

of drug-sensitive TB constituted 75.6%, the rate of success in case of MDRTB constituted 46.2%. 91.9% of the women included in this study decided to maintain their pregnancy (72.1% of them delivered children at term; 20.6% had preterm delivery and 7.3% had natural abortion). **Conclusions.** In a country with high TB incidence, such as the RM, the physicians shall manifest an increased vigilance to pregnant women showing the suggestive symptoms of TB.

Key words: tuberculosis, pregnancy

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, GASTROENTEROLOGY

106. ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE WITH CONCOMITANT DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2

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Introduction. Endothelial dysfunction (ED) is a key moment in the development of some manifestations of diabetes mellitus (DM) and the main cause of concomitant vascular complications of the disease.

Aim of the study. To estimate the functional state of endothelium in gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) in patients with concomitant DM type 2.

Materials and methods. We have examined 42 patients: those suffering from erosive form of GERD (EGERD) and DM type 2 were included into the first experimental group (14 patients), those with non-erosive form of GERD (NGERD) combined with DM type 2 formed the second group (13 patients); the third group consisted of patients with isolated EGERD (7 patients) and the fourth group comprised 8 patients with NGERD. The control group consisted of seven practically healthy individuals (PHI). The functional state of the endothelium was studied using a color duplex scanning of the brachial artery, by the number of endothelin-1 in plasma and by the content of stable metabolites of nitrogen monoxide (NO).

Results. It was established that during the tests with reactive hyperemia and nitroglycerin, all patients, except those from the fourth group, showed significant impairment of vasomotor endothelial function, which was reliably different from the data in PHI ($p < 0.05$). The reliable reduction of NO metabolites in blood was found in patients from the 1st and the 2nd groups, namely by 63.4% ($p < 0.05$) and 40.8% ($p < 0.05$) whereas the level of NO metabolites 3 in the third and the fourth groups increased compared to PHI by 54.8% ($p < 0.05$) and by 18.4% ($p < 0.05$) respectively. We observed an increase in endothelin-1 content in the blood serum of patients from the first group by 10.9 times compared to PHI ($p < 0.05$), patients in group 2 - by 5.4 times ($p < 0.05$) of those in the 3rd group by 5.9 times ($p < 0.05$), while the patients from the 4th group - only by 2.3 times ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions. Thus, our studies indicate the presence of ED in patients with GERD, which was more pronounced in the patients with EGERD and NGERD combined with DM type 2, which induces the necessity of new approaches to their treatment.

Key words: gastroesophageal reflux disease, diabetes mellitus type 2, endothelial dysfunction

107. GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE ASSOCIATION WITH VIRAL HEPATITIS B

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