

221. NOISE POLLUTION OF THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT

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Introduction. The sound is a physical that stimulates the sense of hearing. It occurs due to the vibration of a sound source, propagates as elastic waves and has three physical characteristics: frequency, amplitude and complexity. The noise represents a complex sound, a mix of many different frequencies or notes that are not harmonically linked. Because of the fact that hearing organs are in full connection with the central nervous system, different types of noise can affect any body tissue, any cell or intracellular formation and can cause various forms of illness. In this way, the employees who are daily exposed to noise are at a high risk of developing various diseases that are not limited to hearing organ- the noise affects the nervous system, the cardiovascular system, reproductive function. Its action can cause insomnia, fatigue, aggression and contributes to serious mental disorders. All this make the sound pollution to be a big problem that alters the working conditions of public transport workers and requires us to study the phenomenon in order to identify useful solutions and implement them.

Aim of the study. To determine the main cause of the noise pollution in the cabin of the public transport.

Materials and methods. For general noise measurement we used the sound meter Ekofizika-110A. The measurements were made both in the driver's cab and in stations at the same time on the trolleybus route 22, in order to compare the noise level inside and outside of the transport mean.

Results. We conducted two sets of measurements and have got the following results: (Station/ Time/ Level (dB) outside/ Level (dB) in the cabin) Grădina Botanică/11.10/70/68; Valea Crucii/11.20/69/68; Str. Burebista/11.36/72/72; Bd Cuza Vodă/11.53/72/68; Bd Decebal/12.04/76/69; Str. Zelinski/12.15/74/67; Spitalul Municipal Nr 1/12.20/75/68; UNIC/12.35/84/80; PMAN/12.45/89/85; USMF/12.55/85/83; Str. Aldea-Teodorovici/13.05/80/80; Str. Ion Pelivan/13.20/75/79; Șos. Balcani/13.35/83/80. Conclusion: As we can notice in most cases the noise level outside of the cabin is higher than the one inside or they are almost equal. In this way, we can consider that the main cause of the noise pollution in the trolleybus is the noise from other transport means, especially it is easy to observe it on the crowded parts of the route. However the noise in the cabin is still at a high level even on the sections with few transport units. It is clear that one of the problems is also the state of the transport unit. In conclusion, we can say that solving the problem of noise pollution in public transport can be accomplished by streamlining city traffic and replacing used transport units.

Key words: exercise environment, noise, public transport, exposure, level

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL MEDICINE

222. THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES OF ABORTION AT YOUNG AGE

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Introduction. Over the past decades, the human reproductive health has been worsen worldwide, with negative reflection on future generations. The destabilization of the medical-

social and economic balance in the Republic of Moldova generates negative trends in birth rates. Abortion is one of the main methods of birth rate, the ratio of first upon the second is 0.9: 1.

Aim of the study. Abortion is a powerful psychotrauma factor, which may end for the woman involved-with neurosis.

Materials and methods. For the purpose of this study have been analysed 30 sources of literature. The theme was studied from both, the statistical and the theoretical perspectives. The theoretical perspective aimed at analyzing, synthesizing and generalizing information from the literature on the concept of "abortion", the medical-social issues, the level of anxiety depending on the method used. The statistical outlook included the analysis of the data collection process about abortion worldwide and national; analyzing the relationship between the legalized and criminal abortions, the medical-social aspects, but also the frequency of the information collection and its actuality.

Results. In a study of 89 young women, divided into two groups, the first (22 patients) made up of women who demanded medical abortion with prescriptions, the second group (67 patients) was constituted by the women who requested a surgical discontinuation of the pregnancy, analyzing it, it was found that in the first lot the level of anxiety was lower than in the second lot (52.55% had an average anxiety, 37% had high anxiety, and only 10.45 - low anxiety). In the group of women requiring medical abortion, 41.91% of them had average anxiety and 39.91- low anxiety and only 18.18% high anxiety. According to another WHO analysis in 2000, around 50 million abortions occurred worldwide, of which 30 million were legalized and 20 million were not legal. About 7% of them were made in Europe. According to statistical data, in the world, there are 38 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-40 years old. Annually, global birth rates are 140 million, about one pregnancy out of four ends with abortion, including miscarriages.

Conclusions. Abortion, regardless of the method performed, is a powerful psychotrauma factor, which may end for the woman involved-with neurosis. With the help of the psychodiagnostic analysis, from the medical and social point of view, it was proved that the medical abortion has a less negative aspect than the surgical one. In our days, the abortion os more frequently in the young women.

Keywords: abortion, medical-social issues

223. THE ARGUMENTATION OF THE NEW CONCEPT OF REFORMING THE MEDICAL EXPERTISE OF VITALITY SERVICE

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Introduction. The estimated current number of disabled people in the Republic of Moldova is about 184 500 people, and represents about 5,2% of the whole population, including 12 900 children aged between 0-17 years old, that is considered 1,9% of the total number of children in the country.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study was to analyze different aspects of the existing medical expertise of vitality service and develop a new concept of the reforming service of work capacity based on the socio-professional and educational integration of people with disabilities.

Materials and methods. The data analysis was cross-sectional. This method has been applied according to the qualitative representativeness, which got veridical information of the existing phenomena in the field of the application of disability degree assessment methods, before and after the reform, based on the most valid evidence. The representative sample consisted of 383 people with disabilities.