

## **ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE CANDIDATES FOR HENRI COANDĂ AIRFORCE ACADEMY IN 2018**

**Dragoș Ștefănescu, Doina Trandafir, Vasile Gherghina, Violeta Ionescu, Carmen Anastasof**

### **Summary**

The medical and psychological evaluation of the personnel applying for aeronautical functions has its explanatory purpose in a statistical analysis of the data obtained year after year from these assessments. This type of analysis will provide relevant information on how the selection was made, what type of candidates were evaluated, how to improve the assessments, and also, how recruitment can be improved.

**Keywords:** psychological selection, professional options, professional orientation.

## **RECURRENT PAROXYSMAL ATRIAL FIBRILLATION – AN UNSUSPECTED**

**Sânziana Lovin, Cristian-Dragoș Ștefănescu**

### **Abstract**

**Introduction:** Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) is a condition characterized by intermittent episodes of partial or complete obstruction of the upper airway during sleep, which disrupts sleep architecture, produces intermittent hypoxemia, affects mainly obese persons, and is typically associated with snoring and daytime sleepiness. There are many statistical and pathophysiological data linking arrhythmias, especially atrial fibrillation (AF) to OSAS.

**Keywords:** atrial fibrillation, sleep apnea.

## **IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT EVALUATION OF THE COLOR VISION IN THE MODERN AERONAUTIC ENVIRONMENT**

**Cristina Ștefănescu**

### **Abstract**

The rigorous standards of aviation safety are those that have imposed a fair selection of any kind of operators (pilots, navigators, technical personnel, air traffic controllers, etc.), including in terms of color vision.

Tests used to determine the color vision accuracy were developed by clinicians to detect pathology (congenital or acquired), but do not answer the question: to what extent the deficiency (or deviation from the "rule" of the majority) alters the subject's ability to perform in a work environment and to perform specific tasks.

Regarding the peculiarity of the profession, the tests use the spectrum of colors used in aviation, in spatial, temporal and intensity conditions as close as possible to real life. Although there are studies demonstrating that disabled people have low performance compared to those with normal chromatic sense in tasks involving the identification or discrimination of colored stimuli, the relationship between the type and severity of color deficit and the performance of the subject in specific and relevant operational tasks should be quantified.

The present situation is presented in aeronautical medicine, which tends to standardize the

methods of diagnosis and quantification of color vision deficient.

We also highlighted the concerns of the Operational Based Vision Assessment (OBVA) Laboratory- (USAF)-in which has been undergoing a series of simulation studies on fifth-generation fighter aircraft displays.

**Keywords:** color vision, aeronautical medicine, operational performance.

## TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS AND RISK-TAKING ATTITUDES IN ROMANIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL

**Roxana Petre, Mototolea Mădălina, Mengheș Cristina, Grosu Corina, Dumitru Cristian Gabriel, Răsvan Hristea, Adriana Hristea**

### Abstract

The military are a special population with demographics and destinations that can be different from those of civilian travellers. A questionnaire was applied to the military personnel before or after the deployment, during their medical screening at the National Institute of Aeronautical and Space Medicine “Gen. Av. Dr. Victor Anastasiu” and at the Central Military University Emergency Hospital “Dr. Carol Davila”, in Bucharest between March and June 2018. 200 soldiers answered the questionnaire, of which 191 were men (95.5%). It is important to know that general people who travel are not prescreened being also travelers with preexisting medical conditions, while the military system doesn't allow its members with serious medical problems to be deployed.

**Keywords:** deployment, military personnel, travel-related immunization.

## INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS - CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

**Andrei Luca, Răzvan Hainăroșie, Oana Ruxandra Iana, Cristian Dragoș Ștefănescu**

### Abstract

Infectious mononucleosis is a viral infectious disease with self-limiting evolution that occurs especially in adolescence and in the young adults. *The aim* of the study was to study the clinical and laboratory findings of the mononucleosis cases. *Material and method:* This study includes the analysis of 181 patients with infectious mononucleosis during 2013-2017. *Results* showed a net predominance of the urban area (115 cases) and male gender (104 cases). The majority of the cases occurred in patient saged 1-4 years and 5-14 years. The clinical presentation of the status period made the typical appearance in a number of 177 patients (concomitant presence of fever, angina, adenomegaly, hepatomegaly). Adenomegaly was associated with fever and angina in 98% cases, with predominance in the latero-cervical region. Haematological analyses showed leucocytosis in 73% cases, absolute lymphocytosis in 72% of cases, with atypical lymphocytes(45%). The confirming serological test showed the presence of Ig M anti Epstein-Barr antibodies in 170 cases.

Alanine aminotransferases serum levels were higher in 28 cases. In *conclusion*, we found a relatively constant distribution, demonstrating the prevalence of the disease in the adolescent and the young adult. A certain serological diagnosis is routinely performed by highlighting and dosing Epstein- Barr antiviral antibodies for atypical forms or mononucleosis syndromes.

**Keywords:** mononucleosis, Epstein-Barr virus, antibodies.

## **GILBERT'S SYNDROME, HOW SERIOUS IS IT?**

**Iolanda Păun, Victor Duțescu, Mirela Anghel, Cristian Dragoș Ștefănescu**

### **Abstract**

Gilbert syndrome (also known as Meulengracht disease) is a mild liver disorder characterized by intermittent jaundice, due to predominantly unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia. Even though some patients present as isolated cases, the condition is thought to be hereditary. A mutation in the UGT1A1 gene ( chromosome region 2q37 ) causes a decreased in bilirubin-UGT activity.

Since plasma bilirubin levels are usually less than 3 mg/dL people might live their entire life without knowing they have Gilbert's Syndrome; however Gilbert's Syndrome disqualifies men and women who want to join the Romanian Army.

The purpose of this article is to find out if Gilbert's Syndrome is really that innocent or a serious condition, and to find out the long term impact on the health.

**Keywords:** Gilbert syndrome, bilirubin levels, liver disorder.