

depression, in patients who had made a daily glucose blood control. More evident it can be seen in women ( $p<0.001$ ). In patients who made such control very seldom and not regular was found out higher level of anxiety (mean  $9.65\pm 0.21$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and depression (mean  $7.59\pm 0.15$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) regardless the sex. A high body mass index corresponds ( $r=0.95$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) to the level of depression in women. These diagnoses have been showed that the anxiety and depression in patients with type 2 diabetes were significantly higher than the real published data. The discovered regularities of psychological changes in patients with diabetes are necessary to reveal and to treat.

## Aspects of Chemosensitivity of Etiological Agents Involved in Severe Sistic Infections

**Tugulea Ioana Cristina, Miu Lavinia Cristina, Pitea Oana, Ferent Isabel Dora**

Academic adviser: Tilea Brindusa, M.D.

University of Medicine and Pharmacy Targu Mures, Romania

Excessive use of antimicrobial agents led to the development of important resistance mechanisms. The aim of the study was to observe the etiology and sensitivity of pathogen agents isolated from patients with sepsis. We have conducted a retrospective study on 60 patients with sepsis, hospitalized in the Infectious Diseases Clinic I from Targu Mures, over a period of 1 year (01.03.2009 – 01.03.2010). The incidence of sepsis and septic shock, the generating infection, the chemosensitivity of the etiological agent isolated from blood cultures, the therapy and patients evolution, have been closely examined. An increased incidence of sepsis has been noticed at patients aged over 50 (70%) predominantly male (66,66%). The pathogen agent has been identified at 38 patients (63,33%) as follows: gram-positive bacteria (33,33%), gram-negative bacteria (30%). Resistance of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) to the known antistaphylococcal drugs was shown, except for glycopeptides (15% of patients); resistance of pneumococci to the beta lactam drugs (6,66% of patients), resistance of gram-negative bacteria to the aminopenicillins, sulfonamides, aminoglycosides, third-generation cephalosporins (16,66% of patients), carbapenems (8,33% of patients), fluoroquinolones (5% of patients). In the etiology of sepsis an increased incidence of gram-positive bacteria has been noticed, as well as an increase in the resistance rate to the known antimicrobial agents of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), pneumococci, *H influenzae*, *K pneumoniae*, *E coli*, beta lactamase producing. Keywords: sepsis, etiological agent, sensibility, antimicrobial therapy.

## Complicated Acute Myocardial Infarction: Free Wall Rupture

**Biter Graziela**

Academic adviser: Viviana Aursulesei M.D., Senior lecturer

University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bacau, Romania

The rupture of the ventricular wall complicates 1- 3% of the patients suffering from acute myocardial infarction. On necroptic studies the percentage raises up to 7-24%. The risk factors are age>60 years, feminine gender and hypertension. The acute ruptures are characterized by shock through cardiac tamponade. The subacute ruptures are a challenge for surgeons; immediate postoperative death varies between 0 to 60%. Death without surgery occurs in 100% of the cases. A 73 years old male patient is admitted to the hospital for intermittent claudication at 15-20m, with insignificant heredocolaterale history, smoker for approximately 60 years 1 package per day. The patient has no cardiological history. After his admission he presented syncope. The clinical exam