

likely to affect individuals from professions that require a higher degree of responsibility and frequent human interactions, therefore placing doctors in a high-risk category.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study was to assess if young doctors are exposed to BS in their residency and to determine their levels of BS

Materials and methods. Using an anonymous questionnaire based on the Maslach Burnout Inventory that comprised a number of 25 questions directed in 3 dimensions, we recorded 60 entries from doctors found in their residency. Each one of the 3 directions (emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and professional realizations) delivered a score that was later summed up and compared to preset results. The scores were interpreted as following: 0-25 points resulted in an equilibrium at the workplace; 25-50 – prone to develop BS; 50-75 – on course to develop BS; >75 – BS. Using descriptive statistics and a one-way Anova test we managed to determine some interesting results.

Results. Out of the young residents from the nine medical departments that contributed to this study, the ones from 8 of them displayed BS, while the remaining were on course to develop BS, the average score being 78.37 out of 100. Out of the 9 medical departments, the residents from the occupational medicine department displayed the highest levels of BS with a value of 82.08.

Conclusions. The BS is a serious disorder that threatens the medical system here in Targu Mures, making young residents prone to errors and therefore placing patients at risk. Furthermore, by placing this actual study next to a similar ones from Romania, it can be observed that the BS is common through the whole Romanian medical system meaning that national measures to treat and prevent this syndrome are in order.

Key words: burnout, stress, exhaustion

331. ASPECTS REGARDING SELF-MEDICATION AMONG STUDENTS

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Introduction. Self-medication represents the process of administering substances for physical or psychological symptoms, without the advice of a physician. At the population level, studies show that the prevalence of self-medication is high among young adults due to the level of education, accessibility to Internet services, as well as knowledge regarding medicines, being a common problem among students, especially students from the healthcare sector.

Aim of the study. This study evaluates the prevalence, practices and attitude towards self-medication of the students from the University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Science and Technology of Târgu Mureș.

Materials and methods. We conducted a cross-sectional study among 403 students (87,6% female, 12,3% male) from the University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Science and Technology of Târgu Mureș. The respondents were 1st to 6th year students from the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dental Medicine and Faculty of Pharmacy. The participants responded to an online 23 questions survey which included informations regarding demographics, self-medication practices and attitude towards self-treatment.

Results. Self-medication was highly popular among students, 94,5% of the respondents claimed that they used self-medication. The most common factors that led to the decision of self-treatment were: the positive experience with a medication used in the past (76,9%), urgent

condition (33,6%) and self-confidence regarding own medical competences (32,8%). Headache (81,9%), menstrual symptoms (73,5%) and fever (64,57%) were the most frequently described symptoms. The most commonly used drugs were anti-inflammatory drugs (85,3%), analgetics and antipiretics (83,46%), vitamins and supplements (68,77%) and laxatives/antidiarrheal medicines (46,72%). Most of the students (83,4%) claim that they are against self-medication, but it can still be used in certain situations, while only 2,2% were completely against self-medication.

Conclusions. Self-medication is a common practice and its occurrence is tremendously high among students. However, the attitude of the students towards self-treatment was mainly negative, according to them, this could only be used in specific situations.

Key words: self-medication, students, survey

332. ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES SURVEILLANCE - A PILOT STUDY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction. Road injury is a worldwide public health problem. More than 1.3 million people die and 20-50 million are injured annually, at the global level, as a result of the injuries caused by road crashes. It is the basic cause of the mortality of young people aged 15-29 years. Road injury is ranked ninth after the main causes of death and is forecast to rank fifth by 2030. The Government of the Republic of Moldova elaborates the National Strategy for Road Safety 2011 – 2020, which is a document of coherent and unitary policies in the field of road safety in the Republic of Moldova, in the long term, which appeared as a result of the unsatisfactory results of the existing policies in the field along with an imposed number of road injuries registered.

Aim of the study. The aim of the study was to evaluate the morbidity indicators through injuries caused by road crashes among the population of the Republic of Moldova.

Materials and methods. A prospective study was performed during 2018 within Emergency Departments of 2 medical institutions from Chisinau municipality: Emergency Medicine Institute and Children's hospital "Valentin Ignatenco". A pilot iCREATE Injury Registry was tested. A total number of 7301 patients with different types of injuries reported. The Redcap electronic tool was used to upload the data and SPSS for data analyzes. The ethics committee's approval has been obtained.

Results. There have been 324 (4,4%) cases of injury which reported traffic-related mechanism; aged between 0-91 years old, of which 63% were male and 37 female. In 75,3% of cases occurred in the urban area and in 93,8% of cases injuries were within the transport area. As a result of road injury, 71% of patients had by one distinct injury and 29% - with 2 one. From the total number, 5,3% cases were with Traumatic Brain Injury diagnoses, from those: 64,7% concussion, 29,4% cerebral laceration, contusion and other intracranial injuries to the head and 5,9% fracture of the skull. Most injuries were unintentional statements. In half of the injuries the type of transport involved in was light motor-vehicle and in 13,4% with two-wheeled motor vehicle. The majority of injured persons were drivers (36,1%), pedestrian (29,8%) and passengers (29,1%). For half of the patients, it was unknown if the seatbelt was used, 14% did not, while only 36% - use the seatbelt. Child safety restraints were used in only 17%, in 76%-