

not known and in 7% -not used. Most cases were registered in June (13,3% cases), March and October (by 11,6% each).

Conclusions. The results of the study revealed the main indicators needed to be evaluated, which are necessary to argue for the need for a national trauma registry. Meanwhile, the obtained data will be useful resources for conducting information campaigns among the high-risk groups.

Key words: road traffic injury, pilot injury Registry, head injury, prevention

333. PARENT'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILDHOOD OBESITY

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Introduction. Childhood overweight or obesity has become a worldwide health problem due to its continuous increase of prevalence and its serious impact on health. In obesity, like in any other chronic pathology that appears in childhood, parents have an important role in monitoring the body weight and preventing future complications.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study was to identify parent's knowledge about childhood obesity and their vision about the nutrition status of their children.

Materials and methods. Our cross-sectional study was conducted over a period of six months (July-November 2019). In this study participated parents with children aged 0-18 years, from Brasov and Mures counties, the sample size being 529 persons. The informations were acquired with the help of a self-administered questionnaire and the statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences software.

Results. After interpreting the data, it can be said that out of the 258 girls included in the study, 34 are obese and 30 are overweight. Regarding the male, out of the total of 271 persons, 49 are obese and 54 are overweight. The correlation between the parent's vision of the nutrition status of their children and the body mass index interpreted with the help of percentiles was statistically significant ($p=0.0001$). Parents who don't consider their children being obese, have, in fact, 19 obese children and 33 who are overweight. A number of 47 parents consider that they have obese children, but among them 85.1% are really obese and 14.9% are overweight.

Conclusions. Firstly, it has been reported more cases of obesity and overweight among boys. Secondly, parents who have obese or overweight children, have a more objective appreciation of their nutritional status and are aware of the health problem their children are facing.

Key words: childhood obesity, nutritional status, parent's knowledge, body mass index

334. THE DEGREE OF AWARENESS OF THE NATIVE MEDICAL STUDENTS REGARDING THE FOOD LABELING THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AIMED TO PROTECT THE CONSUMER'S HEALTH

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Introduction. The measures to inform the consumers about the food products are made by various official documents aimed to protect the consumer's health. For these reasons, is of

interest the attitude and level of knowledge in this field of the native medical students as the future promoters of the healthy lifestyle.

Aim of the study. Analysis of official documents on informing consumers about the nutritional value of foodstuff and assessing the degree of awareness of native medical students regarding food labeling, marketed in their marketing objectives.

Materials and methods. The provisions of official documents regarding consumer's information on the nutritional value of foodstuff were studied and analyzed. Through the questionnaire, developed by the author, a study was conducted within "Nicolae Testemițanu" SUMPh, applied to a sample of 350 native medical students from all courses, estimated by the classical standardized formula, according to age, year of study, gender.

Results. The requirements of official documents regarding the information included in the nutrition statements on the labels of food products were analyzed, taking into account the need to protect the consumer's health, but also to promote harmless foods. As a result of applying the questionnaire, it was possible to use the standardized tool, which allowed to highlight the following items in the research groups: when purchasing food products, they are interested with a greater share of the information on labels from years 2 to 4 (41.6%- 46.2%) and according to gender, girls are more interested (girls- 41.9%, boys- 35.6%). The students, included in the age group 26-27 years, draw more attention to the presence of food additives (77.8%). The absolute majority (92.5%- 96.6%) of the students questioned from years 2 - 6 draw special attention to the validity terms of perishable foods, while their storage conditions are interested 79.6% -88, 5% of students from years 2 to 4. Depending on the gender, girls are more interested in comparison to boys, both the term of validity (94.6%; 89.0%) and the storage terms (83%; 79.5%).

Conclusions. The national legislation on informing consumers about food contains various data useful to protect the health. The results of questionnaires indicate a growing awareness of the native medical students, starting with year 2 of the study, on the importance of becoming familiar with the health claims on food labels, which contributes to the further change of harmful habits, and in perspective- to the formation of a knowledge base and attitudes in order to promote a healthy lifestyle among the population.

Key words: Foodstuffs, consumer information, degree of awareness, native medical students.

335. THE HYGIENIC CHARACTERISTIC OF MEDICAL STUDENTS' NUTRITION

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Introduction. Nutrition is a very important part of the field of population general health, including students. Learning the characteristics, factors, measures of nutrition by the student leads to a significant improvement of the status of healthy person among the students, as well as of all the people.

Materials and methods. It was used a questionnaire of 16 questions related to food. The questionnaire was sent to 100 USMF students of each year. 31 men and 69 women participated.