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***SECȚIUNILE CADRELOR
DIDACTICE/CERCETĂTORI***

***TEACHING
STAFF'S/RESEARCHER'S
SECTIONS***

SECTION I

INTERDISCIPLINARITATE ÎN DOMENIUL BIOMEDICAL ȘI PRECLINIC

INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN BIOMEDICAL AND PRECLINICAL DOMAINS

Basic Training in Artificial Intelligence: an Urgent Need in Medical Education

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Abstract: Introduction. The fast advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its applications in all domains, including medicine, found the educational system unprepared, generating confusion in understanding the real performance and limits of this “new tool”, which brought both hopes and fear. Prolegomenon. The need of an urgent reaction is reflected by Martec’s Law: “technology changes exponentially, organizations change logarithmically”. Indeed, even the AI research is older than half a century, it was only the last decade when educational systems included AI in their curricula [1]. Actually, several programs have been introduced for all healthcare professionals [2]. The present state in Romania is modest, with some courses in technical universities and none in medical domain.

Challenges. The decision to introduce such an educational program for medical students has to be taken after reviewing major challenges of such an approach: (1) the domain is progressing so fast, that the applications presented during the studies will become obsolete until

the graduation; hence the program must include basic notions, to prepare the student to critically understand and assimilate the new products; (2) the general low level of prerequisite knowledge in basic sciences (math, statistics, informatics) to provide a deep understanding of AI fundamentals; (3) lack of professionals to start the process, lack of standards, insufficient educational tools for introductory levels or specific for medical domain etc. That is why we propose to have an early start, to avoid preparations in a hurry or simply copy programs which might not fit our specific conditions.

Proposed syllabus. Paranjape [1] reviewed several syllabi presenting a potential frame for such a course. For an update, a chat was also initiated [3], yielding a potential structure for medical students in Romania. It would comprise: the concept of AI, characteristics, levels; major methods in AI (machine learning, deep learning – all NN, natural language processing, data science, robotics, computer vision, virtual reality); medical applications (image analysis, assisted diagnosis, drug discovery, patient monitoring, public health and health management applications); data analysis and preprocessing, cleaning, feature extraction; machine learning tools, supervised and supervised learning; deep learning – convolutional and recurrent neural networks; medical imaging – segmentation, object recognition, applications in radiology and pathology; expert systems, knowledge bases, clinical decision support systems; electronic health record EHR; patient monitoring; risks, ethical and legal issues, security, responsibility. All courses will have a correspondence in laboratory classes.

Conclusion. The arguments brought in by this paper show that the conditions to introduce a course on Artificial Intelligence in Medicine at UVVG are met and it would represent a pioneering step in medical education in Romania.

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Phenotypic and chemical variability of the Climatic Relict *Ilex aquifolium* L.

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Abstract: The present study is related to the characterization of four insular populations of *Ilex aquifolium* from Eastern Europe (ie, in Romania, Hungary, Serbia and Bulgaria) representing an evaluation of the phenotypic characteristics as well as the phytochemical profiles, with details related to descriptive and quantitative morphological traits . Based on the analyzes carried out, the Bulgarian and Romanian populations can be distinguished from each other and from the Serbian and Hungarian populations, while the latter show a higher level of similarity in terms of their quantitative morphological traits. There is a possibility that these morphological traits are the expression of some quantitative traits loci which are involved in the plant's interaction with external abiotic stress factors (light, temperature, soil water, soil fertility and salinity conditions).

Flow cytometry, a useful tool for the evaluation of erythrocyte morphostructure in anemias

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Abstract: Introduction

Anemia is a pathology due to a qualitative or quantitative deficiency of hemoglobin, a molecule with a major role in the transport of respiratory gases. Anemias represent the most frequently encountered group of hematological disorders, being characterized by a decrease in total circulating hemoglobin. The estimates of the prevalence of anemia are useful only if they are associated with a picture of the different causal factors that contribute to the development of the pathology. Indeed, these factors are multiple and complex, and it is important to collect accurate information to develop the best interventions needed to control anemia.

Material and methods

The flow cytometer is a modern instrument capable of analyzing thousands of cells per second, individually, and providing important data about each one. The research undertaken was aimed at deepening knowledge regarding the deciphering of different forms of anemia, contributing to the creation of new strategies for the diagnosis of hematological diseases.

22 patients with anemia were studied, divided into 3 groups: the group of patients with iron deficiency anemia – 12 patients, the group of patients with autoimmune hemolytic anemia – 2 patients and the group of patients with plurifactorial anemia – 8 patients. The control group included 8 practically healthy subjects. The patients were hospitalized at the Hematology Clinic of the Arad County Emergency Clinical Hospital between October 2012 and March 2013. The degree of cell apoptosis was determined with Annexin-V-FITC and cell viability with Calcein-AM.

Results and discussion

In the case of patients diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia, a reduced viability of erythrocytes was found compared to

erythrocytes from the control group, when marked with Annexin. Patients with iron deficiency anemia showed a percentage of 99.03% viable cells compared to 99.43% viable cells in subjects from the control group. And in the case of the group with autoimmune hemolytic anemias, a lower percentage of viable erythrocytes was observed, in the case of labeling with Annexin-V-FITC, compared to the control group. This aspect was expected because in the case of hemolytic anemias the rate and percentage of cell destruction are high.

Patients from the group with multifactorial anemia presented a lower percentage of viable erythrocytes compared to the control batch but higher than the other two batches.

Conclusion

The size of erythrocytes, determined by flow cytometry, was lower in all groups of patients diagnosed with anemia compared to the control group.

The erythrocyte content was lower in patients with iron deficiency anemia, plurifactorial, anemic syndrome. The percentage of viable cells, determined by flow cytometry after labeling red blood cells with Annexin-V-FITC, was lower in all groups with anemia compared to the control group, a fact that indicates the predisposition for degradation of erythrocytes in this pathology. Flow cytometry can become an effective method for evaluating red blood cells, necessary and useful in establishing a diagnosis of red blood cell diseases or to differentiate between anemias of different etiologies.

The harmful effects of water pollution on the human body

Marcel Grec

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Abstract: It is important to understand that water pollution not only affects human health but also has a significant impact on the environment. Water pollution can cause a range of health problems, including digestive, nervous, reproductive, respiratory, cardiovascular, immune, and mental issues. The negative effects on the environment can also be severe, impacting aquatic life, ecosystems, and biodiversity. As a result, governments, organizations, and individuals all have a role to play in protecting water and reducing pollution. Laws and regulations should be put in place to ensure that industries and businesses are held accountable for their impact on water quality. These regulations can include setting limits on pollutants, monitoring and reporting requirements, and penalties for non-compliance. Individuals also have a responsibility to protect water and promote responsible use. Simple actions such as properly disposing of waste, reducing water usage, and properly maintaining vehicles and equipment can all help reduce water pollution.

Medical legislation in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic

Marcel Grec

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the significance of medical legislation has been underscored as it provides a legal framework for enacting measures to safeguard public health and uphold the quality of medical care. While the implementation of such measures has been critical, challenges have emerged with respect to unequal access to medical services and the execution of public health protection protocols. Addressing these issues is pivotal to ensure effective crisis management in the future. Therefore, it is imperative to critically evaluate the legal and policy frameworks governing medical services to identify and rectify any shortcomings that may impede the efficient management of public health emergencies.

Natural and artificial human preservation techniques

Florin Mihai Șandor, Alexandru Neșiu, Alin Greluș, Cris Precup

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Mythology shows us that from the moment he gained self-consciousness, man has been haunted by death, and although he is aware that it is ephemeral, he does not actually know what it is, death being considered to be "a goal of life", "the condition of rebirth", "the cessation of bodily existence and the continuation of spiritual existence".

Mankind has tried since ancient times to give their deceased loved ones a ritual burial worthy of their memory. From basic burial to funeral pyres, people in the past honored their dead in a multitude of ways.

Some cultures did additional efforts trying to preserve the bodies of the dead long after their burial. We can never be entirely sure why they made such efforts, but their practices have had some surprising success stories.

The diagnosis of death can be based on negative signs of life and on the basis of the appearance of positive signs of death (signs of real death), these are physical-chemical changes following the cessation of vital functions and the action of environmental factors. Decomposition, or the process by which a corpse turns into a skeleton due to the destruction of soft tissues, is very complicated. Mankind has used various methods to inhibit and delay decadent changes over the centuries. It includes mummification, embalming and preservation of the body at low temperatures, mineralization or other unusual methods to preserve the corpses.

Comparative study of the anatomy, phenolic profile and antioxidant activity of *Tussilago Farfara* L. Vegetative Organs

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Abstract: *Tussilago farfara* L. is a medicinal herb used in traditional medicine, mainly for the treatment of respiratory tract-related pathology. In traditional Chinese medicine, flower buds are preferred; in Europe, the leaves are used; and in some parts of India, the whole plant is utilized. This preferential usage of the plant organs might be based on differences in the chemical composition due to environmental conditions, along with preferred traditional and cultural approaches. In this article, the impact of pedoclimatic growth conditions on the morphoanatomical development and phytochemical profile of the plant were studied on *T. farfara* in the vegetative state, collected from two different locations in the Romanian spontaneous flora, revealing significant variations. Furthermore, the antioxidant profile of the specific extracts from the aerial and subterranean plant parts is also in accordance with these discrepancies. The plant anatomy was assessed histologically by optical microscopy, while the analytical chemistry evaluation was based on LC/MS and spectral methods for the evaluation of the antioxidant and enzyme inhibitory activity. To our knowledge, this is the first comparative analysis contextually reporting on the histology, phenolic profile, antioxidant capacity, and geographical location of the vegetative form of *T. farfara*.

The use of species from the Western Carpathian wild flora in the local tradition as sources for sustainable development

Violeta Turcuș, Viviane Bota, Neli Olah Kinga

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The current objective is to use the local resources of the mountain area to produce a variety of products for the sustainable development of these areas and to promote the traditional values of the local gastronomic culture. Forests and meadows in mountain areas are the main sources of wild flora and vegetation in Romania, often affected by anthropic activities, including changes in land use, deforestation, overexploitation of timber, irrational grazing, massive collection of food, medicinal and industrial plants. As a result, it is necessary to know the species of wild mountain flora and their role in traditional households in order to use them rationally, contributing to the sustainable development of local communities. In the present paper we have proposed to present the main species of wild flora that have been used over the years by the population of the mountain area of the Western Carpathians in households in different forms. At the same time, through knowledge of these species, we want to establish the botanical and chemical characteristics of the plants, allowing their identification in the final product.

Studies regarding the land use dynamics with significant influences on sustainable development in mountain areas. Case study: Meadows in The Metalifer

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Abstract: Studies on sustainable development continue to be relevant in the literature even after three decades since the Rio de Janeiro Conference. Our research explores the economic dimension, and changes in land use in one of the most vulnerable mountain areas of the Romanian Carpathians. Using the Geographic Information System (GIS), data from the Agricultural Payments and Intervention Agency (APIA), and field data, we explore the diachronic dynamics of land use over the last decade, as well as its socio-economic implications. The research results show significant structural changes, especially in meadows, due to the decrease of livestock, which led to a decrease in their exploitation pressure, and to degradation phenomena through the invasion of fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and woody vegetation. As a result of these changes, the economic value of the land has decreased; where meadows are covered with forest vegetation, restoration costs are obviously high, leading to significant changes in the local economy. The epistemological approach and the methodology used can form the basis for future studies applied in other mountain areas in Romania, which will provide information that can be used in more concrete planning of sustainable development of mountain areas. In the case of the Metaliferi Mountains, as well as other mountain areas in Romania, the existing information calls for urgent measures to be put in place for the management of the pastoral patrimony.

Study of the elasticity coefficient of the myocard, by gender and age groups

Lucian Popescu, Maria Orodan, Adina, Pop-Moldovan, Violeta Turcus

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Abstract: The elasticity coefficient as we defined it at the beginning, in the chapter dedicated to explaining the physical concepts underlying this study, is a new quantity that we believe expresses the ability of the myocardium to return to its original shape after systole. During the E wave, the left ventricle behaves like a suction pump and during the A wave it behaves like a push pump. During the E wave, the myocardium does not exert effort, but relaxes, and due to the elasticity that makes it return to its original shape, blood flows into the ventricle. I think that the study of this coefficient of elasticity is important precisely because it characterizes the influx of blood during the E wave and basically characterizes more than half of the pumping activity of the heart. Studying the elasticity coefficient by gender and age groups we can see a correlation between them and we can establish a threshold value.

Neuroinflammation in relation to psychoactive disorders

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Hungary*

Abstract: In the recent years, several inflammatory biomarkers were shown to be implicated in psychoaffective disorders and schizophrenia. Certain symptoms that arise as a result of inflammatory processes greatly contribute to the development of psychopathologies. During the inflammatory process, the activation of some immune cells serve as a trigger, that releases inflammatory cytokines. These pathways induce different variations in an individual's mood, cognition, and motivation (Harrison, 2017; Kelley et al., 2003; Yirmiya and Goshen, 2011).

It is undeniable, that most of the evidence linking inflammation to psychiatric disorders is from psychoaffective disorders. One of the main influencing factors is stress (especially during the early years), which serves as a major vulnerability factor in mood disorders; it can be associated with long-lasting inflammatory processes in humans (Baumeister et al., 2016).

Like mood disorders, schizophrenia and autism spectrum disorder have also been associated with elevated levels of certain proinflammatory cytokines (Goldsmith et al., 2016). However, unlike depression, several lines of evidence suggest that the proinflammatory phenotypes could be traced back to an early development. In particular, intrauterine infection increases the likelihood of schizophrenia (Torrey et al., 2007).

The research field that deals with such topic is called Psychoneuro-immunology, and its major goal is to improve our knowledge about the interactions between behavior, brain functions and immune-inflammatory processes.

Next-generation sequencing – applications in colorectal cancer

Andreea-Adriana Neamțu¹, Octavian Maghiar², Nicoleta Zurbău-Anghel¹, Carmen Neamțu¹, Teodor-Andrei Maghiar², Luminița Pilat¹, Bogdan Dan Totolici¹, Endre Mathe¹

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Abstract: After the establishment of the Sanger sequencing method, scientists around the world focused their efforts to elucidate the human genome. The introduction of next-generation sequencing (NGS) represented a revolutionary step and promised to lead to massive improvements in the understanding on the role of nucleic acids functions. Cancer research started to use this innovative and highly performing method, with numerous results in colorectal cancer (CRC) analysis. Studies entailed data sets relevant for the mutations, focusing on actionable or less frequently mutated genes, epigenetics, transcriptomics. Eventually, the results unveiled relevant perspectives aiding to evaluate the response to therapies. Novel evidence has been presented also in other directions such as gut microbiota or CRC circulating tumor cells. However, despite the unquestioned potential of NGS, it also poses some issues to be solved in perspective studies.

Dual-purpose ingredients in dietary supplements

Cirnatu Daniela, Boru Casiana, Bugi Meda

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Abstract: Food supplements can complete a modern man's diet by providing all the necessary nutrients, and they can also provide compounds that serve both physiological and pharmacological purposes. Ingredients like melatonin or N-acetyl cysteine play this dual role. The marketing of dietary supplements is subject to rules intended to protect consumer health at the European level, but there are no such rules for the quantity of melatonin, which is instead governed at the national level. The current investigation discusses national variations in melatonin content in food supplements and potential health implications on the user of this dual substance.

Monitoring the levels of vitamin D in different human population

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“Vasile Goldiș ” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Introduction

Vitamin D deficiency represent a big global health problem. Very recent studies have told that a high percentage of the whole population is suffers from vitamin D deficient. Over a billion people are vitamin D deficient or insufficient. Over the last decade, the interest in vitamin D has significantly increased as well as the interest in the evaluation of automated 25-oh D assays. It regulates the functions for about 200 genes and is very useful for growth and development. The purpose of this work is to analyze the level of vitamin D in children and adults admitted in Arad County Clinical Emergency Hospital with various pathologies.

Material and methods

This analysis was conducted in Arad County Clinical Emergency Hospital, in the department of Immunology. 245 patients have been investigated, and data recorded, over a period of one year. The Elecsys Vitamin D total quant assay was used for the determination of Vitamin D. It is a highly suitable test for the quantification of vitamine D levels in routine clinical samples, providing accurate, standardized results for clinical decision making. The test uses vitamin D binding proteinBPR. It was run on Elecsys and Cobas e immunoassay analyzers.

Results and discussions

Of the 245 patients that have been tested for the determination of vitamin D, there were 199 adults, women and men, and 49 children. Of the 199 adults patients that have been tested for the determination of vitamin D 12 % (25 patients) have been found with normal value, 45 % (89 patients) with values between 20-30 ng/ml and 43 % (85 patients) with values less than 20 ng/ml. The highest value was 37.5 ng/ml. Of the 49 children that have been tested for the determination

of vitamin D 13 % (11 patients) have been found with normal value, 87 % (38 patients with values less than 30 ng/ml).

Conclusions

Deficiency of vitamin D is causing rickets in children, osteomalacia in adults and osteoporosis in the elderly. Emerging research supports the possible role of vitamin D against cancer, fractures, autoimmune diseases, type-2 diabetes, heart disease, influenza and depression. Deficit of vitamin D affects almost 50% of the population worldwide. 1 billion people, across all ethnicities and age groups, have a vitamin D deficiency. The current studies suggest that we may need more vitamin D than presently recommended for to prevent a chronic disease. As the number of the people with VDD continues to increase, the importance of this hormone in overall health and the prevention of chronic diseases are at the main research.

**Morphological, biochemical and productivity studies of
sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) hybrids under soil and climatic
conditions in the Crişurilor Plain**

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Brad Iaşi University of Life Science

Abstract: Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) is a high potential crop species, which requires continuous efforts to find solutions for the efficient exploitation of this source of lipids, proteins and carbohydrates, in the context of the continuous diversification of energy sources and raw materials for the industrial and agricultural sectors. In this paper we analyse the performance of some genotypes of this oilseed plant recommended by specialists and certified in Romania, under the soil, temperature and humidity conditions of the Crişurilor Plain. Under the conditions of compliance with the recommended cultivation technology for sunflower, a single-factorial experiment was carried out in the period 2021-2022, in four repetitions, using five established hybrids. The sunflower genotypes used as experimental variants were as follows: V1 – Performer; V2 – Ilinca 115; V3 – Inkasun IR; V4 – Bravo SU; V5 – Florasun. The parameters analysed in the tested hybrids were: vegetation period, plant height, calatidium diameter, mass of 1000 achenes, hectolitre mass of fruits, achene production, as well as percentage content of achenes in lipids, proteins and carbohydrates. The results obtained were then interpreted in terms of economic efficiency and indicate the Crişurilor Plain as a suitable region for growing the tested hybrids.

**The main molecular profiling approaches used in oncology:
technology, advantages and limitations- a Romanian experience**

Cristina Popescu, Valerica Belengeanu

Department of Genetics, Faculty of Medicine, Vasile Goldis

Abstract: Over the past 10 years, we have seen major scientific advances in our understanding of cancer, and this knowledge has created novel opportunities for personalized medicine. The primary goal of precision medicine is to deliver the right treatments to the right patient at the right time. Tumor analysis by next-generation sequencing (NGS) and other profiling technologies together with more efficient treatments are promising to fulfill this goal. Doctors can now select medications based on the presence of specific biomarkers to customize the treatment given to each patient. Tumor profiling can help not only to increase the chances of survival, but also to avoid unnecessary treatments and their potential toxicity. Although this approach sounds promising, there are a few limitations to their full implementation in routine practice. Some are related to the healthcare system, like poor access to targeted agents, cost of treatments, cost of the testing and lack of clinical trial availability, while others are related to the testing itself, such as the complexity of the molecular information generated, uncertainty surrounding the clinical utility of the information, and clinicians' education. This is the context in which we discuss two major tumor molecular profiling directions that are currently used in clinical oncology practice.

Imagistic Diagnosis Methods In The Patology Of The Aseptic Necrosis Of The Femoral Head

Corina Daniela Franduş, Tamas Kovacs

“Vasile Goldiş ” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The present paper wants to be a modest pleading regarding the interdisciplinarity in medicine. A medical discipline cannot survive on it's own in the 21st century, such as orthopedics without the support of other disciplines such as: radiology, imagistic, morfo-pathological exam. On the other hand, mostly the surgical branches as well as orthopedy but also imagistics necesite a profound knowledge of anatomical structures, of their fiziology and in the case of articulations even the biomechanics.

In this way I have wanted to underline the requirements of preclinical disciplines in the clinical future of each doctor. I have chosen the following subject: imagistical diagnosis in the patology of the femoral head necrosis because it is a frequently met disease in all ages, but mostly in young men and it also can be a disabling disease.

Early detection through imagistical methods can lead the to a much better, more efficient, more exact and more applicable diagnostic. I have developed this work on the during the last years of study and the summer practices where I could deepen the subject and collect recent and authentic data.

Osteonecrosis means the death of cellular components from the bone cortical and spongy, which are the result of a local ischemic phenomenon.

Aseptic/Avascular necrosis of the femoral head (ANFH) is a generic term that refers to the ischemic death of the bone structure; the term OAV is reserved to subchondral lesions, while the term bone stroke is destined to bone marrow/ spongy necrosis. The etiology of aseptic osteonecrosis is not sufficiently known. The cause cannot be exactly identified, but some favoring factors have been mentioned.

Considerations regarding the "Cantemir and Irina-Ioana Riscutia" Collection Fund, a projection of the past towards the future-AD PERPETUAM REI MEMO

Corina Daniela Frandeu

"Vasile Goldis " Western University of Arad

Abstract: The beginnings of the Vasile Goldis Western University of Arad were marked by the great names of the Romanian intellectual and scientific elite, including the world-class Romanian anthropologist, the renowned professor Dr. Cantemir Riscutia 08.09.1923-17.01.2003 who, invited by the founding rector, the late Professor Dr. Aurel Ardelean gave the opening course at the law school on September 15, 1990. It is known that the great anthropologist always considered himself a son of Arad and wanted until the last moment of his life to donate to Arad the fruit of his work. a life for the establishment of a bio anthropology laboratory and a museum that would include the body of pieces researched and restored during his life in which he was seconded by his wife, the plastic artist Irina-Ioana Riscutia. This donation was made with the help of the deceased's wife.

The donated fund includes works published by the renowned anthropologist, Dr. Cantemir Rîşcuţia, anthropological databases on research on 6,000 subjects from 22 villages in the Apuseni Mountains, paleoanthropological reconstructions of international scientific relevance.

Macroscopical And Microscopical Placental Modifications Aspects In Prematurity And Developmental Disorders

Corina Daniela Frandea

“Vasile Goldiș ” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Malformative syndrome and prematurity are for human pathology but to a very special extent for obstetric and neonatal pathology is an area of extreme importance, and their share in perinatal mortality, early mortality and infant mortality is alarming. It is appropriate to emphasize the impact that "survivors" have, people with congenital malformations compatible with life, in contemporary society, even in the third millennium. It is imperative that in the present and in the near future there be a growing interest in the study of the placenta, both prospectively and retrospectively, convinced that the complex and condensed "placental universe" still hides unsuspected information that once discerned and correlated with malformative pathology of the newborn and with prematurity will cause their frequency to decrease. Based on these hypotheses, the present study aims to emphasize as many means of non-invasive and retrospective investigation of the placenta.

**Malignant struma ovarii. A case report in the Pathology
Department of County Clinical Emergency Hospital Arad**

Nicoleta Zurbău Anghel, Amelia Burlea, Petru Ciucuriță, Carmen
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Emergency Hospital Arad*

Abstract: Struma ovarii is a rare ovarian teratoma composed predominantly of mature thyroid tissue. In general these cases are associated with hyperthyroidism.

Case report: A 64-year-old female presented in Emergency with a 21 x 9 x 5 cm pelvic mass that was treated with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, pelvic and para-aortic lymph node sampling and omentectomy.

There was no evidence of distant metastases At the level of lymph nodes I have detected only lesions similar with granulomas sarcoidosis.

Re-evaluation of the patient after surgery revealed that she was clinically euthyroid and there was no thyroid malignancy. Histopathology revealed papillary thyroid carcinoma arising in struma ovarii

Conclusion: Malignant struma ovarii is a very rare malignant ovarian teratoma. In young patients unilateral oophorectomy and complete surgical staging should be considered when the tumor is confined to the one ovary (stage Ia). Long-term follow-up for the detection of metastases or tumor recurrence by serial serum thyroglobulin and positron emission tomography/computer tomography may be required in selected patients with this rare tumor.

The importance of complete urinalysis and urine culture in the diagnosis of urinary tract infections (UTIs)

Imola Donath Miklos, Cecilia Avram

“Vasile Goldiș ” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Background and objectives: UTI is a condition in which bacteria invade and grow in the urinary tract. The most common forms of UTI are the lower urinary tract infections. In these cases the affected parts of the urinary tract are the bladder, urethra, and the prostate. UTIs are common especially in women, and can be treated by antibiotherapy. The aim of our study was to analyze the sensitivity and specificity of the urinalysis in the diagnosis of UTIs, because in most cases doctors do not recommend urine culture. Material and methods: The study population consists of patients >18-years-old and included 44 subjects, 32 patients in the UTI group and 12 patients as a control group. The enrolled patients in the study were examined by urinalysis and urine cultures. For urinalysis we used the dipstick method and microscopic exam, than we performed urine culture. The patients from the control group had a positive urine test for leukocytes, red blood cells and bacteria in the sediment, but without urinary symptoms. Results and discussions: Our results show that the most common bacteria which determine UTI is E.Coli, discovered in 45.45% of cases (44 patients). The other bacterial species we identified were: Klebsiella sp. in 13.63% of cases (44 patients), Proteus sp. in 9.09% of cases (44 patients), in 4.55% of cases (2 patients) we found other species, like Staphylococcus sp. and Enterobacteriaceae sp. For the patients in the control group, representing 27.28% (44 patients) we repeated the urinalysis and performed urine culture, but the results turned out to be negative. Many known factors can influence the results of urinalysis, including contamination during collection, spent too long period until the sample is processed in the laboratory, urine collected during the menstrual cycle, or inflamatory bacterial vaginitis/urethritis. In 11.36% cases (44 patients) we found multiresistant bacterial species. In 22.72% of cases (44 patients) we did not obtain urine sterilization even after multiple prescriptions of antibiotics.

Conclusions: UTIs are a stressful health problem, due to the frequent relapses and the possibility and the possibility of chronic infection. MDR is a serious issue, which is due to the unfounded use of antibiotics. Complete urinalysis alone is not enough for the diagnosis of UTIs. Urine culture and antibiogram must be performed whenever we intend to administer antibiotic treatment to prevent MDR and unresponsiveness to treatment.

Angiogenesis in renal tumors

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Violeta Turcuş, Flroin Mihai Şandor

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Abstract: Vasculogenesis and angiogenesis are the fundamental processes by which new blood vessels form. A multistage process is involved in the formation of blood vessels in the embryo, fetus and adult, resulting in the following stages: progression, regression and remodeling. This process defines vasculogenesis, vessels forming directly from mesenchymal tissue, and angiogenesis is when the vessel network is formed from pre-existing vessels. The cardiovascular system is the first functional organ system to develop in the embryo. The differentiation of endothelial precursor cells or angioblasts from the mesoderm and the formation of a primitive vascular network from angioblasts are the two distinct stages that occur during the onset of vascularization, together constituting embryological "vasculogenesis".

Tumor angiogenesis is the process of new vessel formation and the hallmark of tumor progression. Many angiomodulatory factors have been described in the literature that are produced and secreted by tumor cells, and the progression of tumor angiogenesis depends on the balance between these pro- and anti-angiogenic factors.

The following factors are involved in tumor angiogenesis from renal carcinomas: HIF-1, bFGF, PlGF, VEGF, TGF- β , etc. The activity of these factors is associated with oncogenesis, tumor growth and increased metastatic potential of RCC.

Embalming the body process, rules, methods, legislation

Nicolae Cătălin Valea, Florin Șandor, Cris Precup

“Vasile Goldiș ”Western University of Arad

Abstract: Embalming the body requires full embalming services, it is one of the main body preservation treatments, exploited daily by funeral companies to keep an intact and clean image of the deceased during the funeral ceremonies, eliminating the decomposition process for a certain period of time to allow the relatives of the deceased to approach the body before and during the burial without risks for health or other inconveniences. In order for a corpse to be embalmed, a special authorization must be requested from the mayor, who issues it based on the presentation of some documents.

In Romania, embalming of corpses is possible. The treatments to obtain the embalming of the corpses must be carried out, under the control of the health coordinator of the local health unit, by doctors legally qualified to practice and can only be started after the observation period has passed. In order for a body to be embalmed, the appropriate authorization must be requested from the mayor, who issues it based on the presentation of the following documents: declaration of a doctor in charge of the operation, indicating the procedure he intends to follow, as well as the place and time at which he will perform it separate certificates of the attending physician and the necropsy physician to eliminate the suspicion that the death is due to a crime. Embalmmment

Embalming is part of the conservative treatment of corpses, derived from ancient processes related to worship and religious traditions. Currently, it is only a "post-mortem" treatment that consists in the hygienic care and preservation of the body after death. This procedure is performed only for hygienic purposes in the funeral and cemeteries sector. In the case of embalming, a series of aesthetic treatments allow the preservation of an intact image of the loved one, eliminating the decomposition process for several weeks and preserving the corpse's appearance during the period required for removal.

