

Introduction: With the widespread availability of HRCT it has been realized that bronchiectasis remains a common and important cause of respiratory disease. To evaluate the relationships between the extent and severity of bronchiectasis on CT and clinical symptoms, spirometric abnormality, and sputum characteristics.

Materials and methods: We prospectively evaluated 40 patients with non-CF bronchiectasis confirmed by chest HRCT. Etiology, radiological modified Reiff score, microbiological profile and lung function tests were analysed.

Discussion results: Among the 40 enrolled patients (mean age was 56,32±14,7 %, men-48%) with bronchiectasis, the etiology was established in 70%. The most common underlying causes were past tuberculosis (32%) and COPD related (13%). In a smaller number of cases bronchiectasis were related rare causes (5%). Obstructive pattern was observed in 90 % (with a mean FEV1% 46±23,9%). Patients with cystic bronchiectasis (77%) were significantly more likely to grow *Pseudomonas* (23%) from their sputa and to have purulent sputa than were patients with cylindrical or varicose bronchiectasis. Patients with cystic bronchiectasis had significantly lower FEV1 (44±23,8%) and FVC (57±21,2%) values than did patients with cylindrical bronchiectasis FEV1 (65±21%) and FVC (72±13%). Reiff score correlated with FEV1 ($r = -0.662, p < 0.05$) and with FVC ($r = -0.656, p < 0.05$)

Conclusion: In this patient population, we found weak but significant correlations between the degree of morphologic abnormality on CT and the extent of physiologic impairment. Cystic bronchiectasis was Associated with sputum purulence and with the growth of *Pseudomonas*. CT classification of the type of bronchiectasis may be useful as an index of severity of the disease.

Key Words: FEV1-forced expiratory volume in 1 second, HRCT- High-resolution computed tomography

118. PARTICULARITIES OF ROSACEA IN WOMEN. CONTEMPORARY METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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Introduction. The main particularities of rosacea in women are the discomfort and uneasiness caused by the mild forms and their consequences (scars, pigmentation of skin), that can give rise to a considerable self-depreciation and, in turn, to a decrease in the quality of life. In such a way, this issue can lead to social inadequacy (or social inhibition) expressed into different degrees of evolution. The aim of this study is to assess the effectiveness of the topical treatment of women affected by rosacea using the dermatocosmetic MetroCreme Ivatherm.

Materials and methods. We have conducted a prospective, observational and descriptive study of 10 cases of papulopustular rosacea Associated with demodocosis, for ten women hospitalised and treated in IMSP SD si MC in 2015.

Results. The therapeutic results obtained after the application in association with standart treatment(tab.Doxiciclini 0,1 twice on day, tab. Metronidazoli 0,25 and Aevit three times on day),local treatment using MetroCreme Ivatherme twice on day, for two weeks, prove the quickly effectiveness of the remedy. After two weeks of daily application, the erythema on the cheekbones, as well as the feelings of itching and burning have disappeared, the eruptions have improved and the pustules receded. The sensations of burning and itching (pruritus) have totally disappeared for five out of ten women, and have reduced by 50% for the other five. All ten patients have described the MetroCreme Ivatherme as being effective, pleasant and easily tolerable. Only three patients have noted the adverse effect of skin dryness, which gently disappears after applying a moisturising cream.

Conclusion. Considering the rapid efficacy and the simple application of MetroCreme Ivatherm, it can be prescribed and easily used (or used without any difficulties) for the topical adjuvant treatment of rosacea.

Key words. Rosacea, MetroCreme Ivatherm.

119. ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND LABORATORY PARTICULARITIES OF S ALMONELLOSIS

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Introduction: Increase of salmonellosis morbidity, high infectiousness of the disease, antimicrobial resistance and socioeconomic impact emphasize the importance of systemic reevaluation of this problem.

Materials and methods: This study includes 66 patients with salmonellosis hospitalized during the period 2013-2015. In this way were created 3 age groups: I group- 1-6 years; II group- 7-18 years; III group- >18 years. Statistical aspects were analyzed by using the program Epi Info 7.0.

Discussion results: Seasonality: mainly in May- September (90%). The most frequent sources: meat products 63,64%, chicken eggs 27,28%. In evolution were certified 2 clinical forms:gastroentiric in 73% and gastroenterocolitis in 27%. In the II group the gastroenterocolitis was found in 5.56% (95CI 0,14-27,29). Repeated vomiting was characteristic to the II and III groups (56%, respectively 61%), but in the group 1-6 years only in 33%. I degree of dehydration 36,36% (95CI 24,87-49,13), II degree 56,05% (95CI 43,3-68,26), III degree 7,58 (95CI 2,51-16,8) without significant differences between age groups. Fever >39.5 was preponderant found out in the first group 1-6 years 20% (95CI 4.33-48.09). Ketonuria most frequent was in the I group 66,67% (95CI 7,79-55,10). Average value of leukocytosis in severe evolution: 6x10⁹/l, moderate evolution: 10,5x10⁹/l. Stool culture: *S. enteritidis* -91%, *S. gr. C* -2%, *S. typhimurium* -8%. Average duration of the treatment was 5 days -54,55%. Nifuroxazide, Ciprofloxacin (including combinations) were used in 71,21% and 53,03% respectively.

Conclusion: Patients age influenced clinical form of disease evolution and the degree of intoxication. Degree of dehydration was determined mainly by diarrhea and less by vomiting. There is