

## CARDIAC RISK STRATIFICATION WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EMERGENCY CARE

*Diana-Camelia Uzun, Raed Habach, Tatiana Malacinschi-Codreanu*

Catedra de urgențe medicale „Gheorghe Ciobanu”, Facultatea de Medicină nr.2, USMF “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Republica Moldova

**Background.** Sudden cardiac death (SCD) is a major cause of mortality. In emergency settings, rapid risk detection is vital. Traditional risk assessment methods are insufficient. Artificial intelligence (AI) applied to standard electrocardiography represents a promising approach for improving early risk stratification.

**Objective(s).** To evaluate the performance of an AI model applied to standard 12-lead ECG for predicting the risk of sudden cardiac death and to explore its integration into emergency care in Republic of Moldova.

**Materials and methods.** The study analyzed 2510 SCD cases and 1325 controls from two international cohorts (SUDS and Ventura PRESTO). Electrocardiograms were processed using a convolutional neural network, and model performance was statistically evaluated through AUROC, sensitivity, and specificity. Analyses were conducted using Python and R.

**Results.** The AI model showed high accuracy, with AUROC (Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic curve) of 0.889 and 0.820, excelling conventional ECG scores (0.712 and 0.743). Sensitivity was 84.3% and specificity 81.8%, showing the model correctly identified most patients who had the risk and correctly excluded those who did not. Combining the AI score with clinical data in logistic regression improved prediction, increasing AUROC from 0.780 to 0.919 and from 0.806 to 0.899. These findings highlight the AI model’s potential in early SCD risk detection and support its integration into clinical decision-making processes.

**Conclusion(s).** Being non-invasive, cost-effective, and easy to implement, the AI-based ECG model could become a valuable tool for SCD risk stratification in emergency departments in the Republic of Moldova. It supports personalized, preventive care especially in time-critical contexts.

**Keywords:** sudden cardiac death, ECG, artificial intelligence, prediction

## ONCOLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS

*Mihai Sușchevici, Victor Șchiopu*

Catedra de oncologie, Facultatea de Medicină nr.1, USMF “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Republica Moldova

**Background.** Oncological complications represent a constant challenge in medical practice, negatively impacting both patients’ quality of life and life expectancy. Disease progression and oncological treatments are associated with a certain degree of toxicity, requiring close monitoring and a multidisciplinary approach.

**Objective(s).** The aim of this study was to determine the frequency and severity of the main oncological complications, including surgical, therapeutic, and those arising during the course of the disease.

**Materials and methods.** A systematic analysis of scientific literature published in the last 10 years was conducted by consulting the PubMed, NCBI, and ScienceDirect databases. Relevant articles were selected that describe complications arising after oncological therapy and their effects on the clinical and functional status of patients.

**Results.** It was observed that the incidence of oncological complications varies depending on the type of therapy administered. Chemotherapy was frequently associated with febrile

neutropenia, hepatic toxicity, renal dysfunction, and tumor lysis syndrome. Radiotherapy caused skin reactions, post-radiation pneumonitis, oropharyngeal mucositis, acute skin responses, and central nervous system toxicity. Surgical interventions were correlated with liquid, non-liquid, or mixed-type complications, such as fistulas, abscesses, hemorrhages, vascular complications, and regional nerve injuries especially in the context of multimodal therapies.

**Conclusion(s).** The management of oncological complications remains a complex and challenging field, requiring constant updates of clinical protocols. The implementation of standardized guidelines and the personalization of treatment have proven essential for reducing risks and improving therapeutic outcomes.

**Keywords:** oncological complications, cancer, chemotherapy, toxicity

## **DETECTION OF NASOPHARYNGIAN CANCER DURING ADOLESCENCE. CLINICAL CASE**

***Natalia Plămădeală, Lilia Bacalîm***

Oncology Department, Faculty of Medicine no.1, USMF “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Republica Moldova

**Background.** Nasopharyngeal cancer is a serious condition that affects part of the upper respiratory tract. Although it is less common in children, it has an aggressive progression with loco-regional extension of the disease. The diagnosis of the pathology may be delayed due to the deep location and non-specific symptoms.

**Objective(s).** Presentation of a clinical case of a child nasopharyngeal carcinoma, with complex tumor extension, emphasizing the importance of early diagnosis and the multidisciplinary approach to pathology.

**Materials and methods.** The 16-year-old patient was initially consulted in the IO CCD, then by the multidisciplinary team of ENT doctors, ENT surgeons and imaging specialists. He was investigated clinically, paraclinically and imaging, including brain CT and MRI of cervical soft tissues, 2 VELS biopsies under local anesthesia and one under general anesthesia.

**Results.** The patient presented with right jaw pain, fatigue and grade II trismus. Imaging investigations (CT and MRI) revealed a voluminous tumor formation with dimensions (66x59x55 mm) with extension in the nasopharynx and oropharynx, sphenoidal sinus, posterior ethmoidal cells, right masticatory space, right maxillary sinus. Result of the histopathological examination: poorly differentiated non-keratinized squamous carcinoma G3. Immunohistochemically, the tumor cells are positive for pancytokeratin and p63, negative for CD45. The final diagnosis was established based on the data obtained, allowing the initiation of oncological treatment.

**Conclusion(s).** Nasopharyngeal cancer is a severe pathology. The presented case highlights the importance of early diagnosis of this type of cancer. Patient evaluation by a multidisciplinary team and early oncological intervention are essential to obtain a favorable prognosis for the patient.

**Keywords:** nasopharyngeal cancer, biopsy, early diagnosis, treatment