Thanatoesthetics

Thanatoesthetics, which should not be confused with Thanatopraxis (a procedure that ensures better preservation of the body in the days after death), focuses on the cleaning, care and dressing of the corpse. The purpose of this process is to deliver to the relatives the body of the loved one clean, well dressed, reassembled in the case of a violent death or other incidents that could have damaged the body, less impressive from an aesthetic point of view, due to the facial cosmetics that can make let the last parting be less traumatic. The purpose of this practice is to give the dead that peace and serenity that death naturally takes away, restoring the dignity of the corpse for the benefit of those who want to see the deceased for the last time before the burial. Thanatopraxis involves injecting a preservative liquid into the arterial system of the corpse to delay the decomposition process for several weeks, which ensures that the body will return to the earth within 10 years, while under normal conditions a corpse tends to decompose in about 40 years. Therefore, Thanatopraxis should not be confused with Thanatoesthetics, which consists only in the simple aesthetic care of the corpse through the use of makeup (mainly to hide the scars and color variations of the face) and therefore does not include specialized hygienic procedures. The ancient Egyptians used canopic jars to preserve vital organs during the embalming process. Embalming dates back to before 4000 BC, when the

**Multiresistance To Antibiotics Of KLEBSIELLA
PNEUMONIAE Strains Isolated In The Emergency County
Clinical Hospital In ARAD**

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Abstract:INTRODUCTION

Infections with multidrug-resistant strains of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* are a major threat to public health. It is the most common isolated bacteria from healthcare-associated and community-acquired infections.

MATERIAL

AND

METHODS

The study group is represented by patients hospitalized in Arad County Emergency Clinical Hospital who suffered bacterial infections with various localizations (wound infections, sepsis, urinary infections, skin infections, catheter infections, pneumonia associated with ventilation, etc.). We performed a descriptive epidemiological study and characterized the microorganism more frequently isolated and with recognized antibiotic resistance at the hospital and community level, such as the bacterium *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

RESULTS

In the patients included in our group, various pathological products were collected for the isolation and identification of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, beta-lactamase-producing strains (ESBL). The study of the antibiotic resistance spectrum of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains demonstrated multiresistance: high resistance to ampicillin, amoxicillin with clavulanic acid. 98% of the strains were also resistant to cephalosporins such as cefuroxime, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefepime.

CONCLUSIONS

Infections with ESBL microorganisms are reported by most hospitals in Romania. The increased incidence of beta-lactamase-

producing phenotypes among *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains isolated from hospitalized patients poses a threat as well as a challenge to antibiotic management and hospital guidelines, due to the few remaining therapeutic options.

KEY WORDS: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, multiresistance to antibiotics

Infection With LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES In Pregnant – Clinical Case

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Abstract:

INTRODUCTION

The bacterium *Listeria monocytogenes* is the etiological agent of human listeriosis which is produced by ingesting food contaminated with this bacillus by people with risk factors: pregnant women (carriage in the genital tract) and their fetuses or newborns, seniors over 60, immunocompromised patients (especially cell-mediated immunity).

Infections with this intracellular bacillus are associated with a death rate of about 17%, the highest rate recorded among foodborne pathogens. This microorganism is ubiquitous and can survive even at low temperatures and pH. The most important source of infection is ready-to-eat food, but raw food can also be contaminated (milk and soft cheeses, meat, vegetables, seafood).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

29-year-old rural patient, pregnant, hospitalized to give birth. The culture in the lodges was positive. The identification was carried out by the Vitek 2C automatic method. On smears stained by the Gram method and examined microscopically, we observed short, thin Gram-positive bacilli.

RESULTS

Listeria monocytogenes has a relatively stable spectrum of sensitivity and resistance to chemotherapeutics. It is naturally sensitive to ampicillin, penicillin, gentamicin, erythromycin, tetracycline, quinolones, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. It is resistant to third-generation cephalosporins and nalidixic acid. The strain isolated by us kept its antibiotic sensitivity pattern.

CONCLUSIONS

In the treatment of listeriosis, ampicillin is preferred as standard

therapy, although beta-lactam antibiotics are only bacteriostatic for *Listeria*.

KEY WORDS: *Listeria monocytogenes*, sensitivity to antibiotics

Ischemic heart disease as a risk factor for depression – Clinical case

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Abstract: Introduction: The link between the mind and cardiac disease has been studied since forever. Patients diagnosed with ischemic heart disease may develop psychiatric symptoms such as: depressed mood, anxiety, insomnia, that can affect drastically life quality and the evolution of the disease under cardiological treatment. Unfortunately, during cardiac rehabilitation there is a lack of psychiatric and psychologic care.

Objectives: To improve the patient's quality of life, this intriguing relationship ischemic heart disease – depression must be closely monitored, because risk factors and pathophysiological mechanism may be common.

Methods: The study presents a patient admitted to the Arad Emergency County Clinical Hospital – Psychiatric department, diagnosed with a depression secondary to cardiac pathology. Results, conclusions and benefits: People with ischemic heart disease have a higher risk of developing depression, but patients with depression also have a higher risk of developing ischemic heart disease. This confirms the importance of individualized interdisciplinary committee, because the collaboration between psychiatrists and cardiologists can be an additional benefit to patients. This article may pave the way for further research into the association between ischemic heart disease and depressive disorders, which could provide significant advantages to patients. Interdisciplinarity contributes to the development of innovative techniques of prevention and treatment, reducing worldwide morbidity and mortality.

SECTION II

INTERDISCIPLINARITATE ÎN SPECIALITĂȚI MEDICALE

INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN CLINICAL MEDICINE

Acute bilininal leukemia. Diagnostic and therapeutic challenges

Adelina Palcu Anghelache, Coralia Adina Cotoraci, Alciona Sasu,
Alexandra Nadaban Alexa, Daniel Horațiu Papiu

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Case presentation of a patient with acute bilinal leukemia from the Hematology department of Arad! A very rare oncological hematological disease. Therapeutic management and subsequent complications

Immunodeficiency in oncohemstological diseases

Alciona Sasu, Daniel Papiu, Alexandra Nădăban, Cristina Firu,
Adelina Palcu, Coralia Cotoraci

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Oncohematological diseases are severe pathologies associated with several complications. One of the most frequent complication, associated with the disease itself or with the posttreatment period, is immunodepression. Both cellular and umoral immunity can be affected and the outcome could be dramatic infections. Understanding immunodepression is important for the prognosis of the disease and the therapy management of the patient.

Von Willebrand disease in correlation with thrombophilia on a patient with intermittent hemorrhage

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Palcu Adelina, Papiu Daniel, Firu Liviu

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Abstract: Von Willebrand disease is the most common inherited bleeding disorder. The main cause is the deficiency of von Willebrand factor (VWF), which helps in the blood coagulation process. VWF deficiency or dysfunction favors bleeding. In these presentations we will present the main cause of the von Willebrand, and about three types of this pathology. In association we will discuss about thrombophilia, that is also a blood disorder that could produce hypercoagulability or a prothrombotic state, increasing the risk of thrombosis. The particularity of the case presented here is defined by the double association of pathologies with coagulability deficiencies hereditary thrombophilia moderate risk and von Willebrand's disease type 1 with pregnancy in evolution being the only patient diagnosed in Hematology Department, Arad County Emergency Clinical Hospital. The adjusted treatment protocol of this case and the final postpartum good results.

Narrative-based-medicine, article review

Diana Carmen Laza

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Abstract: Summary, Narrative Medicine article review, Dr. Laza Diana

Rita Charon:” Narrative Medicine, a model for Empathy, Reflection, Profession, and Trust” JAMA, October 17, 2001, vol 286, Nr 15

Rita Charon is a general internist who originated the field OF Narrative-based-medicine. She is the author of numerous publications, such as Honoring the stories of illness, The role of Narrative Medicine in Medical ethics, and other. In her article, Charon addresses the question of “what is narrative medicine, and narrative competence?” Shortly, it is a proposed model for medical practice” medicine practiced with narrative competence, is narrative medicine”. Patients need physicians able to understand and treat their disease, and also to accompany them in their journey, to find meaning in illness. Meaning is a two-way road. NBM was inspired by the Patient-Centered-Medicine approach, and it has its own endpoints or goals, (to name it this way), to improve the effectiveness of doctor-patient relationship, and ultimately to unite the differences in the many aspects of practicing medicine in the modern times.

There are four central situations, where NBM contribution can improve. This article is focusing on:

- physician and patient emphatic engagement
- physician and self, reflection in practice
- physician-colleagues profession
- physician- society, public trust

The final paragraph is dedicated to Research and Programmatic implications. There are already universities interested in developing a curriculum in narrative medicine, and to help physicians improve or gain narrative capacities. Charon conveys that medical educators in medical programs find a way of incorporating narrative work into

many aspects of medical education and practice.

Hepatitis C past and future

Dana Iovănescu, Eftimie Miuțescu, Amelia Uzum, Oana Maria Jigău, Oana Koppandi, Andreea Iulia Papoi, Sebastian Grada, Florinel Cozma

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Abstract: In 2015 it was estimated that there were approximately 71 million individuals chronically infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV) worldwide. The long-term natural history of the infection with hepatitis C virus is highly variable – can range from minimal necro-inflammatory changes to fibrosis and cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The diagnosis of the HCV infection is based on the anti-HCV antibodies followed by confirmation of the presence of the virus by a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique. Once the diagnosis has been made, all subjects with hepatitis C (naive to treatment or treatment-experienced) should be treated. Pangenotypic antivirals (sofosbuvir / velpatasvir or glecaprevir / pibrentasvir) should be used in order to allow access to a simplified treatment, without prior determination of the HCV genotype.

Steatohepatitis and effects of lifestyle modification

Cristina Iova, Corina Zorila, Liana Mos

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Abstract: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) has become one of the most common causes of liver disease worldwide and has been recognized as a major health burden. The prevalence of NAFLD has grown proportionally with the rise in obesity, sedentary lifestyle, unhealthy dietary pattern, and metabolic syndrome. Currently, there is no drug therapy that can be formulated for treating NAFLD. A combination of dietary modifications and increased physical activity remains the mainstay of NAFLD management. It is hard to maintain this mode of management; however, it seems to have significant long-term benefits. A high-calorie diet, excess (saturated) fats, refined carbohydrates, sugar-sweetened beverages, a high fructose intake and a Western diet have all been associated with weight gain and obesity, and more recently with NAFLD. High fructose consumption may increase the risk of NASH and advanced fibrosis, although the association may be confounded by excess calorie intake or by unhealthy lifestyles and sedentary behaviour, which are more common in NAFLD. In most of the previous studies, improvement after lifestyle modification was assessed by liver fibrosis through liver biopsy, but we cannot do a serial liver biopsy in every NAFLD patient. Liver fibrosis can also be assessed by fibroscan non-invasively in NAFLD. This study was designed to evaluate the effect of lifestyle modification on liver enzymes and Fibroscan values in a population with NAFLD.

Urinary tract infection with MDR *Klebsiella Pneumoniae* in a patient undergoing chronic treatment with corticosteroids

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Abstract: *Klebsiella pneumoniae* is a bacterium that colonizes the human intestine. Apparently harmless to healthy people, it can cause serious systemic infections, especially in the case of patients with depressed immunity (elderly patients, diabetics, patients undergoing chronic corticotherapy treatment). These infections can be difficult to treat because many strains of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* are resistant to multiple antibiotics. Patients treated with long-term corticosteroids or immunomodulatory drugs have been reported to be at higher risk of opportunistic and serious infections. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* is a common cause of antimicrobial-resistant opportunistic infections in hospitalized patients. A young patient was admitted in our clinic for an asthma exacerbation, and from her medical history we found out that she was undergoing a chronic treatment with inhaled corticosteroids for asthma control. We performed the paraclinic tests and the urinalysis was positive with MDR *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, which was quite uncommon for a young patient. Our patient underwent antibiotic treatment specific to the Sanford guidelines, considering that her *K. Pneumoniae* strain was multiresistant to all antibiotic classes. A particularity of the case is the fact that we have in front of us a young patient with corticosteroid therapy and a multiresistant urinary tract infection, the question is how shall we approach these situations in order to avoid these cases with multidrug resistant infections and a better outcome in our patients' life ?

Diffuse interstitial pneumopathy in the case of a patient with scleroderma

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Abstract: Systemic sclerosis is part of the group of autoimmune pathologies and presents diffuse fibrosis, but also abnormalities of the blood vessels in the skin and internal organs, the esophagus, gastrointestinal tract, lungs, heart and kidneys being most frequently affected. In terms of frequency, we are talking about a 4 times greater affect in the case of women compared to men and it appears around the age of 40-50 years. The lungs are affected in approximately 80% of all patients with scleroderma, either involving the blood vessels in the lung or the pulmonary interstitium, thus leading to a diffuse interstitial pneumopathy. A careful monitoring and investigation is the cornerstone in the case of these patients and here we are talking about: HRCT, DLCO, Body plethysmography, spirometry, capillaroscopy.

In the following, we present the case of a 62-year-old female, non-smoker, who presented to our department with the following symptoms: dyspnea on small efforts, persistent dry cough, asthenia, fatigue. She was diagnosed with systemic sclerosis in 2015 with associated secondary Raynaud's syndrome, but also with another inflammatory pathology: psoriasis vulgaris. In the context of these pathologies, the patient also developed gastroesophageal reflux disease, to be investigated from the pulmonary point of view. HRCT revealed basal reticulomicronodulation bilaterally accompanied by traction bronchiectasis and discrete honey-shaped lesions, something supported and stetaacoustic by the Velcro rales specific to fibrosing intestinal pneumopathy. Given the deterioration of the patient's condition and the multiple investigations in this regard, it was decided to start her on specific antifibrotic therapy as a visible improvement of the symptoms. Diffuse interstitial pneumopathy – the progressive fibrosing phenotype represents a diverse group of diffuse interstitial

pneumopathy that have similar characteristics from a genetic, physiopathological and clinical point of view and that are characterized by a progressive fibrosing evolution.

Long COVID in the case of a patient with non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

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Abstract: Primary immunodeficiencies (PIDs) represent hereditary disorders of the quantitative or qualitative immune response, which involve defects at any level of the body's defense system (B and T lymphocytes, monocyte-macrophage, granulocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, NK cells, immunoglobulins, the complement), which leads to an increase in the incidence of infectious (bacterial, viral, fungal or parasitic), autoimmune, neoplastic and allergic diseases. The current literature is limited regarding the outcomes of COVID-19 infection in patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and whether immunosuppressive or chemotherapeutic agents may cause patients to worsen during COVID-19 infection. We present the case of a 45-year-old patient, non-smoker, without professional exposure, with repeated infections since childhood, vaccinated against SARS-COV2 (Johnson), presented in May 2022 to our department following the positive RT-PCR test for SARS-VOC2. As associated pathologies, the patient presents: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (8 Mabptera cures), type II diabetes in treatment with ADO. On admission to the ward, he presented: fever 39.5, dyspnea, persistent dry cough, asthenia, fatigue. HRCT revealed diffuse ground glass lesions throughout the entire lung area with a 40% degree of lung damage. Despite the specific treatment, the patient's condition does not improve, and high temperatures persist, which is why the investigations were continued with the performance of an electrophoresis, which revealed a considerable decrease in gamma-globulins, and following immunophenotyping, the lack of B lymphocytes was detected, which is why for which treatment is initiated with HyQvia, INN-human normal immunoglobulin with favorable evolution. IDPs are genetic disorders, rare, but which must be taken into account in patients with repeated infections. IDPs are genetic disorders, rare, but which must be taken into account in patients with repeated infections.

Toxic Nephropathies, Rare Cause of Chronic Kidney Disease

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Abstract: Toxic nephropathies are most often related to the use of drugs and some medication. From the morpho- pathological point of view, interstitial nephropathies are the most common form, however, glomerulopathies associated with nephritic or nephrotic syndrome may also occur. Nephropathy induced by analgesics is well known and determined the exclusion of phenacetin from the drug market. Glomerulopathies induced by heroin and captopril are also known. careful monitoring of side effects and evaluation of renal functions help us prevent progression to BCR.

Optimization of Hypotensive Therapy in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease

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Abstract: Hypertension is a major risk factor for the development and progression of CKD, irrespective of the cause of CKD. In patients with CKD, resistant hypertension, masked hypertension, and elevated nighttime BP are common, and are associated with a lower eGFR, higher levels of albuminuria. Current evidence suggests that in patients with CKD, BP should be lowered to lowered to lowered to 140/90 mmHg and towards 130/80 mmHg. Lifestyle advice, especially sodium restriction, may be especially effective at aiding BP lowering in patients with CKD. Because BP lowering reduces renal perfusion pressure, it is expected and not unusual for eGFR to be reduced by 10 – 20% in patients treated for hypertension. Thus, careful monitoring of blood electrolytes and eGFR is essential, but clinicians should not be alarmed by the anticipated decline in GFR when treatment is initiated. This decline usually occurs within the first few weeks of treatment and stabilizes thereafter. If the decline in GFR continues or is more severe, the treatment should be stopped, and the patient investigated to determine the presence of renovascular disease.

New strategies for the diagnosis and treatment of dilated cardiomyopathy. Case presentation

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Abstract: Dilated cardiomyopathy is currently defined by the presence of left ventricular (LV) or biventricular dilatation and systolic dysfunction in the absence of abnormal loading conditions (hypertension, valve disease) or coronary artery disease sufficient to cause global systolic impairment. Etiologies of dilated cardiomyopathy include genetic factors, neuromuscular disorders, syndromal diseases, medications, toxins, nutritional disorders, electrolyte disorders, edocrinology, infections, autoimmune diseases, etc. Our case involves a middle-aged adult who was sent to the emergency department by his current cardiologist for low ejection fraction (20%) and atrial fibrillation without any symptoms of an acute event. About 2 weeks ago, he had chest pain with cold sweats, and he has been moderately fatigued since then. The aim of our presentation is to investigate the possible causes of his condition and to highlight new strategies for the diagnosis and treatment of dilated cardiomyopathy, with the latest updated ESC guidelines and newly published articles

T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain 3 lymphocyte expression and its relation to Rheumatoid arthritis disease severity: An Egyptian study

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T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain 3 lymphocyte expression and its relation to Rheumatoid arthritis disease severity: An Egyptian study

Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune disease that is characterized by fluctuation between flares and remissions, T cell lymphocyte dysregulation was one of the postulated causative factors in the pathogenesis of RA. T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain 3-TIM3 is a negative checkpoint immunoregulator, its disturbance and low expression can lead to T lymphocyte upregulation, activation, and proliferation in RA. **Aim:** To determine the correlation between the expression of TIM3 on the surface of CD4+ and CD8+ T-cell lymphocytes and RA disease severity.

Participants and Methods: A case-control study of 150 RA patients and 50 age and sex-matched healthy participants as a control group. As regard RA disease activity, patients were classified according to the joint Disease Activity Score 28 (DAS28) into 4 groups, in all the participants TIM3 was measured by flow cytometry. **Results:** In the current study TIM3 expression on the CD4+ and CD8+ T cell lymphocytes were significantly higher in RA patients than the healthy participants with p-value <0.001. However, in the RA patients the High disease activity group, TIM3 expression for both CD4+ and CD8+ T cell lymphocytes was significantly lower

than the remission group with mean \pm SD 2.557% \pm 0.865% and 4.814% \pm 2.192% respectively. Nevertheless, there was a negative correlation between CD4+ and CD8+ TIM3 lymphocyte expression and the DAS28 scoring system ($r = -0.425$, $p = < 0.001$) and ($r = -0.597$, $p = < 0.001$) respectively. Conclusion: The Tim3 down expression of the high score DAS28 than low score DAS28 in RA patients and its negative correlation can be a biomarker for predicting disease progression in such patients and highlighting the role of TIM3 as a negative immunoregulator. Keywords: TIM3, DAS28, CD4+, CD8+, Lymphocytes, Rheumatoid arthritis.

Intensive therapy in severe peritonitis. Immunology

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Abstract: Introduction: Acute peritonitis represents the inflammation (localized or diffuse) of the parietal and visceral peritoneum as a consequence of aggression (bacterial or chemical). The therapy of this condition is complex, requiring a multidisciplinary approach. It includes: surgical, antimicrobial treatment, hydro-electrolytic, metabolic and hematic rebalancing, maintenance of vital functions and immunological rebalancing. Material and method: Following the management of the therapy of this condition, it is found that the surgical treatment remains the main therapeutic component in the first phase, but not without the complex treatment of intensive therapy. This includes empiric antibiotic therapy in the first phase, until the detection of germs that can be Gram positive, negative and anaerobic, which detected by the antibiogram, can be treated with targeted antibiotic therapy, which will include, in severe peritonitis, piperacillin-tazobactam or carbapenems (Imipenem or Meropenem) + Metronidazole. In the treatment, standard resuscitation protocols are used, along with hemodynamic and respiratory support, with positive support on the prognosis. Simultaneously, sedation with propofol or benzodiazepines, analgesia with opioids (Fentanyl), vasoactive support with Dopamine or Dobutamine is used. Recently, no attention has been paid to immunological rebalancing, which is complex due to deficits in local and general, non-specific and specific defense mechanisms, the depression of chemotaxis and phagocytosis, the reduction of B and T helper cells and the increase of suppressor T cells. Conclusions: The therapy of severe peritonitis benefits from surgical treatment, a

complex intensive therapy, but without omitting immunological therapy.

Key words: intensive therapy, severe peritonitis, immunology.

Attitudes to Euthanasia in Intensive Care Unit

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Abstract: Introduction. Human life represents one of the social values of major importance both from a legal and a general human point of view. Euthanasia is understood as an act by which the death of an incurable patient is deliberately caused in order to ease his severe physical and mental suffering. Euthanasia has been known in some form since antiquity. As Albert Camus said in *The Myth of Sisyphus*, "to consider whether life is worth living or not is to answer the fundamental question of philosophy". The issue of euthanasia is a highly discussed topic worldwide, being quite complex. Material and method . In the present paper, we have carried out a study on the data from the specialized literature regarding the attitude towards euthanasia in intensive care units for terminally ill patients. Currently, certain countries legally allow the euthanasia of people – including Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada and several American states (Ionescu-Heroiu, 2019). Also, while other countries totally reject this idea and even punish it according to the laws in force, other states are fully committed to offering this freedom to people in need. Thus, being a current controversy in continuous debate in numerous societies, its approach is relevant. Conclusions. Euthanasia will be a current topic as long as those factors that brought it up to date prevail, interweaving religious systems, medical practices, philosophical thinking, in a word, morals and human consciousness. Key words: euthanasia, intensive therapy, terminal condition

The impact of anticoagulants in patients with atrial fibrillation and upper gastrointestinal bleeding

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Abstract: Anticoagulation therapy is recommended for preventing, treating, and reducing the recurrence of venous thromboembolism, and preventing stroke in persons with atrial fibrillation. Direct oral anticoagulants are first-line agents for eligible patients for treating venous thromboembolism and preventing stroke in those with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation. Although direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are associated with an overall favorable safety profile, the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding with DOACs compared with vitamin K antagonists (VKAs) remains controversial.

Methods: We retrospectively evaluated medical records of 125 patients admitted in Arad County Emergency Hospital for upper gastrointestinal bleeding (gastric and duodenal bleeding ulcers) in 2022.

Results: We identified 20 patients with atrial fibrillation, with gastrointestinal bleeding episodes while treated with DOACs (rivaroxaban, edoxaban, dabigatran, or apixaban) and warfarin derivatives. We also noticed a high incidence of bleeding ulcers in patients taking clopidogrel for secondary prevention after recent ischemic stroke (n=10) or double antiplatelet therapy after acute MI (n=8). Outcomes included the need for hospitalization, blood transfusion and endoscopic intervention.

The risk of occupational cancer

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Abstract: THE RISK OF OCCUPATIONAL CANCER

INTRODUCTION

Studies have shown that a series of occupations related to exposure to carcinogenic agents or chemical substances increase the risk of particular types of cancer.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The identification of the most frequently encountered carcinogens in the working environment, the type of cancer they can cause, and the necessary preventive measures needed to be taken.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

It is represented by current legislature used at European as well as national level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Workplace exposure can be of a complex nature, involving chemical substances by themselves, as well as in mixtures or combined with other occupational emissions/ hazards, or with other carcinogenic substances in the environment.

Many workers can be exposed to a series of substances and these can affect several organs.

Carcinogenic substances from the professional environment mainly cause lung cancer, pleural mesothelioma, skin cancer, bladder cancer and esophageal cancer.

Employers have the obligation to assess and reassess the risk for carcinogenic and mutagenic chemical agents.

The health monitoring of employees exposed to carcinogenic agents must continue after the cessation of exposure in order to protect the health of the workers in question.

Assessment of workers' exposure to carcinogenic risk mainly focuses on the following: present risks, the level of risk and the frequency of risk exposure.

The level of risk is determined by the degree of danger of the carcinogenic agent, the contact with the carcinogenic agent, the

frequency with which the agent is handled, the amount used. The carcinogenic agent may enter the body through the following: skin, contact with mucous membranes and inhalation. Medical supervision for workers at risk of exposure to carcinogenic agents includes the following: clinical examinations, laboratory tests and imaging techniques prescribed by the occupational health specialist in order to identify the effects, even on subclinical level, of the exposure from the moment the agent enters the body until at the time of cessation.

Carcinogenic effects can occur on the long term (10 years for hematopoietic system cancers, 40 years for solid tumors). The effects of the penetration of the carcinogen into the body also depend on individual factors (genetic susceptibility, risk factors such as smoking or obesity).

CONCLUSIONS:

A cancer risk prevention strategy is necessary:

1. Individual protection
2. Collective protection
3. Surveillance after exposure to carcinogenic agents
4. Collaboration between occupational health specialists and oncology services.

Obesity – from pathophysiology to systemic involvement – an inflammatory, immune, or neuroendocrine disease?

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Abstract: Obesity has a multifactorial aetiology, and involves interaction between endocrine tissues, the central neurotransmitters and nervous centres. Psychological and environmental factors influence food intake above and beyond internal signals that control feeding behaviour. Adipocytes secrete proinflammatory components, with altered circulatory levels of inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-6, TNF α , C-reactive protein (CRP), IL-18, resistin, etc. Hypertrophy of adipocytes induces MCP-1 secretion to the circulation, leading to the recruitment of circulating monocytes to adipose tissues, activated M1 macrophages, which robustly secrete proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF α , IL-6, and MCP-1, cause insulin resistance related to chronic diseases such as atherosclerosis, hypertension, diabetes, NASH, coronary artery diseases and several types of cancer. Measures of inflammatory markers can be important as predictors for chronic related diseases.

Case Presentation: Sympathetic Paraganglioma – Insights into Pathogenesis, Clinical Presentation, and Management

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Abstract: Sympathetic paragangliomas (SPGLs) are rare neuroendocrine tumors arising from the sympathetic ganglia and adrenal medulla. Despite their infrequent occurrence, they possess significant clinical implications due to their potential for hormonal hypersecretion, local invasion, and distant metastasis. Presently we review a patient case, from clinical presentation and initial management, to long-term treatment and surveillance. SPGLs primarily arise from chromaffin cells of the adrenal medulla or along the sympathetic ganglia in the abdomen, thorax, and pelvis. Although most SPGLs are sporadic, around 30% of cases have a hereditary component, with several genetic mutations identified, including those involving the succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) gene complex. The underlying pathogenic mechanisms involve dysregulation of cellular metabolism and the catecholamine synthesis pathway.

Clinical presentation of SPGLs varies depending on tumor location, size, and hormone secretion. Common manifestations include hypertension, palpitations, diaphoresis, headache, and anxiety. Furthermore, certain paragangliomas may exhibit unique clinical syndromes such as paroxysmal hypertension associated with paraganglioma and von Hippel-Lindau syndrome. Diagnostic evaluation comprises a comprehensive workup including imaging modalities (such as CT, MRI, and functional scans), biochemical analyses, and genetic testing to assess tumor characteristics, rule out metastasis, and identify potential hereditary factors. Management of SPGLs requires a multidisciplinary approach involving endocrinologists, oncologists, surgeons, and radiologists, with surgical resection remaining the primary treatment option, aiming for complete tumor removal while minimizing

complications. Preoperative optimization of blood pressure and volume status is crucial to prevent hemodynamic instability during surgery. In cases of unresectable or metastatic disease, targeted systemic therapies, including tyrosine kinase inhibitors and peptide receptor radionuclide therapy, represent therapeutic options for symptom control and disease stabilization.

Long-term surveillance is essential due to the potential for recurrence and metastasis, and involves regular monitoring of biochemical markers, imaging studies, and genetic screening aids in early detection and timely intervention. Additionally, genetic counseling and testing should be considered, especially in patients with a positive family history or suspicious clinical features.

To conclude, sympathetic paragangliomas are rare neuroendocrine tumors with diverse clinical presentations and management challenges. Improved understanding of the underlying genetics and molecular pathways has enabled tailored therapeutic approaches, leading to better outcomes for patients with SPGLs. Further research is warranted to enhance diagnostic accuracy, develop targeted therapies, and optimize long-term surveillance protocols for this rare entity.

New Ethical Challenges Brought by Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

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Abstract: Introduction. Recent years showed a fast increase of Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications in all domains, including medicine, bringing both great promises and controversy. The high sensitivity of applications in medicine requires the identification of all potential risks – clinical, social or ethical, reported in several research papers.

Scope. This essay tries to summarize and synthesize the most relevant features presented in a recent study of the European Parliamentary Research Service [1].

Methods. Besides the major reference [1], the use of Chat GPT [2] revealed also a systematic review of major risks and the new ethical issues raised by the AI use in healthcare in its major areas of applications: clinical practice, public health, healthcare management and biomedical research.

