

(29.5%) stage IA2, 1522 (43%) stage IB1, 48 (13%) stage IB2. Of 16 studies that have been reported fertile results are 47.9% (397/829), birth rate with 59.5% (514/864), premature birth rate 61.9% (302/488) and abortion rate in the second trimester was 71.8% (26/362).

**Conclusions.** This article focuses on current options for conservative surgery in early cervical cancer associated with long-term oncologic efficacy, keeping reproductive function. Treatment that determines fertility conservation, radical trachelectomy is favourable, and carefully selected women can maintain fertility and get a pregnancy.

**Key words:** conization, radical trachelectomy, cervical cancer, early stage, conservative

## 101. BREAST CANCER IN MEDICAL WORKERS DEPENDENT ON MENOPAUSAL STATUS

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**Introduction.** Breast cancer in medical workers is higher than the general population, and is growing steadily and continue.

**Aim of the study.** Studying breast cancer in medical workers dependent on menopausal status

**Materials and methods..** The study was carried out on 196 female medical staff with a mammary gland camera, over the years 2010-2018. The study was conducted based on the questionnaires of the breast cancer doctors, and on the observation and outpatient records.

**Results.** Of the 196 women medical personnel included in the study for the given period, with the oncological pathology of the mammary gland confirmed histologically, only 5 persons (2.5%) were in the fertile period, 28 (14.4%) were in the premenopausal period, 25 (12.7%) were in the menopause period and 138 (70.4%) in the postmenopausal period. In stage I TNM, 7 (12.7%) were detected in the pre-menopausal period, 4 (7.3%) in the menopause period and 39 (70.9%) in the postmenopausal period. In stage II TNM (n = 103), in the postmenopausal BC period in medical workers was confirmed in 14 (13.6%) patients, in the menopause period 9 (8.7%) and in the postmenopausal period in 80 (77.7%) patients. In stage III TNM (n = 23), the diagnosis of BC in medical workers was appreciated in the postmenopausal period in 6 (25%) patients, in the menopause period in 8 (33.3%) and in the postmenopausal period in 10 (41.7%). In stage IV TNM, predominantly, in 7 (53.8%) BC in medical workers was determined postmenopausal.

**Conclusions.** Breast cancer in medical workers has increased over the years, and has a higher incidence of breast cancer in medical workers is in the pre- and postmenopausal period, compared with the fertile period and the menopause, but in the general population, stages I and II are more frequent.

**Key words:** doctors, medical workers, breast cancer, menstrual periods, menopause.

## 102.MALIGNANT TUMORS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY

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**Introduction.** Cancer during pregnancy is uncommon. But when it does occur, it can be a complication for the mother and the health care team. Pregnancy itself does not appear to affect