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Introduction. Diabetes mellitus(DM) is the most common chronic disease after cardiovascular and oncological diseases. The number of patients with DM increases annually. Because of homeostasis changes, diabetic patients have predisposition to infectious diseases, especially for urinary tract infections. Infections of urinary tract affect this group of patients 4 times more often than general population. There are some predisposing factors for apparition of urinary infections, such as high level of glucose in urine, which creates optimal conditions for colonization and reproduction of microorganisms, diabetic neuropathy, which affects the innervation of urinary tract and leads to vesicoureteral reflux and decreased activity of immune system.

Aim of the study. Determination of DM's importance and its evolution's duration in the pathogenesis of acute pyelonephritis. Research and visualization of clinical manifestations, evolution, diagnosis and treatment of acute pyelonephritis in patients with DM.

Materials and methods. For my research I've examined patients with acute pyelonephritis from the sections of Urology, Nephrology and Endocrinology from the Sf. Treimea Hospital. The research was based on the prospective and retrospective analysis of the investigation and treatment results of 60 cases of acute pyelonephritis, of which 43 patients with pyelonephritis developed after preexistent diabetes and 17 patients with acute pyelonephritis, but no diabetes. The examined patients were hospitalized in treatment facilities between 2015 and 2017.

Results. 86.04% (37 patients) of patients with acute pyelonephritis and DM were in advanced age, 51-60 years and over 60 years. The possibility of developing acute pyelonephritis in this category of patients was closely correlated with the duration and evolutionary form of DM. Patients with DM had poorly expressed clinical forms of acute pyelonephritis, 21 patients (48,8%) presented no fever, 10 (23.2%) had subfebrility, 37 (86.04%)- with moderate intensity pain in lumbar area. Blood analysis showed signs of immunosuppression with normal values of leukocytes at 25 patients (58.13%). The results of the paraclinical investigations revealed the presence of neuropathy in 26 patients (60.4%) with acute pyelonephritis and DM. Results of nephrography and scintigraphy - revealed the presence of nephropathy in 26 patients (60.4%) and proteinuria at 19(44.18%). At 30 patients (69.76%) infection has developed bilaterally.

Conclusions. The possibility of apparition of acute pyelonephritis increases with duration of DMs evolution. Patients with 5 years and more duration of DM had greater predisposition for pyelonephritis due to chronic changes in organism. Patients with DM had poorly expressed clinical manifestations of acute urinary tract infections. Patients with diabetes develop more often bilateral infectious process.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, acute pyelonephritis

151. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GENERAL METAPHYLAXIS IN PATIENTS WITH UROLITHIASIS

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Introduction. Urolithiasis is defined as the presence of stones in the urinary tract. The Global prevalence of the urolithiasis is about 10% of the general population. Its incidence is higher in

men aged between 20-55 years. In first 5 years after the stone event, the risk of recurrence ranges between 25 and 50%, that may lead to decreasing of renal function and increasing of morbidity.

Aim of the study. The objective of the research was to assess the effectiveness of general metaphylactic measurements in patients with the urinary stone disease.

Materials and methods. In this research retrospectively were included 60 patients with urolithiasis that were treated in Department of Urology between 2016 and 2018. The patients with urolithiasis were selected into two study groups. The first group (30 persons) received general metaphylactic treatment; the second group (30 persons) did not implement the metaphylactic recommendations and served as a control group. The general metaphylactic recommendations included: 1) increased hydration up to 2.5-3 L/24h with neutral pH liquids and achieving of diuresis about 2-2.5 L/24h, 2) a diet rich in vegetables and fibers, 3) normal consumption of calcium (Ca) 1-1.2 g/day, 4) decreased consumption of salt - up to 4-5g/day, 5) limited dietary protein intake – up to 0.8-1g/kg/day, 5) change of lifestyle to decrease risk factors (BMI < 25, moderate physical activity etc.). The received data was processed with EpiInfo™ statistical software. The P values <0,05 were considered statistically significant.

Results. According to the obtained research data, in the first group the recurrence of urolithiasis happened in 8 (26.7%) patients; in the control group the recurrence rate was 46.7% (14 patients). The metaphylactic measures decreased the rate of recurrence with 20% (absolute risk reduction). The relative risk reduction was 0.429. The Relative Risk of stone recurrence in first group was 0.571, with a 95% Confidence Interval of 0.282-1.158 (p=0,17).

Conclusions. According to the research results, the general metaphylactic measures reduce the risk of stone recurrence twice. The results of the treatment of urolithiasis are determined not only by the stone removal but also using general metaphylaxis for certain patients.

Key words: general metaphylactic measures, effectiveness, urolithiasis

152. CONTEMPORARY MANAGEMENT IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CALCULOUS PYELONEPHRITIS

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Introduction. Urolithiasis takes an important place in the structure of urological pathology, thanks to its high incidence, its recurrence frequency and the complications it might cause. There are many scientific publications dedicated to the study of urinary infection as an etiological factor of urolithiasis. Chronic pyelonephritis has the important etiologic and pathogenic role in the development of urolithiasis, but stone formation as a complication is possible in chronic inflammation of the upper and lower urinary tract. In some cases, urinary infection precedes the development of urolithiasis and may serve as a trigger for kidney stones formation. In other cases, it associated with urolithiasis, arising from other infectious causes. The association of metabolic factors and the infection usually forms chemically mixed renal stones containing phosphates, which in most cases are recurrent. In general, urinary tract infection is detected in 80% of cases of urolithiasis.

Aim of the study. To improve the results of postoperative treatment of patients with chronic calculous pyelonephritis (CCP).

Materials and methods. The study was performed on a group of patients with renal lithiasis treated in the Surgical Urology and Nephrology Clinic of the USMF "N. Testemitsanu", Republican Clinical Hospital between 2016 and 2017. In the study group were included 120 patients (men - 58, women - 62) aged between 23 and 70 years.