Risks of AI in healthcare. One can distinguish: intrinsic / technological risks (AI errors, lack of transparency, bias in AI), user related risks (misuse of AI tools, security issues, obstacles in implementation) and ethical / regulatory risks (responsibility, gaps in accountability). These risks, classified by severity and probability of occurrence are supposed to be covered by the 2017/745 and 746 Medical Device Regulation (MDR) of the EU; however, it needs a few amendments related to the most recent developments. Are we prepared to identify these risks, do we know how to carry a risk assessment? Is there enough or clear legal frame to handle these aspects? Do we have a list of potential mitigation measures? Does the expertise from within the College of Physicians cover the needs? All these questions represent new ethical-related challenges for the healthcare system.

Potential actions. The EPRS Study [1] presents also a list of “Policy options” – recommendations which might be seen as a guideline for potential future actions. The major points include:

- extend AI regulatory frameworks to address healthcare specific risks
- promote multi-stakeholder engagement in medical AI algorithms maintenance
- create an AI Passport for enhanced transparency of medical AI
- develop regulatory framework for accountability
- introduce educational programs for healthcare professionals and medical students
- promote research on medical AI.

The large coverage of the actions listed above would involve the implication of several stakeholders in Romania: the College of Physicians, the Academy of Medical Sciences and the Ministry of Health.

Conclusions. The fast rate of new AI applications in medicine can catch the Romanian medical system off guard. In order to prevent the occurrence of unwanted events or a chaotic implementation, urgent measures are needed to ensure a successful and risk-free implementation of AI in medicine in Romania.

References

[1] Artificial intelligence in healthcare: Applications, risks, and ethical and societal impacts. EPRS European Parliamentary Research Service, Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA) PE 729.512, June 2022

[2] <https://chatgptonline.ai/chat/>

**Anteroseptal acute MI with ventricular tachycardia with pulse,
attempted with IV thrombolytic agent**

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Abstract: Patient has presented in emergency department acusing chest pain, a mild one who started an hou before presenting to emergency room.

At the admission, Ekg showed no sign of ST elevation, normal sinus rhythm, with no concludent modifications . Blood results showed no modification in none of the elements, chest x – ray in normal limits. High sensityve troponine at the arrival was normal , but the pain hasn't pass, with iv pain killers, so that is why we decided to keep the pacient under observationa and repeat the ekg and high sensityve troponine in 2 hour. After 1 houa and 30 minutes around the pacient acused strong chest pain , reason why we repeated then the ekg and troponine. Ekg showed elevation on St segment, and troponine was verry high. We called the cardiologist in charge, meanwhile we gave the treatment for STEMI, and called the catheterization unit from Timisoara , which was the closer we had during the night shift. Because there was another STEMI ON THE CATHETERISATION unit in surgery, the time for our pacient to arrive was more than 2 hours , so we decide not to loose precious time and act with a thrombolytic agent and then send him to surgery. Meanwhile the agent was working on continuous i.v. pump, the pacient was full monitorised , and after 30 minutes he became pale, sweaty and a little cianose on the nose and lips. On the monitor the ekg changed from sius rhythm to ventricular tachycardia with pulse , moment when we act with external shock , then came back to sinus rhythm .

The pacient was sent to Cateterisation unit with a SMURD ambulace with doctor, in cardiogenic shock , but stable with all medication. He was addmitted to catetrization unit in Timisoara, where the surgery went well, and after a few days he was moved to cardiology and after 10 days he was discharged home with medication recomandations .

This was one of the common patient that comes in the emergency room, not all of them accusing chest pain have modification on ST segment at the arrival, but they must be kept in observation and repeat ECG and troponin to complete the right diagnostic. A lot of things can mask a cardiac arrest, some of them don't have the exactly cardiac pain as shown in the books. This patient is stable now, and we are happy that we could help him, putting him back on with his life as a normal one. Emergency department is a heavy one, because you have to act as fast as you can, but you have to think first and think right. The collaboration in between the emergency doctors and other is essential. In this case the time to arrive to Timisoara, at the catheterisation room, because it was another patient on the surgery room and only one doctor in charge in the night shift could cause a problem with the time to get to the surgery room, that is why we decided with the cardiologist in charge to act with a thrombolytic agent as soon as possible so the patient has the chance to get the surgery, and the cardiac arrest to be treated, so it wouldn't be fatal. IM is a daily problem in emergency department. Thank you for your time

Omalizumab therapy in chronic spontaneous urticaria

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Abstract:Chronic urticaria is a distressing skin condition characterized by the recurrent appearance of hives or wheals that last for more than six weeks. It affects a significant proportion of the population, causing considerable morbidity and impairing the quality of life of affected individuals. While the precise etiology of chronic urticaria remains unclear, it is believed to involve immune dysregulation and the release of histamine and other inflammatory mediators.

The standard treatment for chronic urticaria typically includes the use of antihistamines, which aim to alleviate symptoms by blocking histamine receptors. However, a subset of patients with chronic urticaria may not respond adequately to antihistamines alone, leading to persistent symptoms and a significant burden of disease. In such cases, alternative treatment options are warranted, and one promising option is Xolair (omalizumab). Xolair is a monoclonal antibody that targets immunoglobulin E (IgE), a key player in allergic reactions. It works by binding to circulating IgE, thereby preventing its interaction with mast cells and basophils. By inhibiting the release of histamine and other inflammatory mediators, Xolair effectively reduces the frequency and severity of hives in patients with chronic urticaria. Multiple clinical trials have demonstrated the efficacy and safety of Xolair in the treatment of chronic urticaria. In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study, Xolair significantly reduced the severity and frequency of hives compared to placebo. Furthermore, long-term extension studies have shown sustained benefits with continued use of Xolair, indicating its potential as a long-term treatment option for chronic urticaria. The use of Xolair in chronic urticaria is generally well-tolerated, with the most common side effects being mild-to-moderate injection site reactions and transient increase in the risk of upper respiratory tract infections. Serious adverse events are rare. However, as with any medication, the potential benefits and risks of Xolair should be carefully evaluated for each patient, taking into consideration their

specific medical history and individual risk factors. In conclusion, chronic urticaria is a debilitating condition that can significantly impact patients' quality of life. While antihistamines are the first-line treatment, some patients may not respond adequately. Xolair, a monoclonal antibody targeting IgE, has emerged as an effective and well-tolerated treatment option for these refractory cases. By inhibiting the release of histamine and other inflammatory mediators, Xolair provides significant relief from the symptoms of chronic urticaria. Further research and clinical experience will continue to elucidate its optimal use in this challenging condition.

An interdisciplinary case of chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis – progressive fibrotic form

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Abstract: A 52-years-old patient, female, known with a history of asthma and ankylosing spondylitis, ex-smoker 40 pack years presents chronic respiratory symptoms represented by cough and progressive shortness of breath on exertion. She has been exposed to feathers and droppings of parakeets, parrots and pigeons with superposition of the symptom onset with the beginning of the exposure. Initially diagnosed with allergic asthma and treated with inhaled corticosteroids and bronchodilator, there is no significant relieve of symptoms.

The case is reevaluated. Patient history and physical examination revealed tachypnea, shortness of breath at minimal exertion (mMRC=4) with significant desaturation, SpO₂=85% in ambient air, needing continuous oxygen therapy and mediobasal disseminated crackles. Respiratory functional tests revealed severe restrictive respiratory dysfunction (FVC=1,22L, 40% from predicted value, FEV₁=1,02L 40% from predicted value, BPI=84%) and DL_{co}=18%. Imaging HRCT showed compatible pattern for hypersensitivity pneumonitis with diffuse ground glass attenuation, mosaic attenuation, head cheese sign, traction bronchiectasis with peribronchovascular disposition, coarse reticulation and honeycombing aspect. Compared with the previous CT (made in 2020) the lesions had an evolutionary aspect. Bronchoscopy has been made with bronchoalveolar lavage . The result showed moderate lymphocytosis, 73% macrophages, 25% lymphocytes and 2% plasmocytes. The level of total serum IgE=159,3 UI/mL and specific IgG highly positive for pigeon droppings, budgerigar feathers and droppings, positive for canary and parrot droppings and borderline for pigeons and parrot feathers. Although the patient was known asthmatic, asthma being defined by obstructive respiratory dysfunction on spirometry, in this case ventilatory dysfunction becomes restrictive due to fibrosis

progression but there are elements that still sustained a contribution of asthma to symptoms: night cough, presence of atopy, high IgE level which are nonspecific for HP, and subjective dyspnoea relieve by using β -2 agonist plus inhaled corticosteroids. During the time the patient experienced worsening symptoms of ankylosing spondylitis (back pain) and she was referred to a rheumatologist. Because she fulfilled criteria for biologic therapy adalimumab was started in November 2021. Being aware that the disease progressed from 2020 to 2022 and knowing that autoimmune disease may be induced by biological agents (BIOGEAS registry reports almost 13000 cases of autoimmune disease developed secondary to biologic therapy including ILD, adalimumab being involved in most of them) we asked ourselves what is the risk benefit ratio in this case.(Perez et al.) Taking into account that respiratory symptom worsening started before adalimumab was introduced and the improving evolution of ankylosing spondylitis, together with the reumathologist and patient, we decided to keep the biological treatment. Another important aspect is that connective tissue disease, including ankylosing spondylitis, can determine ILD by themselves.

Recommendations are to avoid exposure to pigeons, canary and parrot feathers and droppings, systemic corticosteroids (30 mg prednisone/day, in a single dose in the morning with progressive de-escalation), nintedanib 150 mgx2/day, inhaled corticosteroid and long-term oxygen therapy. We take into consideration pulmonary transplant.

Screening for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease – up to date

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Abstract: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a spectrum of diseases ranging from simple hepatic steatosis to nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) to advanced fibrosis and cirrhosis as well as liver cancer. Complications of NAFLD comprise progressive fibrosis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. NAFLD also represents an independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease and other organ damage, such as renal insufficiency. Despite the significant morbidity associated with NAFLD, there are no global consensus guidelines to screen for liver fibrosis in patients considered high risk, including patients with type 2 diabetes or metabolic syndrome. A algorithm is described to help identify patients with NAFLD using liver enzymes and abdominal ultrasound, assess the presence of advanced liver fibrosis using clinical prediction rules, and, if appropriate, determine when to refer patients to specialist care. Given the epidemiological importance of the disease, new developments in specific treatment of the disease and the wide availability of noninvasive techniques in estimating steatosis and fibrosis, NAFLD should be subject to screening programs, at least in countries with a high prevalence of the disease. The review discusses prerequisites for screening, cost-effectiveness, current guideline recommendations, suitability of techniques for screening.

Metabolic acidosis, Chronic kidney disease, hiperkalemia, major seizure, uremic encephalopathy

Rib Adina, Dinu Alexandra, Crisnic Raluca, Puticiu Monica

SMURD Arad

Abstract: Pacient was brought in by ambulance for blurred speech which started on that night, one hour before presenting. The family related a seizure at home, the first time she had these symptoms. In emergency department, patient was cooperative with us, but a little confused, we started Ekg, which showed normal sinus rhythm, blood test and abg, which showed metabolic acidosis, moment when we started iv treatment to correct the acidosis.

Chest x ray showed pneumonia on the upper side of the lungs. Results of blood test were with signs of infection, moment when we started antibiotics.

Even if the patient came for neurological symptoms, the evaluation showed no neurological diagnosis, ct scan was normal and after correcting the acidosis patient started to feel better, no more confusion. She was admitted to nephrology ward, and discharged better in one week.

Severe accidental hypothermia. Osborn wave

Robert Paul Mitrulescu, Monica Puticiu

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Abstract: Hypothermia is a clinical syndrome characterized by a body temperature below 35°C. The body temperature is maintained constant by thermoregulation and homeostatic biological mechanism between 36,5-37,5°C.

Hypothermia is classified in three categories of severity: mild (body temperature 32-35°C), moderate (body temperature 28- 32°C) and severe (body temperature below 28°C). In the form of severe hypothermia there can be different cardiac electrical disorders like: sinus bradycardia, atrial flutter, atrial fibrillation, nodal rhythms, atrioventricular blocks, ventricular fibrillation and asystole. The case presentation refers to a 66-year-old female patient that was brought to the Emergency Department with a central body temperature of 27°C with electrocardiogram changes induced by hypothermia.

Key-words: severe accidental hypothermia, Osborn wave.

Cardiac arrest resuscitated by ventricular fibrillation, Anterior STEMI , cardiogenic shock , metabolic acidosis – clinical approach in the ED

Rib Adina, Dinu Alexandra, Crisnic Raluca, Puticiu Monica

SMURD Arad

Abstract: Patient , female of 44 years old , brought in by an ambulance with doctor , after a cardiac arrest resuscitated at home , .She was a smoker, from her husband said, one pack a day , for many years .She presented many episodes of chest pain in the past but all of them passed in a few minutes by themselves or with Algorcalmin or Paracetamol.in the last 5 day she was at the gp for chest pain which did not pass, which gave her treatment for muscle pain.At home she was found in ventricular fibrillation, and the crew gave her electric defibrillation, one shock .in ED , patient intubated ,gcs 9 ,ekg shows st elevation , abg shows metabolic acidosis. We started treatment and called the cardiologist in charge which decided to transfer the patient to the catheterisation department, and the closest one was to IBCV Timisoara. She was admitted to surgery and then transferred to ICU unit .

Hypercapnic coma secondary to acute respiratory failure. Evaluation, diagnostic and possible complication in

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Arad County Emergency Clinical Hospital

Abstract:Background Hypercapnia is an accumulation of carbon dioxide in the blood. It mainly affects patients diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Hypercapnia is the increase in the partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO₂) above 45 mm Hg when interpreting gases from arterial blood. Hypercapnia can eventually cause hypoxemia. Hypercapnia can be caused, on the contrary, by long-term hypoxemia, which causes the body to compensate, leading to an increase in CO₂ in the blood.

Lungs are involved in removing excess CO₂ from the body. Most causes of hypercapnia are due to the failure of the pulmonary system to ventilate correctly, eliminating CO₂. BiPAP, CPAP and intubation with mechanical ventilation are supportive measures aimed at optimizing oxygenation while removing CO₂ from the body, but the treatment of hypercapnia should focus on identifying the inducing etiology and target therapy towards it.

Clinical case presentation

The 59-year-old patient is brought to the emergency unit by ambulance, comatose with respiratory gasping, perioral cyanosis, wet cold skin, deeply altered general condition. At the physical examination and evaluation of ABCDE: comatose patient with altered mental status, respiratory gasping, GCS 4, cold wet skin, TA 90/50, Spo₂ 70% in atmospheric air. ABCDE evaluation: Free Arian pathways, inefficient breathing (gasping) Spo₂ = 70% spontaneously →95% with oxygen. 2 peripheral lines of large caliber are set in. It is decided to intubate the patient after administration of the induction sequence: Midazolam 3 mg iv, Fentanyl 100 µg , Ketamine 125 mg iv. 2 min after intubation the patient enters in cardiac arrest. (asystole) The ALS resuscitation protocol is applied: ventilation on the balloon

+ chest compressions + Adrenaline 1 mg/ml. After 2 minutes of CPR the patient responds and shows electrical activity with restoration of spontaneous circulation. After hemodynamic stabilization of the patient, paraclinical and imaging investigations are performed. ECG: sinus rhythm, FC 100 bpm, AX QRS intermediate without terminal phase changes. Biological samples reveal mild cytolysis, mild hyperglycemia inflammatory syndrome. The parameters of the blood gases reveal: PH 6,9, pCO₂ 137, pO₂ 110, Na 144. K 4.6 Imaging explorations completed by thorax CT reveal multiple alveolar condensations with a tendency to confluence arranged peripherally posteriorly, at the level of the upper and inferior lobes. CT skull performed does not show newly constituted heterodense lesions. Based on the information obtained from the medical history, the physical exam and the paraclinical investigations, the positive diagnoses are outlined: Hypercapnic coma, Stop cardiorespiratory reskilled. Acute bronchopneumonia. Acute chronic respiratory failure mechanical prosthesis. Infectious exacerbated COPD Discussions Acute hypercapnia can cause: Delirium, Paranoia, Depression, Confusion and if not treated, it can eventually lead to a coma.

The causes of hypercapnia can be numerous including COPD, encephalitis, metabolic disorders, including hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism disorders of the nervous system, such as congenital central alveolar hypoventilation, Obesity, Overdose with sedative sleep apnea and stroke differential diagnosis is thus necessary and should be supplemented with imaging investigations as appropriate! Other possible complications such as cardiac arrest, may be intricate and may have an unfavorable prognosis.

The role of gut microbiota in health and disease

Ciacli Camelia

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Abstract: The introduction of next generation sequencing and other molecular techniques has greatly aided research on human gut microbiota. Emerging evidence suggests that the gut microbiota is involved in regulating host health as well as influencing therapeutic effects on diseases.

The imbalance and/or dysbiosis of gut microbiota is linked to inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, allergy, obesity, colon cancer, mental illness, and other diseases. Considering the pivotal role of intestinal microbiota in host health, various interventions, e.g. dietary regulation and probiotic supplement, can be applied to restore the balance of the disturbed gut microbiota of patients, which show a sound effect on preventing and treatment of various diseases.

Management and diagnosis of personality disorders

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Abstract: Management and diagnosis of personality disorders

Introduction: Personality disorders are a group of 10 mental health conditions that involve long-lasting, disruptive patterns of thinking, behavior, mood and relating to others. Most of the time numerous challenges must be faced by the doctor in elucidating a complex case such as that of a patient suffering from a specific personality disorder, considering the wide range of manifestations and behaviors associated with the pathology.

Objectives: Is to draw attention to the importance of treating these cases with the utmost seriousness, since we are talking about young patients, with a good recovery rate as long as the indications are clear and there is compliance from the patient.

Methods: The study present a hospitalized patient, in the Arad Emergency Clinical Hospital, specifically the psychiatric department, diagnosed with personality disorder, and the difficulties faced during the case.

Results: Although personality disorders have been classified and divided into 3 groups and then subclassified into 10 different and specific types of disorders, there are many particularities of each case that influence the case and implicitly its outcome.

Conclusions: I hope this case draws attention to the importance of mental health in general, but also specifically to this special category of pathology, namely personality disorders, for the efficiency of quick and correct diagnosis, thus significantly increasing the chances of healing.

Keywords: Personality, Disorder, Mental, Health

The risk of sepsis in patients with exacerbated COPD

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Abstract: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbations are episodes of worsening symptoms that lead to substantial morbidity and mortality. COPD exacerbations are associated with increased airway and systemic inflammation and physiological changes, particularly the development of hyperinflation. They are mainly triggered by respiratory viruses and bacteria, which infect the lower respiratory tract and increase airway inflammation. Some patients are particularly susceptible to exacerbations and have poorer health and more rapid disease progression than those who have infrequent exacerbations. Acute exacerbations are a leading cause of worsening COPD in terms of lung function decline, quality of life and survival. They also have a relevant economic burden on the health system. COPD is a common disease with increasing prevalence. The chronic course of the disease is characterized by acute exacerbations that cause significant worsening of symptoms. Bacterial infections play a dominant role in about half of the episodes of acute COPD exacerbations. The importance of pseudomonas infection in patients with acute exacerbations of COPD stems from its relatively high prevalence in specific subgroups of these patients and especially from its unique therapeutic ramifications.

Hospitalized patients with an acute episode of COPD exacerbation have an increased risk of developing a septic condition, especially if the microorganism causing the superinfection cannot be accurately detected. If we do not detect the exact bacteria and a correct antibiogram cannot be performed, the risk of sepsis in these patients increases. Determining the level of procalcitonin in patients with exacerbation can guide the chosen antibiotic treatment and prevent the occurrence of septic shock.

Evali – an increasingly frequent pathology

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Abstract: EVALI stands for e-cigarette or vaping use-associated lung injury. It was originally known as VAPI (vaping associated pulmonary illness). The new name is in response to a growing number of severe lung illness cases related to using e-cigarette and vaping products, the first being identified during 2019. We are still learning about this disease, so changes may continue to be made to the terminology.

EVALI is a serious medical condition in which a person’s lungs become damaged from substances contained in e-cigarettes and vaping products.

Vaping involves using a device known as an e-cigarette—also called a vape pen, mod, or tank—to heat up a small amount of liquid, turning it into a vapor that can be inhaled. Most vape liquids contain substances such as propylene glycol and glycerol as base ingredients that create the vapor. But they may also contain other compounds including artificial flavors, nicotine, THC, and cannabinoid (CBD) oil.

Researchers have linked vitamin E acetate, a synthetic form of vitamin E found in some THC-containing vaping products, to EVALI. When inhaled, the chemical can damage the lungs. One study detected vitamin E acetate in the lung fluid of 48 out of 51 EVALI patients sampled across 16 states. By contrast, lung fluid samples taken from healthy people did not contain the vitamin. Because of this and other studies, vitamin E acetate is considered the main cause of EVALI. Other chemicals found in nicotine- and THC-containing vaping products may also play a role in the condition.

Proctology today

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Abstract: Hemorrhoidal disease has a prevalence between 4.4% and 45% of the general population, being one of the most common anorectal diseases. The emergence of new surgical techniques forced researchers to improve the classification of hemorrhoidal disease to benefit from these novelties (techniques). The novel BPRST classification for hemorrhoidal disease includes several characteristics of hemorrhoidal disease (B bleeding, P prolapse, R reduction, S skin changes and T thrombosis) that allow a more complete evaluation and implicitly a more appropriate therapeutic strategy. The increase in the number of cases of sexually transmitted diseases, subclinical HPV infection in the general population varies from 5 to 70%. requires a new approach to this pathology, knowing that the human papillomavirus (HPV) and the acquired immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are involved in the appearance of precancerous lesions and in the appearance of anal cancer. Infected persons exposed to the risk of anal cancer will have to be monitored.
Key words: BPRST classification, HPV, HIV, condiloma

Gastric metastases

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Abstract:Introduction

Gastric metastases have been discovered at autopsy in less than 2% of patients who die from carcinoma. Most of the lesions are hematogenous metastases from malignant melanoma or breast or lung carcinoma.

Clinical results

Some patients with ulcerative metastases may develop signs or symptoms of upper gastrointestinal bleeding, others may develop epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting, anorexia or weight loss. Most patients with gastroduodenal metastases have a known underlying malignancy. Occasionally metastases may appear in the stomach or duodenum as the initial manifestation of an occult primary tumor.

Although malignant melanoma has the highest percentage of hematogenous metastases in the gastrointestinal tract, breast cancer competes with melanoma as the most common cause of metastases in the intestine.

Gastric metastasis from malignant melanoma can be confused with a malignant GI stromal tumor or even an adenocarcinoma. Other metastases, especially from malignant melanoma, can become necrotic, leading to the development of giant cavitory lesions. Computed tomography is particularly suitable for demonstrating these giant cavitory lesions. Hematogenous metastases to the stomach from breast cancer can produce a plastic appearance that cannot be distinguished from that of a primary squamous carcinoma of the stomach. This appearance of plastic appearance is not caused by fibrosis but by strong cellular infiltrates from the metastatic tumor in gastric wall.

The possibility of metastatic disease must therefore be taken into account in any patient with plastic cancer who has a history of breast carcinoma. Metastatic disease of the stomach is usually found in CT studies performed as part of the routine examination of patients with known malignant tumors.

The stomach and duodenum can be directly invaded by malignant tumors that appear in neighboring structures, such as the esophagus, pancreas and kidney. The stomach and duodenum can also be involved by the direct extension of the colonic carcinoma along the mesenteric reflections or by the conjugal spread of the tumor in the omentum.

Esophageal adenocarcinomas arising in Barrett's mucosa have a marked tendency to invade the cardia or gastric fundus. Sometimes it is difficult to determine whether these tumors at the gastroesophageal junction arose in the esophagus or stomach. In general, however, esophageal adenocarcinomas have a disproportionately high esophageal involvement in relation to that of the stomach, while gastric or cardia carcinomas have a higher degree of fundus involvement.

SECTION III

INTERDISCIPLINARITATE ÎN CHIRURGIE

INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN SURGERY

Biomechanics of the knee in anterior cruciate ligament rupture

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Cristian George Furău

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Abstract: Biomechanics of the knee in anterior cruciate ligament rupture Dr. TOLAN GLORIA ALEXANDRA, Lecturer RADUCAN IONUT DANIEL, Resident Physician BARONI GIADA, Sen. Lecturer Dr. Habil. FURAU CRISTIAN GEORGE

Key words: locomotion, anterior cruciate ligament, ligamentoplasty. The knee is the most complex joint of the body, having an important role in locomotion. This joint is predisposed to a series of ailments, either due to trauma, or due to wear and tear of the joint or due to aging.

The anterior cruciate ligament plays an important role in the biomechanics of the knee. It takes 85% of the force that translates the tibia anteriorly, preventing it from sliding in front in relation to the femur, limiting hyperextension. The basic movements of the knee joint are flexion and extension.

Rupture of the anterior cruciate ligament destroys and disrupts the physiological rotation and sliding of the knee, thus the femoral condyles roll excessively posteriorly on the tibial plateau, after which it returns to the correct position through a sudden slide. This defective functioning is clinically determined by the pivot shift test.

The methods by which patients will be evaluated are various tests and measurements of the knee, investigations such as radiographs and MRI, but also subjective ones.

The main objective is the functional re-education of the lower limb, in order to restore, in the shortest possible time, functional capacities reduced or partially lost, following a trauma injury. In conclusion, through a surgical intervention (ligamentoplasty) in young, active patients, conservative treatment in elderly patients and a medical recovery, the quality of life improves.

Peculiarities of hip arthroplasty in reumathoid arthritis

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Abstract: In the orthopaedic field, arthroplasty in patients with reumathoid arthritis has some peculiarities, because of the presence of specific local conditions (chronic synovitis, regional osteoporosis, hip ankylosis). For these reasons, the hip arthroplasty for this category of patients is a more challenging procedure for the orthopaedic surgeons. In these cases, the consulting and adaptation of the medical treatment (in accord with the reumatologist) and adequate selection of the surgical technique and proper selection of the hip implant is a key of successful surgery. In Orthopaedic Department of County Hospital Arad, we have performed 42 hip arthroplasties in the last 5 years. The mean age of the patients (at the time of the surgery) was 62 years, in 33 cases we performed an uncemented prosthesis and in 9 cases we used cemented implants. In most of these cases, we had some difficulties with the preparation of the acetabulum and the intraoperative blood loss is 30% higher than in primary arthrosis (because of bleeding after the synovectomy); because of the presence of regional osteoporosis, in 30 of the cases it was necessary to secure the acetabular shell with 2 or 3 screws. In our study, the post-operative complication was represented by one implant dislocation, one skin necrosis and two septic arthritis. We didn't observe any difference regarding rehabilitation, in comparison to patients who have had hip arthroplasty for primary arthritis.

Premature birth – ethical principles

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Angelica Filimon, Dorina Burdan, Cristina Onel, Ioana Vornic,
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Abstract: Introduction. According to the WHO, premature birth is defined as a birth that occurs before 37 weeks of pregnancy. But this definition does not establish the lower limit of the pregnancy to which it is considered childbirth or that the pregnancy ends with miscarriage.

Thus everything according to WHO the viability limit is 500 g, 25 cm long at the time of birth or 22 weeks of gestational. In Romania according to the current legislation, premature birth is the birth before 37 weeks of completed pregnancy, but over 24 weeks of pregnancy this is considered the age of fetal viability. Material and method. It was studied the specialized literature and the legislation of Romania and other countries regarding premature birth and the limit of fetal viability.

Results. Premature birth raises multiple ethical issues for doctors caring for both the mother and the newborn baby. These problems are related to the nature of the department, to the management of complications, to the benefit of the intervention in such extreme cases.

Conflicts also arise between pregnant autonomy and her obligations to a product of conception whose viability limit is insufficiently defined, and there may also be problems of economic resources and social implications at regional and national level regarding the care of extreme premature babies.

Conclusion. Premature birth is the basis of mortality and perinatal morbidity, and the spectacular advances of medicine have not been able to greatly alter its incidence. Instead, these medical advances have led to a spectacular increase in the survival rate of preterm newborns, even at very young gestational ages. This success is accompanied by an increase in the rate of children with disabilities and neonatal morbidities, thus raising a multitude of ethical issues.

Particularities in cominuted femoral fracture with major bone defect cross-clinic case study

Paul Alexandru Deme, Maria Trăilescu, Alexandru Pop, Dan Fruja, Adrian Pavel, Grațian Damian, Roland Fazakas, Liviu Iovănescu

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Abstract: This case involves an 17- year old patient involved in an high energy car accident. The particularity of this case is given by the fact that considering the body constitution and weight the patient has the body and the bone constitution of an adult, thus being an borderline patient. Therefore the operating team consisted of both an ortopaedic surgen and an pediatric surgeon. Non the less the case had its own particularities that challenged the team. Two major femoral surgical procedures had taken place at a time distance of 3 weeks. The first was open reduction followed by femoral nail osteosynthesis and the second iliac crest bone grafting followed by a realignment of an femoral fragmet positioned antero-internal.

Characteristics of premature birth and negative factors in their management

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Abstract: Introduction. Premature birth is defined by the World Health Organization as childbirth that occurs before 37 weeks of gestation or 259 days of amenorrhea. The complications given by premature births remain the cause of the morbidity and perinatal mortality, and this pathology is multifactorial and the management is not a simple one in many cases.

Material and methods: A retrospective study was conducted, on a number of 161 cases in 2021 in Arad County on the Obstetrics and Gynecology department in order to identify the frequency, management of premature birth in Arad County and the problems occurred in the management of these cases. Statistical data and the graphics and charts have been analyzed and drawn with Excel, IBM SPSS Statistic 20 and MedCalc.

