Key words: cranial nerves, lymphoma, non-Hodgkin

58. CONVERSION DISORDERS AT PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Introduction. Conversion disorder is a neurological syndrome involving multiple somatic symptoms occurring without an organic cause. Multiple sclerosis is a chronic, demyelinating central nervous system disease characterized by a high degree of disability.
Aim of the study. To determine whether patients with multiple sclerosis exhibit or have a predisposition to conversion disorders.
Materials and methods. We evaluated successively 32 patients with Multiple Sclerosis for 6 months. They completed the following questionnaires: Screening Scale, Nijmegen Vegetative Profile, BECK Depression Questionnaire, Dissociated Disorders DES, Anxiety Spielberger, Somatoform Reactions, and Family Status.
Results. The studied group of the patients is non-homogeneous in terms of gender: 22 females (68.75%), 10 males (31.25%), 23-52 years old, with an average of 38.4 years, primary progressive 53.13%, recurrent remissive 43.75%, secondary progressive 3.2%. Vegetative disorders manifest 70% men and 63.63% women, anxiety 70% men and 77.27% women, depression 50% men and 45.45% women, dissociation disorders 50% men and 54.54% women, conversion disorders 40 % men and 45% women, sensory motor disorders, 40% men and 50% women.
Conclusions. Patients with multiple sclerosis develop multiple conversion disorders, especially sensory motor, with a non-significant prevalence of female sex, with primary progressive disease evolution.
Key words: neurology, conversion disorder, multiple sclerosis

59. INCIDENCE OF RISK FACTORS IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE IN THE IALOVENI DISTRICT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction. Parkinson's disease (PD) is one of the major progressive neurological disorders for which preventative or long-term treatment strategies are not available. Despite intense research over the last decade, PD etiology is still not completely understood. PD appears to stem from the result of complex gene interactions with environmental factors. The most common risk factors for the development of PD are the use of pesticides, traumatic brain injury, the rural environment, and the use of coffee and smoking are considered as protective factors.
Aim of the study. Exploring the incidence of risk factors and protective factors in Parkinson's disease for the sick population in the Ialoveni district of the Republic of Moldova.
Materials and methods. We conducted a prospective transverse study that included 20 patients diagnosed with PD in the Ialoveni district. By phone call, the patients responded to a questionnaire that included 10 questions about the causative and protective factors of the disease.
Results. The group of 20 patients, with mean age - 69 years (54-86 years), included 7 women (35.0%) and 13 men (65.0%). Eight out of 20 patients were exposed to the action of chemicals used in agriculture. Family history named 3 people with relatives suffering from the same