

demonstrates better filing and documentation is imperative so a complete paper trail is available if mishaps happen. The audit recommends patient involvement in pre-ITC safety checks, auditing prescription filing, and increased awareness during ITC training of complete documentation.

## Anticoagulant Therapy in Elderly Patients

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The pathology of recent years is dominated by lung thromboembolism, the more worrying factor as the algorithms for prophylaxis and treatment of diseases with high embolic risk are properly applied in medical practice and perform only of 75% antithrombotic protection. The aim is to present the benefits and risks of anticoagulant treatment in elderly patients with cardiovascular disease. Anticoagulant treatment is at least as important as for the other age groups because elderly patients have combinations of cardiovascular diseases and comorbidity which have anticoagulant treatment indications. We performed a retrospective study on 781 patients over 65 years, admitted between January 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010 in Medical Clinic IV, Department of Geriatrics. Statistical study followed their distribution by age, average residence, gender, cardiovascular diseases, anti-coagulant treatment indication and methods of implementation. From 781 patients, 758 cases (97%) were hospitalized for cardiovascular disease of these, 545 (72%) received anticoagulant therapy, 152 (20%) received also antiplatelet and 61 (8%) did not receive any of these forms. Adverse effects of anticoagulation therapy were recorded at 1.5% of patients. All these patients were under chronic anticoagulation therapy with antivitamin K and required permanent or temporary interruption. Anticoagulant therapy in the elderly is under-utilized due to fear of unwanted side effects taking into consideration the problems of monitoring chronic treatment with K antivitamin at home.

## Anxiety and Depression Symptoms in Patients with Diabetes Type 2

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The aim of the study is to find out the frequency of emotional dissociations, and determine the rate of evidence of changes at psychological state in dependence of sex, age, duration of diabetes, frequency of glycaemic control, body mass index. Materials and methods: 60 patients with diabetes type 2 have been investigated, which included 29 women and 31 men at the age from 41 to 70 (the average age is 55 years; SD 5.88) with the duration of illness from 2 up to 18 years (the average is 7.8 years; SD 4.05) in conditions of Department of Endocrinology, Municipal Clinic Hospital "Sf. Treime", Republic of Moldova. It was used the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Based on data of HADS, the high levels of anxiety (mean  $8.73 \pm 0.39$ ; SD 3.08) and depressing symptoms (mean  $6.45 \pm 0.39$ ; SD 3.06) were revealed in patients with diabetes type 2; and the true correlation  $r = 0.97$  depression =  $2.8711 + 0.4098 * \text{anxiety}$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) was found out. Clinically evident features (HADS score  $\geq 11$ ) of anxiety and depression were 28% and 11% correspondingly. Subclinical forms of anxiety and depression (HADS score 8-10) were 42% and 25% correspondingly. Such as anxiety, depression was met more often in women. It was shown that the frequency of depression is picking up with the age in men but in women these regularities were not found out. With the raising of duration of disease significantly goes up frequency of anxiety ( $p < 0.05$ ) and depression ( $p < 0.05$ ) in men. It has been found out much higher level of anxiety ( $p < 0.01$ ), but not