Results: The incidence of premature births in Arad County is 6.6% of the total births in 2021. The average gestational age at which the birth took place was 34.73 gestational weeks, with a minimum gestational age of 26 weeks. 8% were underage mothers, and 70% of pregnancies were insufficiently investigated. The management of premature birth cases is negatively influenced by the deficient dispensarization of pregnant women, by the unsteady presence of some drugs absolutely necessary for the prevention of premature birth, the transfer of patients between clinics. Conclusions. In a society where there is a steady decline in the birth prevent premature deliveries and reduce the mortality and morbidity of preterm newborns are the main goals to reach.

Our experience in cominuted distal tibial fractures surgically treated with low contact plates LCP

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Abstract: Tibial shaft fractures are the consequence of high energy trauma. Most of these fractures occur in car accidents, fall from height or labor accidents. Some may be treated conservative if the fragment's alignment is well preserved but most require a surgical procedure. The introduction of LCP (low contact plates) in the common orthopaedic practice provided the tools for treating these kind of fractures with high efficiency. Most pos-op results are promising even in type 1 or 2 Gustilo Anderson open fractures. Our experience is based on a high number of cases mostly from younger patients. Long term results show good bone healing and short cast periods followed by rapid mobilisation and rehabilitation.

Problems of operatory technique in Cimino-Brescia arteriovenous fistulas

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Abstract: Introduction. Arterio-venous Cimino-Brescia fistula is the best option for hemodialysis. Making a surgical communication between radial artery and a superficial vein needs both good vascular structures and a very precise technique. Material and methods. We have studied a number of 258 patients operated for Cimino fistulas. Results and discussions. There were performed 234 surgical fistulas and in 24 cases were found too small veins and we renounced to realize the arterio-venous anastomosis. In 206 cases (88%) from the 234 made fistulas, there was a good flow through the venous branch at the end of the operation. The vein dissection must be very careful, because any injury at this level will be often difficult to correct. Punctiform lesions must be gently compressed for few minutes and , if the bleeding continues, a fine suture must be tempted without a sure success . The distal vein must be circular very well prepared for the anastomosis. The artery must be ascended with great care not to injure the radial nerve and not to produce ruptures of the artery and its collateral branches. If there are small atheromatous plaques those can be avoided, but if there is a complete circular involvement that will be very risky to make the anastomosis. Little hemorrhages from the arterio-venous suture line will usually stop after a gently compression. Some supplementary stiches are rarely needed in these cases and they must be puted without making a stenosis of the anastomosis. Conclusions. Arterio-venous Cimino-Brescia fistulas are great finesse operations that must be made by experienced surgeons. Every mistake can produce significant venous and arterial lesions that will endangered the good function of the fistula. Key words : arteriovenous surgical fistula, Cimino-Brescia, operatory technique

Mesh repair of incisional hernias – postoperative septic complications

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Abstract: Introduction. Mesh repair of incisional hernias is a topical procedure with a significantly lower recurrence rate than simple herniorraphy. Septic complications of intraperitoneal prosthesis insertion are rare, being represented by abscesses, fistulas and , exceptionally by mesh migration into viscera. Material and methods. We have studied 226 patients with incisional hernias operated with open intraperitoneal prosthesis insertion. Results. Early septic postoperative complications were 6 wound suppurations (2,29%), and late ones were 7 parietal abdominal abscesses (2,67%), 4 fistulas (1,76%) and one case of mesh migration into the colon (0,38%). Superficial suppurations were treated with open wound drainage and the profound ones required reinterventions with drainage, fistulas excision, mesh extraction and segmental colectomy in the case with prosthesis migration. Prevention of these complications requires some precautions at the primary mesh insertion , the most important being severe aseptic conditions, great care when performing the adherence dissection not to make intestinal injuries , avoiding the contact of prosthesis with bowel by interposing the greater omentum between them and solid mesh fixation to fascia. Open reinterventions ensures a good approach for drainage and excisional debridement of septic processes, for tight adhesences dissection and, if it is necessary, for bowel resection. Conclusions. Intraperitoneal mesh insertion has a very low rate of infectious complications if it is made with appropriate technique. Reinterventions are necessary in profound septic processes, open approach being very useful in these situations.

Key words : incisional hernia, intraperitoneal mesh, septic complication, open reintervention

Issues in entero-mesenteric infarction and short bowel syndrome treatment

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Abstract: Entero-mesenteric infarction is characterized by the interruption of the blood supply to the various portions of the small intestine, which leads to ischemia and/or necrosis of the affected intestine segment.

Entero-mesenteric infarctions are extreme grievous cases, with a very high mortality despite the efforts of the team, composed by surgeons and anaesthetic and intensive care specialists. The diagnosis is difficult and often established intraoperatively, following laparotomy determined by the presence of signs of acute surgical abdomen. We present the case of an extended entero-mesenteric infarction, found in a gangrenic stage with microperforations and peritonitis with septic shock, with the necrosis of a large part of jejunum, the ileum, and with an important right colon ischemia. We performed a large intestinal resection with the proximal jejunum and transvers colon anastomosis (jejunocolostomy). The postoperative evolution was amazingly favorable, but, as we expected, it was accompanied by a short bowel syndrome, that had a very good answer at the conservative treatment. Conclusions. Despite their major gravity, entero-mesenteric infarct deserve all the therapeutic efforts, because there are important chances of surviving. The resections have to be extended, in healthy tissue, including the suspect ischemic territories with infarction development potential. The post resection short bowel syndrome has to be treated with a hypercaloric, hyperproteic and hypervitaminic alimentation.

Key words : entero-mesenteric infarction, wide resection, short bowel syndrome

Treatment of metastatic renal cancer

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Abstract: Despite recent scientific advances in diagnosis and treatment, around 25-30% of renal cancer patients present with metastases at first diagnosis, and 20-30% of patients with nephrectomized local disease develop metastases, with an average time to recurrence of about 15-18 months.

In most patients, the established practice is to perform cytoreductive nephrectomy before starting systemic treatment.

Cytoreductive nephrectomy is followed by treatment with a chosen combination of 8 FDA-approved agents, which include antiangiogenic agents, immunotherapeutic drugs, and mTOR inhibitors.

In a randomized trial, an improvement in survival was demonstrated in patients with metastatic renal cell cancer who received cytoreductive nephrectomy before treatment with interferon α .

Cytoreduction nephrectomy is recommended for patients with good performance status, for patients with symptomatic primary lesions and for those with large primary tumors.

Adjuvant therapies are treatments given in addition to the main or initial treatment to maximize their effectiveness.

IFN α therapy was the first cytokine therapy approved for the systemic treatment of metastatic renal cell cancer.

IFN α is a glycoprotein expressed by leukocytes acting as follows: 1) stimulates Natural Killer cells 2) decreases cell proliferation by inhibiting cyclin-dependent kinases 3) increases immunogenicity of tumor cells and 4) inhibits angiogenesis.

The importance of dosing tumoral markers in gastric cancer

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Abstract: Gastric cancer is the 5th most common cancer and the 4th leading cause of cancer death worldwide in 2020 by international statistics. Prognostic factors include: the size of the primary tumor and its' invasion into adjacent tissues, regional lymph node involvement of the tumor, presence of distant metastases of the primary tumor (The TNM Classification). The rate of survival in gastric cancer is heterogenous as clinical and biological differences play a role. In order to have a more accurate individual prognostic new factors have been added like serum tumor markers. In clinical practice detection of serum tumor markers such as Carbohydrate antigen (CA) 19-9 and Carbohydrate antigen (CA) 72-4 are widely applied in early diagnosis of gastric cancer diagnostic and the surveillance of the pathology, unfortunately, the optimal serum biomarker for the detection of early gastric cancer is still under investigation.

In a recent study elevated serum levels of CA 19-9 have been described in 15–35% of patients with gastric cancers and multiple liver metastases present. Elevated CA 19-9 levels have been correlated with lymph node metastasis, vascular invasion and liver metastasis. The study compared the outcomes and clinicopathologic characteristics of 167 patients with elevated preoperative serum CA 19-9 levels with those of 327 patients with non-elevated preoperative serum CA 19-9 levels. The statistics did not show a significant relationship between the two groups except for histology and serum CA 19-9 levels, which revealed a significantly higher proportion of less differentiated adenocarcinoma in patients with elevated preoperative serum CA 19-9.

However, there were no significant differences in baseline characteristics with regard to other variables, such as sex, age, endoscopic findings, and other serum tumor markers. In 56 patients, surgery was performed as a palliative treatment. Of these, gastrojejunostomy was performed for bypass in 27 patients. Hepatic

and peritoneal metastases were appraised by radiological findings, histological examination, and/or intraoperative observation.

A systematic review by the Japan Gastric Cancer Association concluded in 2014 revealed that serum positivity for CA72-4 for gastric cancer was 16–77%, making it the best correlated serum tumor marker, although the sensitivity remained low. Liang reported that CA 72-4 was positive in 28.6% gastric cancer patients (Yin et al., 2021).

The role of conventional serum tumor marker, carbohydrate antigen 72-4 (CA72-4), in assisting diagnosis, monitoring dynamic progression, and evaluating the prognosis of gastric cancer (GC) should not be ignored. Over the years, some progress in the functions of CA72-4 has been achieved, suggesting that CA72-4 can still be considered a promising marker in oncology. As a biomarker, CA72-4 can achieve improved sensitivity (SEN) and specificity (SPE) when combined with other biomarkers, selecting suitable reference values, improving detection techniques, and identifying the risk threshold. As a predictor, elevated serum CA72-4 levels were found to be significantly associated with prognostic risk factors, further assessing therapeutic validity and resectability.

The study demonstrated that high serum CA72-4 level is positively associated with older age, *H. pylori* infection status, gastric ulcer, gastric polyps, and atrophic gastritis. The total diagnostic accuracy rate of CA72-4 for detecting GC was 93.8%; however, the positive predictive value was low (0.19%). Routine screening of CA72-4 for GC in asymptomatic patients may be ineffective due to the low positive predictive rate. A combination of EGD findings and serum CA72-4 for screening healthy individuals with GC is recommended.

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Premature Menopause and the Effects of “Lost” Femininity

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Abstract: Introduction: Premature menopause is defined as the onset of menopause before the age of 40, with most cases presenting accelerated development and various premenopausal symptoms. Following the sudden onset of menopause, functional disorders can be very pronounced, completely surprising the mentally unprepared patient.

Methodology: This article analyzes premature menopause diagnostic methods documented in clinical studies and medical databases.

Results: Within the context of this research, the following diagnostic methods for premature menopause have been evaluated: clinical examination, ultrasound examination, hormone dosage.

Conclusions: Premature menopause can be influenced by genetic and environmental factors, as well as chemotherapy, radiotherapy, ovarian surgery, and hysterectomy. The new hormonal and metabolic balance leads to anatomic and functional changes to the reproductive system, in addition to general disorders that affect change on the patient’s physical appearance. The initiation of hormone replacement therapy is vital while maintaining precautions with regards to preexisting conditions.

Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer syndrome (HNPCC) and microsatellite instability

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Abstract: Colorectal cancer (CRC) represents worldwide 15% of all neoplasias, being the second cause of cancer at men (10% of the total) and the second cause of cancer at women, after breast cancer (9.4% of the total).

In Romania, according to the data estimated by GLOBOCAN, CCR represents the second cause of cancer morbidity, both at men (after lung cancer) and at women (after breast cancer).

Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer syndrome (HNPCC), also known as Lynch syndrome, is based on a genetic predisposition to develop colorectal, uterine (endometrial) cancer or other types of neoplasia.

It has an incidence of 1 in 1000 in the general population. HNPCC is characterized by an 80% cumulative risk of developing colorectal cancer by the age of 70 and a 60% risk of endometrial cancer in women. HNPCC is an autosomal dominant disorder caused by a germline mutation in the genes involved in the repair of errors occurring in the genetic material during the replication process - MMR (MMR - "mismatch repair genes").

The MMR function consists in the elimination of base-base pairing mistakes and insertion-deletion loops that appear as a result of the "slippage" phenomenon of the DNA-polymerase during DNA replication. Researchers have identified 7 distinct MMR genes, which determine the appearance of nonpolyposis cancer colonic:

- hMLH1 on band 3p22;
- hMSH2 and hMSH6 on band 2p16;
- hPMS1 on band 3p32;
- hPMS2 on band 7q22;
- hMSH3 on band 5q14.1;
- EXO1 on band 1q43

A mutation that inactivates the MMR gene leads to the accumulation of cell mutations and greatly increases the probability of malignant transformation.

Because the penetrance of mutations is incomplete, these genetic anomalies predispose individuals to cancer, but not all those who inherit them develop tumors. Mutations are often inherited, but can also appear de novo within a generation. The transmission is autosomal dominant, which means that 50% of the children of an affected person inherit a mutated allele.

The clinical diagnosis of hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer can be made based on the Amsterdam clinical criteria or by genetic testing.

In 1990, following a conference in Amsterdam, the International Collaborative Group (ICG) developed clinical criteria for identifying patients at risk of developing HNPCC.

These criteria, now known as the Amsterdam criteria, are based on identifying an accurate family history of colorectal cancer Amsterdam Criteria (Amsterdam I)

-3 or more members of a family with a definite diagnosis of HNPCC, one of whom is a first-degree relative of the other two;

-2 successive generations affected;

-1 or more people diagnosed with malignant colon tumors before the age of 50.

The results of these investigations can be:- positive - a positive result means that a genetic mutation was discovered, but not that a person will develop cancer. However, the risk of developing colorectal cancer is increased. To reduce this risk, the person with positive results in the genetic test should constantly take screening tests for cancer.

Colon cancer associated with Lynch syndrome is treated similarly to other types of colon cancer. However, if the disease has been diagnosed, surgery may involve removing a larger portion of the colon, because people with Lynch syndrome have a higher risk of developing colon cancer again.

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Polytrauma by railway accident – case report

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Abstract: Background: Polytrauma associates two or more traumatic injuries affecting several regions of the body and internal organs (cranial, thoracic, abdominal, musculoskeletal) and which causes a systemic reaction of the body that influences the functioning of other organs not directly affected by the trauma. The mortality rate is very high for patients with polytrauma
Case presentation: A 17-year-old girl, victim of a railway accident, was admitted in our hospital with multiple cranio-thoracic-abdominal injuries, lower limb traumatic injuries and multiple hematomas in other areas. A computed tomography scan revealed minor pneumothorax, massive laceration in the IV segment of her liver, hemoperitoneum and bilateral femoral shaft comminuted fractures, with displacement. The surgical interventions were performed as an immediate emergency and consisted of: median laparotomy with hemoperitoneum evacuation, hepatorrhaphy and minimally invasive osteosynthesis with titanium elastic nails for femoral fractures. The evolution of our patient was favorable, with the normalization of biological constants and discharge from the hospital after 15 days.
Conclusion: In this case, classic abdominal surgery and minimally invasive orthopedic interventions performed at the same time, demonstrate the importance of the interdisciplinarity team in cases with polytrauma.
Key words: polytrauma, abdominal surgery, minimally invasive orthopedic interventions

Pentraxin-3 and other inflammatory markers for infected diabetic foot ulcer diagnostic. A prospective study

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Abstract: Strategies have been researched and implemented to reduce the number of people with diabetic foot ulcer (DFU). One problem met was an accurate assessment of DFU severity, which is the main decision factor in resource allocation and treatment algorithm choice. The primary objective of this study was to assess pentraxin-3 as a biomarker of DFU infection (IDFU), limb amputation level prognosis, and patient survival. Secondary objectives were to evaluate and compare other markers: white blood cells (WBC), C reactive protein (CRP), erythrocytes sedimentation rate (ESR), procalcitonin (PCT) in identifying IDFU. For two years 145 patients were included, 131 were analyzed. Pentraxin 3 was a good predictor of death ($p=0.047$). IDFU versus DFU showed these differences: PCT had the highest AUROC of 0.91, sensitivity of 93.7, specificity 83.3%, CRP: cut-off value of 226mg/l, AUROC of 0.89, sensitivity 95.5%, specificity 83.3%, fibrinogen AUROC of 0.87 at a cut-off value of 5.29 g/l, with good sensitivity and specificity 85%, and 87%, and ESR, cut-off value of 46mm/h, AUROC of 85%, sensitivity 83.7% and specificity 83.3%. Pentraxin 3 showed good results in predicting a IDFU and a DFU, was a marker of death risk for IDFU patients at six months follow-up. Other markers did better for differentiating between IDFU and DFU: CRP, PCT, ESR, fibrinogen.

Keywords: Pentraxin3; diabetic foot ulcer; CRP; limb amputation; diabetes mellitus; procalcitonin; fibrinogen; ESR.

Lower limb reconstruction with rotated sural flap and tendon graft

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Abstract: Complex lower limb traumatic injury – case report

Background: Complex wound is the term used more recently to group those well-known difficult wounds, either chronic or acute, that challenge medical and nursing teams.

Case presentation: A 7 year old boy, victim of a car accident, was admitted in our hospital with a complex wound at the anterior face of the left calf and foot with tendons defect, bone exposures and a very contaminated wound. First surgical intention was to save the foot. Patient went under multiple reconstructive surgeries with local extensive debridement, negative pressure vacuum therapy to clean the wound and general antibiotics because of the bone exposure without periosteum. Because it was a functional area, a skin graft was excluded to cover the defect. The large skin defect was covered with a rotated Sural flap, underneath, the tendon defect was replaced temporarily with a tendon spacer. The local evolution was favourable and after 3 weeks of the integration of the flap, the tendon spacer was replaced with an Achillian tendon graft used to reconstruct the anterior tibial and extensor hallucis lungus tendon. The patient was discharged and went under kineto therapy to recover the functionality of the foot. After several months the flap was still bulky so we performed liposuction of the flap to increase the mobility and functionality of the foot.

Conclusion: in this case, was crucial a good collaboration between multiple specialities including: Pediatric Surgeon, Plastic Reconstructive Surgeon, Anesthesiologist and General Surgeon not only to save the patient foot also for having a functional one.

Key words: sural falp, tendon spacer, tendon graft, VAC therapy, complex wound, reconstructive surgery, lower limb.

Penetrating thoracic injury after suicide attempt. Emergency multidisciplinary approach

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Abstract:Background Chest trauma has quickly risen to be the second most common traumatic injury in non-intentional trauma. Trauma to the chest is also associated with the highest mortality; in some studies, up to 60% depending on the mechanism of injury. While penetrating chest trauma is less common than blunt trauma, it can be more deadly. Quick thinking and early interventions are key factors for evaluations, management, and survival.

Clinical case presentation

The 65-year-old patient brought by ambulance to the emergency department for a stab wound in the precordial region by self-aggression. On physical examination, patient consciously cooperative, hemodynamically and respiratory stable, TA 130/70 mmhg , AV 99 bpm, presents a precordial stab wound with the movements of the edges with breathing. Biological samples and arterial blood are collected that do not show important changes. ECG: sinus rhythm, 90bpm, intermediate QRS axis, the imaging investigations are completed with CT thorax scan that detects the left pneumothorax with hilum collapse of the left upper lobe of the lung! The multidisciplinary team of cardiologist and surgeon is required to evaluate the case!

Following the information obtained from the medical history, physical examination and paraclinical investigations, the diagnosis is: Stab wound in the precordial region. Massive left pneumothorax. Depressive episode Emergency surgery and admission to the general surgery department are decided. Psychiatric reevaluation is necessary.

Discussions For the management of this case required a good collaboration and a multidisciplinary team from the medical staff in the prehospital, emergency physicians, surgeons, cardiologists and later psychiatrists the patient being known to have depression in treatment.

Colorectal cancer – from prevention to complementary therapy through nutrition

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Abstract: Colorectal cancer, a pathology with tremendous burden on the global health, shows major variations in incidence based on the socio-economic status of the region, developed countries leading in statistics with more than four times the incidence of developing countries. Nevertheless, a steep increase in incidence is also observed for the latter category in the last decade, phenomena which could be explained by the association of economic transition with lifestyle and dietary changes. Corroborating the aforementioned epidemiological data with clinical and genetic studies suggesting that only about 5% of the colorectal cancer cases are truly hereditary, we are inclined to think that dietary interventions could have the most notable impact on the prevention of sporadic colorectal cancer. Sporadic colorectal carcinogenesis is attributed to three genetic pathways, chromosomal instability (CIN) microsatellite instability (MSI), and CpG-island hypermethylated phenotype (CIMP), paving the way for the newest classification, the Molecular Subtype Consensus. As diet is likely to induce the development of colorectal cancer, it can also influence its progression, and aid in improving the therapeutic outcome. It has been assessed that dietary counter-modulation of the signalling pathways affected by carcinogenesis could increase the efficiency of chemo- and radiotherapy, while decreasing their side effects. Moreover, avoiding malnutrition has been proven to better the prognosis of colorectal cancer patients.

Interposition of Dacron graft termino-terminal aortico-aortic

Vlad Silivestru

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Abstract: *Introduction:* Abdominal aortic aneurysms typically occur in people aged over 50, of male gender and with family history.¹ Other risk factors include smoking, high blood pressure, other heart or blood vessel related syndromes.² Genetic conditions with increased risk include Marfan syndrome and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. Abdominal aortic aneurysms are the most common form of aortic aneurysm.³ Approximately 85% occur below the level of the kidneys, with the remainder either at or above the kidney.² In the United States, ultrasound screening is recommended for men aged 65 to 75 with a history of smoking.

Clinical case: We present the case of a 69-year-old male, without significant medical or surgical history, who was hospitalized and underwent emergency surgery for a ruptured infrarenal aortic aneurysm. Symptoms were nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain radiating posteriorly to the spine. The Computed Tomography (CT) of the abdomen and pelvis and an Angio-CT of the abdominal aorta revealed a ruptured infrarenal abdominal aortic aneurysm. Dacron termino-terminal graft was used for surgical treatment. The operating time was 300 minutes, and the blood loss was approximately 1500 ml. The postoperative evolution was favourable and without complications, the patient being transferred postoperatively to the Intensive Care Unit, and later to the Vascular Surgery Unit.

Conclusions: Abdominal aortic aneurysm and its most feared complication (rupture) is an increasingly common pathology in emergency surgery. Establishing the diagnosis and surgical treatment is often a challenge. The exposed surgical technique brings the most benefit to the patient through the low risk of postoperative and long-term complications.

Key words: aortic aneurysm, surgery, Dacron.

Mold allergies in children. Diagnosis and complications

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Abstract: Introduction Fungus is known to be one of the important causative allergens of allergic diseases such as bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis. Main sources of mold exposure are from the indoor air in buildings with substantial mold growth, and from ingestion of food with mold growths. A number of common microfungi are important agents of post-harvest spoilage, notably members of the genera *Aspergillus*, *Fusarium* and *Penicillium*. Skin prick test (SPT) and specific serum IgE (sIgE) are accepted tools in the diagnostic of suspected mold allergies.

Materials and method

105 children (6-14 years old) referred in 2013 to our clinic with suspected mold allergy (anamnestic symptoms of catarrhal rhinitis and asthma). Specific immunoglobulin E (IgE) was measured with Fluorescence Enzyme Immunoassay and a SPT challenge performed.

Results and discussion

There is no close association for any mold genera studied between SPT and sIgE. *Aspergillus* presented the poorest correlation ($p < 0.92$) and *Penicillium* the highest ($p < 0.067$). Others showed intermediary values. The most prevalent with both testing methods was found to be *Penicillium*.

Conclusion

The correlation between SPT and sIgE is surprisingly low for the studied mold genera on an individual basis. Therefore, the tests should not be used interchangeably. Children who receive a negative test result should be tested with the alternative. As a perspective we will investigate other sights of antigen challenges (conjunctiva, nasal, oral mucosa) that can give diagnostic test with better sensitivity and specificity. The importance and relative contribution

of fungal sensitization to airway disease (asthma), compared with the other allergens, remains to be established.

Investigating the effects of aromatherapy with lavender oil for the prevention of preoperative anxiety

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Abstract: Preoperative anxiety that develops in patients waiting for a surgical intervention is a frequently encountered problem in hospitals. Surgical procedures can cause physical and psychological symptoms in patients. Patients may have preoperative anxiety with emotional distress due to reasons such as fear of losing their job or the thought of burdening other family members. High levels of preoperative anxiety can cause patients to feel pain in the postoperative period.

Surgical interventions in the field of ENT are varied. From simple interventions such as nasopharyngeal and laryngeal biopsies, tympanoplasties or tympanotomies to some complex ones such as mastoidectomy, they involve depressed patients with states of depression or anxiety.

In addition to preoperative prophylactic measures, the patient should also be psychologically prepared for the procedures performed. In the preoperative period, it can be difficult for the patient to control his fear of surgery on his own. For this, the effectiveness of aromatherapy before operations has been demonstrated in some studies.

Lavender oil has a complex chemical structure with over 150 active constituents. This oil is rich in esters, which are aromatic molecules with antispasmodic (suppresses spasms and pain), soothing and stimulating properties.

The main botanical constituents of lavender oil are: linalyl acetate, linalool (a non-toxic terpene alcohol that has natural germicidal properties), terpinen-4-ol and camphor. Other constituents in lavender oil that are responsible for its antibacterial, antiviral and anti-inflammatory properties include: cis-ocimene, lavandulyl acetate, 1,8-cineole, limonene and geraniol. Studies in the specialized literature show that lavender oil applied by

inhalation has the effect of reducing the preoperative anxiety level of patients.

Breech presentation with deflexion of the fetal head, in a first time pregnant woman

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Abstract: Breech delivery is the birth at the eutocic – distocic limit, in which the foetal presentation is represented by the pelvic extremity. Complete breech, in which the legs and pelvis are pointing towards the inferior pelvic strait (Complete Breech and Frank Breech), and incomplete breech (Footling Breech and Kneeling Breech).

There can be multiple causes: maternal causes(multipara , uterine malformations , uterine hypoplasia , pelvic / abdominal tumours , distocic pelvis) ; Fetal causes (prematurity, macrosomia/ foetal hypotrophy, malformations / foetal tumours, twins); adnexal: (polyhydramnios/ oligohydramnios, short / long cervix, placenta praevia)

In birth from breech presentation there are the following mechanisms: The pelvis engages with the sacro-pretibial diameter, slightly reducible, in the oblique diameter of the superior pelvic strait, and the posterior hip passes first. The pelvis descends under the action of uterine contractions with internal rotation so that the bitrohanterian diameter reaches the anteroposterior diameter of the inferior pelvic strait. The pelvis delivery, initially the posterior thigh, the anterior one is fixed under the pubic symphysis, then the anterior thigh.

The engagement of shoulders with biacromial diameter, in the same oblique diameter in which the pelvis was engaged or in the opposite one. Internal descent and rotation with the biacromial diameter reaching the anteroposterior diameter of the inferior pelvic strait. The delivery of the posterior shoulder after the anterior shoulder gets under the symphysis.

Head engagement, flexed, with biparietal diameter in the same diameter as the shoulders. Internal descent and rotation coincide with shoulder extra-pelvic rotation. The subocciput is fixed under

the symphysis and through deflection the chin, the mouth, the nose,
the forehead, the bregma, the occiput are delivered.

Ambulance birth

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Abstract: The following presentation describes a case of a woman that gave birth in the ambulance, assisted by a medical team (doctor, nurse, ambulance driver). Considering the growing numbers of home delivery cases and the risk factors that may accrue, it is very important to know how to manage cases like this.

Care of a patient with placenta praevia and scarred uterus

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Abstract: Introduction Placenta accreta spectrum (PAS), also known as “morbidly adherent placenta”, represents a pathological entity that includes different types of abnormal placental implantation. The worldwide incidence of PAS is increasing rapidly, with the rise in the number of caesarean sections performed. More than 90% of PAS cases occur in women with at least one previous caesarean delivery. This pathological condition is associated with a high rate of maternal morbidity and mortality, presenting a unique challenge for its diagnosis and management. The major symptom is represented by antepartum vaginal bleeding. The diagnosis of PAS is made by imaging methods such as transabdominal or transvaginal ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging. From the point of view of management, the timely confirmation of the diagnosis is vital to plan the delivery and to avoid a major life-threatening postpartum hemorrhage.

Materials and methods This is a case presentation of a pregnant woman with GIV. PIII. 32/33 weeks pregnant. Unique living fetus. Cephalic presentation. Membranes intact. Normal bony pelvis. GROG Double scarred uterus after caesarean section. Central placenta praevia. Suspected placenta percreta.

Results The case represented a problem of medical management. The patient presented numerous risk factors. At 30 SA, ultrasound examination indicates normal fetal structural development and reveals a low-lying placenta on the anterior wall, completely covering the internal cervical os, extending to the posterior wall. The demarcation between the trophoblast and the uterine wall is not clearly visible and at this point the suspicion of placenta accreta in the context of a double cicatricial uterus is raised. From this point in the pregnancy, a series of additional investigations followed, which further raised the major suspicion of placenta percreta. The

diagnosis of placenta percreta is one of suspicion. Confirmation of this diagnosis can only be clinical at the time of birth. Considering the seriousness of the pathology and the possibility of unfavorable evolution, it is recommended to hospitalize the pregnant woman for better supervision and prompt surgical intervention in the event of the onset of labor. Regarding the conduct to end the birth under the conditions stated above for this case we have only one option: cesarean section. A cesarean delivery occurred with a live newborn.

ConclusionA natural birth or even a caesarean section performed in an emergency case in a patient who was not monitored during pregnancy can be a real danger for both the mother and the fetus, which can lead to death.

