

process worsens the already existing shortage of doctors in many developing countries. It is the case of the Republic Moldova. We studied the attitudes of students and graduates from Nicolae Testemițanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy (SMPPhU) to emigration.

Aim of the study. To evaluate the attitudes of medical students and graduates toward the perspective of starting the medical career at home or to emigrate.

Materials and methods. A retrospective study was conducted. We analyzed data from the Computing Center of SUMPh on the results of admission to the residency during 2012-2017. We also surveyed the students of SUMPh from years I, III and VI.

Results. The rate of those who continued their studies in the Republic of Moldova is decreasing. In 2017, only 2 out of 3 SUMPh graduates chose to continue their studies in the home country, in comparison with 2016, when only 1 in 5 graduates did not continue the studies home. The rate of medical students who want to emigrate is highest among the 6th year (75%) compared to 1st year students, where only 68% want to emigrate. The main cited reasons for leaving are a higher wages better work conditions, better life conditions and the possibility of professional development.

Conclusions. In order to avoid a future doctors' crisis in the Republic of Moldova specific measures must be implemented to keep the medical graduates working within their home country. The students ask for a guaranteed well-paid job and adequate equipment of the work place.

Key words: emigration, residents, students

226. THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF COLORECTAL CANCER

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Introduction. Colon cancer is a major health problem due to its consequences on social, economic, ecological and geographical aspects. Last decades it becomes one of the main cause of premature mortality, increased morbidity and disability.

Aim of the study. To evaluate the particularities of colorectal cancer and of the medical and social aspects of this phenomenon.

Materials and methods. We performed a retrospective study on a group of patients with colorectal neoplasia, who were investigated and treated in the oncological proctology department of the Institute of Oncology between January and December 2016. The study included primarily diagnosed cases before or after surgical intervention. Data on the main risk factors, demography and tumor location have been collected from medical records.

Results. The main medical and social aspects of 645 subjects included in the study were analyzed. Analysis by gender revealed the predominance of males, 356 (55.2%) versus female, 289 (44.8%). The proportion of patient diagnosed with cancer is increasing with age: up to 49 years-59 (9.1%) patients; 50-59 years-152 (23.5%) patients; 60-69 years-283 (44%) patients; over 70- 151 (23.4%) patients. Most of the patients originate from urban area, 330 versus 315 from rural one. The main location of the tumor is colon - 386 (59.8%), followed by rectum - 216 (33.5%) and recto sigmoid junction - 43 (6.7%) of cases. Colon / rectal cancer ratio = 1.8 / 1. Prevalence of the risk factors among the patients was: by BMI: 240 (37.2%) were overweight, and 109 (16.9%) were obese; by tobacco consumption status: 192 (29.8%) were smokers and 453 (70.2%) were non-smokers; by alcohol consumption: 106 (16.4%) never consumed alcohol and 498 (6.3%) were consuming alcohol occasionally - 498 (77.3%), daily- 41 (6.3%). Nine out of 10 patients - 591 (91.63%) had no a family history of colorectal cancer, 24 (3.72%) – had relatives of degree I, and 30 (4.65%) had relatives of degree II-III affected by cancer.

Conclusions. The proportion of patients with cancer is increasing with age. The larger number of urban patients is probably due to the higher accessibility to health care in comparison with rural areas. Colon located tumors are prevalent compared to other locations. Being overweight or obese and alcohol consumption increase the risk for colorectal cancer confirming the results of other studies.

Key words: colorectal cancer, study, risk factors

FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCES

MORPHOPATHOLOGY

227. PERITONEAL AND RETROPERITONEAL LESIONS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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Introduction. Lesions of the peritoneal and retroperitoneal cavities are heterogeneous and include vascular disorders, inflammations and tumors.

Aim of the study: To present the preliminary results regarding the types of peritoneal and retroperitoneal lesions.

Material and methods. The clinicopathological aspects were examined in all consecutive cases diagnosed in 2015 at Department of Pathology of Clinical County Emergency Hospital of Tirgu Mures, Romania.

Results. From the 672 cases, 491 were diagnosed with peritonitis, 125 with tumor lesions, 54 with vascular disorders and two patients presented hydatidic cysts. Out of 125 tumors, 116 were metastatic (92.80%) and 9 (7.20%) were diagnosed as primary tumors. In 19 out of 125 tumors, ascites was associated. Metastases were predominantly diagnosed in women (n = 69; 59.48%) with a median age of 64.17±13.05 years, whereas peritonitis mostly affected the male gender (n=281; 57.23%) with a median age of 39.53±26.54 years.

Conclusion. The type of peritoneal and retroperitoneal lesions are related to the patients' gender: peritonitis is more frequent in males, whereas metastases predominantly affects females in their pre-menopausal or menopausal period. Ascites does not always occur in patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis.

Key words: peritonitis, carcinomatosis, hydatidic cyst, retroperitoneum

228. ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF COMPLETE MYOCARDIAL BRIDGES AND ITS ROLE IN SUDDEN DEATH OCCURRENCE

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Introduction. Complete myocardial bridges (CMB) are myocardial strips covering a portion of the underpericardial coronary artery on one or more of its parts. Thick myocardial bridges are considered to have a specific role in heart emergencies occurrence: the myocardial infarction and sudden death in young people with clean coronary vessels after physical exercises.

Aim of the study. To distinguish different anatomical features of CMB and their possible involvement in the ischemic heart disease.