

program to improve disability determination services and occupational diseases surveillance, to involve all structures, starting with primary and specialized health care, Councils of Disability and Work Capacity Determination and Republican Center for Occupational Diseases. It is also necessary to revise legislation in the field, to create manuals on work capacity expertise and occupational diseases diagnosis for physicians, expert doctors etc.

Key words: disability, work capacity, occupational diseases

205. THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE WITH SANITARY-HYGIENIC NORMS IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT

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Introduction. The large number of people concentrated in the urban area of our country leads to complexity of traffic congestion therefore creating non hygienic micro-environments for each vehicle of public transport in use. As a result some of the main problems become: poor air quality, dirty surfaces, lack of individual space and a great probability of catching an airborne disease (Meningitis, Chicken pox, Tuberculosis (TB), Influenza, Whooping Cough). But, is there any regulation that monitors this problem and what is the attitude of the population towards the existing situation? In the past 6 years (2010 – 2016), the indices of passengers turnover in the public transport increased by 27%. Also, the statistics offered by the National Bureau of Statistics (BNS) show a growth in the total number of transported passengers.

Aim of the study. To evaluate the level of compliance with sanitary-hygienic norms in public transport, to create a detailed picture of the current situation in the Republic of Moldova, and evaluate the connection between poor medical-sanitary services in public vehicles and an increased number of airborne diseases. Also, this research allows us to identify the gaps in existing regulations and come up with proposals and adjustments in a legal context.

Materials and methods. The study is only focused on the public transport provided within the capital of Moldova. In order to find out about the awareness of the direct beneficiaries and their attitude towards the current existing situation, a questionnaire was created. The questionnaire was administered in the form of an online survey to public transport users from Chisinau.

Results. A total number of 135 responses were received. 30 % of all the people use the services of public transport more than 15 times per week. 32 % of the survey participants think the public transport units do not respect the hygienic norms at all, and 56% have avoided using a unit of public transport because of hygienic reasons the main reason being the lack of cleanliness in the transport unit. The study shows that the current state of the hygiene in public transport units in Moldova is bad and the direct beneficiaries are not pleased with the compliance with sanitary – hygienic norms in vehicles.

Conclusions. A primary objective of the Government of the Republic of Moldova should be developing regulations on public transportation infection control that involve technologies of decontamination for drivers, operators and that help maintain safe and clean environments for the transportation industry. The number of public transport units might be increased and the old vehicles should be excluded from use in traffic. The population should also be informed more about good hygiene practices through diverse activities in order to educate a set of values that help in preventing the spreading of airborne diseases.

Key words: public transport, sanitary hygienic norms

206. EFFECTS OF METEOSENSITIVITY ON HEALTH

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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 Dubrovsciaia; 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 meteo-resistant; 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