Cord prolapse an obstetric emergency

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Abstract:Introduction Umbilical cord prolapse is a rare obstetric emergency, which is associated with increased neonatal mortality and morbidity and is represented by the descent of the umbilical cord during or before fetal presentation. Umbilical cord prolapse is one of the major obstetric emergencies that requires immediate action. The most feared complication of umbilical cord prolapse is prolonged compression of the cord, either by mechanical effect (fetal presentation) or by vasospasm (induced by the lower temperature in the vagina). This can lead to perinatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy. The risk of perinatal mortality is increased, reaching approximately 7%. Possible maternal complications: After severe obstetric emergencies, women may be psychologically affected by postpartum depression, post-traumatic stress, or fear of the next birth.

Materials and methods This is a case presentation of a pregnant woman with G XIV P XII Pregnancy 35/36 weeks. Unique living fetus. Cephalic presentation. Prematurely ruptured membranes. Eutotic basin. GROG: Cord prolapse. Multiple gestations. The presentation included the clinical examination, all paraclinical investigations performed, as well as case management from admission to discharge.

Results The emergency management in case of prolapse of the cord aims at the following objectives: minimizing vasospasm of the umbilical cord by avoiding its manipulation and completing the birth as quickly as possible. Taking into account that the patient was at the beginning of the active phase of labor, it was decided to perform an emergency caesarean section under general anesthesia, this allows optimal relaxation and sedation of the parturient. Verbal and written consent was obtained from the patient for cesarean section. A

cesarean delivery occurred with a live female newborn, G= 2000g, IA=1 at 1 min and IA=4 at 20 min.

Conclusion This case shows the diagnosis and management of a patient with cord prolapse who presents to the emergency department and highlights the role of early recognition and interprofessional involvement in improving patient outcomes

Uteroplacental apoplexy

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Abstract: Uteroplacental apoplexy or Couvelaire uterus is a rare complication in the spectrum of life-threatening placental abruption. We report a 29-year-old pregnant woman who had placental abruption with the rare complication of Couvelaire uterus, without vaginal bleeding at 24/25 weeks of gestation, with delivery by uterus-sparing cesarean section. Early clinical, paraclinical and ultrasound diagnosis and proper medical management of placental abruption by uterus-sparing cesarean section and blood transfusion provide the best outcome for the mother.

Uterine rupture after vaginal delivery on a scarred uterus, with successful preservation of the uterus

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Abstract: Uterine rupture in pregnancy is a rare and catastrophic complication with a high incidence of fetal and maternal morbidity. We present a case of 32 year old woman gravida 4, para 2, who was admitted to our department because of uterine contractions started about 2 hours ago. The woman was pregnant in the third trimester and had already undergone cesarean section followed by natural delivery. Uterine cervical dilatation of 9 cm was noted during obstetric examination. The presence of persistent uterine contractions combined with the presence of Bandl's ring and a high suspicion of uterine rupture on ultrasound examination raised the suspicion of uterine rupture. Nevertheless, a natural delivery occurred with a live newborn and an Apgar score of 4, and the diagnosis of uterine rupture was confirmed by manual examination of the uterine scar, prompting the surgical team to perform an emergency laparotomy, which reconfirmed the diagnosis of uterine rupture with hemoperitoneum and placed a double-layer suture on the uterus. This case shows us the great risk of the patient undergoing a necessary hysterectomy and the great risk of fetal stillbirth.

Home birth

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Abstract: Introduction: Due to a number of factors, women often decide to give birth at home. The decision often seems comfortable, but what happens when things get complicated and the situation becomes an extreme emergency? Inadequately informing the patient of the risks taken and the possible consequences and insufficiently trained staff can cope in such a situation? Who can take the risk in such a situation? How well does a medical system need to be put in place in order for a woman to benefit from a natural home birth?

Approach: The complication of a home birth sometimes brings major complications, which often require a multidisciplinary approach and prompt treatment in order to avoid life-threatening events.

Results: The beneficial outcome was proven following prompt and correct handling by qualified personnel after presentation to the hospital.

Conclusions: Home birth always requires a system and a well-trained staff. It is very important to inform the expectant mother thoroughly about possible complications in the case of a home birth.

Key words: Home birth, Hipovolemic obstetrical soc, inadequate maneuvers, misinformation, inadequate system

Sever form of preeclampsia in a primipara at term, with a fetus intrauterine growth restriction

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Abstract: Preeclampsia is a pregnancy unique complication. It is defined by new onset, persistently elevated blood pressure during pregnancy (a systolic blood pressure of at least 140mm Hg or a diastolic blood pressure of at least 90mm Hg) and protein in the urine (proteinuria), both occurring after pregnancy week 20.

The condition is called pregnancy induced hypertension if there is solely new onset hypertension (without proteinuria or other signs of organ affection). Some women have high blood pressure before pregnancy week 20. This is called chronic hypertension. Preeclampsia, pregnancy induced hypertension, and chronic hypertension in pregnancy, are together referred to as “hypertensive complications of pregnancy”.

Preeclampsia and pregnancy induced hypertension share to a large extent risk factors, causes, and complications. Thus, much of the information about preeclampsia in this pamphlet is also valid for pregnancy induced hypertension. Women with chronic hypertension have an increased risk of developing preeclampsia. If so, the patient information is also relevant to these women.

Preeclampsia usually occurs late in pregnancy with few or no symptoms. About 1/100 women with preeclampsia develops a more severe form of disease with complications such as eclampsia (fits), cerebral hemorrhage (bleeding in the brain), pulmonary edema (fluid collections in the lungs), kidney failure, liver damage and serious problems with the blood clotting system («disseminated intravascular coagulation»).

The pregnant woman with preeclampsia usually has no symptoms at the onset of the disease. It is therefore important that she attends regular antenatal check-ups to detect elevated blood pressure or

proteinuria. Women with preeclampsia may eventually develop symptoms including visual disturbances (typically flickering lights), headache, nausea, upper abdominal pain, swelling of the feet, hands and face, and malaise. Some pregnant women with preeclampsia and placental insufficiency also feel less fetal movement.

The cause of preeclampsia is unknown. However, it is known that the cause is linked to altered placental function. It is believed that inflammatory substances from the placenta circulate in the pregnant woman and affect her vessel walls, causing elevated blood pressure and leakage of protein through the vessel walls of the kidney (resulting in proteinuria). If preeclampsia develops early in pregnancy, placental insufficiency is often severe and leads to impaired fetal growth.

Vaginal delivery with dead fetus antepartum complicated with shoulder dystocia

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Abstract: Shoulder dystocia is when, after vaginal delivery of the head, the baby's anterior shoulder gets caught above the mother's pubic bone. Shoulder dystocia occurs in about 0.15% to 4% of term vaginal births. This case discusses a shoulder dystocia which occurred on a patient with antepartum death fetus.

Uterine atony after vaginal delivery due to adherent placenta, solved with hysterectomy

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Abstract: Introduction

Hemorrhages related to pregnancy are the most important cause of maternal death in Romania. More than half of maternal deaths occur in the first 24 hours after birth, most of them being due to massive bleeding. Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) affects between 5-15% of women who give birth. They can cause the death of the mother through hypovolemic shock and the appearance of coagulation disorders. As the last measure to stop the bleeding, hemostasis hysterectomy is resorted to, a procedure whose incidence is approximately 0.05% of all births.

Materials and methods

This is a case presentation of a patient hospitalized in the Arad county emergency hospital, obstetrics and gynecology department. The presentation included the clinical examination, all paraclinical investigations performed, as well as case management from admission to discharge.

Results

The case represented a problem of medical management, being a patient whose pregnancy was not investigated. The patient presented numerous risk factors. The risk was confirmed after the birth, through the postpartum complications that occurred. All the necessary measures to stop the bleeding were tried, according to the protocol, but the situation required the application of radical measures. Unfortunately for the patient, despite all the conservative measures, the treatment necessary to stop the bleeding was the radical one, namely the hysterectomy of haemostasis. The case was difficult due to the multitude of complications that could occur at

any time from the moment the patient appeared in the hospital. In such cases, a very good coordination between all team members is necessary, with prompt interventions, which reduce the chances of a massive hemorrhage. The particularity of the case is given by the presence of 3 "T" of the 4 that are part of the causes of postpartum hemorrhage.

Conclusion

Postpartum hemorrhage is an obstetric emergency that must be effectively managed by the medical staff. Compliance with the protocol is necessary in order to treat the case correctly.

Key words: postpartum hemorrhage, uterine atony

Ovarian cancer stage 1, diagnosis and treatment

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Abstract: Introduction:

Ovarian cancer is the 5th leading cause of cancer death in women worldwide. Every year, approximately 238,719 new cases are diagnosed worldwide and 151,905 deaths are recorded due to ovarian cancer. the prognosis is bleak, the 5-year survival rate is only 15-40%, and the cause is the lack of obvious early symptoms and lack an effective diagnostic approach in the early stages of the disease, the prognosis is reserved, the 5-year survival rate is only 15-40%, and the cause is the lack of obvious early symptoms and the lack of an effective diagnostic approach in the early stages of the disease.

Materials and methods:

This is an article analyzing the methods of diagnosing ovarian cancer on clinical trials, bibliographies and books from databases such as PubMed, Elsevier, Wiley Online Library, Medscape.

Results:

In the context of the research, it was found that the diagnostic methods approached in case of suspected ovarian cancer are: clinical examination, high resolution ultrasound in combination with color and power doppler techniques, ultrasound guided puncture, dosage of tumor markers (CA 125, CA 19-). 9, BRCA-1 oncogene on chromosome 17q) and pelviscopy. Another way is computer tomography which is used for the differential diagnosis of malignant and benign tumors of the ovary, specifying clinical data on the location, size, shape, contours, internal structure and correlations with adjacent organ tissues. And with the help of the cytological examination, the clinical diagnosis of ovarian cancer is

morphologically confirmed, the degree of spread of the tumor process is assessed and, in combination with other methods, the effectiveness is controlled and the degree of remission after the initiation of treatment.

Conclusion:

Currently there are no screening tests that would allow early diagnosis of ovarian cancer, but the least invasive and accessible method is transvaginal ultrasonography which includes a systematic examination of the uterus, ovaries and appendages that can detect the tumor mass attached to the ovary, and this method can be combined with dosing of CA 125 tumor markers, thus increasing diagnostic specificity.

Key words: Ovarian cancer, diagnostic methods, tumor markers

Cervical neoplasm- the impact on young woman

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Abstract: **Keywords:** cervical neoplasm, risk factors, social reintegration.

Introduction: Cervical neoplasm represent the principal cause of genital neoplasia and the second cause of death by cancer in woman, with a major negative impact on women's quality of life. The objective of this presentation is to summarize the information about the etiology and risk factors of cervical neoplasia as well the prevention of this pathology.

Methods: This is an article analyzing the methods of diagnosing cervical neoplasia on clinical trials, bibliographies and books from databases such as PubMed, Wiley Online Library, Medscape

Results: 21 articles were included in the review.

Conclusions: Cervical neoplasia have a lot of risk factors. The main etiological factor is the persistent infection with high risk strains of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). The incidence of cervical neoplasia is much higher on woman who had: started sexual life at young age, multiple sexual partners, poor genital hygiene, low socio-economic status, abortions, immunosuppression, autoimmune diseases, use of oral contraceptive, parity, history of sexually transmitted diseases. The prognosis of this pathology is closely related with the spread of the disease at the time of diagnosis.

Knowledge, attitude and perception regarding HPV-related diseases and vaccination among the student in ROMANIA

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Abstract:Keywords: HPV, sexually transmitted infection, vaccination.

Introduction: Human Papillomavirus is a common sexually transmitted infection, representing the main cause of genital warts and cervical cancer. The objective of this study was to evaluate basic knowledge and beliefs regarding HPV infection and HPV vaccine among undergraduate healthcare men and women students, as well as their attitudes towards HPV vaccine. The increasing prevalence of high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV)-related diseases represents a continuous health challenge among young people in Romania. At the same time, the continuous increase in the concern related to the prevention of the disease and the related effects of HPV infection has become a major problem in the field of European public health in the last decades. Having these concerns as a starting point, a thorough and relevant study is needed in order to transmit the right information regarding the young population prone to suffer from HPV infection. The suggested study involves the collection of individual data regarding sexual activity, knowledge related to HPV and associated diseases, HPV vaccination, willingness to receive vaccination or not and vaccinated/unvaccinated status.

Methods: An online questionnaire survey was conducted, composed of nine sections, included a set of specific questions and aims to assess the awareness of the risks associated with HPV infection and vaccination among the students of both sexes from several cities and university centers in Romania.

Result: The obtained results will help to develop and implement adequate knowledge for the control and prevention of the spread of HPV infection.

Conclusion: The delivery of HPV education to Romanian adolescents needs to be re-evaluated, since at present there appears to be significant deficiencies in their basic knowledge and understanding of the subject. Increasing HPV knowledge will empower adolescents to make informed choices regarding participation with HPV related cancer prevention health strategies.

SECTION IV

**INTERDISCIPLINARITATE ÎN
STOMATOLOGIE**

**INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN
DENTISTRY**

Current strategies in promoting oral health

Lile Ioana

''Vasile Goldiș'' Western University of Arad

Abstract:Currently, although there are increasingly diversified methods of combating dental caries, which start from the intrauterine period, with birth the child, throughout childhood and adolescence, as well as during adulthood, the incidence of dental caries is increased in both children and adults. Dental caries is considered by the WHO to be one of the most common diseases that affect the human body, therefore the concerns in this sphere should be aimed at preventing it by any means, starting from the simplest procedures such as the oral health education lessons instituted from the earliest ages.

Following some studies, it has been clearly demonstrated that people react positively when they see a smiling face, and people who have a healthy, beautiful and confident smile are considered to be more intelligent, capable, productive, courageous, open-minded, honest, trustworthy, and successful.

However, not everyone knows how to get and maintain a beautiful and healthy smile. The patient's awareness of the way caries form, as well as the establishment of oral health education, can lead to a significant decrease in its incidence.

Dental adhesion, from concepts to clinical practice

Diana Marian

''Vasile Goldiș'' Western University of Arad

Abstract:In the last years, dental adhesion has revolutionized modern dentistry, allowing for the development of minimally invasive techniques and highly esthetic restorations. The concept of adhesion is not specific to dentistry, as it is found as a principle in many other fields, especially in engineering, and has been introduced in medicine and dentistry for of the benefits it can offer.

Adhesive systems have undergone many changes over the years, all of them aimed at improvement and development.

An effective adhesive system reduces marginal microleakage, the occurrence of secondary caries, postoperative sensitivity, and preserves tooth structure, allowing minimal cavity preparation.

Overall, dental adhesion is a valuable technique that can enhance the quality and longevity of direct or indirect restorations.

Digital workflow in full ceramic restorations

Dan Pătroi

Abstract:

Keywords: all-ceramic veneers, preparations, CAD/CAM, pressing, milling, adhesive cementation, wax up, mock up, IPS e.max

Nowadays, when we want it all and fast, the digital workflow for all-ceramic veneers is the one offering us both the highest working speed and the high quality of the end result.

The use of the CAD/CAM technology means both a faster planning and a shorter working time regardless that we do one or several teeth. Those are undeniable advantages of the digital workflow compared to the conventional or analog workflow of making all ceramic restorations.

With the digital workflow we can offer to our patients a predictable, high esthetic result in a shorter time, so we can increase their satisfaction.

Morpho - Functional rehabilitation of the dento-maxillary apparatus in children and teenagers

Tiberiu Hosszu

''Vasile Goldiș'' Western University of Arad

Abstract: Because to us the prevention is still a distant dream and crown restorations by direct methods have limitations, prosthetic therapy became necessary not only in adults but also in children and especially teens. Unlike adult prosthetics, many times the child is addressed an oral cavity whose development must not disturb more than this kind of prosthetic therapy after therapeutic solutions must allow adult viable future.

The frequency and intensity of carious processes, trauma through accidents, playground, dental anomalies of number, shape and volume, keeping the results of the orthodontic treatment or complete this, requires the provision of prosthetic therapy at this age.

Prosthetic therapy in children and adolescents has more features than that of adults. Of these, the following are remarkable: it is addressed to patients whose oral cavity is under development and must not influence the solutions adopted have to allow the adoption to others in the future when the child becomes a teenager, then adult.

Vicious habits and parafunctions – risk factors for oral health

Ramona Amina Popovici

„Victor Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Timisoara

Abstract: Vicious habits are the most common functional tuburities of the dento-maxillary apparatus manifested especially in the preschool period, and which can become persistent throughout life. Usually the air circulation is through the nasal cavity, and correct swallowing is when the tongue rests on the palate, when the tip of the tongue, however, is between the upper and lower incisors, and the lateral edges between the occlusal surfaces of the premolars and molars, then we speak of an infantile type of swallowing. The dento-maxillary apparatus may also have a respiratory function in conditions of exertion (physical effort, febrile states), i.e. when oxygenation requirements are increased, air is inhaled through the oral cavity. Adaptation from nasal to oral breathing, which is a parafunction, occurs when changes such as chronic middle ear infections, sinusitis, allergic rhinitis, upper respiratory tract infections and sleep disturbances (e.g. snoring) occur.

Causes responsible for the production of oral breathing syndrome are: alteration of the lumen, nasal cavity impermeability, deviation of the nasal septum, adenoid vegetations, tonsillar hyieptrophies, bronchial asthma, allergies. Oral respiration present in the growing period is frequently associated with infantile-type swallowing, nail biting, finger sucking, sometimes even of the lower lip, and can negatively influence normal facial development. Thus, abnormal pulling of muscle groups on the facial bones results in their deformation, and a facial diarrhoea sets in. If these changes occur early in the period of facial growth and development, the changes are significant. Eventually, an open position of the oral cavity results, the upper lip is elevated, short, and the lower jaw is maintained in an open position – the elongated face syndrome. Disturbed oral and nasal functions imply the presence of a cardinal sign which is labial incompetence, the most important etiological factor in the morphology of malocclusion.

Etiopathogenical aspects of periodontal disease

Onisei Doina

''Vasile Goldiș'' Western University of Arad

Abstract: Etiological factors of periodontal disease are the factors who produce, modify or contribute to the aparition and evolution of periodontal destructions. The concept of etiology is important because both the prevention and the treatment of periodontal disease depend on the through understanding of the relationship between the etiological factors and the pathogenesis of periodontal disease.

The primary factor in the etiology of inflammatory periodontal disease is the accumulation and maturation of bacterial biofilm on the teeth, near the gingival margin and/or in the sulcus or pocket.

The patient's periodontal tissues response to the bacteria is influenced by local, immune and systemic resistance factors. In periodontal health, a balance exists between the pathogenity of the small amounts of bacterial plaque present on the teeth and the patient's resistance. When gingivitis or periodontitis develops, an imbalance exists between the pathological effects of the microorganisms and the ability of the patient's local, immune and systemic defence mechanisms.

Most commonly, the imbalance is related to an increase in the number or changes in the types of microorganisms present, but changes in the defence mechanisms also occure, that can upset the balance and allow pathological changes to develop with only minimal changes in the biofilm.

The local, immunological and systemic factors are definitely interconnected in that together they play a vital role in the etiology of periodontal diseases.

Four stages in the pathogenesis of inflammatory periodontal disease have been described :

- The initial lesion
- The early lesion
- The established lesion
- The advanced lesion

Aesthetic and functional integration of fixed prosthetic restorations

Sorin Mihali

''Vasile Goldiș'' Western University of Arad

Abstract: Fixed prosthetic restorations transmit the masticatory pressures of the bone through the natural teeth and the periodontium. Most of the time, the attention of the operator is mainly directed towards the aesthetic side, paying less attention to the functional side. For a prosthetic work to be predictable, the basic dental occlusology aspects must be strictly respected. That is why any prosthetic component such as crowns, inlays and dental veneers, after achieving the appropriate design from an aesthetic point of view, must be individualized to correspond from a functional point of view.

From the desire to achieve minimally invasive restorations and as natural as possible, all-ceramic systems appeared. The aesthetic (translucency, light transmission) and biological (biocompatibility, chemical stability) properties of ceramic masses make them widely applicable in dentistry. However, all-ceramic materials present adequate resistance for the realization of fixed prosthetic restorations as long as the forces are evenly distributed throughout the arch. From this point of view, attention to the functional part at the level of these types of restorations must sufficiently respect the biological and biomechanical principles. The objective of this course is to acquire new concepts for achieving clinical success in clinical practice.

The present work is illustrated, with clinical cases from own experience, thus presenting the technological innovations that brought aesthetic and functional results.

Key words: predictability, current concepts, fixed dental prosthetics, all-ceramic restorations, functional movements

To be or not to be digital?

Talpoș-Niculescu Șerban

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Abstract:In today's implantology, there are more and more challenges to ensure the highest possible success rate, starting with surgery and ending with prosthetics. Thus, the surgical methods of inserting dental implants can be individualized for each individual case, depending on the bone supply and the dental ridges relationships, with great precision and accuracy, having available digital technology, which is also increasingly advanced, from one year to another, from one month to another.

But can all cases be solved with the help of digital planning? In the case of certain concepts of implanto-prosthetic rehabilitation (such as All-on-4), where the limitation of bone supply is not always a contraindication to such treatment, the digital method can be difficult to translate into reality or even impossible. In these cases, the „free-hand” method may even be the method of choice!

Virtual planning, with the creation of surgical guides by superimposing the model made after the intra-oral scan with the 3D reconstruction images of the patient's volumetric CT, is not always easy, it even requires advanced knowledge of dental implantology and implant prosthetics.

If the planning is correct/good, the treatment will have a good result. However, if the digital planning is not within the parameters of correct three-dimensional positioning of the implants, consistent with the bone supply and occlusal relationships, treatment failure can occur even from the surgical phase.

Hyaluronic Acid – Plasma Derivatives Synergy in the restoration of soft and hard tissues of the oral cavity. The Seal&Clean concept

Marius Leretter

Abstract: Blood concentrates have been introduced in the medical field more than 20 years ago, by certifying the fact that platelets themselves act as key elements during the regulation of the wound healing process. Nowadays, these preparations play an extremely important role on a global scale, being used in almost all fields of regenerative medicine.

Revolutionary in this field has been the introduction of hyaluronic acid, both in combination with PRF and used alone, as a promoter of natural regeneration.

Theoretical part: 1. Use of PRF in the oral cavity and facial esthetics
2. Introduction of hyaluronic acid in dentistry 3. Phlebotomy 4. PRF. Indications and Advantages. 5. The new Bio PRF: Alb-PRF ; Bio-Cool ; Bio-Heat

Practical part:

1. Phlebotomy specific to the dental practice
2. The use of dentin as bone addition material. Dentin Grinder
3. Preparation protocol for Alb-PRF membrane
4. Preparation of PRF membranes
5. Sticky Bone from hyaluronic acid

Challenges in modern endodontics

Peter Kiefner

Abstract: Endodontic treatment, which involves the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of the infected dental pulp or periapical inflammation, presents several challenges. It is very important to know the limits of endodontics and how to deal with these in order to achieve the goals of the endodontic treatment.

The challenges can appear from the diagnostic to the obturation step and are caused by multiple factors like:

- complexity of the root canal system - with supplementary canals, isthmuses and lateral canals. Identifying and treating all the canals is a challenge in the endodontic practice, leading to incomplete cleaning and shaping of the root canal system.

- calcified canals: Calcification of the root canal system can make it challenging to locate the canals and complete the cleaning and shaping procedures.

- severely curved root canals: Extremely curved canals are difficult to access and can lead to the fracture of endodontic instruments. Retrieval of fractured instruments can be challenging and time-consuming and can jeopardize the result of the endodontic treatment.

- obturation is following disinfection and shaping of the root canal space. The cleaned and shaped root canal system is filled with a biocompatible material. Obturation techniques have improved significantly in recent years, but achieving a complete seal of the canal system remains a challenge.

- retreatment can be considered if the failure of the primary treatment occurs. Retreatment of failed cases can be complex, requiring removal of previous root canal fillings, identification of missed canals, and negotiation of complex anatomy.

The lecture will highlight aspects like the use advanced technology such as cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT), dental operating microscopes (DOM), ultrasonic instruments and flexible NiTi instruments to optimize the endodontic treatment in the daily practice.

Soft tissue remodeling around hybrid implants

Costin Timofte

Abstract: Hybrid implants are like a tissue level implant and are nowadays a part of our practice. there are many advantages of using this implants from the prostodontist point of view and we can achieve a n excelent outcoume even in esthetic zone.

COMUNICARI ORALE:

The Benefits of using PRF Tehnique in the stabilisation of periodontitis with fast evolution

Ion V Corlan , Moijse Marius

Abstract: This clinical case uses Prf Tehnique , mainly Prf membranes , in order to obtain superior clinical outcomes in comparison to conventional non surgical treatment of an irreversible periodontal disease

Unlike the slow evolution form of periodontitis (former chronic periodontitis) , the fast evolution(former aggressive periodontitis) form presents clinical features that can be much more challenging for an unexperienced clinician as far as treatment and prognosis go

The PRF Tehnique , from its first clinical introduction , approximately 20 years ago , has wider and wider use in dental medicine and not only , due to its main advantage of not using any external products , but the patient s very own products, so that the risk of any allergic reaction is reduced to zero

This clinical case (M, 36 years old) highlights superior clinical results when using PRF membranes(technique) after surgical SRP (flap method) in comparison to conventional non surgical treatment of the fast evolution form of periodontitis

Gene network analysis of the transcriptomic impact of methylated microarn in oral squamous cell carcinoma

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Abstract: Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is one of the most common head and neck squamous cell tumors. MicroRNAs and DNA methylation, as epigenetic mechanisms, regulate the expression of oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes, contributing to the carcinogenic development. However, the current knowledge on the genetic and epigenetic landscape of OSCC is still limited.

Objectives: To assess the transcriptomic impact of microRNAs found to be methylated through Infinium genome-wide methylation profiling of archived OSCC tissues, and to analyze their biological role using gene network analysis.

Material and methods: We used the Infinium array-based methylation assay to assess the genome-wide methylation status at

the single-CpG-site level of DNA purified from archived OSCC tissue samples. After quality control, filtering out poorly performing probes and normalization of data, we identified the differentially methylated microRNA loci. We performed a literature-based analysis of OSCC transcriptomic data to identify the predicted target genes for each microRNA, followed by individual network and pathway enrichment analyses.

Results: The analysis of Infinium methylation array data revealed 1469 differentially hypomethylated loci, 4 of which were of interest, namely hsa-microRNA-124-3, hsa-microRNA-24-1, hsa-microRNA-769, and hsa-microRNA-4500. Network and pathway enrichment analyses revealed multiple pathways modulated through DNA methylation-microRNA expression axes.

Conclusions: We describe the transcriptomic impact of 4 differentially methylated microRNAs in OSCC tissues samples and discuss their role in the pathology of OSCC. These results may contribute to a better understanding of how epigenetic mechanisms such as DNA methylation and microRNAs cooperate to impact the development of OSCC.

Keywords: DNA methylation; microRNAs; network analysis; oral squamous cell carcinoma.

Features of the TruNatomy system

Alida Marcovici

Abstract: Minimally invasive endodontics aims to preserve as much tooth structure as possible during root canal treatment. This should be done so conservatively that the structural integrity of the tooth is respected and dentin is preserved where possible. The aim of this paper is to present the study of the TruNatomy preparation system, as well as a

comparison with other minimally invasive preparation systems, along with case reports to illustrate the clinical aspects, applicability and benefits of these instruments.

Recently, TruNatomy (Dentsply Sirona), a new generation of rotary instruments, was launched. TruNatomy rotary instruments are designed to shape root canal systems to a continuous taper preparation with maximum preservation of peri-cervical dentin. This new system promises to offer the clinician greater simplicity, safety, improved cutting efficiency and mechanical properties compared to previous generations of rotary instruments. TruNatomy offers the following features: improved performance and efficacy, more space for debridement and debris removal, respects the natural anatomy of the tooth, preservation of structural dentin, which helps maintain tooth strength. TruNatomy offers products for every step of root canal treatment that work seamlessly together: Glide Path and Ace Shaping, Dedicated Paper Cones, Dedicated Conform Fit Gutta Filling Cones, the new Flexible Irrigation Needle.

Advantages and limitation of HyFlex System

Oana Iovita

Abstract:Manufactured from Nickel-Titanium alloy with Controlled Memory (CM) heat treatment, HyFlex CM files are extremely flexible and more resistant to cyclical fatigue. HyFlex EDM, the 5th generation of Coltene files, allow multiple regeneration and reuse. Due to their innovative manufacturing HyFlex EDM files have a unique surface and stand out by their durability and high fracture resistance. Therefore the files can follow the anatomy of the canal very closely, reducing the risk of ledging, transportation or perforation. Furthermore the files can be pre-bent, similar to the way of stainless steel. Particularly in root canals with abrupt curvatures this can help to avoid the creation of steps. This form adaptation can be reversed quickly by heat treatment returning the instruments back to their original shape. Visual control after thermal treatment provides the opportunity to varify safe continuation of file use.

For drying and filling, the successful HyFlex CM system also offers paper and gutta-percha points ideally matched to the files.

Endo-periodontal lesions. Clinical aspects

Lavinia Rapan

Abstract:Endo-periodontal lesions involve infectious damage to both the endodontic system and the periodontal system.

1.Classification: Simon, Glick & Frank

2.Classification: Carranza

-Triggers of pulp pathology;

-Triggers of periodontal pathology;

-Progression of pulp and perirapical pathology;

A thorough examination with appropriate investigations remains essential for the diagnosis of a endo-periodontal lesions. Correct diagnosis of these lesions is important as it allows the most appropriate clinical treatment to be planned:

-inspection,

-percussion

-palpation

-mobility

-radiography

-vitality test

-depth at probing

The treatment and the prognosis depend on the correctness of the diagnosis made. The most important elements that help us in diagnosing endo-periodontal lesions are pulp vitality and the size of the periodontal defect.

