

136. CHRONIC HEADACHES ASSOCIATED WITH AUTONOMIC, INTEROCEPTIVE DISORDERS. CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL TRIAL.

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Introduction: Interoception describes the perception of symptoms and sensations that originate within the body. Interoceptive perception of internal change functions as the first stage in the process of symptom detection. Interoceptive accuracy is also relevant for specific clinical conditions, there is evidence that interoceptive accuracy is higher for sufferers of anxiety disorders and depression the same for migraine. Migraine is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent moderate to severe headaches often in association with a number of autonomic nervous system symptoms.

Purpose and Objectives: Our goal was to show the impact of the chronic migraine on autonomic dysfunction and perception disorders – interoception and exteroception, to get correlation with affective state (anxiety and depression) and compare perceptive disorders in patients with chronic migraine and diabetes mellitus.

Materials and methods: In our study we examined 70 women: 20 with chronic migraine, 10 healthy women and 40 with diabetes mellitus. For investigation we used the following questionnaires: 1) Questionnaire for chronic headaches in patients with chronic migraine; 2) PVM2 to determine neurovegetative disorders; 3) An additional scale that represents data extracted from PVM2 for perceptive processes: interoception and exteroception; 4) BODY PERCEPTION QUESTIONNAIRE, by Stephen W. Porges, shortened to 50 answers; and 5) to determine anxiety and depression we used Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale – HADS .

Results: In our study patients with migraine were more symptomatic in comparison with other and symptoms were more expressive, sometimes due to pain. There was a great statistic significance ($p < 0,005^{***}$) on scales: cardiovascular dysfunction and interoception. Patients with migraine were also more depressive and has the highest level of anxiety ($p < 0.05^*$). (Martin et al, 1967) consider that migraine may mask depression and anxiety, or other emotional disorders, led to the idea that there are a consequence of the migraine more than a trigger factor.

Conclusion: In our study we found that chronic migraine has a great impact on autonomic nervous system. It decreases the sensitivity threshold and so increase both the interoceptive and exteroceptive processes. The values are higher even than in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Migraine, autonomic disorders, interoception, anxiety, depression

137. SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PULMONARY AFECTION

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Introduction: According to statistics the Systemic Lupus Erythematosus is the most frequent disease of connective tissue, it is a systemic autoimmune disease of unknown etiology that affects one or more organs, characterized by an evolution with successive bouts with various clinical symptoms and laboratory manifestations, with hypersecretion of autoantibodies. It is a condition of current and particular interest from several points: the high incidence of disease in the medical practice, the severity of clinical forms of SLE, extremely complex and various clinical aspects, which evolves from severe to subtle and atypical forms, whose diagnosis can not be explained only by means of immunobiological explorations.

Objectives of the work: Elucidation of the exogenous and endogenous risk factors in the onset of pleural and pulmonary impairment in SLE patients in the study. Study of the clinical particularities and assessment of diagnostic significance of laboratory parameters in patients with

systemic lupus erythematosus. Correlational analysis of clinical manifestations of pulmonary paraclinical indices and efficacy in patients with SLE.

Scientific innovation of the obtained results: Scientific innovation lies in deciphering certain etiopathogenic aspects, clinical, diagnostic methods and treatment principles of LUPSA erythematosus disease based on a clinical study analytically. In this analytical study were assessed overall and peculiarities of clinical laboratory changes in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus to them by the correlation index interpreted organic damage of the disease.

The theoretical importance and value of the work: The paper aims to highlight the proportion of cases with clinical and laboratory manifestations, which gives Pulmonary severity and tracking progress under treatment. SLE is a collagenosis manifested by both cutaneous and musculoskeletal impairment, but also visceral, renal and pulmonary damage the nervous system dictates the evolution and prognosis. Through early detection and appropriate treatment setting, with regular monitoring, these developments may relieve severe in most situations.

The material and research methods: In accordance with the purpose and the investigational objectives outlined was made a retrospective descriptive study conducted on a group of 54 patients, 35 showed impaired SLE and 19 patients treated in clinical pulmonary Republican Hospital and the Hospital "Sf. Treime". In this study were included 54 patients, treated stationary PMS .S.C.R and "Sf. Treime" in 2013-2014.

Our results and discussion: Retrospective descriptive study was conducted to performance aspects: clinical course, diagnosis and treatment of lung injury, correlation incidence of systemic lupus erythematosus and pulmonary damage depending on age and sex.

138. EVALUATION OF PROTEASE-INHIBITORY BLOOD SYSTEM WITH GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES TYPE 2

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The aim of our study was to investigate the condition of proteinase-inhibitor system of blood with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) in patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) type 2.

Materials and methods: 7 patients with erosive GERD, combined with diabetes type 2 (1A group), 9 patients with nonerosive GERD with the diabetes type 2 (group 1B) in the background, 7 patients with erosive GERD, with no endocrine diseases detected during a detailed examination (group 2A), 8 patients with nonerosive GERD (2B group). The control group consisted of 10 healthy individuals (PCC) due to the age (3rd group). The evaluation of proteolytic activity was carried out by determining the level of lysis of asoalbumin, asokazein and azokol.

Results. It was established that in the absence of diabetes type 2 in patients with GERD occurs amplification lysis of small dispersed proteins to 94% in group 2A ($p < 0,05$) and to 8.9 % in group 2B ($p > 0,05$); lysis of large dispersed proteins – to 64 % ($p < 0,05$) and to 19,4% ($p > 0,05$); lysis of collagen - to 46 % ($p < 0,05$) and to 16,2% ($p > 0,05$), according to USO. GERD with the diabetes type 2 (group 1B) in the background (group 1B) is accompanied by increased lysis of asoalbumin to 114% in group 1A ($p < 0,05$) and to 13.8 % in group 1B ($p > 0,05$), lysis of asokazein to 109 % ($p < 0,05$) and to 37,9% ($p < 0,05$); azokol lysis to 47 % ($p < 0,05$) and to 21,6% ($p < 0,05$) according to the third group of patients. In patients with erosive GERD combined with diabetes type 2 and in the absence of it, the concentration of α 2- macroglobulin (MG) significantly decreased to 36,1% ($p < 0,05$) and to 29,6% ($p < 0,05$) according to the USO. In groups 1B and 2B, on the contrary, the level of α 2- MG increased compared with USO 2.5 times ($p < 0,05$) and 2times ($p < 0,05$), with the probable difference between them ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion. GERD is accompanied by increased proteolytic activity of plasma in the background of reduction of α 2-MG (in the presence of erosions) and increased α 2-MG content (in the form nonerosive GERD).

Keywords: proteolysis, diabetes, gastroesophageal reflux disease.