

NONSTEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY DRUGS IN GASTRODUODENAL PATOLOGY, CLINICAL AND LITERATURE DATA

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SUMMARY

Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, including aspirin, are among the most used drugs worldwide; beside, different pathologies and prolonged lifetime expectancy may lead to multiple drug use. It is scientifically proved that more concomitant risk factors mean more significant complication with poorer outcome. These are the reasons for further studies to improve the knowledge of molecular mechanisms of action and interrelations and, of course, of being alert on best treatment indications.

KERATOCONUS- AERONAUTICAL IMPLICATIONS

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SUMMARY

This paper present the clinical case of a helicopter military pilot diagnosed during the annual ophthalmologic examination with bilateral keratoconus. Keratoconus is a progressive ectatic corneal dystrophy with deep implications for quality of vision during its evolution that determines flight unfitness immediately after confirmation.

Key words: keratoconus, aviation personnel

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS IN HCV HEPATITIS

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SUMMARY

Although liver histopathology evaluation using non-invasive methods is on high heels, pathological exam still have a very important role, both in the diagnosis and management of liver disease patients.

Liver biopsy is a diagnostic tool essential in the diagnosis – both positive and differential – of a wide scale of diseases with hepatic involvement, and mostly in that of the patients with abnormal liver lab results of unknown etiology and those in which a hepatic ailment is suspected but not yet confirmed.

Pathological examination based on liver biopsy is still a gold standard in the management of various hepatic diseases, offering information that may not be other ways be obtained: grading and staging of hepatitis; steatosis; portal lymphoid aggregates; biliary ducts lesions in HCV hepatitis; immune-histochemical studies; ultrastructural and molecular biology studies. Semi-quantitative scoring systems are used nowadays: Knodell histologic activity index (1981), Batts-Ludwig score (1995), modified HAI Ishak score (1995), METAVIR score (1996).

More and more questions arise nowadays on the utility of liver biopsy, because mostly of the procedures associated risks, obtained tissue sample variability, the necessity of an experienced pathologist, procedures costs and, not last, of the anxiety induced in the involved patient.

Non-invasive liver fibrosis evaluation methods are emerging more and more in the evaluation of liver fibrosis presence and grading. Two methods are used: one that evaluates blood parameters (FibroTest) and elastography.

Liver biopsy may be at a crossroad, but with the recent technological advances we consider that it hasn't spoken the last word.

Key words: HCV infections, liver biopsy, staging and grading

NATURAL EVOLUTION OF HBV INFECTION

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SUMMARY

The hepatitis B virus infection remains one of the global health problems. About 1/3 of global population (more than 2 milliards people) have positive serological markers for B virus infection.

In Europe are estimated 15 millions cases with chronic hepatitis B infection and in Romania are 1 million cases.

Several stages were described in natural evolution of HBV infection, reflecting the interaction between the virus and host's immune system. Infection's evolution may be various, either towards cure, or hepatocarcinoma.

Early childhood infection is frequent observed in highly endemic regions, having a high risk of chronic disease, while the adult infection's spontaneous cure is more often noticed.

Hepatitis B virus infection presents several stages, patients sliding from a stage to other and back: immune-tolerance phase; immune clearance phase; non-replicative status or inactive HBV carrier; HBe negative chronic hepatitis or reactivation phase; HBs antigen negative phase.

Typical HBV chronic hepatitis evolution is undulant, with flares. Flares are defined by increased ALAT levels 2 times over normal and are associated with the pathological lesions progression.

PATIENTS' PERCEPTION AND SATISFACTION WITH CONVENTIONAL COMPLETE DENTURE AND MINIIMPLANTS SUPPORTED OVERDENTURE

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SUMMARY

Introduction. It is a known fact that patients' satisfaction with complete dentures is related to the ability to masticate, speak, improvement of facial appearance, being increased when implants or miniimplants are used. The aim of this observational study was to compare patient's perception and satisfaction between two treatment alternatives: conventional complete denture and miniimplants supported overdenture.

Material and Methods. A written questionnaire and clinical examination were used for data collection, at a month after the prosthesis was made. The complete edentulous group (n = 36) consisted of 21 women and 15 men, aged between 50 and 76 years, treated with conventional prosthesis (n = 18) and with miniimplants overdenture (n = 18).

Results. Patients treated by miniimplants supported overdenture were more satisfied than those treated conventionally, due to the increased retention and stability of dentures, chewing efficiency, better psychological comfort, and an overall increase in the quality of life.

Conclusions. Miniimplants overdenture offers, beside a minimally invasive surgical intervention, the possibility of immediate loading, which reduces time and cost. This type of prosthesis is an alternative treatment that improves the quality of treatment and life in elderly patients with complete dentures.

Keywords: patient satisfaction, conventional complete denture, overdenture on miniimplants, mastication efficiency, aesthetics, and perception of implants

JOB STRESS AMONG FEMALE FLIGHT ATTENDANTS **Flight attendant, psych.Gabriela Gheorghiu**

SUMMARY

The presence of chronic job stressor among flight attendants, points to the assessment of the relationship between these job stressors and psychological distress and job dissatisfaction.

75 female flight attendants employed in two commercial airlines completed a standard questionnaire which was used to assess job stressors, psychological distress and job dissatisfaction.

Key words: professional stress, work satisfaction.

METHODOLOGICAL VALENCES OF INCOMPLETE SENTENCE BLANK PROJECTIVE TEST. RESEARCH DESIGN FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION IN AERONAUTICAL FIELD **Ph.D. Violeta Ionescu, psychologist Doina Trandafir**

SUMMARY

In Laboratory of Psychology of I.N.M.A.S., personality is evaluated using Q&A type questionnaires and projective tests, which allow a higher degree of freedom related to subject's answers. The Incomplete Sentence Test is a projective task where there are given a series of incomplete sentences for finishing. By evaluating the responses, an evaluator makes some judgments about the subject's personality.

The aim of this study is to state the degree of correspondence between the results from personality questionnaire and those obtained using incomplete sentence test application.

Material. The test we used is composed by 23 phrase beginnings which are administrate in a paper-pencil way with no time limitations. The test is applied during first psychological examination (in selection phase).

Method. A number of 3680 phrases were qualitatively analyzed. The similar responses were grouped in response-categories. A number of 179 were established (between 4 and 16 categories per phrase). These categories were clustered in three dimensions for analyze: self-reference, school environment reference and motivation and professional values. Each dimension has some correspondents named levels of analyze. In this stage of the research we focused on the first dimension named *self maturation*, which is composed by three levels of analyze (self perception, interpersonal functioning and emotionality).

Results. The component scales of *self maturation* dimension were correlated with the main data from personality questionnaire applied in usual psychological evaluations. Some significant associations between data were observed.

Key words: personality psychological evaluation, incomplete sentence blank test, pilot psychological selection.

**SCIENTIFIC EVENTS IN AEROSPACE MEDICINE IN 2011 Part I
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Dragos VLAD, MD**