Endodontic treatment accidents

Madalina Balog

Abstract:The occurrence of endodontic irrigation accidents can be greatly reduced with training, technique and technology.

Root canal irrigation holds the main role in endodontic treatments.

The most used endodontic irrigation solutions are: Sodium hypochlorite 1-5.2%; EDTA solution 10%-17%; Chlorhexidine 2%; MTAD (citric acid 4.25%, doxycycline 3%, surfactant-Tweed 80); Hydrogen peroxide.

Irrigation techniques can be manual or mechanical. Regardless of the irrigation system used, the solution must be introduced into the canal without pressure and the needle must not be blocked in the canal. The time required to clean a root canal is 30 minutes.

Exceeding the irrigant beyond the apex can cause important inflammatory reactions and pathological and neurological tissue consequences. Accidents that can occur during endodontic irrigation are: skin burns, skin and neurological damage, ecchymosis, edema.

Correct endodontic treatment cannot be achieved without dam isolation.

Techniques for the Restoration of Temporary Teeth

Tamara Gorcea

Abstract: This presentation is aimed at dental professionals who are proponents of minimally invasive treatment (MID) techniques. ART, one of the MID concepts, is presented as an effective alternative to conventional methods for the treatment and prevention of carious lesions. This technique has clinical applicability in the treatment of anxious children. The principles and working protocol are described, as well as the modified ART technique (M-ART), the necessary instruments and the working protocol. The chemomechanical methods Carisolv, Papacarie and Brix3000 are presented with a brief history, their evolution over time, chemical composition and working protocol. Filling materials that can be used without generating aerosols, such as CIS, compomer and SDF (silver diamine fluoride) application, are mentioned. In addition, the Hall technique (HT), a non-surgical/non-invasive method used for the restoration of temporary molars with carious lesions that are asymptomatic and without pulpal pathology, is highlighted.

Clinical aspects in endodontic retreatment

Morar Ionela Adelina

Abstract: Keeping teeth on the arches for a long time is an achievable goal thanks to the continuous improvement of treatment methods.

Ortograd endodontic treatment is the most frequently used conservative option in the first phase, being the least invasive.

In endodontic retreatment cases, the difficulty consists in aspects concerning: dental anatomy, lack of direct visibility, the technique used, the existing pathology and also the cases involved in retreatment due to primary endodontic failure. The success rate of 83-89%, after 5 years follow-up is encouraging.

Impression techniques in implantology

Alexandru - Bogdan Manuel

Abstract:The impression step represents the first stage in making the prosthetic superstructure. It consists in transferring the clinical status to the working model. There are several impression techniques: direct technique or pick-up which is also called open impression, indirect or repositioning technique and digital impression.

Each of these techniques has both advantages and disadvantages. Digital impression has the most advantages, being also a big step forward in dentistry.

Esthetic criteria in singular implant overdentures

Ana Dan, Andreea Stoica, Robert Tira

Abstract: Using dental implants becomes a procedure that continues to increase worldwide. Furthermore, single tooth replacement has evolved into a predictable procedure. That gives the singular implant overdenture the advantage to become the preferred method of tooth replacement.

This study was motivated by the higher number of patients that requires more and more esthetic, in the same time with predictable results. The aim of this study was to document the esthetic aspects of singular implant overdenture throughout the treatment and also after its finished.

High esthetic requirements that patients put on the table can be really difficult to manage and imply the knowledge of esthetic risks even before starting the treatment. In the field of implant-prosthetic rehabilitation, collaboration between practitioners is essential and also is one of the necessary conditions for success.

Keywords: esthetics; implant-prosthetic rehabilitation; management of risk factors.

Effects of endodontic access cavity preparation techniques on sealing ability of root canal fillings

Bokor Eszter Anna

Abstract:Introduction: The success of endodontic treatments is determined by the use of appropriate instrumentation, ideal access cavity configuration, root canal exploration and preparation, complete disinfection of the canal, and the construction of a wall-tight and hermetically sealed root canal filling. Traditional endodontic access cavity shaping (TEC) involves the creation of a cavity on the occlusal surface of the tooth, followed by the appropriate opening of the pulp chamber of the tooth to provide access to the canal openings. In the case of the truss endodontic access cavity (TREC) shaping method, part of the pulp chamber roof is retained, providing separate access to each root canal.

Objective: The aim of this research is to compare the adaptation of root canal filling to the wall of the root canal in case of the two access cavity shaping methods (TEC and TREC).

Methods: In our study, 6-6 molar teeth were prepared using TEC and TREC access cavity shaping methods, followed by root filling and obturation of the crown. Using a slicing machine, 3 equal sections were made from the roots of the teeth: the first section was made at the enamel-cement boundary, the second section in the middle third of the root and the third section in the apical third. Photographs of the sections were taken using a macro lens. Each of the three incisions allowed the measurement of the area of the root filling and the resulting gaps on 2 to 2 surfaces. The area of root fillings and gaps were measured using the software "Image-Pro Insight". The presence of gutta-percha was examined in sections taken in the apical third. The results obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using Mann-Whitney and Chi-square tests.

Results: No significant differences were observed between the coronal, middle and apical thirds in terms of root filling area. For the two access cavity shaping methods (TEC and TREC), the presence or absence of gaps - between the root filling and the wall of the root canal - did not show statistically significant differences in the

coronal and middle thirds. However, significantly fewer gaps were observed in the apical third in the TEC-prepared group than in the TREC-prepared group ($p=0.01$). There was no significant difference between the two groups in the presence of gutta-percha in the apical third ($p=0.43$).

Conclusion: Our study suggests that, although there is no difference in the edge adaptation of the root filling in the coronal and middle thirds for the two access cavity shaping methods, the TEC method is more accurate in the apical third. Endodontic treatment is more successful, especially for a beginner dentist, when using traditional access cavity shaping to open up the root canals.

Osseointegration failures in implants

Florea Ciprian

Abstract: A dental implant is an artificial fixture in the jaw, which acts as a replacement tooth root. It is usually made from titanium. During the placement of an implant, the main aim is to achieve immediate close contact with the surrounding jawbone. After a period of healing, teeth implants become anchored and stable, thanks to osseointegration. The word osseointegration derives from the Greek word osteon (bone) and the Latin integrare (to make whole). Osteointegration, was originally defined, as a direct structural and functional connection between ordered, living bone and surface of a load-carrying implant. It is now said that an implant is regarded as osseointegrated when there is no progressive relative movement between the implant and the bone with which it is in direct contact. Histologically, osteointegration appears as a functional ankylosis with no intervention of fibrous or connective tissue between bone and implant.

Factors that determine success and failure of osteointegrated implants

- biocompatibility of the implant material
- macroscopic and microscopic nature of the implant surface and designs
- the status of the implant bed in both a health and a morphologic (bone quality) context
- the surgical technique per se
- the undisturbed healing phase
- loading conditions

Conclusion: The dental implants have become a scientifically accepted and predictable treatment for completely and partially edentulous patients. Technology is constantly evolving and newer and better products are being fabricated all the time. The success of the outcome lies on the hands of the clinician to choose the right technologies and materials for his patients and of course to choose which patients are suited for these kind of treatments.

SECTION V
MEDICAMENTELE MODERNE – DE LA
NATURĂ LA BIOTEHNOLOGIILE
MODERNE

MODERN MEDICINES – FROM NATURE
TO MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGIES

**Can Pharmacists Play a Role in the Recruitment of Patients in
Clinical Trials?**

Simona Conea

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Abstract: Today, there are 123,413 registered clinical trials in the United States, that means less than 4% people in U.S. are actively participating in clinical research. Statistical data reveals that 85% of clinical trials fail to retain enough patients, 37% are terminated before testing even starts because of under-enrollment, 11% fail to recruit a single patient and the 30% of patients who do sign up, drop out before the trial is complete. Numerous authors have attempted to explain why recruitment for clinical trials is so difficult. Some have described problems related to study design and recruitment methodology, such as undesirable trial arms (control groups) and ineffective recruitment strategies for the target audience. Aim. One of the most challenging parts of running clinical trials is recruiting enough participants. Our objective was to determine which recruitment strategies were effective in reaching patients to enroll in trials. A review of 253 terminated trials found that almost 40% were discontinued prematurely due to difficulties with recruitment. Another study found that up to 50% of trials had to be extended to enroll enough participants, and yet only about 30% of clinical trials

meet their recruitment targets and this is why many studies suffer from a lack of statistical power. Material and methods: We assessed a review of the current knowledge regarding the recruitment strategies. Results: Studies have shown that almost 20% of the study budget was spent on recruiting participants. Some studies showed that pharmacies recruited the most participants. "Paid media" had the highest cost, whereas "word of mouth" and "unpaid media" had the lowest. Conclusion: The "healthcare providers" strategies were especially successful at a moderate cost per enrolled. The "media" strategies were less effective, short lasting, and more costly. No strategy was singularly effective in recruiting, underlying the importance of approaching a variety of strategies to reach recruitment goals. Strategies such as unpaid media and word of mouth while enrolling fewer participants were associated with the lowest cost per enrolled. The results show that patient discussions with their pharmacists and patient review of educational materials distributed through pharmacies positively impacted patient awareness, comprehension, and willingness to participate in clinical trials. After implementation of the in-pharmacy education efforts, 60% of the patients said that they would be more likely to enroll in a clinical trial. Keywords: Randomized controlled trials, cost-effective, recruitment strategies, enrollment, pharmacies.

Undiagnosed or underdosed hypertensive patients: a UK community pharmacy screening

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Abstract:

Background:

In 2020, a hypertension (BP) case-finding pilot program was established by the National Health System of United Kingdom for community pharmacies, as a way to identify people with high blood pressure. Early identification enables healthcare providers the implementation of preventative actions to lower cardiovascular disease-related morbidity and death.

Aim:

Identification of patients ≥ 40 years old who do not have a confirmed HTN diagnosis, as well as promotion of healthy behaviors.

Material and methods:

After booking the appointment, the patient was invited in the consultation room where he gave his verbal consent for checking the blood pressure. The procedure was performed according to NICE NG136 guideline. In the case of an irregular pulse detection, the patient was redirected towards the GP.

Results:

The research was performed on the premises of the Market Harborough pharmacy within Market Harborough Surgery, UK between 1 January 2023 – 31 January 2023. A total of 138 patients were screened from which 60 patients (43.48%) presented normal blood pressure values (20 patients under chronic blood pressure lowering treatment). Seventy-six patients (55.07%) presented high blood pressure levels, from which 31 patients were found with stage 1 BP (135/85 – 149/94 mmHg) and 45 patients with stage 2 BP (150/95 – 179/110 mmHg). Two patients were found with very high blood pressure levels ($\geq 180/120$ mmHg). From the identified hypertensive patients, 51.28% had no BP treatment (although 42.30% were under hypolipidemic treatment) and 46.15% were already on antihypertensive treatment.

Conclusions:

The present study highlights the necessity to continue monitoring blood pressure levels among individuals, as more than 56.52% of the screened participants had high/very high blood pressure levels. Problems like: early detection of BP, as well as adherence to treatment or treatment follow-up will need to be more carefully addressed, discussed and implemented to the UK's general population in order to decrease morbid-mortality of cardiovascular diseases.

The pharmacist role in nutrition and diet

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Abstract: Pharmacists, while primarily trained to promote health through pharmacologic means, are well-positioned to educate patients on strategies to improve their nutrition and physical activity. Given that patients often have difficulty sustaining lifestyle changes and many may also be unaware of how to appropriately make these changes, pharmacists have a unique opportunity to fill this gap in care. As one of the most accessible healthcare professionals worldwide, community pharmacists are often the healthcare provider that patients see most frequently. Because of this, they may have the most opportunities of any healthcare provider to promote healthy lifestyles and appropriate nutrition choices, through a variety of means, to their patients.

In order to fill this role, pharmacists must be aware that nutrition plays a role in both primary and secondary prevention of a range of non-communicable conditions that are likely present in the communities in which they practice, such as diabetes, cardiovascular conditions, and several others.

The aim of this toolkit is to equip pharmacists with knowledge in general nutrition and general weight management strategies so they can play an increased role in the communities they serve and support other healthcare providers involved in their patients' care, including general and specialist physicians, nurses, dietitians, nutritionists, dentists etc., and to be proactive in facilitating discussions about nutrition and physical activity with their patients.

Statistical methods in QSAR studies – application to skin permeation and synthetic accessibility

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Abstract: The wide applicability of statistical methods in chemistry, pharmacology and medicine is well known in literature, multiple regression being used in most studies in order to construct the prediction equation for a QSAR model, due to its predictability and reproducibility. In this context, the present work aims to determine the most significant statistical combination of physical-chemical parameters that can be used to predict synthetic accessibility and skin permeation for a series of nonselective ligands for the imidazoline receptors. Correlation and regression analysis show that hydration energy, Log P and topological polar surface area explain together 70.8% of variance in skin permeation (adjusted-R² = 0.708, $p < 0.05$), while Log S, mass and total energy explain together 74.7% of variance in synthetic accessibility (adjusted-R² = 0.747, $p < 0.05$).

Morphological study of porphyrin aggregates self-assembled under the influence of various solvents

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Abstract: Among their many applications, porphyrin derivatives can be used as photosensitizers in non-invasive photodynamic therapy treatments. As such, they induce photochemical reactions, producing cytotoxic agents involved in the destruction of cancer cells [1,2]. In this study, four metal-free porphyrin derivatives were the subject of a morphological study regarding their self-assembled microscopic aggregates with different shapes and sizes. The samples were obtained by depositing the porphyrins from solvents with different polarity on copper grids covered with carbon film, which are specific for characterization via transmission electron microscopy (TEM) [3,4]. Several types of 2D and 3D porphyrin architectures were revealed during the TEM analysis, which are likely due to (a) the interaction between the properties of the porphyrin derivatives functionalized with different chemical groups, (b) the solvents used to dissolve them, and (c) the carbon substrate [5]. In some cases, the solvent used for solubilization played a more important role in the aggregates' self-assembly by comparison with the porphyrin substituents. Such cases refer to the microscopic structures resulting from dichloromethane deposited porphyrins on the TEM grids. As an exception, the molecules of the porphyrin symmetrically substituted with allyloxyphenyl groups organized into assemblies of a different type, a behavior that may be attributed to the specified functional moieties. The data obtained during the study complement those already existing in the scientific literature regarding metal-free porphyrin-based aggregates.

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How to build a homemade bioreactor

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Abstract: Bioreactors are widely used in food and pharmaceutical industries, e.g. for producing drugs using microorganism biosynthesis. Usually, these are expensive and complicated equipment, requiring special operating conditions and laborious maintenance. As part of our studies regarding the purification of contaminated water we have designed two types of original bioreactors: the first type was used mainly for the study of biomass growth on various natural and chemically modified substrates (charcoal, seashells) and was of simple design, while the second type, more complex, is a modular bioreactor consisting of several interchangeable compartments with different functions, depending on their material load. These bioreactors were used to investigate the possibilities of using natural materials as support for the growth of biomass, with the final aim to remove various chemical and biochemical contaminants from pharmaceutical industry effluents. Acknowledgement: this work was carried out through the Nucleu Program within the National Research Development and Innovation Plan 2022–2027, carried out with the support of MCID, project no PN 23 27 02 01, contract no. 29N/2023.

Microwave solvothermal synthesis of silver nanowires and Ag/carbon composites

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Abstract: Using the solvothermal synthesis in a microwave field, various geometries for silver nanocrystals were obtained at medium gas pressure, under 0.8% O₂ in N₂. The influence of nucleation centers on the carbon surface upon the shape of the silver nano/microcrystals was further investigated. The results indicate that the rapid synthesis of silver nanowires and silver microparticles in the microwave field is possible through fine tuning the nucleation and growth processes of the nanocrystals. In the presence of AgCl seeds, the formation of a mixture of nanowires and silver nanoparticles takes place. When activated carbon is added to the system, the formation of silver nanowires is completely inhibited. The obtained material was characterized by X-ray diffraction, UV-VIS spectroscopy and scanning electron microscopy. It was observed that the presence of the heterogeneous nucleation centers on the surface of the activated carbon increases the rate of Ag nanoparticles dissolution, with the formation of silver microparticles attached to the carbon surface. Some of these metal particles have a cubic or parallelepipedal shape and are homogeneously distributed on the surface. This Ag/C type material can be used in the water disinfection processes and in the pharmaceutical industry, where biological contamination poses a major hazard. Acknowledgements: this work was supported by a grant of the Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitization, CCCDI-UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P2-2.1-PED-2021-2541, within PNCDI III.

Novel salicin/cyclodextrin complexes as formulations for enhanced biological activity and lower side effects

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Abstract: Active principles from plants have limited applications as pharmaceuticals because they have limited solubility, poor bioavailability, and can be easily modified by environmental factors such as temperature, pH, and light. In addition, various bioactive molecules are astringent or present an unpleasant flavor and, in many cases, side effects. To preserve the structural integrity of bioactive molecules, they must be protected by a formulation with the ability to transport them to the target without losing their bioactivity and to reduce their undesirable effects. Cyclodextrins are known for their ability to entrap such bioactive molecules, and the formed inclusion compounds benefit of the mentioned advantages. Salicin is a bioactive molecule found in *Salix cortex* which act as a metabolic precursor of salicylic acid and has a similar action in the human body, i.e. anti-inflammatory and analgesic. In order to enhance the bioavailability, to mask the astringency and to lower the gastrointestinal side effects, some salicin/cyclodextrins complexes were obtained. The complexation was studied both in liquid and solid state.

UV-Vis Spectroscopy (UV-Vis), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), Raman spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and UV-Vis-NIR spectroscopy were employed for complexes characterization. The obtained results were compared with those corresponding to the uncoupled components and their physical mixtures in order to demonstrate the formation of the inclusion complexes.

My microbiota – my friend

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Abstract: The incidence of autoimmune thyroiditis has increased greatly in last years. Many people experience symptoms such as fatigue, severe dryness of the skin and mucous membranes, constipation, and on the occasion of a simple blood test it is noticed that the level of thyroid hormones is not the appropriate one. A more deep investigation will also show changes in the structure of the thyroid gland tissue. In 2006 I encountered the case I want to present. After the diagnosis, the patient followed the established therapy with hormone supplementation with Eurthyrox, performed the monitoring checks provided by the doctor, but despite this the values of the biochemical parameters did not adjust, moreover she felt some side effects of the thyroid hormone administration, tachycardia.

In the last 10-15 years, more and more studies have been carried out trying to unravel the relationship between the human gut microbiome and various diseases, including autoimmune thyroiditis. It has been observed that patients with autoimmune thyroiditis have approximately 10-15% less bacteria of the genus Firmicutes in their microbiome structure, but 15-20% more Bacterioides, as well as Bifidobacteria and Lactobacillus in smaller quantities. The patient in the presented case followed a 6-month cure with probiotics, rich in Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium species, and at the end, in the light of what is currently known, not surprisingly, the biochemical values that indicate the functioning of the thyroid began to adjust and tend to reach the normal range. As a result, we can say that one of the components of the therapy in case of autoimmune thyroiditis should be probiotics, but of course after performing the microbiome profile which can indicate more precisely which type of probiotic would be the most efficacy.

Comparison of the polyphenolic profile of some gemmotherapeutic extracts

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Abstract: Gemmotherapeutic extracts are obtained from vegetal raw materials with meristematic tissues, which contain undifferentiated cells with high division potential, but which also have a specific baggage of primary and secondary metabolites. The present study wish to presents the secondary metabolites that are part of the class of polyphenols. More than 20 different extracts were studied by the modern LC/MS method, monitoring more than 40 different polyphenols. After comparing these profiles, it could be observed that among the phenolic acids in a larger and almost constant quantity in these extracts, chlorogenic acid is found, a bioactive component that can give the extracts an antidiabetic, normolipidemic, antihypertensive, anxiolytic, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect. On the other hand, quercetin and quercetin derivatives: rutoside and hyperoside, are the main representatives of the class of flavonoids that repeatedly appear in gemotherapy extracts, giving them antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial and antiviral effects. The ratio of these compounds supplemented with the rest of the identified polyphenolic compounds can explain the specific recommendations of the different gemotherapy extracts.

MALDI MS – based sialylation profile in human brain metastasis

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Abstract: In the present work, a native glycosphingolipid mixture extracted and purified from a secondary brain tumor with primary pulmonary origin was obtained through extraction and purification and analyzed by TLC and MALDI TOF mass spectrometry. The glycosphingolipid profile is characterized mostly by acidic glycosphingolipids, gangliosides, of which disialylated and trisialylated species, GD2 and GD3, were previously connected to the metastatic character of the primary tumor and by the presence of altered sialylated species, containing unusual deaminoneuraminic (KDN) and N-Glycolylneuraminic acids, which were previously showed to be expressed in some human lung cancer cells. The occurrence of altered carbohydrate determinants including sialylated Lewis antigens, sLeA and sLeX, emphasizes the presence abnormal glycosylation as a hallmark of malignant transformation and increased expression of cerebroside can act in addition as a metastatic and antiapoptotic signature. Research in the field of lipidomics could offer new data for the understanding of brain tropism and metastatic pathways, by studying the glycolipid molecules involved in the process of metastasis in general and in the production of brain metastases in particular. This could shed new light on the pattern of lipid glycosylation in secondary brain tumors, with a great impact on the effectiveness of cancer therapies, which could be adapted to the specific molecular pattern of the tumor.

SECTION VI

NOI TENDINȚE SI EVOLUȚII ALE ECONOMIEI MONDIALE

NEW TRENDS AND EVOLUTIONS OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

Migration: A Challenge for World Capitalism

Klaus Bruno Schebesch

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Abstract: Abstract: Migration is a functional trait of social systems functioning under local resource constraints. Starting with "pre-historical" times, up to the formation of the modern "Americas" and beyond, geo-migration was an inevitable consequence of capitalist techno-economic development, especially as a consequence of periodically making technologies obsolete and hence making very large numbers of persons redundant. In a sense, during the later post WW2 period, we were traversing times of surprising calm. Owing to global, severe environmental problems (not restricted to climate change) this period is about to end. Deteriorating local living conditions for rapidly growing populations will push several hundreds of millions of people around, increasing various types of conflict potential. The tendency will hardly abate, especially due to the increasing influence of IT in general. For an increasing number of domains, large scale automation becomes feasible and cheap. Information concerning attractive migration destinations is spreading fast. All this is in fact "favoured" by capitalism. The same is true for migration drivers between jobs, technologies and life styles, respectively. However, the latter is much less researched. A concept

of analysing the interconnection between types of migration is proposed, aiming at contributing to the redefinition of political positions of the affected social interest groups.

Idea about Palestine and the Palestinian economy main indicators

Salah Sawalma

Al-Quds University

Abstract: the presentation talks about geography, some demographic information, and the situation in Palestine, then social and economic indicators are presented, then an idea about the economic sectors and their contribution in the economy. Also information about inflation and unemployment rates, lastly information about internet subscription and ICT skills in the Palestinian territories are presented

The technological revolution – the Mega Trend of the beginning of the 21st century

Alin Titus Pîrcălab

”Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Cyberpower has become one of the most sophisticated issues on the international relationships agenda. It is an expression of a new type of spaces which has emerged once both the Internet and modern technical communication systems has flourished. It is fundamentally different from other types of power in terms of internal ingredients and an expression of an overall influence exerted among them. It is the main reason why cyberpower should be considered a pillar of general power index. Similar to traditional types of power, cyberpower is contextual, cumulative, and renewable. The actors that will succeed in maximizing these features would eventually have the biggest chances to go up to the top of power ranking. It is the smart feature of smart states.

Why Do I Need Cybersecurity?

Alin Titus Pîrcălab

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Abstract: Virtual world has already become a part of our both professional and private life, but security is seldom a concern. Hostile actions carried on cyberspace could seriously harm a person or an organization. Cybersecurity is a high level priority for governments or industrial control systems (such as energy producing and distributing facilities, water distribution). Moreover cyber attacks can result in economic, financial and reputation losses. Trojans, viruses, adware or spyware are forms of malware trying to get advantage of our computers. Technologies evolve rapidly and they come up with new challenges, while common Internet users are hardly aware. The connections between virtual and real world multiply hereby our cyberspace actions impact physical reality.

Adhocracy and its influence on an efficient management of companies

Mircea Constantin Teodoru

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Abstract: Cameron & Quinn (1999) proposed a conceptual framework for organizational culture. The dimensions taken into account are the focus on internal or external aspects, respectively on flexibility/individuality or stability/control. Based on them, four dominant types of organizational culture are defined, among which adhocracy is distinguished, which focuses on external positioning with a high degree of flexibility and individuality. Adhocracy is the absence of an organizational hierarchy. It is a concept contrary to bureaucracy. The economic efficiency of a company could be better defined if all the component units consciously and coherently measured their expenses. In this sense, an adhocratic structure would be very useful. In this sense, the bureaucratic aspects related to the vertical division of labour, where decisions have a downward path, must be replaced by a structure of the horizontal division of labour in which the team proposes and solves tasks at any time, creating the optimal ratio between results and efforts.

Thermal Waters in the Eastern Pannonic Depression

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Abstract: The Pannonic Depression – which is limited in the North by the Central Western Carpathians, in the West by the Eastern Alps, in the South by the Dynard Alps and in the East by the Apuseni Mountains and the Southern Carpathians – is the widest molassic depression, post tectogenetic (neogene), superposed on the deformed elements of Alpine Europe. On the Romanian territory, we can find only the eastern side of the depression. The structural maps drawn on the seismometrical data and which have as main target the Preneogene relief, show the development of a rather complex system of fractures. The aquatic system of the regions: the aquatic system in the clefts of the crystalline basis, the aquatic system in the Miocene areas, the aquatic system in the inferior Pannonian, the pontian aquatic system. The potential energy has been obtained through the use of the drilling potential, with Δt till 40oC, in a timeline of 365 days. For the drillings from the Arad area, where the temperatures are below 40oC, the potential energy and the used one, have been calculated by means of the underground water temperature which is of 17oC.

Accordingly, the energetical potential of the drillings is of 166,217 Gcal/year, the equivalent of 23,566 t.c.c./year, out of which, for the time being, one uses only 10,172 t.c.c. – a timeline which has been used in the following paper.

The 1990's have underlined the possibility of using this type of energy instead of conventional energy, also because of the lack of specialists for quick intervention, or of the cost price of this type of energy which is close to that of the classical energy. We consider that for the encouragement of the thermal water usage as an alternative for the classical energy, it is necessary to practice a price policy of the thermal energy which can stimulate the users, as well as the assurance of a service offered by specialists on the drillings of thermal waters.

The benefits provided by pension systems and the elderly welfare in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe: an empirical analysis

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Abstract: Demographic changes during the latest decades have concretized in a decreased birth rate and a structure of the European Union population formed by over 19% of people aged 65 years and over. Financially speaking, the old population represents a vulnerable category of society, due to the biometric risks and decreased capability to conduct economic activities in order to own the incomes needed for daily life. Moreover, a reduced financial flow is often associated with poverty and social exclusion risk, and also with severe material deprivation. To ensure the financial protection of the elderly, the state, by the public pension system, redistributes a share of national welfare as pensions to ensure the income flow required to maintain the living standard of the elderly. The present paper presents the effects of the income flow provided by public pension systems on retirees, highlighting some significant features regarding the nexus between national welfare, poverty risk, incomes, and the health state of pensioners in five countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Using the Pooled Least Squares (OLS) method with fixed effects, the empirical results highlight the importance of social distributions made through pension systems in reducing the risk of poverty and social exclusion of the elderly population, as well as in maintaining good health status.

The evolution of air transport infrastructure in ROMANIA after 1990. Economic implications

Alexandru Haiduc, Andrei Anghelina

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Abstract: The scope of this paper is to present the evolution of Romanian air transportation infrastructure, specifically main and secondary airports and airplanes under the ownership of the state-owned Romanian air transportation company. We focus on the economic impact based on data extracted from the European Statistical Database (EUROSTAT) and the opportunities for strategic investments with potential highly positive impacts on the nation's economy. The data used for this research spans over a period of 29 years, from 1990 right after the fall of the communist regime, to 2019 when Romania is already a consecrated Member of the European Union.

The Romanian air transportation infrastructure is analyzed according to its classification and compared with infrastructure from other European countries. The development of the Romanian transportation infrastructure in the selected timeframe was done in a complicated political environment with constant threat from corruption in all Public Authorities. Based on empirical analysis, we found that Romanian air infrastructure is a determining factor for the development of the country's economy, as well as for international trade, thus, its importance is undeniable, and efforts should be made in order for it to flourish.

Policy implications are also included, as well as suggestions for strategic investments in a national masterplan that would facilitate a trade platform for international enterprises. Effects of such investments would ripple through the entire Romanian economy.

Economic complexity and renewable energy in the EUROPEAN UNION

Olimpia Neagu

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Abstract: A higher sophistication of products that are exported requires a certain economic structure and productive activities and also a certain energy mix. The paper analyses the relationship between economic complexity and renewable energy consumption in the European Union countries. Time series extracted from Observatory of Economic Complexity and World Bank database are used in a panel data approach. The results show that higher economic complexity is associated with lower shares of renewable consumption in the total final consumption. This suggest that economic complexity doesn't support the transition to the renewable consumption, even is seen a factor of economic prosperity.

