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the masseter muscle was observed for caffeine and nicotine. The most significant changes ($p < 0,05$) for SampEn index were observed under the influence of alcohol. For the D2 index, the influence of alcohol and stress are more significant ($p < 0,001$) in comparison to nicotine and caffeine ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: In patients with awake bruxism, the intensity of factors increases in the following order: caffeine<nicotine<alcohol<stress; the number of episodes, their total duration and the bioelectric activity of masseter muscle increases under the action of the cofactors in the following order: alcohol<nicotine<caffeine<stress. Differentiated evaluation of the action of daily cofactors in patients with awake bruxism can be achieved based on the fractal analysis of the heart rate, which reflects the peculiarities of quantitative manifestation of awake bruxism episodes.

Key words: awake bruxism, instigating factors, fractal analysis

53. CHANGES OCCURED IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN WITH A SURGICALLY CORRECTED CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

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Introduction: Congenital heart disease is a malformation of the heart, aorta or other large blood vessels, that is the most frequent form of major birth defect in newborns. The objective of the study is to analyze the psychological changes that occur in patients after corrective surgery for congenital heart disease and the relation between the type of congenital heart disease and the psychological symptoms.

Material and Methods: This is a retrospective study on a number of 43 patients admitted in the section Pediatric Cardiology III of Institute of Cardiovascular Disease and Transplant Targu Mures, between 01.01.2008-31.12.2015, diagnosed with congenital heart disease who undergo surgery and psychological evaluation.

Discussion results: 86% of the studied patients had complex congenital heart disease and only 14% presented simple congenital heart disease. 67% of them are males, 33% females and 60% were from an urban background and 40% from a rural background. In 88% of the patients occurred changes in their psychological behavior and the results show a correlation between emotional lability, hypersensitivity and female genders. No correlation was found between the type of the congenital heart disease and the psychological symptoms.

Conclusion: The type of the congenital heart disease has no effect on the psychological symptoms that occur in patients after corrective surgery for congenital heart disease.

Key words: congenital heart disease, psychological symptoms.