

used as an important determinant of the severity of systolic heart failure (HF). In many studies, LVEF was proposed as a predictor in patients' outcome presenting cardiac disease.

Aim of the study. It was performed a literature review in order to highlight the significance of the LVEF in cardiac disease prognosis outcome.

Materials and methods. There were used "PubMed MEDLINE" database to select relevant full-text original articles published from 2013 till 2018, using a search formula "ejection fraction predictor mortality", non-human studies, as well as review articles were excluded. According to research criteria, there were retrieved 36 full-text, clinical trial articles, published in the last 5 years.

Results. Several studies identified LVEF as the most prominent independent predictor of morbidity and mortality in both acute and chronic HF patients. Acute heart failure (AHF) is one of the most important cardiovascular syndromes associated with high cardiovascular morbidity, and is the major cause of admission in emergency departments worldwide. AHF is an increasing cause of admission in emergency departments worldwide and in almost half of patients the LVEF is moderately or severely reduced (<40%). Since AHF is a very heterogeneous condition, it is important to identify clinical and laboratory parameters useful for risk stratification of these populations. LVEF may be one of the most convenient, since it is widely measured, easily interpreted, and inexpensive. This applies mainly to patients with reduced LVEF, while the interactions between diabetes and HF with preserved LVEF are less known.

Conclusions. On one side, studies have shown that LVEF is an independent predictor in both acute and chronic HF patients. On the other side, patients with diabetes and HF, as well as those with non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction after revascularization, the reduced and preserved LVEF have a major impact which are less known and require additional research.

Key words: left-Ventricle Ejection Fraction, Heart Failure, Predictor

248. BLOOD DONATION IMPACT ON CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM ACCORDING TO AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM PREDOMINANCE

Authors: **Vladislav Zhebelev, Sushytska O.I.**

Scientific adviser: Bandurka N. M., MD, PhD, assistant-professor, Department of human physiology Vinnitsa *N. Pirogov* Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya, Ukraine

Introduction. Blood donation is a voluntary act of giving a portion of blood from a healthy person to diseased with a curative goal. This blood is used during operations and in emergencies accompanied by significant blood loss. As soon as blood donation is connected to functional abilities of cardio-vascular system orthostatic tests are needed in order to evaluate its tolerance to changes without any harm.

Aim of the study. Evaluation the influence of donation on cardiovascular system activity depending on the tone of autonomous nervous system.

Materials and methods. Have been used methods of cardiovascular system function assay, including Valtgofel orthostatic test (hemodynamic stats evaluation) and autonomic nervous system tone evaluation (e.g. Kerdo index, Danini-Ashner reflex). The study was attended by 100 volunteers, who were divided in two groups: 50 volunteers who donated blood in Vinnitsa district blood transfusion center and 50 – control group. Autonomic nervous system and orthostatic test were evaluated in both groups.

Results. Natural reaction to the test was heart rate increasing by 10-16 b/min after the test and heart rate stabilization in a follow up period of 3 min (on the level from 6 to 10 beats per minute higher than in horizontal position). Strong reaction indicates high reactivity of sympathetic part of autonomic nervous system, what is common for untrained people. Weaker reaction is observed in case of low reactivity of sympathetic system and higher tone of parasympathetic part of autonomic nervous system, what usually indicates trained state of cardiovascular system.

People with parasympathetic predominance - 11(22%) don't have any changes in functioning of cardiovascular system (pressure, pulse); 39 volunteers (78%) have sympathetic part of autonomic nervous system predominance: 31 of them (62%) had significant increasing of blood pressure and pulse and 8(16%) had hypertension and pulse increasing.

Conclusions. Blood donation might be a tool for training of cardiovascular system in 22% cases. In 62% of volunteers blood donation is harmless. For 16% of volunteers who has high blood pressure blood donation is dangerous and could be life threatening.

Key words: blood donation, cardiovascular system, autonomous nervous system

249. EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS AND DETERMINATION OF THE NEED TO IMPLEMENT THE PID-5 INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

Author: **Sandu Tocarciuc**

Scientific adviser: Victor Vovc, MD, PhD, Professor; Lozovanu Svetlana, MD, PhD, Associate professor Department of Human Physiology and Biophysics

Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. PID-5 (personality inventory for DSM-5) was created to improve a personality disorder diagnosis system described in the Manual of Diagnostic and Statistical Mental Disorders (DSM, 5th edition, American Psychiatric Association, 2013). PID-5 measures 25 maladaptive personality traits and five areas of traits and offers new opportunities in diagnosing personality disorders.

Aim of the study. Determination of effectiveness and determination of the need to implement the PID-5 international instrument for the analysis of personality disorders included in DSM-V in medical practice.

Materials and methods. The study was done on a group of 83 students from two universities: USMF and ASEM, over 2016. All students underwent the PID-5 questionnaire which contains 220 elements of personality self-reporting that measures maladaptive personality traits, which are DSM-5 characterized. The questions were answered on a scale of four, from 0 ("false or almost always false") to 3 ("very true or most often true"). Therefore the PID-5 offers scores on a scale of 4 points, for 25 facets (traits). These facets correspond to maladaptive personality traits, describe in section III of the DSM-5 and are included in the five superior domains, as well, described in section III: Negative Affectivity, Detachment, Antagonism, Disinhibition and Psychoticism. A score bigger than 2 of a certain number of facets is a quantitative indicator of one of the 6 types of PD: Antisocial, Borderline, Schizotypal, Avoidant, Obsessive-Compulsive or Narcissistic. PID-5 was translated and validated by a working group composed of collaborators from the faculty of Human Physiology and Biophysics of USMF „N. Testemitanu” and the department of Migraine and Vegetative Disturbances from the Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery respecting the norms of translation, adaptation and validation of ITC and with the author's acceptance.

Results. The study showed that USMF students predominate a higher index of personality disorders compared to ASEM students, namely obsessive-compulsive disorder. There is no significant difference in depending on gender among USMF students. The DSM-5 Personality Inventory has demonstrated the efficacy and support of its use in medical practice in the Republic of Moldova.

Conclusions. The review of the Personality Disorder chapter in DSM V consists not only in the elimination or maintenance of various categories, but is also a fundamentally new approach that is significantly different from what was previously. PID-5 enables effective diagnosis of PD, so its use in medical practice is favorable.

Key words: personality disorders, DSM-V, mental illness, PID-5