

CHARACTERISTICS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN MIGRANTS UNDER CURRENT CONDITIONS

Lucian Alexeev, Stela Kulcițkaia

Disciplina de pneumologie și alergologie, Facultatea de Medicină nr.1, USMF “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Republica Moldova

Background. Migration is a social phenomenon with major interest. The WHO warns of the worsening at the global level of epidemiological situation in tuberculosis (TB) in recent years, conditioned by the recent COVID-19 pandemic and migration that is currently generated by armed conflicts triggered in many regions.

Objective(s). Analysis of the clinical-paraclinical features and evolution of pulmonary TB in patients diagnosed with different clinical forms of pulmonary TB with a history of migration.

Materials and methods. A retrospective, selective study was conducted by analyzing 56 cases of pulmonary TB diagnosed in people with a history of migration, hospitalized for treatment in the Municipal Hospital of Phthisiopneumology, Chisinau during the years 2022-2024. Clinical observation sheets were examined. A questionnaire was completed for each case.

Results. The age of migrant patients was: 25-34 yrs.-21 (37.8%), <24 yrs.-6 (10.7%), 35-44 yrs.-15 (26.7%), 45-54 yrs.-8 (14.2%), 55-64 yrs.-5 (8.9%), over 65 yrs.-1 (1.7%) cases, 46 (82%) cases being men. Migrants from Russian Federation were 29 (51.7%), from European countries-27 (48.3%) cases, including 6 (10.7%) from Ukraine. Duration of stay abroad was in 12 (24%) cases up to a year, 28 (56%) - between 2-3 years, 10 (20%) - 4 years and more. Infiltrative pulmonary TB was established in 44 (78.5%) patients. Drug-resistant TB was established in 17 (31%), complications of the disease in 31 (38%) patients. The therapeutic success constituted 95% cases.

Conclusion(s). Pulmonary TB in migrants is characterized by predominantly affecting the male gender and young age. 1/4 patients develop complications of the disease. Therapeutic success is achieved in most cases of pulmonary TB in migrants. Migrants should be systematically examined for TB.

Keywords: tuberculosis, pulmonary, migrant patients, cases, the age

THE INFLUENCE OF CHILD ABANDONMENT AT ANY AGE FROM MOLDOVA

Daniela Vizitiu, Galina Buta

Catedra de medicină de familie, Facultatea de Rezidențiat, USMF “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Republica Moldova

Background. Child abandonment represents a serious social and medical issue, with multiple consequences on the child's psychological and physical development. In the Republic of Moldova, as well as in other Eastern European countries, this phenomenon persists, especially among newborns and young children.

Objective(s). Evaluating the impact of abandonment on children of all ages, identifying its causes and methods of prevention, and highlighting the importance of involving professionals from various fields.

Materials and methods. For this study, 17 scientific articles in Romanian, English, and Russian were selected and analyzed from databases such as PubMed, NCBI, Google Scholar, and Medscape, published between 2015 and 2025. Additionally, observational studies and best practice guidelines regarding the consequences of child abandonment were also used.

Results. Among the main causes of child abandonment are the family's vulnerable social status (42%), lack of family support (28%), mental disorders in both parents (13%),