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Introduction. Once the weather changes more and more people complain on their health status. At the same time others are not affected at all. Meteosensitivity is a reaction of the human body to weather changes. It can be physiological or pathological. The first one it is a normal adaptation to new conditions; when the pathological causes a deterioration of mental and/or physical health. Under the influence of air temperature, atmospheric pressure, air humidity and the movement of air masses, appear following symptoms: tiredness, drowsiness, headache, dyspnea, vertigo, irritability, palpitations, anxiety, joint pain and appear remission cycles of chronic diseases.
Aim of the study. It is meteosensitivity a real disease or an imagination? What is meteosensitivity and meteo resistance? How youth reacts to weather changes?
Materials and methods. The materials used for this study: 1. The book "Meteosensibility" by Svetlana Dubrovscaia; 2. The scientific article "From physiological to pathological meteosensitivity"; 3. Various web sites. Methods: 1. Survey of views; 2. Questionnaire about meteosensitivity and the symptoms on the weather changes.
Results. Studies show that 46% of people polled are sometimes sensitive at weather changes; 22% are certainly meteosensitives, and around 23% don't think that they are sensitives. About symptoms, 22% of persons are sleepy, 18% - complain of headache, and 60% have other symptoms. Also, in 29% of cases, all symptoms appear when it's raining, in 28%- at atmosphere pressure variations, and in 17%- when the temperature changes.
Conclusion. The fact that around 70% of persons polled are between 15 and 25 years old, and they also confirmed the symptoms, means that meteosensitivity affects not only elders. Also, I confirmed that there are meteosensitives and meteoresistants; and the former confirmed the symptoms described.
Key words: meteosensitivity, health, symptoms, weather

207. NEW ASPECTS IN THE ASSESSMENT OF BIOLOGICAL AGE

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Introduction. Biological age is an integral indicator of the individual human health level that characterizes the functional, regulatory and adaptation features of man. However, two people of the same age range differ greatly from the biological age due to the degradation of several physiological functions. The issue of biological age is the key to studying the influence on changes in the body at all stages of individual development from birth to death, united by the term ontogenesis. Biological age provides an estimate of individual age status.
Materials and methods. Among people of the same chronological age, there are usually great differences in the age-changing tempo. The difference between chronological and biological age, which allows the appreciation of an individual's aging intensity, is very high in various stages of the aging process. The highest speeds in age changes are seen in longevity people, younger ones are insignificant. Therefore, to determine biological age makes sense only to people older than 30 years or even 35 years. In auxology, different systems of biological age appreciation which correspond to the listed requirements, are applied. So called skeletal age, dental age, sexual development, morphological development, physiological, and mental maturity, and others.
Results. An increase in aging rate in younger and middle-aged individuals was observed compared to older people, which corresponds to the modern demographic trend of rejuvenating mortality from several causes. Taking into account the lack of significant difference in age in

male and female subjects of different age groups, we were given the opportunity to evaluate gender differences in dynamic age of the biological age. It accelerates the rapid aging of men at young age, especially when reaching average age.
Conclusions. Chronological and biological age of people observed lodged between on the study conducted it was found an increase in speed of aging in people of young and average age in comparison with people, which corresponds to the demographic trend of modern rejuvenation of mortality.
Key words: biological age, indicator

208. AN INTEGRAL INDEX FOR EVALUATING THE OCCUPATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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Introduction. One of the difficulties in the modern hygienic evaluation is studying the multitude factors of occupational environment. A standard environment does not give rise to any problems, but for a dynamic environment a feasibility study should be carried out, because sometimes in some sections of time a factor may exceed the allowed limit, but its action is not harmful because other factors of occupational environment are far from this limit.
Aim of the study. From a groundless point, the occupational environment is composed of several factors that are a part of more groups of factors and indicators that can be assessed by the different regulatory frameworks. Based on the given rules 89/654/CEE and FRR 2.2.2006-05; RNI 2.2.4.548 -96 or on each component of the occupational environment from the normative documents for each factor as for example Noise, Lighting, Temperature, Humidity, Vibration, ultrasound, Infrasound, actual temperature, CO2, CO, and others.
Materials and methods. In the hygiene-based literature (Ким Дж, Мьюллер Ч. У., Клекка У. Р. 1989) lies the idea of creating the so-called "integral Indicator for evaluating the occupational environment" (IIEAO) that he believes should be determined after a canonical relation of a discriminant type, and constitutes a multiple unidimensional parameter that represents the action of factors that determine the occupational environment. IIEAO = -30,87 + 0,19 Noise + 0,24 Vibration + 0,006 Infrasound + 0,0065 C.U. This indicator characterizes the total action of the harmful factors of the environment. The value of this indicator changes depending on the intensity of the action of these factors, in other words the higher the action of the factors the lower the total value of the indicator for the occupational environment is, but if the negative action decreases and the occupational environment becomes more comfortable for the activity-the value of the following indicator increases and can be classified according to the sanitary regulation in three groups (Bobrov A. F., Mironica I. N., 1998).
Results. Basically, if the indicators of different occupational environment parameters differ a lot, then the multiplicity of results can be analyzed by the deviation method through Sigma which shows an effective average of the given fact. We have tested the working environment of the Chisinau municipal public transport drivers and through 70 complex measurements of all activity environment factors we have concluded that the work in the given branch is in class III-B, according to the rules 2.2.4.548 -96 RNI.
Conclusions. The sample should be widened up to 150 evaluated cars under the statistical control formula. It has also been discovered the need to carry out wider measurements, namely to perform the calculation at smaller intervals throughout the year in all seasons, and at every hour of activity.
Key words: public transportation, occupational environment, hygiene, factors