Empirical study on the performance of companies from the plastics industry in Central and Eastern Europe

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Abstract: According to Global Market Inc, the injection molded plastics sector is one of the most dynamic in the world. As one of the most widely used processes by manufacturers, injection molding is a precise process that can be used to produce almost any type of plastic part. The technologies, processes and materials used in injection molding are constantly evolving, allowing manufacturers to better understand how to design, develop and produce the highest performing and most efficient plastic components. This study evaluates the economic performance of plastics manufacturers in Central and Eastern Europe between 2016 and 2019 based on data from 3,372 companies using multivariate correspondence analysis (MCA). They were analyzed according to the indicators of profitability, sales (or turnover), employment, and total assets. The results of MCA show that Central and Eastern European companies recorded significant values in terms of profitability. Also, the economic and financial performance of plastics manufacturers can be influenced by a number of factors, including geographic location, institutional environment, production costs, and new management techniques.

Consumer satisfaction of mobile phone services

Florin Feniser, Dorel Ursu

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Abstract: The purpose of the study is to find out from customers the degree of satisfaction with the services offered by the mobile operator and what should be changed to improve the quality of these services.

To carry out this study, the sociological survey method was used, and as a tool for data collection – the questionnaire, which was implemented in the case of Vodafone subscribers. The questionnaire has 10 questions, both closed and multiple-choice, with a degree of satisfaction from 1 to 5; 1 meaning very dissatisfied, and 5 very satisfied, as well as open-ended, free-response questions. The sample consisted of 100 respondents. The respondents were selected according to several criteria: according to the duration of the subscription, to be greater than 36 months; customers with subscriptions between 18-36 months; customers with subscriptions between 0-18 months; by subscriber age: customers between 18 and 45 years old, customers over 45 years old; according to the type of service held: PrePay card or subscription. For the data collection, sales consultants of the Vodafone company were called upon to act as survey operators. As a result of the study carried out, the following emerges: the main reason for dissatisfaction among customers is the waiting time in the store. The reason why the client has to wait longer is that by canceling the payment registers, this operation falling into the responsibility of the sales consultants, increases the waiting time; most customers are very satisfied with the professionalism of Vodafone employees, customers appreciate that although some of their requests were not fully satisfied, the employee was empathetic and made efforts in that direction; most customers declared themselves satisfied with the quality-price ratio of Vodafone services, the slightly higher price of the services than some of the competitors being explained by the quality of the network, the

diversity of terminals and their very good financing solutions. Recommendations following the study: finding a better solution for keeping customers in the network, who do not need devices, only voice services, without internet access; greater benefits for family packages, aimed at adding family members to the Vodafone account, per subscription; packages for children that do not allow additional costs, encourage parents to add them to the account; more convenient porting offers, with the belief that after some time spent on the network, the quality of the network and services will convince them that it is the right network for them and their family.

Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) of Romania from 2016 to 2022

Tania Angelica Lazăr, Vasile Lucian Lazăr

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, "Vasile Goldiș" Western University of Arad

Abstract: The paper analyzes the evolution of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) in Romania, a composite index that summarises relevant digital performance indicators, covering topics such as connectivity, digital skills, e-government, and more. This paper aims to evaluate the digital performance of Romania in comparison to the other eastern European countries. Romania ranks 27th of the 27 EU Member States in the last two edition of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI). Importantly, its relative annual growth is behind that of its peers, indicating that it is not converging with the rest of the member states.

Study regarding the impact of environmental taxation on carbon dioxide emissions in Romania

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Abstract: Air pollution remains an important problem for humanity, as it is detrimental to human health and the environment. In Europe, concentrations of air pollutants remain very high, and problems related to air quality and the acceleration of the phenomenon of global warming persist. Environmental taxes are an important instrument of environmental policy in Romania, falling into the category of economic instruments for environmental protection, pollution control, and natural resource management. Using an ARDL linked cointegration approach, the research objective of this paper are: the reduction of carbon dioxide gas consumption is influenced by the increase of the environmental tax; the consumption of energy from renewable sources can be an alternative to the consumption of fossil fuels; the continuous and rapid expansion of cities is a factor that influences the increase in fossil fuel consumption; the economic growth of a country means development, but at the same time it contributes to an increase in environmental pollution since all the economic processes related to it increase the demand for fossil fuels. Our results confirm the main hypothesis and provide answers to the research questions posed. Specifically, the study found that environmental taxes have a significant impact on reducing CO₂ emissions in Romania, both in the short and long term. The study also found that renewable energy consumption has a positive impact on environmental quality (in both the short-run and long-run), while urbanization and economic growth have a negative impact (increase CO₂ emissions) on environmental quality.

Analysis and evaluation of the risks of bird strikes in the Satu Mare international airport surroundings

Doru Ardelean, Vasile Lucian Lazăr

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Abstract: Bird strikes are a major threat to aircraft structures, as a collision with a bird during flight can lead to serious structural damage. This study is based on probabilistic and heuristic methods to infer about the risk propensities of avian strikes. The study of bird strikes and risk management are essential to anticipate and minimize the severity and reduction of frequency of occurrences.

From the classic CV to the video-CV

Dorel Ursu, Florin Feniser

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Abstract: Employers are always faced with the evaluation of CVs submitted by people looking for a job, the time dedicated to reading being very high. Moreover, reading a standard type of CV becomes boring for the evaluator, a fact that can lead to lapses in extracting the essentials and even to wrong evaluations. The classic CV model used does not always include the essential information that the employer needs. The work proposes more open versions, with a lot of freedom of composition on the part of the one who writes it, versions in which people can express themselves freely, and present their skills, competences, experience, etc., in the original version.

Does oil price impact european stock indexes?

Maria-Lenuța Ciupac-Ulici¹, Daniela-Georgeta Beju², Ciprian Dan Costea³

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Abstract: Oil price has been one of the most important determinants of worldwide economic growth for the last decades, and consequently, the study on the effects of fluctuations in oil prices on different stock indexes has concerned considerable attention from investigators, academicians and authorities. Regarding the tendency of oil prices to drive the schedules of prices in the worldwide stock markets, the relationship between stock market indexes and oil prices has also been extensively verified across different stock markets and periods. Several macroeconomics and financial variables impact stock market prices movement over time, and oil prices, gold prices and exchange rates are one of these variables. Scientists have exploited different empirical models and procedures in the examination of different effects of oil prices on stock market indexes.

Bioeconomy – New trends of the world economy

David Katalin Gabriela

”Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract:The general trend of the contemporary world is that of increasing and diversifying the consumption. Also, the increasing demand for electric and thermal energy, the oversizing of the heavy industry and the retechnologization specific to the transition at the information world. As this trend becomes clear, the environment and the ecosystem are increasingly suffering. Consequently, the orientation towards retechnologization with the transition to the information society must also include a complete reconsideration of the economic strategies at global level in order to establish the economic system from the perspective of the environmental protection, the social and economic security being directly dependent on the environmental security. From this perspective, adopting the bioeconomic models appears to be mandatory in the near future. Only on the basis of these models (of bioeconomy) will be built a sustainable development for a distant future. Therefore, the concepts of bioeconomy and the sustainable development appear as complementary concepts, and our approach will expose, analyze and support this relationship of complementarity.
Key word: bio-economy, sustainable development

"Green Economy" – Technological vs Behavioral changes

Horațiu Șoim

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Abstract: Climate change represents one of the most important challenge of this century which requests immediate actions. If most authors focus on the supply side, respectively technological changes, in this paper we will talk about behavioral changes, respectively the demand side.

This is important because new behaviors can form mini-trends that can be exploited, and moreover, behavioral changes can be at least partially induced, which leads to the dream of any entrepreneur – the creation of demand ("necessity training marketing") Unlike other trends such as technological development or urbanization, which seem to occur at least partially through natural evolution at the market level, the response to climate change, the economic, social and cultural transformations that are integrated in this response, seems rather a political construction. Leaving the decision to the market level, it is unlikely that companies will spontaneously start looking for solutions to reduce global warming. As well as individual consumers.

Demand-side solutions mainly consist of lifestyle changes, but it is unlikely that individuals will propose and implement such solutions themselves.

In this paper we will analyze demand-side solutions to climate change mitigation, respectively changes of the demand for goods and services and the means we have to encourage them.

Study on Performant Management Organisation In the context of dynamic market

Aurica Grec

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Abstract:The research is intended to identify ways and methods for the management of an economic activity for furniture marketing. This is ment to maintain and expand selling in an extremely high concurential climate. Apart from the new content, from the way it is understood and functions, modernizing the economic agents of management is the wish of every real marketing economy. The commercial policy of a firm is based on offering complete services to the customer (raw material, transport, material cutting – if required etc.), the most important thing being the complete range of materials and services, as well as reasonable prices, in accordance to the existent Managerial Plan. The final goal is the grow in selling and consequently, a rise in profits comparing to the previous year ones.

The study is based on determining the appropriate strategies in advertising a new product. It is ment to identify the working probabilities regarding nature status with the criteria Wald & Laplace.

The organization has identified three possible variants for accepting the product on the market – as well as three possible locations for the new product marketing (the optimum variant of marketing is that of selling).

In order to make the best decision this has to pass through two stages:

- a). identifying the nature status
 - b). identifying the expectations regarding economic consequences for each status combination – ultimate stage.
- Two categories of consequences can also be identified : – cost consequences

-profit consequences

Studies and marketing tests imply specific marketing procedures, whereas producing studies take into consideration specific

procedures/ instructions for controlled process, in conformity with Quality Management System.

Opportunities, amenities, high points and low ones are identified with the SWOT analysis. As a result there can be established specific goals in making the activity more profitable and customers more satisfied.

Key Words: Marketing, Market, Profitableness, Management

Tax and legal consequences regarding return of goods in agro-tourism

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Abstract: The paper aims to analyze, through a case study, the fiscal and legal consequences regarding the return of goods from a company in the field of agritourism, having as its object of activity the production of organic food, as well as the accounting monographs related to the return of goods. We emphasize that this aspect must be treated correctly and legally in order not to have fiscal and legal consequences in a possible subsequent control. Following the research carried out, we found that a possible registration error in the financial – accounting records has an impact on the economic realities of the analyzed company.

Ethical problems towards consumers in retail trade

Anamaria Tohatan

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Abstract: The ethical problems of trade towards consumers are generated by the conflict between the economic performance of retail units – measured by income, costs and profit – and the social performance – measured by fairness, honesty and transparency in customer relations.

In the present study, I propose a balanced approach, between the principles of ethical trade and unethical problems towards consumers, recorded in the act of sale and purchase in retail units. Among the main ethical obligations towards consumers is the offering for sale of quality products/services, safe and with instructions for use.

At the center of the major problems addressed to retail units is that of prices, because in this segment the divergence of interests between the seller and consumers can be observed: the former seek to maximize their profits obtained from sales at the highest possible prices, in opposition to the interests consumers who want to buy quality products and services at the lowest possible prices. The issue of selling prices is related to the fair exchange between the two parties, and the right to a fair price can be considered one of the essential rights of consumers, as participants in the economic game.

Key words: business ethics, commercial ethics, ethical trade, business law J.E.L. classification: D11, D12, K00, K20, M38

Does corporate governance have an impact on stock market performance?

Maria-Lenuta Ciupac-Ulici¹, Radu Pop² Ioan-Alin Nistor³

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Abstract:The present paper carries out a review of some studies from the financial literature by presenting the obtained results of various researchers regarding relevant characteristics of corporate governance with influence on the financial performance of listed companies. The importance of corporate governance in realizing the financial performance in a sustainable development framework is known. An essential premise in defining and applying a good corporate governance is the range of the elements that define the structure of capital, elements that impact the guidelines and policies of the Board of Directors in order to obtain a better financial performance.

The economic sustainability of the Moftin lakes

Doru Ardelean, Vasile Lazăr, Manuela Fecske

"Vasile Goldiș" Western University of Arad

Abstract: The sustainability of the economic function in the current energetic conjuncture of the artificial ecosystem represented by these lakes. Our proposal follows the modification of the environment regulations for avoiding the risk of bankruptcy.

The Role of State in Economy - a Case Study in OECD Countries

Claudia Florina Radu

"Vasile Goldiș" Western University of Arad

Abstract:In this paper our goal is to make some considerations regarding the economic role of the state and at the same time to identify the degree of its intervention in the economy, with particular reference to the OECD countries. Thus, we aim to find those countries where the degree of intervention is high, as well as those countries characterized by a more moderate intervention. We take into account the fact that, usually, the level of taxation is higher in developed countries compared to developing countries, because they try to stimulate economic growth through moderate taxation. Then we turn our attention to the types of expenses that have a significant ratio in the total expenses. We consider that public expenditures are currently very diversified and it is important to know the areas that constitute priorities at the level of different countries and how the needs of individuals are met.

SECTION VII

NOI TENDINȚE ÎN SILVICULTURĂ, AGROTURISM ȘI INFORMATICĂ

NEW TRENDS IN FORESTRY, AGRITOURISM AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

Ecological and cultural niches in the environmental education. Legal connotations

Berlingher Daniel, Maior Corneliu, Darau Aurel, Morostes Anca,
Sasu Lavinia, Boja Nicusor

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Abstract: The human being is the only species in the Universe holding two existential niches: a cultural one, and an ecological one. Along the humankind development, the most often objectives were survival, fulfilling one's needs and the quality of life. To achieve these goals, the cooperation between the two niches is mandatory, due to the humankind's double nature, biological and spiritual. In this context, the process of environment education cannot be other than an integrated one, relying on training and self-training, and the environment community law has to enter into the EU efforts of implementing the “European Green Deal” which implies the achievement of the climate neutrality by 2050. **Keywords:** integrated environment education, sustainable development, cultural niche, European Green Deal

Religious and pilgrimage tourism in Maramureş

Cristina Ionela Vlaiconi

Emanoil Gojdu Hunedoara Economic High School

Abstract: Religious and pilgrimage tourism in Maramureş and in Romania is highly developed from certain points of view. Certain promotion and development mechanisms have been created, programs at national/regional/county level through which quality services can be offered in a professional, systematic and very well-organized way, and accessing European funds is a handy way, for to attract resources to the territory. Religious and pilgrimage tourism has an exceptional natural and human heritage in Maramureş. Wooden churches are the most consistent testimony of the presence of divinity in local communities, specific traditions and customs as well as pilgrimages to monasteries and churches. In the pilgrimage you are not only moved, but you are also moved by the life stories, by the strong faith, by the strength and inner strength of the people. When we have a heavier cross to remember that we have a strong faith and a lot of courage. Words can build or kill, an advice we give, some pilgrims take it and return home and take it as a rule, so we have to be very careful, to be very careful.

Making STEM attractive: A motivational Julia tool-chain

Klaus Bruno Schebesch

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Abstract: Abstract: The number of computer literates increases. Both newcomers and experts seek motivating IT jobs. Most of them are attracted towards gadgetry or "shiny" tech, including programming of games, dating-apps, and overhyped speculative finance or business-related platforms. They may, but mostly they do not, employ challenging IT. Too low a number of STEM-based projects is a strategical disadvantage for a region or a country. Too few STEM-oriented jobs compound the problem. To overcome this gap, more motivation is needed, especially in lowering the risk of approaching essential aspects of scientific ML suitably combined with high performance first-principle numerical methods. A Julia tool-chain, as will be exemplified, can significantly contribute towards this goal.

Elements with tourist potential in Valea Gălzii

Carmen Disca

„Iancu de Hunedoara” National College

Abstract: Cheile Gălzii make up a protected area of national interest. Galzii Valley, through the natural and anthropogenic elements, some protected areas, presents a tourist potential that can bring an economic boost to the rural population of this region.

Two seedbed tillage systems on the seedling increase of forest species

Nicu Boja, Florin Boja, Aurel Petru Darau, Corneliu Maior, Dan Vidrean

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: This study compares two seedbed tillage systems, termed as traditional (T, plowing, disk harrowing and cultivation) and minimal (M, scarifying and rototilling) in terms of physical properties of the soils and seedling growth, accounting for the variation induced by the local soil and climate conditions (three forest nurseries) as a separate factor. The results indicate highly significant gains in growth of the root collar diameter and shoot height for four tested species (common oak, common ash, wild cherry and Norway spruce), which accounted for 16 to 109% and for 10 to 134%, respectively, when using the M system. Root volume, which was tested for the common oak, has also shown significant gains, accounting for 49 to 59% as of using M instead of T. In general, the seedlings resulted from M treatment were found to be more homogeneous in terms of morphological characteristics, though the association and dependence between their features and physical properties of the soils were poorer.

Motor-manual forest planting operations of small-sized bare-root seedlings

Nicu Boja, Florin Boja, Dan Vidrean

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Afforestation and reforestation operations constitute an important part of the forest management, being crucial for the sustainability of forests. There are three options to plant seedlings: manual, partly mechanized and fully mechanized. Given the costs of mechanized planting as well as the ergonomic issues associated to manual planting, one option which worth exploring is the partly mechanized planting using augers because it holds the capability of excluding intense physical effort and part of the ergonomic problems, being also cheaper compared to fully mechanized planting. This study evaluated the early survival of seedlings following the use of augers to drill the planting pits in conjunction with time and fuel consumption and the physical quality of the drilled pits in two treatments differentiated by the use of a 150 vs. 200 mm drill which were replicated on 9 soil types. The study concludes that the second option would be more appropriate to plant seedlings but further studies should be developed to see if long term survival would be affected in this case.

Contributions to knowledge of the flora of Arad County

Ioan Don, Cornelia Doinița Don

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Following some botanical excursions, the authors have identified many species of plants and with this communication they bring additions to the flora of Arad County presenting chorological data on the following species: *Asclepias syriaca* L., *Bidens frondosus* L., *Duchesnea indica* (Andrews) Focke, *Euphorbia maculata* L., *Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton, *Impatiens glandulifera* Royle, *Iva xanthiifolia* Nutt., *Oenothera glazioviana* Micheli, *Phytolacca esculenta* Van Houtte, *Senecio inaequidens* DC., *Silene pendula* L., *Thladiantha dubia* Bunge and *Tribulus terrestris* L..

Remarks on the Internet of Behavior

Liliana Guran, Monica Ciobanu

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The Internet of Behaviors (IoB) is an area of research and development that seeks to understand how, when and why humans use technology to make purchasing decisions. IoB combines three fields of study: behavioral science, edge analytics and the Internet of Things (IoT). The aim of this work is to give new perspectives concerning this new branch of IoT, and its application in the other domains.

Computing Homology Groups in Binary 2D Imagery

Khurram Shabbir

GC University of Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract: We present a solution for the Homology Groups of Binary 2D Images Problem by using combinatorial Computing techniques. This is a classical problem in Homology Theory which tries to calculate the number of connected components and the representative curves of the holes of these components from a given binary 2D images.

The Tracking System of Wood Materials – Legality and Necessity

Adrian Pica

Timisoara Forest Guard

Abstract: The Sumal Agent module is intended for economic operators who carry out their activity in the field of exploitation, processing, transport and trade of wood mass. The roles that have access to this module are: Admin, Operator, Manager and Carrier Admin, Carrier User. In order to be able to access Sumal Agent, it is necessary for the company admin (company administrator) to contact the Forest Guard of the county where it operates in order to create the company and the admin in the system. He will receive the username and password with which he logs in the application to the communicated email address.

New ways of using the agricultural waste in sustainable development systems

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Doboş Monica²

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National College Marghita

Abstract: Today, but especially in the near future, the mankind will face not only an energy crisis, but also a possible food crisis, along with the many ecological and climatic problems. In this context, it is necessary to build a common strategy for all these issues, able to provide some viable solutions both for environmental protection and for the continuation and even the development of its exploitation in order to obtain food. Last but not least, the large amount of waste resulting from agricultural production must be a source of raw materials for the energy sector, under non-polluting and recyclable exploitation conditions. In the sense of the above, we can take into account several possible technological solutions.
Key words: agricultural waste, energy, sustainable development

SECTION VIII

NOI TENDINȚE ÎN DREPTUL CIVIL ȘI PENAL EUROPEAN

NEW TRENDS IN EUROPEAN CIVIL AND EUROPEAN CRIMINAL LAW

Challenges to Human Rights in the EU during the Global Pandemic: Balancing Public Health and Individual Rights

Marcel Grec

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruption to the normal functioning of societies around the world and has led to a number of challenges in terms of safeguarding fundamental rights. One of the key challenges is the balance between individual rights and public health concerns. Many governments across the EU have implemented measures such as lockdowns, travel restrictions, and mandatory mask-wearing to control the spread of the virus. However, these measures have also raised concerns about their impact on individual liberties and rights, such as freedom of movement and privacy. It is important for EU member states to ensure that any measures taken are necessary, proportionate, and respect human rights. Another challenge is the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable groups. The pandemic has disproportionately affected groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities, and low-income communities. It is important for EU member states to ensure that these groups are not further marginalized and that their rights are protected. Furthermore, the

pandemic has highlighted the need for strong international cooperation to address global challenges. The EU has a role to play in promoting a coordinated international response that prioritizes human rights and protects vulnerable groups. The EU should work with international organizations and other countries to ensure that the response to the pandemic is based on the principles of human rights, including non-discrimination, equality, and participation.

Criminal Personality Profiling

Liviu Tăut

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The article presents the evolution of “Criminal Personality Profiling”, and how investigators can be assisted in an investigation of violent crime by knowing specific profiling characteristics and their significance. The profiling concepts presented in the article are the result of extensive experience and some validating criminal research. This article describes one approach to profiling that is adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Behavioral Sciences Unit (BSU). The purpose of offender profiling is to supply offender characteristics of the crime scene and initial investigative information. “Criminal profiling has been used successfully by law enforcement in several areas and is a valued means by which to narrow the field of investigation. Profiling does not provide the specific identity of the offender. Rather, it indicates the kind of person most likely to have committed a crime by focusing on certain behavioral and personality characteristics”.

Principle of finding the truth – Fundamental principle of the criminal process

Radu Stoian, Gheorghe Moise

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Finding the truth in criminal matters is a complex action, which operates on the basis of several "judicial truths", namely "the truth of the fact/facts" and "the truth relative to the accused person". In this context, the judicial bodies undertake legal actions aimed at reconstructing the truth regarding the facts and persons that are the subject of the case. Thus, the judicial truths established in the criminal process are those that result from the administered evidence, acquiring judicial valences, being inextricably linked to the presumption of innocence, to the notion of evidence – object of evidence, the burden of proof and the assessment of evidence by the judge.

Crime competition

Teodor Dascăl, Anca Moroşteş

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The research object of the present paper is the contest of crimes as the first form of the plurality of crimes. Being one of the forms of criminal plurality, the existence of the competition of crimes presupposes, first of all, the commission of two or more crimes and is necessarily conditioned by the fulfillment of this condition. This condition can be understood more easily if we refer to the legal definition of the crime, as formulated in art. 17 Criminal Code – "the deed presenting a social danger, committed with guilt and provided for by the criminal law" – and to the concept of the content of the crime. Elaborating the given paper, I considered it timely and timely to elucidate the essence of the plurality of crimes, its forms, to determine the place of the contest of crimes within the plurality of crimes, to detail the forms of the contest of crimes from the perspective of criminal law, while also doing a reevaluation of the characteristic signs of these forms.

The right to life in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic jurisprudential analysis

Anca Florina Moroşteş

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Abstract: Limiting the right to life during the pandemic can be viewed from two different perspectives – as a necessity to protect public health or as a violation of human rights. During the COVID-19 pandemic, some governments implemented measures that limited the right to life in the interest of public health. These measures included movement restrictions, quarantine, isolation and the closure of some economic and social activities. Although these measures were justified by the need to protect public health and prevent the spread of the virus, they had a negative impact on the right to life, by affecting access to medical services and by increasing the number of cases of depression, anxiety and suicide.

In general, the measures to limit the right to life during the pandemic were justified by the need to protect public health, but they also raised important questions, such as: Limiting the right to life during the pandemic, a necessity or a violation of rights to man?; The right to life in the pandemic: how should it be balanced with other rights and freedoms? ; How did the health crisis affect discrimination and social inequality during the pandemic?; The right to life in the pandemic: individual and collective responsibility?

The role of the Constitutional Court within the legislative process

Narcisa Stoicu

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The Constitutional Court is the only constitutional jurisdiction authority in Romania, independent from any other public authority.

At the level of the Fundamental Law, as it was republished following the revision in 2003, the Constitutional Court is regulated within the 6 articles of Title V (art. 142-147), their provisions being developed by Law no. 47/1992 on the organization and the functioning of the Constitutional Court, republished. In carrying out its function as "guarantor of the supremacy of the Constitution", the Court fulfills the attributions listed in art. 146 of the Basic Law.

**Institutions involved in the development and implementation of
the European Union'S Competition Policy**

Alin Drăgan

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The efficiency of the application of competition policy depends in part on whether or not the legal instrument of the policy adapts to the economic and social context in which they must be applied, as well as whether the institutions responsible for their implementation adapt or not to the specifics of the legal instrument.

**Special clauses regarding the management of personal data
within contracts between professionals**

Cosmin Cernat

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The contracts between the professionals have as their object commercial facts that concern the rights and obligations that traders acquire by concluding commercial contracts. starting with 2018, EU regulation 679/2016 on GDPR became mandatory. This European legal instrument created new rules for traders regarding the management of personal data of contractual partners. Merchants are obliged to inform their partners about their rights once they have entered into commercial relations and provided a series of personal information such as: name, first name, ID, blood group, bank account, financial or medical problems, etc. They, in turn, have the right to express in writing the agreement regarding these data by the merchant, but only for the purpose for which the parties have concluded this commercial contract, which has as its object trade facts (the provision of services and/or goods)

The principle in dubio pro reo is actually a postulate

Lavinia Uşvat

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: According to this postulate, the accused in a criminal trial will not be able to be convicted until then and only if there is serious and converging evidence of his guilt, evidence administered in the criminal trial in compliance with the principle of legality and loyalty of the administration of evidence. The magistrate judge will sentence the accused on the basis of this evidence if they form his conviction beyond any doubt that the accused has committed that crime, with the form of guilt provided by law, and is criminally liable.

The New Administrative Code, an important step in the legal reform in Romania

Paul Valentin Neamț

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The legal reform in Romania, begun with the New Civil and Penal Codes and the Civil and Civil procedure codes, is an ambitious process, continued with the New Administrative Code of 2019

Theoretical aspects regarding the European Certificate of Succession

Daniel Berlingher

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The European Certificate of Succession was created for use by heirs, legatees having direct rights in the succession and executors of wills or administrators of the estate who, in another Member State, need to invoke their status or to exercise respectively their rights as heirs or legatees and/or their powers as executors of wills or administrators of the estate. The introduction of the certificate had in mind the creation of a new legal system to protect all persons who have or would have rights regarding succession, but also so that the laws of the European states are consistent, however, no competent authority cannot obligatorily request this instrument, the interested persons being free to use the traditional methods established by national or private international law.

Aspects regarding the acceleration of the process of deinstitutionalization of adults with disabilities and prevention of institutionalization

Georgeta Sabău

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Abstract: Romania has assumed, within the PNRR, that in the period 2022-2026, it will accelerate the deinstitutionalization process started in 2015, through two important legislative acts: the government decision for the approval of the national strategy on preventing the institutionalization of adults with disabilities and the law for supporting the deinstitutionalization process. Through these commitments, Romania aims to reduce the number of institutionalized disabled adults by the end of 2030. The deinstitutionalization strategy brings major changes through 6 directions of action with an impact on the system for the protection of people with disabilities, considering that the provision of social services will be oriented towards the community and not towards residential institutions:

1. coordination of the process of deinstitutionalization at national, county and local level and integration of adults with disabilities into the community;
2. ensuring the person-centered approach to the transition to independent life and integration into the community;
3. development of services in the community for the independent life of adults with disabilities, including for the prevention of institutionalization;
4. the training and motivation of the staff working with and for these people;
5. ensuring support for the family in order to support independent life in the community;
6. awareness of society in order to support the independent life in the community of people with disabilities.

Authority as legitimacy of state power

Gheorghe Stîngu

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: In the contemporary world, human societies are organized in states. Modern constitutions consider the state as defined by three elements; territory, population and sovereign political power. The sovereign state is obliged to exercise its prerogatives of power on the territory and in front of the entire population, in order to maintain order and defend the communities from external dangers. Sovereign state power is indispensably linked to law, to the stabilization of a firm legal order. A series of thinkers (Jean Bodin, Hugo Grotius, Thomas Hobbes, Spinoza etc.) stated that only through the medium of law, state power imposes itself on the entire society as a sovereign power.

The replacement of the insolvency administrator/liquidator in insolvency proceedings. Disputes in judicial practice

Ștefan Lucaciuc

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The appointment, the confirmation and the replacement of the insolvency practitioner are distinct concepts with different meanings in insolvency proceedings, so that once an insolvency practitioner has been appointed and subsequently confirmed in the proceedings, he can only be replaced by the insolvency judge, and only for good cause, either as a result of a resolution of the creditors' meeting to that effect, or ex officio by the court. The institution of "replacement" of the insolvency practitioner has a broader scope and can even be used in the event of situations of incompatibility, since the law does not provide for the possibility of submitting a request of recusal against the insolvency administrator/liquidator. However, the fact that the insolvency judge may, of his own motion, refer to the parties and participants in the proceedings, both the good grounds and the appropriateness of replacing the insolvency practitioner, is not such as to confer on any participant in the proceedings standing to bring an application for replacement, nor the procedural right to appeal against the official receiver's refusal to order replacement of his own motion.

Some aspects regarding the regulation of the presumption of paternity established by the provisions of art. 414 of The Civil Code

Ioana Mihnea

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The present paper treat a problem encountered in practice, regarding the transcription of the birth certificate, issued by foreign authorities regarding Romanian citizen born abroad. We will refer to the particular case of Romanian citizen born abroad conceived durring marriage and whose parentage to the father was established by recognition, according to the low of the state on whose teritory the birth was occured.

