

**Results.** 4 studies were identified to correspond inclusion criteria. The included studies comprised 2209 patients. The sensibility of selected criteria are: Sokolow-Lyon 10-27%, Cornell index 23-45%, Romhilt-Estes 24-49%, RaVL 8-26%. The revealed heterogeneity is due to differences of population groups such as age, gender, race and presence of comorbidities.

**Conclusions.** The findings of this study revealed that Romhilt-Estes score is the most relevant ECG criteria for left ventricular hypertrophy diagnosis for common population.

**Key words:** Electrocardiography left ventricular hypertrophy, Sokolow-Lyon, Cornell index, Romhilt-Estes score, RaVL.

#### 244. NON-VALVULAR ATRIAL FIBRILATION, CEREBRAL COMPLICATIONS

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**Introduction.** -Identification of risk factors of FA and development of stroke. Identification of the presence of comorbidities among the analyzed patients. Estimation of the degree of cerebral impairment in stroke with FA / without FA. Determination of the degree of compliance and therapeutic control in patients with AF. Analysis of neurocognitive disorders through MMES (Mini test for mental health examination).

**Aim of the study.** Assessment of the impact of non-valvular AF on cardioembolic stroke production and impaired cognitive ability.

**Materials and methods.** The study was performed on a number of 60 stroke patients, from: The *Sfânta Trime* Municipal Clinical Hospital and the Institute of Emergency Medicine.

**Results.** In group 1, two age categories prevailed, 61-70 years (55%) and 81-91 years (15%) and a higher incidence of women (80%). Risk factors were: obesity (60%), stress (33.3%), sedentary lifestyle (26.6%), smoking (6.67%), alcohol consumption (13.3%) and hereditary factor (33.3%). In group 2, patients between the ages of 61-70 years (63.3%) predominated, more often the male sex (53.3%), the risk factors being: smoking (53.3%) with an index of 20 packs / year, alcohol consumption (16.6%), obesity (60%), stress (33.3%), sedentary lifestyle (40%) and hereditary factor (13.3%). The comorbidities present in the patients included in the study were: CI (61.67%), DZ tpi II (21.7%), HTA (86.6%), PA (26.6%), CPI (60%), IM (1.6%), BCR (11.6%), cancer (1.66%) and Dyslipidemia (33.3%).

**Conclusions.** 314/5000 The study argues the need to prevent thromboembolic complications through drug control with anticoagulants and to maintain the INR in the therapeutic window in patients with AF. Information and education of patients on a large scale in order to achieve a better treatment compliance.

**Key words:** stroke, Atrial Fibrillation, Complications