

depression, in patients who had made a daily glucose blood control. More evident it can be seen in women ($p<0.001$). In patients who made such control very seldom and not regular was found out higher level of anxiety (mean 9.65 ± 0.21 , $p<0.01$) and depression (mean 7.59 ± 0.15 , $p<0.01$) regardless the sex. A high body mass index corresponds ($r=0.95$, $p<0.01$) to the level of depression in women. These diagnoses have been showed that the anxiety and depression in patients with type 2 diabetes were significantly higher than the real published data. The discovered regularities of psychological changes in patients with diabetes are necessary to reveal and to treat.

Aspects of Chemosensitivity of Etiological Agents Involved in Severe Sistic Infections

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Excessive use of antimicrobial agents led to the development of important resistance mechanisms. The aim of the study was to observe the etiology and sensitivity of pathogen agents isolated from patients with sepsis. We have conducted a retrospective study on 60 patients with sepsis, hospitalized in the Infectious Diseases Clinic I from Targu Mures, over a period of 1 year (01.03.2009 – 01.03.2010). The incidence of sepsis and septic shock, the generating infection, the chemosensitivity of the etiological agent isolated from blood cultures, the therapy and patients evolution, have been closely examined. An increased incidence of sepsis has been noticed at patients aged over 50 (70%) predominantly male (66,66%). The pathogen agent has been identified at 38 patients (63,33%) as follows: gram-positive bacteria (33,33%), gram-negative bacteria (30%). Resistance of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) to the known antistaphylococcal drugs was shown, except for glycopeptides (15% of patients); resistance of pneumococci to the beta lactam drugs (6,66% of patients), resistance of gram-negative bacteria to the aminopenicillins, sulfonamides, aminoglycosides, third-generation cephalosporins (16,66% of patients), carbapenems (8,33% of patients), fluoroquinolones (5% of patients). In the etiology of sepsis an increased incidence of gram-positive bacteria has been noticed, as well as an increase in the resistance rate to the known antimicrobial agents of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), pneumococci, *H influenzae*, *K pneumoniae*, *E coli*, beta lactamase producing. Keywords: sepsis, etiological agent, sensibility, antimicrobial therapy.

Complicated Acute Myocardial Infarction: Free Wall Rupture

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The rupture of the ventricular wall complicates 1- 3% of the patients suffering from acute myocardial infarction. On necroptic studies the percentage raises up to 7-24%. The risk factors are age>60 years, feminine gender and hypertension. The acute ruptures are characterized by shock through cardiac tamponade. The subacute ruptures are a challenge for surgeons; immediate postoperative death varies between 0 to 60%. Death without surgery occurs in 100% of the cases. A 73 years old male patient is admitted to the hospital for intermittent claudication at 15-20m, with insignificant heredocolaterale history, smoker for approximately 60 years 1 package per day. The patient has no cardiological history. After his admission he presented syncope. The clinical exam

showed turgescient jugular veins, diffuse abdominal pain, and the lower liver margin was palpable 2 cm under the right costal margin. Differential diagnosis was: mesenteric ischemia, cardiac tamponade and aortic dissection. The transthoracic echocardiography showed the presence of pericardial liquid of 25 mm in the right ventricle, an intrapericardial thrombus in the left ventricle. The final diagnosis is acute anteroapical myocardial infarction with cardiac rupture, intrapericardial thrombus, pericardial tamponade and obliterant arteriopathy of the inferior limbs, stage III. The patient was transferred to the Cardiology Center in Iasi and after the necessary investigations went directly to the operating room due to the mechanical complication of the infarction. The postoperative evolution was good. The particularities of the case consist of: the sudden debut through the rupture of the myocardium without the typical retrosternal pain; the lack of EKG or the necrosis enzymes modifications and the good postoperative evolution.

Coping Strategies in Chronic Migraine and Chronic Low Back Pain patients

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Chronic pain is frequently resistant to medication. Some studies confirm what coping strategies (CS) (constantly changing cognitive and behavioural efforts to manage stressful events) have impact on pain chronification and treatment efficiency. Some types of CS could have more influence on pain, demanding more attention during its management. The aim of this study was to detect the more influent CS in patients with chronic migraine (CM) and chronic low back pain (CLBP). The first group included forty patients with CM, 37 females, 3 males, mean age $42,83 \pm 10,88$ years. The comparison group included 50 patients with CLBP, 31 females, 19 males, mean age $49,24 \pm 10,87$ years. We performed Chronic Pain Coping Inventory, Chronic Pain Acceptance Questionnaire and Back Persistence Scale in both groups and compared the use of SC with chronic pain characteristics. Both groups used more frequently passive CS. In patients with CLBP (with similar pain intensity) CS as Task persistence were strongly negative correlated (discordant) with pain intensity ($z = 2,34$; $p < 0,01$) and pain duration ($z = -1,71$; $p < 0,05$). CS as Guarding were concordant with frequency of pain accesses ($z = 2,34$; $p < 0,01$) and disability ($z = 1,89$; $p < 0,05$). In patients with CM (with similar pain intensity) CS as Resting were strongly positive correlated (concordant) with pain duration ($z = 1,67$, $p < 0,05$) and with reduced pain treatment response ($z = 1,73$; $p < 0,05$). The study results confirm the impact of CS on pain evolution, the passive ones being more dysadaptive. The most influent CS in CLBP patients were Guarding and Task persistence, and in CM patients – Resting.

Depressive Disorders in Patients with Parkinson Disease: The Influence of the Therapy of Massage

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The parkinsonian patients frequently experience different movement disorders symptoms. The association of depression in these patients causes severe disability. The goal of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of massage-therapy in depressive patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). A number of 13 patients affected by severe depression were included in the study. A clinical