

The Friendly Health for Young people Centre (FHYC) can raise the level of the addressability among young people index. Therefore, the addressability to the dermatologist, gynaecologist, and urologist is 2-2.5 times higher in FHYC than in FMC. The FHYC is financially supported by local public administration and provides such services in different cities of the republic.

Conclusions: The level of attendance shows the dependence of teenagers according to sex, age and receiving specialist. Attention to such factors is one way of dealing with skipping appointments, which can provide better service to young people. The development of FHYC can significantly affect the attitudes of adolescents to healthy lifestyle and improve the attendance at medical institutions. The European experience shows that the introduction of taxes for missed visits will not significantly affect the attendance in these age groups.

Key words: young persons, modern style of life, addressability, emergency medical care, primary medical care.

THE SURVEILLANCE STUDY OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE LEVEL FOR THE *STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE* AND *STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES* STRAINS

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Introduction: The antibiotic resistance, currently, is one of the most pressing health care problems. On April 7, 2011 WHO held The World Health Day, spent under the title “Antibiotic resistance: No action today – no cure tomorrow.” As prevention and control measures in Europe, The European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS) is running, which investigates and takes out the level of resistant strains of dangerous pathogens.

Aim: In our study, we conducted a research by the EARSS model for 2 pathogens most often involved in respiratory infections in Moldova: *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

Methods: The researches have been performed at the National Centre for Public Health, Epidemiology Centre for extremely dangerous diseases, Respiratory diseases department. The results of approximately 400 antibiograms, for the 2009-2010 years, were processed.

Results: The incidence of pneumococcal and group A β -hemolytic streptococci infections was estimated among the population of Moldova. The rate of resistant strains of these pathogens to seven antibiotics most commonly used to treat respiratory infections is the following:

Str. pneumoniae: to amoxicillin – 11,82%; to cefuroxime – 21,43%; to ceftriaxone – 4,76%; to ciprofloxacin – 4,35%; to erythromycin – 13,95%; to clarithromycin – 9,52% and to azithromycin – 17,02%.

Str. pyogenes: to amoxicillin – 11,49%; to cefuroxime – 5,26%; to ceftriaxone – 2,56%; to ciprofloxacin – 2,22%; to erythromycin – 16,46%; to clarithromycin – 17,95% and to azithromycin – 20,51%.

Conclusions: It was updated the level of bacterial resistance for *Str. pneumoniae* and *Str. pyogenes* to the antibacterial drugs used in the respiratory infections therapy: amoxicillin, cefuroxime, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, clarithromycin and azithromycin.

Keywords: bacterial resistance, antibiotics, respiratory diseases, *Str. pneumoniae*, *Str. pyogenes*.