

Introduction. DSM-V provides an evaluation system of: “Patient-Reported Outcome Measurement Information System” (PROMIS) which consists in a small questionnaire, which evaluates patient status in relation with national rules, providing a score on two levels of evaluation: clinician’s evaluation and patient’s evaluation. The Personality Inventory questionnaire for DSM-V (PID-5) allows detection features and personality disorders, which represents some racial and ethnic factors in determining a mental disorder.

Aim of the study. The evaluation of personality disorders with the help of the instrument from international scientific circuit (PID-5) in order to implement in clinical practice the diagnostic mode of personality disorder according to the included criteria in DSM-V.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted on a sample of 61 students of USMF, 83,6% women and 16,4% men and 22 students of ASEM - 88,9 women and 11,1% men, with a age between 18-24 years, during the 2015-2016 years. All the persons have completed the questionnaire PID-5, translated, adapted and validated with the Republic of Moldova population. This questionnaire evaluates non-adaptive features in the third Section from DSM-V and includes 220 of elements of personality report, touching the 25 features of personality. Each feature includes 4-14 elements. The elements PID-5 are evaluated on a scale of 4 points, from 0 to 3, according to this points it’s established a score, which is more than 2 and is indicative index of one of those 6 types of personality disorders: Antisocial, Borderline, Schizotypal, Avoidant, Obsessive-compulsive and Narcissist.

Results. The obtained results denote that between the ASEM students were not detected the personality disorder through the men, but trough the women were detected persons with the personality disorder (4,54%) of borderline type, schizotypal, avoidant and obsessive-compulsive. Between the USMF students, the prevalence rate of personality disorder through the women, were as follows: the borderline types - 1, 96%, schizotypal - 2%, avoidant - 9,8%, obsessive-compulsive - 11,8% and narcissist - 3,9%; through the men were not detected the personality disorder. Between the USMF students prevails the obsessive-compulsive and avoidant type, the rate of personality disorders is higher through the students of USMF than through the students of ASEM.

Conclusions. The results of the current study are supported by the results of other previous research and confirm that the PID-5 represents a dimensional model for evaluation and understanding of personality disorders for the clinical and scientific purposes.

Key words: DSM-V, PID-5, personality disorders.

276. PROTEIN AND IONIC CHANNEL TRANSCRIPTS OF THE MENINGES- EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AT UNIVERSITY OF SONORA, MÉXICO

Author: **Ana Dobrin**

Co-authors: Burian Victor Ioan, Chiş Rafael Florin

Scientific adviser: Montiel-Herrera Marcelino, University of Sonora, Department of Medicine and Health Sciences, Mexic

Introduction. The meninges are three protective layers of tissue, which have a crucial importance in central nervous system. The meningeal tissue functions primarily to support the central nervous system (CNS) while maintaining homeostasis of the neuraxis, but recently discovered information suggests a role far beyond mechanical protection. Neural communication in the brain is based on homeostasis and the dynamics of intracellular Ca²⁺. In neurons, the release of neurotransmitters is controlled by presynaptic Ca²⁺ entry, while the

formation of memory traces depends on the post-synaptic transients of Ca²⁺ in the dendritic spines.

Aim of the study. This work provides an experimental study of the cranial meningeal function and ultrastructure that should change the view of meninges as a merely protective membrane. Considering the anatomical distribution in the CNS, it can be observed that the meninges largely penetrate inside the neural tissue. Thus, meninges may modulate most of the physiological and pathological events of the CNS by the presence of the ionic channels and proteins. This extensive experiment on laboratory animals will offer a different view of meninges' multiple roles in the context of a functional network with the neural tissue.

Materials and methods. All experiments were made according to the ethical policies for animal care and handling of the University of Sonora, Mexico. The meningeal tissue was collected from four 2 months-old (date of birth 11.06.2019) albino male rats. The experimental procedure was composed of: cell culture, total RNA isolation and reverse transcription protocol, reverse transcription and cDNA synthesis, PCR, Gel electrophoresis.

Results. Through this study we evaluated the expression of potassium channels type Kir, K_v, BK. The meningeal tissue expressed the subunits Kir 1.1, Kir 3.3, Kir 4.1, Kir 6.2 and channel type BK_a.

Conclusions. The results obtained suggest that meningeal cells have an important repertoire of potassium channels and calcium-mediated intracellular signaling mechanisms that should be studied pharmacologically and molecularly to help understand meningeal cell physiology and its contribution to brain cell communication.

Key words: Potassium channels, meninges, central nervous system, communication

277. HEART RATE VARIABILITY IN PEOPLE WITH BORDERLINE TYPE OF PERSONALITY

Author: **Anastasia Cherdivara**

Scientific adviser: Lozovanu Svetlana, PhD, Associate professor, Department of Human Physiology and Biophysics, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.

Introduction. The incidence growth of the cardiovascular disease associated with psychiatric pathologies has led to increased attention on the autonomic nervous system. Heart rate variability (HRV) is considered as a measure of autonomic nervous system balance, and therefore it may provide a quantification of the physiological changes associated with mental illness. HRV cut is associated with a variety of psychological conditions and dimensions such as social status, executive function and emotional regulation. Borderline personality disorder (BPD) with a high rate of cardiovascular mortality, it is also characterized by emotional instability, which makes it ideal for studying heart rate variability.

Aim of the study. The purpose of the study is to determine autonomous changes to people with borderline personality disorder by studying the variability of the heart rate both during the break and in the pain test.

Materials and methods. The study was performed on 103 people, psychometric test, which preceded the recording of cardiac parameters, was realized with the help of the Personality Disorders Test (PDT) (Personality Inventory for DSM-5, PID-5). Thus, based on the results obtained from the PID-5 test, people were divided into 2 groups, the first-control group - 69 people (N = 69), the second group BPD- 34 people (N = 34). The protocol of the experiment