

48. PRIMARY BRAIN TUMORS: MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT APPROACH. A RETROSPECTIVE CASE STUDY.

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Introduction: Brain Cancer is one of the most aggressive forms of cancer and has without a doubt the most dramatic presentation leading to losing one's self awareness. Primitive brain tumors are a heterogenous group of tumors arising from cells originating in the brain. They are divided by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in high grade tumors and low grade tumors by how fast they are likely to grow.

Methods and Materials: We conducted a retrospective study of 209 patients from the Oncology Departement of „Saint Andrew” Conty Hospital suffering from primary brain tumors from 2006 to 2015. We analyzed data pulled from the archives using Microsoft excel and IBM SPSS.

Results: As a result of the expansive nature of brain tumors, 63% of patients presented with high ICP, motor disfunctions 43%, headaches 24%. Neuroimagistic examination was performed and identified 95% of the masses located in the supratentorial level. After histopatological examination 79% of tumors were identified as high grade and only 21% low grade; the most common tumor type found was astrocitoma (78%) which was also Associated with the highest rate of recurrence of 90%, of which 15% recured with a higher grade than before. Treatment depended on tumor type and size: 34% of patients underwent adjuvant ERT(Co60) and 56 % of them received concomitent ERT(Co60) with Temozolamide. 10% received palliative ERT. 21% developed hepatotoxicity after CMT and 33% developed gastrointestinal toxicity. 96% of patients developed asthenia as ERT side effect followed by 74% with encephalopathy. Maximum progresion free survival rate was 36 months for 12 patients who underwent total debulking.

Conclusions: Astrocitomas have the worst prognostic and the highest probability to recure even after optimal treatment. Chemotherapy with Temozlamide is a superior adjuvant therapy, with less side effects encountered compared to Co60 ERT which was Associated with quality of life altering effects.

Keywords: Primary brain tumors, astrocitoma, chemotherapy

49. PREVALENCE OF LIPID ABNORMALITIES AMONG YOUNG MOLDOVANS

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Introduction: Dyslipidaemia is a recognized modifiable cardiovascular risk factor, acting independently or together with other factors. Lipid abnormalities are well-studied in different age groups

(childhood, adolescence and adulthood), but its profile in young people is not enough documented. Young people tend not to appeal to health services, because they don't present clinical symptoms. Our purpose is to reveal the prevalence of lipid abnormalities in the cohort of young population in Moldova.

Materials and methods. The cross-sectional study was performed, involving 456 volunteers (144 men and 312 women), aged 18 – 29 years, apparently healthy and disease free, students enrolled in 2011 at State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “N. Testemitsanu”, in order to achieve the goal. Venous blood samples were collected after an overnight fasting. The serum was separated, aliquoted and stored at -70°C until analysis, no later than 6 hours after collection. All of them were subjected to following biochemical lipid parameters determination: *HDL cholesterol*, *total cholesterol (TC)*, *triglycerides*, *non-HDL cholesterol* (calculated according to the formula $\text{non-HDL cholesterol} = \text{TC} - \text{HDL cholesterol}$). The above assays were performed on BioTek Synergy H1 Hybrid Reader, USA, using reagents from ELITech Clinical Systems, France).

Results. Each biochemical parameter was characterized by the following statistical values:

- *HDL cholesterol* for women was 1.30 ± 0.245 mmol/L and for men – 1.24 ± 0.230 mmol/L, significantly different ($t=2.77$; $p=0.005$), but with similar variability ($F=1.14$; $p=0.388$).
- *TC* for women was 4.36 ± 0.620 mmol/L and for men – 4.23 ± 0.586 mmol/L, significantly different ($t=2.19$; $p=0.029$), but with similar variability ($F=1.12$; $p=0.444$).
- *Triglycerides* for women was 1.47 ± 0.460 mmol/L and for men – 1.45 ± 0.240 mmol/L, without significant difference ($t=0.44$; $p=0.662$), but with different variability ($F=3.67$; $p=0.000$).

Strong influence of gender on *HDL cholesterol* and *TC* parameters was identified.

The estimation showed that over 52% from the studied young population (241 subjects) were found to have lipid abnormalities. The prevalence of hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia and low HDL cholesterol was 11.8%, 7.3% and 40.9%, respectively.

Conclusion. The prevalence of the asymptomatic dyslipidemia in young subjects in Moldova was estimated as high. This supports the need of implementation of the preventive strategies at young age.

Key-words: lipids, dyslipidemia, risk factor, young.

50. THE IMPORTANCE OF NEONATAL SCREENING IN PHENYLKETONURIA AND THE INFLUENCE OF SPECIFIC NUTRITIONAL THERAPY OVER PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT

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Introduction: Phenylketonuria (PKU) is an autosomal - recessive disorder caused by phenylalanine – hydroxylase deficiency. Management and control of phenylalanine (Phe) levels through dietary intake remains the standard treatment in PKU. The aim of this study was to determine the