



BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER COMORBID WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE

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Bipolar disorder affects the patient's functional level and is characterized by alternating manic and depressive episodes. Alcohol consumption, which is common among these patients, can negatively influence the progression of the disease, causing significant clinical and therapeutic complications. The aim of the study was to elucidate the clinical characteristics of bipolar affective disorder in alcohol dependence patients, highlighting the interactions between the two diseases. Scientific sources published in the last 5 years from PubMed, Google Scholar, Medscape, as well as from the collections of the Medical Scientific Library of USMF “Nicolae Testemitanu” were studied. Meta-analyses, clinical studies, and relevant review articles on the comorbidity of bipolar disorder with alcohol use were included. The literature highlights that alcohol abuse can be an aggravating factor in episodes of mania or depression, leading to a more severe course of the disease. Problematic alcohol consumption in patients with bipolar disorder has led to an increase in the number of relapses/recurrences; unstable remissions; worsening mental state; multiple side effects of medications; physical health problems; resistance to therapy, low adherence to treatment, and increased risk of suicide. In addition, the presence of alcohol dependence complicates the diagnostic process and reduces the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions in this category of patients. Alcohol dependence influences the progression of bipolar disorder, contributing to clinical instability and reduced treatment effectiveness. Effective management requires early identification of comorbidity and the application of an interdisciplinary and individualized therapeutic approach.

DEGENERATIVE CONDITIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM WITH MOTOR DISORDERS: A BIOETHICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Although medicine has recorded remarkable advances up to now, neurodegenerative diseases remain a fundamental problem for humanity. However, some possibilities for more feasible intervention exist through the application of bioethics in the treatment of these progressively deteriorating conditions. Identification of bioethical capacities for optimizing medical practice in patients with degenerative nervous system disorders, predominantly those with Parkinson's and Huntington's diseases. The data were synthesized from scientific materials published in Google Scholar, PubMed, Elsevier, resources of the Medical Scientific Library, and national statistical reports on the epidemiology of Parkinson's disease. Applied methods included bioethical, sociological and structuralist approaches, analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction. Recent studies indicate that approximately 10,000 patients in the Republic of Moldova suffer from Parkinson's disease, with a prevalence of 3 cases per 1,000 individuals. Huntington's disease is less common. The main difficulties relate to motor impairments. These conditions highlight the impact on quality of life. Simultaneously, the role of bioethics becomes apparent in therapeutic and rehabilitation interventions. This is notably reflected in a series of studies over the past decade. The effectiveness of bioethics is emphasized within an interdisciplinary framework. Its potential in enhancing social care is being outlined. 1. The bioethical framework acts as a lever in shaping professional conduct toward patients with neurodegenerative disorders. 2. The core role of the principles of vulnerability, beneficence, dignity, and autonomy is noted. 3. The bioethics proves effective in an interdisciplinary context.