

dijonat patogene (respectiv, din genul *Escherichia* și familia *Streptococcaceae* – cu 28,85%; 29,28%; 41,60%; 37,79%; 43,38%; 37,50%; 45,92%; 45,35% și 47,76%; 50%). Datele expuse demonstrează că gazele nocive nominalizate au o acțiune negativă asupra organismului purceilor, iar această influență a servit drept premisă pentru apariția și dezvoltarea stării de dismicrobism intestinal. La animalele întreținute în asemenea condiții, comparativ cu cele din lotul-martor, greutatea corporală de asemenea s-a diminuat în medie cu 18,6%.

Concluzie. În baza rezultatelor experimentale, a fost confirmat faptul că nivelul cantitativ al reprezentanților determinați ai microflorei intestinale (bifidobacriilor, lactobacililor, bacteriozilor, escherichior și enterococilor) poate fi utilizat în calitate de test de apreciere rapidă a gradului de deregлare a sănătății sistemului digestiv, aceste bacterii fiind o parte componentă a organismului. Prin urmare, indicii cantitativi ai microflorei intestinale servesc drept test cert informativ despre nivelul sănătății întregului organism.

HEPATITIS C VIRUS INFECTION IN BLOOD DONORS IN CLUJ COUNTY, ROMANIA

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Introduction. Romania has a high prevalence of transfusion-transmitted infections among blood donors in comparison with other European countries (EU) countries. The aim of this study was to estimate the hepatitis C virus (HCV) seropositive status among blood donors in Cluj County (Romania) and its recent trend and to evaluate the association between HCV infection and various risk factors in Cluj blood donors.

Material and methods. During 2006–2009 for every blood donors in the Cluj County Blood Transfusion Centre (BTC), age, gender and HCV serological status were collected; then, donors referred to Cluj BTC from January to March 2012 completed a standardised self-administered questionnaire. Trends of proportions were tested. The data collected from first-time and repeat donors were compared for possible risk factors for hepatitis C virus infection using logistic regression.

Results. 0.42% of 62,497 blood donors were seropositive for HCV. HCV seropositive status increased with age, being higher in women. During 3 months 1,100 blood donors were selected; 24.1% were first-time donors, more often being reported: age < 26 years, female gender and history of health care procedures other than surgery.

Conclusion. The HCV seroprevalence among Cluj County blood donors is higher than in other EU countries and unusually higher in female donors. Not all risk factors for blood borne infections can be properly filtered out in blood donors (particularly the sensitive behavioural risk factors - e.g. drug use, sexual promiscuity), suggesting the necessity of improving the health screening process in blood donors.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ РАЗНЫХ ВОЗРАСТНЫХ ГРУПП ПО СРОКАМ И ИСХОДАМ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЕЗНЕЙ ОРГАНОВ ДЫХАНИЯ В СТАЦИОНАРАХ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Актуальность темы. По прогнозам ВОЗ, в XXI веке летальность вследствие заболеваний органов дыхания будет занимать 2-е место в структуре причин общей смертности (И.И. Садовникова, 2012).

Цель исследования – провести сравнительный анализ сроков лечения и структуры летальности по классу болезней органов дыхания в стационарах Иркутской области за период 2008–2010 гг. среди пациентов возрастных групп «от 0 до 17 лет» и «18 лет и старше».

Материалы и методы исследования. Анализ проведён по основным показателям работы лечебно-профилактических учреждений Иркутской области. Изучалась достоверность различий