

## AUTONOMIC DISORDER IN DIGESTIVE AND LUNG CANCER

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**Introduction:** A group of 63 patients, aged between 30 and 70 years and hospitalized in the Oncological Hospital during the period October 2010 - May 2011, were examined. Among all of the patients, 23 had lung cancer, 20 digestive cancer while the other 20 were healthy.

**Materials and methods:** The study was conducted using a computer program made in Visual Basic based on a comprehensive and structured questionnaire, the profile of the engine plant - Ion Moldovanu Professor ". The questionnaire consists of a wide range of statements and questions, numbering 169, divided scales, each scale having a range from 5 to 20 statements or questions. Standalone engine has a clinical tool to assess the qualitative and quantitative structure-vegetative disorders, which are expressed in bodily sensations and associated emotional, motor, tetanus, painful, behavioral, and others. Statistical analysis of variables was performed using Stats Direct software. Patients were asked to answer a questionnaire before hospital admission.

**Results:** The data analysis shows that lung cancer in men and women has a significant difference: tetany, neuromuscular excitability in men (26%) women, (17%), thermoregulation and sweating men (13%), women (39%), pain (15%), men (25%) ( $P < 0,05$ ). These results show that women are more sensitive to impairments, i.e. sweat and pain, while men in tetany, neuromuscular excitability. Comparative analysis of the main floor of digestive cancer: men 19% anxiety, 37% of women, men, depression in 22%, women 40%, gastro-intestinal disorders of men by 7%, women 24%, skin and mucous men 25%, 6% of women painful syndrome males 4% women, 10% ( $P < 0,05$ ). Thus, women in the digestive cancer shows anxiety, depression, pain, gastrointestinal disorders and skin in men and mucous membranes.

**Conclusions:** As a result of our research, the biological results obtained showed a relationship between the brain and mental disorders, depending on the organ and tissue. Detailed analysis allows systematic subjective symptoms better clinical picture of autonomic dysfunction, and especially of the digestive system and above segments lung cancer. Analysis of data on sensitivity to odors, and depression is not statistically significant. It was noted that lung cancer and gastro-intestinal tract is dominated by the following syndromes: skin and mucous in lung cancer - 25%, 21% of cancers of the digestive, tetany, neuromuscular excitability in lung cancer - 19% -23% cancer of the digestive, fatigue, hypersensitivity lung cancer - 22% -28% of digestive cancers, including a significant statistical difference.

**Key words:** Autonomic disorder, cancer.

## PLACEBO EFFECT IN PATIENTS WITH ALGIC SYNDROME

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**Introduction:** In recent years, the placebo effect has become more of a target of scientific inquiry, rather than a nuisance factor in clinical research setting. A better understanding of the neurobiology of the placebo and nocebo responses will represent the basis for designing behavioral protocols that can be employed as supportive therapy together with standard pharmacological regimen, in order to maximize

the therapeutic outcome for the patient's benefit.

**Objectives:** to study the psychological profile of patients respondent and non-respondent to placebo; to study the factors that have an impact on the magnitude of placebo response; to study the autonomic profile of patients respondent and non-respondent to placebo; to determine sensitivity to placebo; to develop a screening test to estimate the sensitivity to placebo.

**Materials and methods:** Subjects: a group of 15 patients with chronic migraine, selected according to HIS 2004 criteria, with average age of  $29.9 \pm 2.6$  years. Pain induction: pain was induced experimentally by means of the tourniquet technique. Drugs: for the placebo condition, calcium gluconate was administered; for analgesic control condition was used baralghetas.

**Results:** This group was divided into respondent and non respondent to placebo subgroups. As criterion of division had served the decrease of the pain reported degree between control condition of natural flow and the placebo condition, with at least 10%. In the group respondent to placebo (8 patients, 53.3%), during the placebo condition, pain decreased by 23.17% ( $p < 0.001$ ) and pain tolerance value increased by 28.4% ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared to control condition of natural flow. For the SCL90 questionnaire scale were obtained higher degrees of non-respondents to placebo in comparison with respondents to placebo for the following scale: depression ( $2.03 \pm 0.01$  in comparison with  $1.35 \pm 0.08$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), anxiety ( $1.7 \pm 0.04$  in comparison with  $1.11 \pm 0.24$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), psychotic scale ( $1.45 \pm 0.06$  in comparison with  $0.98 \pm 0.2$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Higher degrees of non-respondents to placebo were obtained on the following scales of autonomic profile (Ion Moldovanu 2011): anxiety and panic attacks ( $16 \pm 0$  in comparison with  $11.5 \pm 1.4$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), thermoregulation ( $40.5 \pm 5.9$  in comparison with  $20.33 \pm 3.4$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Degree of suggestibility was obtained higher among respondents to placebo compared to non-respondents.

**Conclusion:** In patients with chronic migraine the presence of placebo response depends on anxiety, depression and the degree of suggestibility. Thus it is possible to perform a screening test containing questions from the questionnaire scales used, where there have been registered statistically significant differences between the groups respondent and non-respondent to placebo.

**Keywords:** placebo effect, suggestibility, pain, chronic migraine.

## MIGRAINE ASSOCIATED WITH SOMATOFORM DISORDERS – CLINICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

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**Introduction:** Migraine is a common disorder that imposes a large personal burden on sufferers. According to the World Health Organisation, the prevalence of migraine in 2011 was estimated to be 11%. There is a great number of population-based studies that have reported an association between various psychiatric conditions and migraine. One of these psychiatric conditions is represented by the group of somatoform disorders. The coexistence of comorbid conditions lead to further disability of migraine sufferers in all aspects of their daily lives.

**Objective:** The goal of this study was to determine the cephalalgic, autonomic and psychological particularities of the patients that present migraine in association with somatoform disorders.

**Methods:** This was a case control study involving 32 migraine patients (mean age  $44,13 \pm 1,39$  years), selected during the period of 2011 from the National Neurological and Neurosurgical Institute, Mol-