

females is on average 3-4 individuals, corresponding to the number of descendants born by females from vivarium. In all neonates were determined craniocaudal length and body weight, which are on average 3.74 g and 27.5 mm respectively. External examination revealed no abnormalities. Behavior of studied rats did not differ from the behavior in control group. Tooth eruption took place at the 8th day of life, hair growth on the 11-day, opening eyes to the 15-day, all corresponding age rats. At euthanasia of newborns developmental abnormalities were not detected.

Conclusions: No embryotoxic effects were detected in tested drugs use. No differences in reproductive performance (conception and pregnancy) between experimental group and the control group. Thus, no embryotoxic, fetotoxic and teratogenic effects were seen in pregnant females treated with entomologic drugs.

Keywords: entoheptin, imuheptin, imupurin, entomology, Lepidoptera, embryotoxicity, teratogenicity.

ATTITUDES, OPINIONS AND BEHAVIOU OF YOUNG PEOPLE ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH FROM THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION FROM CHIȘINĂU

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Introduction: Reproductive health is internationally recognized as a fundamental component necessary for human development, on which the general health of population, prosperity and the development of all countries depends. Reproductive health is a priority field of the WHO, which in 2001 developed the European Strategy in Sexual and Reproductive Health and suggested that all 51 countries-members of the European Council should elaborate similar strategical documents according to the national specific.

Aims and Objectives: Evaluation of attitudes, practices and sexual behaviour of young people, including: influence of the sexual education received in the family on sexual behaviour; knowledge on sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS; opinions and attitudes about appropriate sexual behaviour and detection of risks associated to sexual experience; contraception and pregnancy; - is a primordial basis of family planning.

Methods: Doing this research we used the historical, mathematical, statistical, epidemiological, sociological, comparative analyze methods. This research collected information from Register of the National Bureau of Statistics, which included information from the official documents and some information from the researches in the field. 216 students from 4 institutions of higher education from Chisinau participated at the research. 16.6 % of the participants are boys and 83.3 % - girls, all of them 18-30 years old. Their average age is of 24 years.

Results: 39.09% of the young confirmed that they have never discussed with the parents on topics related to sexuality. 51.86% of the respondents didn't know that HIV/SIDA, gonorrhoea and syphilis are sexually transmitted infections. Approximately 40.0% of the sexually active young had more than 1 partner during last year. 76.47% of the respondents don't use regularly condoms, 40.0 % of which have never used them. About 20% of the sexually active people presented risks associated to anterior abortions.

Conclusion: From the analysis of the sexual behaviour and the opinions of the young people we have concluded that there is a number of risk factor for their reproductive health. We haven't found significant

difference between the behaviour of students from different institutions, only knowledge in the field of IT-Sand contraception varies, prevailing at USMF "Nicolae Testemitanu".

Keywords: Young persons, reproductive health, family planning, sexual behaviour.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE MELATONIN RECEPTORS EXPRESSION (MT-1, MT-2) IN A STOMACH AND DUODENAL MUCOUS MEMBRANE AS A WAY TO PREDICT THE PYLOROBULBAR ULCERS ACTIVITY

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Introduction: In spite of all prognoses by the late 1980's the revision of the medicament treatment principles didn't lead to expecting complication rate decreasing.

Furthermore, over the last 10 years the number of patients with stomach and duodenal ulcers, which enter the hospitals in Russia because of ulcer perforation, increased in 2,7 times and the number of ulcer bleeding patients – in 2,2 times.

All this evidences point out the necessity to determine new factors of the ulcer pathogenesis and to find new mechanisms of the ulcer formation.

Subject to melatonin properties at the level of the whole body (biorhythm, antioxidant, immunomodulatory effect) and also at the level of the digestive system (participation of the motor activity, microcirculation and proliferation); it's easy to see, that a melatonin plays a great part in pathogenic mechanisms of the ulcer formation and exacerbation. Recently the papers, pointing to receptor-mediated mechanism of the melatonin anti-inflammatory effect, appeared.

Aim: This study's aim is to determine connection between receptor expression to melatonin (MT-1, MT-2) and probable ulcer complication prognosis.

Materials and methods: Our research consists of two parts. In experimental one we got primary specific antibodies to MT-1, MT-2. The peptide, duplicating amino-acid sequence of active MT-1, MT-2 receptor centers, was synthesized in Research institute of particularly clean biological preparation.

In clinical part we exposed stomach and duodenal mucous membrane cells with MT-1, MT-2 receptors by indirect immunofluorescence. 35 patients were researched, they divided into few groups: uncomplicated ulcer – 16 patients, ulcer with perforation – 6, ulcer with bleeding – 5, control group – 8.

Results: In uncomplicated ulcer group there were 7% MT-1 and 6,5% MT-2 melatonin receptors, in ulcer perforation group: 9,56% MT-1 and 2,53% MT-2; in ulcer bleeding group – 10,56% MT-1 and 1,46% MT-2; in control group – 16% MT-1 and 14,7% MT-2. After carefully examination of the groups with complications it was founded, that 85% patient has a similar melatonin receptor distribution (the receptor number decreased and decreasing MT-2 relative to MT-1 – 4 times).

It was exposed 4 patients in group without complications, which can be in a complication group according to results. We can suppose that they are in a risk group of the ulcer complications and they need more careful control and perspective researching.

Conclusions:

- Patients with any ulcer defect have depressed level of the melatonin receptors.