

vomiting and headaches (3), fever and seizures (3), shivers (2) and dizziness with slurred speech (1). Concomitant diseases that influenced the evolution of varicella were: anemia (10%), allergic contact dermatitis (6%), toxic encephalopathy (20%) and intestinal dismicrobism (7%). The hospital physicians prescribed antibiotics in 71 % of cases (aminopenicillins, cephalosporin II-III g) and 60 % of patients used acyclovir therapy.

Conclusions. The incidence of specific and non-specific secondary varicella complications in hospitalized patients was high (47%). The outcome of varicella complications was favorable in immunocompetent patients without apparent long-term sequelae. A decrease in the morbidity of varicella complications will be possible only if there's appropriate vaccination coverage.

Key words: varicella, bacterial superinfections, complications, children

74. ROTAVIRAL GENOTYPE IN ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTION IN SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE OF INFANTS FROM REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction. The implementation of sentinel surveillance of infants with rotavirus infection in 2008 in the Republic of Moldova has demonstrated a high rate of this infection. These results were used as an argument for vaccination against rotavirus inclusion in the National Immunization Program.

Aim of the study. To assess the aspects of clinical evolution, molecular and epidemiological peculiarities of rotavirus infection in children.

Materials and methods. The study included infants with acute diarrheal disease from sentinel surveillance (2011-2015) of the Department of Pediatrics. 95 patients with acute diarrheal disease were included in the standard case study. Biological material was examined for rotavirus infection using ELISA serological reaction and genotyping in PCR.

Results. The rotavirus infection has a high prevalence during the cold period of the year (January-March). Children's age varied from 1 to 12 months, with an average of 7.1 months, male children (54.8%) prevailing over females (45.2%).

Etiologically, intestinal monoinfection was predominant in the first study group (67.3% of children) compared to group II, where the viral monoinfection rate was 2 times lower. Higher hospitalization duration, more severe dehydration (3%), severe respiratory disease (pneumonia, bronchitis, 21%) were higher in study group II vs group I. Bacterial infection associated with acute diarrheal disease group II had a rate of 20.5% with identification of *Proteus mirabilis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus vulgaris*, and *Providencia mixofaciens*. In study group bacterial association was sporadic. All children from the study group were examined for rotavirus infection and the most common genotypes found were G4, G2 and G9. The genotypes G2, G3, G4, and G9 are present in the Rotarix vaccine, which also provides vaccine efficacy in the country.

Conclusions. Rotavirus infection is more common in infants older than 6 months (53.6%) with male predominance (54.8%). Dehydration syndrome and association of more severe respiratory pathology is noted in children with viral-bacterial infection. Genotypes G4, G2 and G9 are more common in Republic of Moldova. Vaccination against rotaviral infection provides good immunity and decreases the morbidity by acute diarrheal disease in infants.

Key words: diarrhea, rotavirus, children.

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