7 (46.6%) patients. Ankle -brachial index was abnormal in 6 (40%). The IMT of carotid artery was increased in 5 (33,3%), and atherosclerotic plaque was identified in 5 (33,3%) patients, while the FMD of the brachial artery was decreased only in 2 (1,26%) patients.

Conclusion: Endothelial dysfunction is common in patients with systemic autoimmune diseases and is Associated with traditional cardiovascular risk factors, more significant are, level of LDL in 11 (73,3%) and hypertension in 9 (60%). Among non-traditional risk factors we note the role CRP level in 7 (46.6%) and abnormality of ankle-brachial index - in 6 (40%) that correlates with the duration and activity of disease.

Keywords: Endothelial dysfunction, systemic autoimmune diseases, cardiovascular risk factors markers of endothelial dysfunction.

114. CORRELATIONS BETWEEN GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE AND OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

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Introduction. Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), also referred to as obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea—is a sleep disorder that involves cessation or significant decrease in airflow in the presence of breathing effort and is characterized by recurrent episodes of upper airway collapse during sleep. The negative intrathoracic pressure presented in apnea leads to gastroesophageal reflux.

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) occurs when the amount of gastric juice that refluxes into the esophagus exceeds the normal limit, causing symptoms with or without Associated esophageal mucosal injury.

Objective. My objective is to make correlations between OSA and GERD in a group of Romanian and French patients with OSA and GERD symptoms.

Materials, methods. I studied 100 patients, 44 women and 56 men. The diagnosis of OSA was established by overnight polysomnography. The severity of OSA was estimated by IAH (apnea-hypopnea index). To evaluate GERD symptoms I used GERD questionnaire. Others parameters that were observed were the age, sex, alcohol consumption (g/day), body mass index (BMI), day somnolence expressed by Epworth scale and the activity by Dijon scale.

The statistics were made in Excel 2016 and SPSSv.20. The correlations were interpreted with the Pearson index (r).

Results In the studied group were 44 women and 56 men.

The average age was 52,32 years, average IAH for Romanian group was 32.56/h, average Epworth score for the whole group was 8.85 points, the average BMI = 29,4 kg/ m^2 (34,03 for Romanians), the average GERDQ score was 9,3 points and the average Dijon score was 12.3 points.

The correlation between GERDQ and IAH was significantly positive with r = 0.35.

IAH was strongly correlated with BMI (r = 0.525).