

Conclusion(s). At 12-month follow-up, freedom from atrial arrhythmias was higher in patients undergoing left atrial appendage isolation compared to standard ablation, without an increase in procedural complications or stroke. However, additional studies in homogeneous populations are needed.

Keywords: atrial fibrillation, catheter ablation, left atrial appendage

CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE INFECTION AS A COMPLICATION OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT

Iuliana Ignat, Dumitru Chesov

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

Background. Clostridium difficile infection (CDI) is a potentially life-threatening complication associated with long-term antibiotic treatment. The frequency and developmental features of CDI occurring as a complication of antituberculosis treatment have been only sporadically reported in the literature.

Objective(s). To assess the frequency and aspects of clinical characteristics of Clostridium difficile in TB patients, who were hospitalized in a specialized tertiary medical institution.

Materials and methods. An observational, retrospective study was conducted including all tuberculosis (TB) patients hospitalized in the Institute of Pneumology “Chiril Draganiuc” of the Republic of Moldova between January 01, 2023 and December 31, 2023, who developed CDI. Clinical signs and diagnostic criteria of all CDI patients were analyzed.

Results. The study included 25 patients (16 males, 9 females), who were diagnosed with CDI during anti-TB treatment, mean age being 52 ± 12.4 years. Symptoms of CDI appeared after 15 [IDC 11-30] days, predominantly diarrhea (84%) and abdominal cramps (44%). Fever was present in 12% and leukocytosis in 68% of patients. In most of the cases the diagnosis of CDI was based on clinical criteria. Only 36% of patients had positive GDH test and 16% concomitant A/B toxin positive. Relapses occurred in 24% of patients. Discontinuation of antituberculosis treatment was required in 80% of the patients, median duration 8.5 [IDC 6-13] days.

Conclusion(s). In the majority of TB patients, CDI was mild or moderate, without having major impact on treatment. Diagnosis of ICD was predominantly based on clinical criteria, immunologic tests were often uncertain, necessitating the implementation of nucleic acid amplification tests.

Keywords: CDI, GDH test, A/B toxins, anti-TB treatment, clinical data

EFFECTIVENESS OF BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS THROUGH THE PRISM OF INFLAMMATION INDICES

Iuliana Bonari, Alesea Nistor, Maia Grosu

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

Background. Rheumatoid arthritis is a systemic autoimmune disease marked by chronic synovial inflammation, causing progressive joint destruction and disability. Biological treatments, especially targeted agents, have transformed disease management by effectively controlling inflammation and significantly reducing pain.

Objective(s). Evaluating the efficacy of biological treatment in RA through the dynamics of inflammatory markers, their correlation with disease activity (DAS28) and assessing their utility as monitoring biomarkers.