

Results. Babies at term predominated - 87.8% of cases, respectively 88.2% of cases ($p>0.05$). The percentage of premature neonates was 12.2% versus 10.1% in the control group ($p>0.05$). The mean birth weight was $3135.6 \pm 67.2\text{g}$ versus $3216.1 \pm 54.3\text{g}$ in the control group ($p>0.05$). The neonatal morbidity rate in the study group was 49.4% compared to 22.7% in the control group ($p<0.001$). The intrauterine growth restriction of the fetus was identified in every 4th child born in the study group (24.7% vs. 12.6%, $p<0.05$). There were 24.7% cases of perinatal EHI (hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy) compared with 11.8% in the control group ($p<0.05$). The incidence of intrauterine infections in neonates was 11.1% compared to 0% in the control group ($p<0.01$).

Conclusions. The newborns of patients with active tuberculosis of the respiratory organs showed a high percentage of perinatal pathology, ante- and intranatal hypoxia, prematurity, intrauterine growth restriction of the fetus, forming the high-risk group for the development of EHI perinatal involvement, with a complicated evolution of the early neonatal period.

Key words: babies, tuberculosis of respiratory organs, neonatal outcomes

DEPARTMENT OF ONCOLOGY

97. TREATMENT CHARACTERIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BORDERLINE OVARIAN TUMORS

Author: **Mariana Virlean**

Scientific adviser: Tudor Rotaru MD, Associate professor, Department of Oncology

Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Borderline ovarian tumors (BOT) are malignant epithelial ovarian tumors with a very low incidence, therefore lacking sufficient clinical experience in diagnostics and treatment.

Aim of the study. This study characterized the histology, clinical features, diagnostics and therapy of BOT including patients treated at the Department of Oncogynecology of the *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova.

Materials and methods. In this retrospective study, patients with BOT treated between 2000 and 2016 were analyzed according to their histological and clinical reports.

Results. A total of 45 patients were enrolled. The median age was 45.6(range=18-83) years. Distribution of histological subtypes was: serous in 31 patients (57.4 %) and mucinous in 14 patients (42.6%). All patients underwent surgery and 6 patients (14.8%) were treated according to actual therapy recommendations during the initial surgery. Six patients (14.8%) received adjuvant chemotherapy contrary to treatment recommendations. In the case of 30 patients (66.7%), the definitive histological result matched in 88.9%. During average follow-up of 30.3 months (range=0-115,5 months), 6 patients (14.8%) developed tumor recurrence after 9 and 29 months, respectively, two patients (3.7%) died of causes other than BOT.

Conclusions. Our study critically demonstrated that until a few years ago, BOTs were not usually treated according to international therapy recommendations chemotherapy and surgery. The rate of tumor recurrence was very low.

Key words: borderline ovarian tumors, treatment, oncogynecology.

DEPARTMENT OF PNEUMOLOGY AND ALLERGOLOGY

98. THE ROLE OF STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE IN ETIOLOGY OF COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA AMONG ADULTS

Author: **Ana-Maria Dumitras**