New European BAUHAUS (NBE)

Anda-Veronica, Nedelcu-Ienei

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: A creative and multidisciplinary initiative, an economic, cultural and environmental project, launched by the president of the European Commission (Ursula Von der Leyen), in 2020, on the occasion of the speech on the state of the European Union, is the New European Bauhaus. In September 2021, this initiative moved from the co-design phase to results through policy action and funding. At the Maritime Station and Mont des Arts in Brussels, the European Commission organized for the first time the First Festival of the New European Bauhaus in Brussels and throughout Europe, for three days, starting on June 9, 2022, an event designed around three pillars : Forum, Fair and Fest (forum, fair and celebration), i.e. Aesthetics – inspired by art and culture, responding to services beyond functionality; Sustainable – meaning in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet and Inclusive – encouraging a dialogue between cultures, disciplines, genders and last but not least ages. There were over 200 related events organized by the European New Bauhaus community in 25 countries across Europe on renewable resources, innovative technologies, urban agriculture, building evolution and climate-friendly mobility, as well as concerts, idea labs and exhibitions, presented and on the festival website. The new European Bauhaus is less known in Romania, that's why I think it needs to be popularized more, and the collaboration between public institutions and local public authorities, the Ministry of Culture, Environment, Water and Forests, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Education , civil society, social economy actors to collaborate more to multiply solutions and ideas in order to implement the European Green Deal and to create interdisciplinary ideas and projects to connect to our living spaces and experiences. I mention that 2023 being the "European Year of Skills", the 2023

edition of the New European Bauhaus will have a component focused on education and innovation.

**Amendments to the Institution of Underaged Guardianship by
the Law no. 140/2022**

Daniela Cristina Creț

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The underaged guardianship is that institution of protection for the underaged that intervenes in the situation where the parents cannot or can no longer undertake their natural mission. The provisions of Law no. 140/2022 on certain protection measures for persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities and the amendment and completion of some normative acts bring certain significant changes to this institution.

Further, we are going to review these changes.

Quo vadis the Romanian education?

Verginia Vedinaș¹, Teodor Narcis Godeanu²

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University of Bucharest*

Abstract: The study aims to discuss some problems faced by Romanian education. The purpose of the approach, as it follows from the proposed title, is to determine the way forward for the Romanian school, at all levels. The following are analyzed in sequence: the evolution of the normative framework; the specifics of state education and, in particular, its freeness; higher education, in general and the regime of university autonomy, in particular; aspects regarding the academic career, from a critical perspective of the regulation and concrete application of legal norms.

Analysis of the means used for the historical reconstruction of the sources of Roman law

Teodor Mara

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Abstract: False reconstructions were frequently added to the doctrine regarding the genealogy of noble families that maintained unfounded attributions of divine descent. For example, it was stated that Emperor Caesar descended from Venus and that his family ("gens") Iulia had its origin in Ascanius son of Aeneas. Then the rivalry between the gints put themselves in difficult situations. Citizens' pride was also maintained, for example the centuriated committees were considered as being Romanian, other institutions were seen as belonging to the Italic peoples. The tendency to concentrate around a real central historical figure was exposed or fictitious all the reforms that were in accordance with his character, all the events that happened or took place during that period. Modern historiography is able to provide a precise framework in the first centuries of Rome for the establishment without any other support of a valid tool for the knowledge of Roman history. It is about the tradition that was contaminated by popular fantasy (for example around the story of the abduction of the Sabines), glottology, around linguistic studies, which confirms the Etruscan influence on the Latin population. The archaeological monuments have mostly confirmed the traditional elements. Historical comparison has highlighted the ethnic affinities between peoples or the influences of one people on another, a fact that allows the analysis of social and political movements. Finally, it is important to realize the structure of legal institutions through a correct knowledge of the pre-existing order and the possibility of creating new bodies.

The notion and importance of evidence in the criminal process

Marius Neculcea

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The administration of criminal justice depends mainly on the evidence system. The significant role of evidence in the administration of criminal justice has led some authors to assert that the entire criminal process is dominated by the issue of evidence. This is also the explanation why over time there has been an intense concern for improving probation systems.

**Some considerations on the annulability of the sale of another's
property**

Petru Ciacli

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: In the present study, we aim to analyze to what extent a contract of sale and purchase can be annuled when the good sold is the property of another, given the fact that the New Civile Code expressly allows such a sale.

**Reflections on the studies/reproductions made after (more)
established visual artists**

Paul Popovici

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Works of plastic art are protected if they are original and their unauthorized reproduction is criminalized under the copyright law. Exceptions are limited by law and do not include unauthorized studies/reproductions. In practice, however, there are no reported criminalizations when they are made by students of visual arts or persons who are at the beginning of the artistic field, although there have probably been several attempts to bring responsibility for such acts. Is it just a simple rebellion of facts against law or is it something else? The analysis of the present article is carried out on two levels: the artistic and the legal dimensions. As a conclusion: in the absence of criminal guilt, which usually accompanies such studies/reproductions, cannot be applied the provisions of article 196 paragraph (1) letter (a) of Law no. 8/1996.

The witness's right to non-self-incrimination

Pavel Palcu, Anca Florina Moroşteş

“Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The Romanian legislator provided that the witness who in the same case, prior to the statement, later acquired the status of suspect or defendant cannot be used against him.

Perspectives on contemporary European migration. The crisis in Ukraine

Dan Ghircău

West University of Timișoara

Abstract: In this article we aim to discuss some general, contemporary and less well-known elements of legal migration, namely the displacement of Ukrainian migrants and the guarantees they benefit from. We will approach this subject from the perspective of the legislative norms of the EU Council, which, for the first time in history, activated the "temporary protection" mechanism granted by the EU to displaced persons. In this sense, we aim to show that at the EU level there are clear working procedures to manage massive influxes of people, with the aim of granting collective protection to displaced persons, but also to reduce the pressure on the national asylum systems of the EU countries. We will also see how this mechanism approaches the protection of migrants from a social, economic-financial, military and civil protection perspective and, last but not least, humanitarian.

SECTION IX

ABORDĂRI INTERDISCIPLINARE ÎN ȘTIINȚE SOCIALE ȘI UMANISTE

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Haitian Culture – a Struggle Between Threats and Needs

Speranța Sofia Milancovici

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Fascinating, extraordinary, astonishing – those are some of the words often used to describe the extremely rich and colorful Haitian culture. Unfortunately, the chain of natural disasters – earthquakes and hurricanes – but also the social unrest and corruption at governmental level endangered and destroyed a part of the cultural heritage of the country.

The architectural heritage suffered after the devastating earthquakes – especially the one in 2010, and the works of art were looted, buried under the ruins and rarely recovered. Most of them can't be found until this day.

Even if the government provides occasional support for festivals and carnivals, this kind of events were also suspended repeatedly. The brightly colored Haitian art succeeds to survive and manifest itself in the most unexpected, even hostile conditions. On the old wood boats or on the pickup trucks called taptap, paintings give the impression of a social energy ready to break barriers, like in old times, when Haitians became the first independent black nation of the world.

In this context, Haiti needs urgently an integrated country strategy that includes culture and offer solutions to preserve tangible and intangible patrimony. Our study offers an overview on the Haitian cultural heritage and some recovery strategies that might help making a difference.

Arad County in the first decade of the 17th century

Sorin Bulboacă

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The research highlights, based on the investigation of medieval sources and the consultation of specialized literature, the evolution of the county of Arad in the first decade of the 17th century, in the context of the military confrontations between the Ottoman Empire and the Principality of Transylvania.

**VASILE GOLDIȘ, supporter of democratic principles in the
interwar period**

Maria Alexandra Pantea

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Vasile Goldiș had an important role during the events of the fall of 1918, being a follower of democratic principles and values based on which he drafted the Resolution of the Great Union of Alba Iulia, a fundamental document for the creation of the new state. In the years that followed, the leader from Arad was also active in the Parliament from Bucharest, where he was often disappointed by the attitude of some politicians. It is the period in which the leader from Arad will stand out as a fighter for the realization of the provisions from Alba Iulia, something that was only partially achieved.

**VASILE GOLDIȘ, supporter of confessional education in
Greater Romania**

Eugen Gagea

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The interwar period comes with new changes in the Bishopric of Arad, as a result of the completion of the Great Union from Alba Iulia. It is the period when the Aradean Episcopate was led by Ioan I. Papp, also known at the time as the bishop of the Great Union, and then by Grigore Comșa from Brașov, who in 1934 would become a member of the Romanian Academy. In this context, the leader from Arad Vasile Goldiș stood out as a supporter of confessional education, having several interventions in the press, but also in the Parliament of Bucharest, through which he requests the preservation of the confessional character of primary education, arguing that future generations must be formed in the spirit of morality.

Factorial theory of migration

Tiberiu Dîscă

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: For now, under current conditions, we consider sedentarism as a natural state. But it cannot be ruled out that, over time, technological progress will no longer presuppose a stable existence, that it will no longer be necessary to link man to the world. The various cross-border trades lead us to say that soon there will be a new stage in the definition of migration and non-migration, and this will be all the faster as globalization continues, as technological progress makes distances traveled more and more simply and quickly, as the means of communication will be more and more efficient, easy to procure and use

The influence of school maladjustment and delinquent groups on juvenile delinquency

Aurora Lupaş

„Vasile Goldiş” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Highlighting the deficiencies in the formation of moral conscience, engages a causal complexity, which is not stipulated at the family level, the school being devoid of the affective character specific to the family environment. Today, young people show a certain resistance to receiving the educational message, which addresses only the cognitive channel, through a non-pedagogical ignorance of the inclusion of the affective, volitional and motivational component.

Rire et Protestation féminine en Afrique du Nord

Mohamed Jouili

Université de la Manouba

Abstract: Nous nous proposons de traiter le thème du rire à partir d'un conte merveilleux, un produit de la fiction pure transmis par des femmes en Afrique du Nord de bouche à l'oreille à travers des générations. Ce conte qui parle d'un homme qui tombe enceint à la place de sa femme connaît plusieurs versions, en Afrique du Nord et des intitulés différents. En Tunisie j'ai pu collecter trois versions avec trois titres différents «Le Pigeon et le Sultan», « Le Paon» ou «La fille de la paonne», au Maroc ce conte est connu sous l'intitulé «La Pomme de la grossesse» et en Egypte «L'homme qui tomba enceint et accoucha d'une fille qui sort de sa plante du Pied». Ce qui apparaît à travers cet imaginaire déployé par le conte féminin, c'est un univers à l'envers : c'est l'homme qui porte à la grossesse et c'est bien lui qui accouche les nouveau-nés. Les femmes du Peuple (nos grand mères illettrées) en Afrique du Nord ont donc précédé Jacques Demy, dans son film comique (franco-italien) intitulé «L'événement le plus important depuis que l'homme a marché sur la lune » qui met en scène le fantasme masculin d'enfanter. (Date de la sortie septembre 1973)

En Afrique, il semble que de telles études n'ont pas encore vu le jour ; ceci, si l'on excepte un chapitre qui focalise sur cette question en Afrique subsaharienne, contenu dans le livre *la mère dévorante : essai sur la morphologie des contes africains*, Paris, Gallimard, 1976, de Denise Paulme, sans pour autant que celle-ci s'est préoccupé du Rire comme un enjeu idéologique et social important. Aussi me propose-je dans la présente conférence de pallier à un tel manque, je suppose : ici débute mon intervention d'abord par la présentation des séquences les plus importantes de ce Conte qui nous intéressent plus particulièrement ici.

Le potentiel didactique de la bande dessinée comme méthode d'enseignement du roumain comme langue étrangère

Florica Faur

Université „Vasile Goldis” de l'Ouest à Arad

Abstract: Illustrer des thèmes importants de l'histoire ou de la littérature est une pratique courante dans certains pays européens. Depuis quelques années, en Roumanie également, l'illustration de mythes, de contes ou de lectures destinés aux plus jeunes commence à prendre forme. La littérature roumaine peut offrir à la bande dessinée un large champ d'études, et ses scénarios peuvent devenir des sujets d'enseignement du roumain comme langue étrangère. La monographie graphique d'un écrivain roumain, Ștefan Aug. Doinaș, peut être un point de départ pour acquérir la langue roumaine comme langue étrangère.

L'interférence entre les langues

Fatima Baccouch

Université de la Manouba, Tunisie

Abstract: L'interférence est un phénomène linguistique et socioculturel ancien que les gens connaissent depuis leur ouverture de civilisations et leur interaction culturelle les uns avec les autres. Depuis que les Arabes se sont ouverts à l'Occident, il y a eu des interactions et des échanges linguistiques, de sorte que l'arabe a été affecté par plusieurs langues telles que le persan, le français, l'italien, l'anglais et l'espagnol...

L'interférence est soit culturellement civilisée par la science et la traduction en plusieurs langues, soit politiquement par les invasions et la colonisation, comme cela s'est produit en Tunisie, de sorte que le dialecte tunisien a été fortement influencé par la langue française, et des expressions utilisées d'origine française apparaissent, telles que « Kartaba », qui désigne « cartable » en français, et « Karhba » désigne «voiture», dérivée de mot « électricité » où il y avait une substitution vocale et un contraste dans les sons qui s'appelle en phonologie mutation ou métathèse au niveau de néologie phonologique (kahrabà __ karhba).

Les mots, comme les gens, voyagent ; dont chaque langue est affectée par ce qui y pénètre et habite son lexique, elle devient ainsi un de ses vocabulaires usités jusqu'à l'oubli de son origine.

Particles, atoms and minima. Nehemiah Grew on the vegetation of plants

Oana Matei

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Nehemiah Grew (1641-1712) was a physician, a botanist and a natural historian. Grew's works on the anatomy of plants (1672; 1673; 1682) present the microscopic structure, organization and functioning of plants; apart from that, Grew's research projects allowed him to question and investigate the fundamental process of vegetation in the case of plants using microscopic lenses and to delve into its multiple stages of filtration, separation and mixture. This paper focuses on Grew's use of vocabulary in describing the process through which a seed becomes a mature plant. I will try to capture Grew's use of concepts such as particles, atoms, minima, or vegetation. I will also try to identify the existing relation between these concepts and to identify how Grew used them in different contexts.

The systemic approach in family psychotherapy

Angela Bogluț

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Family systemic psychotherapy approaches the family in its entire system, as being more than a collection of separate individuals, underlining the importance of each individual as a subsystem within the system, consisting in the entire family, rediscovering the interconnection characterizing human community. Family is a complex existential phenomenon, just like the subjects forming it, becoming several sciences' object of study, also being detached from other theories, other intellectual constructs named paradigms – which approach family and its issues from other perspective. Defining family from the viewpoint of given acceptations, we synthesize the fact that, first of all, it is defined as an elementary nucleus of the society, fundamental social institutions, adding up to a complex social reality, a form, a mean of mediation of relationships between the individual and the society, the outcome of a complex and lengthy historical process, marked by stages and specific structures.

The systemic approach is a perspective where difficulties and issues are seen within a context including, here and now, relationships with significant persons in our life. This approach unlocks the great difficulties of seeing our own involvements in the issues affecting us, regarding every individual as one of the elements of the system we are a part of and with which we interfere. In order to understand the family's manner of functioning, the therapist usually makes use of a theory on family functioning. This type of theories has been elaborated by analyzing the members of the family at an individual level (level of intelligence, type of personality, emotional states and other features), and also the family as a whole, like a freestanding entity.

The multi-systemic therapeutic approach includes, along the central familial intervention, an additional set of interventions at an individual level and at the level of other social networks. The patient

is included in a schedule associating psychopharmacologic, psychotherapeutic, psycho-educative and psycho-social interventions. As a result of a multi-systemic assessment, a unique intervention schedule is developed, whose goal is that particular subsystem which is most responsible for the maintaining of patient's difficulties.

The beginnings of family therapy date since the 1950s and have known numerous waves of enthusiasm, followed by a diversity of schools, each having approached a piece of the truth, today very few therapists being completely identified as belonging to a certain school. As it has proven its clinical efficacy, family therapy knows various transformations and an evolution of ideas. The particular merits

in the evolution of family therapy must be divided between John Elderkin Bell, Don Jackson, Nathan Ackerman and Murray Bowen, without leaving out the important pioneers of therapy like Jay Haley, Virginia Satir, Carl Whitaker, Lzman Wynne, Ivan Boszormenyi-Nagy, Cristian Midelfort and Salvador Minuchin.

The Testament of Vasile Goldiș

Marius Grec

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: After the outbreak of World War I, the governments of Budapest and Vienna intensified persecution against Romanians and political leaders.

Thousands of Romanians, especially intellectuals, are sent to the front, arrested, tried and imprisoned in camps on charges of "treason" and "agitation" against the so-called unitary Hungarian national state.

Considering that in such conditions the safety of his person is in danger, Vasile Goldiș (1862-1934) decided to write his will on February 22, 1916, in his home in Arad, in the presence of two witnesses. On the envelope containing the will is written an autograph: "My testament, Vasile Goldiș '.

The role of neurotransmitters in human mental life

Sorin Nica

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Neurotransmitters play a crucial role in human mental life as they are the chemical messengers that facilitate communication between neurons in the brain. They transmit signals across the synapses, the tiny gaps between neurons, allowing information to be relayed and processed throughout the nervous system. These chemical messengers influence various aspects of human cognition, emotions, behavior, and overall mental functioning.

Here are some key neurotransmitters and their roles:

1. Serotonin: Serotonin is involved in regulating mood, emotions, and social behavior. It plays a role in feelings of well-being and happiness, and low levels of serotonin have been associated with conditions such as depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders.
2. Dopamine: Dopamine is associated with reward and motivation. It plays a role in pleasure, reinforcement, and the experience of satisfaction. Dopamine also influences movement, attention, learning, and memory. Imbalances in dopamine levels are linked to conditions like Parkinson's disease and schizophrenia.
3. GABA (Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid): GABA is an inhibitory neurotransmitter that helps regulate and reduce neuronal activity. It is involved in calming the brain, reducing anxiety, and promoting relaxation. GABA imbalances have been implicated in anxiety disorders, epilepsy, and other neurological conditions.
4. Glutamate: Glutamate is the primary excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain. It is involved in learning, memory formation, and synaptic plasticity. However, excessive glutamate activity can be neurotoxic and contribute to conditions such as stroke, epilepsy, and neurodegenerative disorders.
5. Norepinephrine (noradrenaline): Norepinephrine is involved in the body's stress response, alertness, and attention. It helps regulate arousal, mood, and cognitive function. Dysregulation of

norepinephrine has been associated with conditions like depression, anxiety disorders, and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

6. Acetylcholine: Acetylcholine is involved in memory, learning, and muscle control. It plays a role in attention, arousal, and the regulation of REM sleep. Dysfunction of acetylcholine has been observed in Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia.

These neurotransmitters, along with others, work in complex networks and systems to regulate and modulate various aspects of human mental life. Imbalances or dysfunctions in neurotransmitter activity can contribute to the development of mental health disorders and neurological conditions. Medications used to treat mental health disorders often target specific neurotransmitter systems to restore balance and alleviate symptoms.

Healing symbols in psychotherapy

Sorin Nica

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Healing symbols can be used in psychotherapy as a therapeutic tool to facilitate self-discovery, emotional healing, and personal growth. These symbols are often visual or auditory representations that hold personal or universal meanings and can evoke deep emotions or insights. Here are a few examples of healing symbols and how they can be used in psychotherapy:

1. **Mandalas:** Mandalas are intricate geometric patterns that represent wholeness and harmony. Creating or coloring mandalas can promote relaxation, focus, and a sense of centering. They can be used as a meditative practice or as a means of exploring one's inner world and finding balance.

2. **Archetypes:** Archetypes are universal symbols or patterns of behavior that are deeply ingrained in the human collective unconscious. Carl Jung, a renowned psychologist, emphasized the therapeutic power of archetypes. Exploring archetypal symbols such as the hero, the wise old man/woman, or the shadow can help individuals gain insight into their own experiences, struggles, and potential for growth.

3. **Dream Symbols:** Dreams often contain symbolic imagery that can be explored in therapy. Analyzing and interpreting dream symbols can offer valuable insights into the unconscious mind, unresolved emotions, and underlying conflicts. Therapists trained in dream analysis can guide clients in understanding the personal meaning behind specific symbols within their dreams.

4. **Nature Symbols:** Nature is a rich source of healing symbols. Symbols such as trees, flowers, animals, and elements like water or fire can represent different aspects of one's self or reflect emotional states. Engaging with nature or using nature-based symbols in therapy can promote grounding, connection, and a sense of renewal.

5. Personal Symbols: Personal symbols hold individual significance and can represent specific memories, emotions, or experiences. These symbols may include objects, images, or even sounds that have personal meaning to the individual. Exploring and working with personal symbols can help clients connect with their inner selves, express their emotions, and gain a deeper understanding of their experiences.

It's important to note that the interpretation and use of symbols in therapy should be done collaboratively between the therapist and client. The meaning and impact of symbols can vary widely among individuals, cultures, and contexts. Therefore, a symbol that may be healing for one person might have a different effect on another. A skilled therapist can help guide clients in exploring and integrating healing symbols into their therapeutic journey in a way that supports their unique needs and goals.

The masochistic dimension of personality and its importance in adapting to the current psychosocial context

Gabriel Cosmin Balaci

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Abstract: Masochism, as shown by Benoit Rosenberg, is a constituent element of the Ego. By investing the death drive with libido, it makes the ego able to eroticize, thus to bare a certain degree of displeasure, of suffering.

In the Freudian view, there are three types of masochism: erogenous masochism, feminine masochism and moral masochism. All these types of masochism describe different stances of the Ego, when facing suffering. Beyond the perverse dimension of masochism, that is our capacity to tolerate pain, suffering, helps us in the adaptation process.

Taking in consideration the benefits it holds, through its capacity to eroticize suffering, Benoit Rosenberg is identifying two types of masochism: masochism as a guardian of life (lifeguard masochism) and a mortiferous masochism (deadly masochism).

Key words: partial drives, the drives destiny, masochism, masochism as a guardian of life, mortiferous masochism, symbolization capacity

The Importance of Speaking a Foreign Language

Stăncuța Dima Laza

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Abstract: Learning a foreign language is a unique experience which not only helps people communicate but also interact at a cultural level. Even though it may prove to be a real challenge the benefits by far outweigh the difficulties. The learning process can be carried out in different ways, by employing different methods in various settings. When learning in a group the student has the opportunity to practice the speaking skills with his or her colleagues. The feedback is also a positive one when competition is encouraged. Communication in a foreign language boosts self-confidence and contributes to the individual's personal development. Being exposed to a foreign language from an early age represents an advantage. However, even better results can be achieved when coming into contact with the customs and traditions of that particular nation. Studies have shown that personal motivation and interest towards a foreign country contributes to the achievement of fast and fruitful results.

Image and manipulation during war. Features and limits of crisis management within extreme times

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Abstract: This study is a brief survey upon some different situations in which image management, as a form of public communication, is developed in war from Ukraine. The study discloses the general frame in which this specific activity from the public communication field is made but also shows some very distinct features of the image management which are present in an extreme context such as the war. A distinct part of the study is focused upon the need of understanding the way in which the image management process could be transformed to some form of propaganda or in which it could be developed into something more sophisticated and credible tool of public communication. In the end some conclusions are being drawn and also some considerations are being made upon the limits of the traditional theory regarding the general management of an image crisis.

Concept and Philosophy of Political Identity by Mass-Media and Social Networks

Ioan Daniel Albu

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Abstract: The political identities develop in individuals, and they evolve in time. Numerous research dwelt with the parental influence in individuals' political identification. Besides this socialisation of the policy through the family ties, the influence of these types of personal factors identity such as genetics or certain personality features were also subject of a large number of debates. The concept of identity relies on the concept of being. We can talk about the real identity of all things in the philosophy admitting the existence of a single being and reducing to belonging the diversity certified by experience.

Philosophically, we can talk about the principle of identity – which is found in metaphysics and in logics (Parmenides, Aristotle); the indiscernible identity – principle worded in Leibniz's metaphysics, and criticised by Kant; the diachronic identity; the gender identity – often approached in the anthropological, psychological, and political-juridical sciences; personal and collective identities – approached in the political and juridical philosophy while relating it to the concept of well and justice in the private and public scopes, respectively in mass – media, social networks, by relating them to the cultural and political identities.

Keywords: philosophy, political identity, mass-media

The Establishment of the Romanian Administration on April 19, 1919, in Satu Mare County

Claudiu Porumbăcean

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Abstract: On December 1, 1918, at the Great National Assembly in Alba Iulia, the Romanians from Transylvania firmly decided to unite this province with the Romanian Kingdom. Unfortunately, for the inhabitants of Sătmar, a whole series of events followed, which made it impossible for the Romanian National Comitatus Council to implement the decisions taken in Alba Iulia and implicitly the establishment of a Romanian administration. The takeover of power in Budapest by the Bolshevik group led by Bela Kun in the spring of 1919 changed the situation in this part of Transylvania. The Szekler guards of this new political regime occupied the Sătmar area and established a Bolshevik-type administration through the so-called "Hungarian Directorates", requiring the intervention of the Romanian army to liberate the area. The fighting between the two armies was quite fierce, with significant losses on both sides. Such a battle took place in Hodod locality (then part of Sălaj county) on April 16, 1919, the Romanian army aiming at the alignment of the Tisza and the liberation of the localities occupied by the Hungarian communists, including the city of Satu Mare liberated on April 19, 1919. In the battles of Hodod, 18 Romanian soldiers were killed in battle and buried in a hurry near the Reformed Church in Hodod. The offensive of the Romanian army was led by Captain Procopie Strat, decorated with the "Mihai Viteazul" order.

La traducción audiovisual, parte de nuestra vida

Elena Laura Vulpoi

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Abstract: La traducción audiovisual forma parte de nuestro día a día, es un producto del que disfrutamos todos los días, independientemente de nuestra edad. Un producto que puede cambiar nuestro estado de ánimo, que influye en nuestra vida y que cuenta con un gran equipo detrás y que permite a los espectadores disfrutar del resultado final traducido en películas, series, documentales, dibujos animados, videojuegos, etc. Pero, ¿cuántos de nosotros conocemos las características de este proceso? La complejidad y dificultad de este tipo de traducción se ve aumentada por las limitaciones de un formato estructuralmente complicado, donde de manera real, el mensaje transmitido debe coincidir con el movimiento de los labios hablando en otro idioma y en un contexto cultural diferente, en casi doce palabras que van en las dos líneas de subtítulos.

Por tanto, para comprender y apreciar el trabajo que realizan los traductores audiovisuales, es necesario conocer algunas de las normas de este proceso, que es lo que nos proponemos en este artículo.

The Importance of Utopian Writings in Today's World

Sabin Dumitru Coroian

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The utopian writings, which appeared in Europe since Greco-Roman Antiquity and continued through a series of writings of theological origin, had as primary purpose to highlight the ways to improve human society as a whole, thus also showing the moral methods and social improvements - upgrades / rising / development of society.

Digital Skills and Competences in Teaching English as a Foreign Language

Laura-Rebeca Stiegelbauer

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: In today's rapidly advancing digital age, technology has transformed various aspects of our lives, including the field of education. Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) is no exception. The integration of digital skills and competences into TEFL has opened up new horizons for language educators and learners alike. In this presentation, we will explore the importance of digital skills and competences in teaching English as a foreign language and discuss how they enhance the teaching and learning experience.

Increasing the quality of life for people of the third age

Mirela Dan

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Abstract: The research was carried out in the Neoklinic Clinic in the resort of Moneasa, Arad county, on a sample of 30 people aged between 60 and 80 years. The patients are 64% women and 36% men, with a provenance of 60% from the urban environment and 40% from the rural environment, with rheumatological pathologies, associated with hypertension, diabetes, depression. A questionnaire (RAND 36 Item Health Survey version 1.0) was applied to them, which consists of 8 domains (health concepts), with several items each, a total of 36 items. The domains are: General health, Physical functionality, Limitations due to health problems, Limitations due to emotional causes, Energy – fatigue, Emotional well-being, Social activities, Pain.

The experiment was carried out over a period of 6 months, during which an initial and a final assessment were carried out. The patients were admitted to the clinic for a period of 2 weeks, during which they received electrotherapy procedures with state-of-the-art equipment, ozone therapy, physical therapy, and psychotherapeutic counseling. The re-evaluation was carried out after 6 months with the same procedures specific to the clinic. The questionnaire was applied at the first hospitalization upon entering the clinic and after 6 months at the end of the two weeks spent in the clinic. In this context, each patient underwent 2 weeks of treatment both in the initial and final stages.

Following the evaluation, the best score increase was obtained for "General health status" with a percentage of 10%, and for "Physical Functionality" with a percentage of 8%. Another area in which we obtained an increase in score was "Pain" with a percentage of 9%. The absence of pain led to an 8% improvement in "Social Activities" and an 8% improvement in the "State of Fatigue" score. "Limitations due to health problems" were influenced by high blood pressure and diabetes, the improvement score was only 6%. A special problem is manifested in people of the third age, anxiety, awareness of the

actual situation and the inability to face reality and fight to have a better life. In this sense, the score for "Limitations due to emotional causes" had only a percentage increase of 5%. "Emotional well-being" also falls within the same growth limits of 5%. The result of 8% of the score increase in "Improving social activities" is influenced by positive people, that is, by people who improved their items from the emotional segment. An optimal health-related quality of life instrument provides a comprehensive assessment of important dimensions of health and also integrates these dimensions together into a single global score. Integration is particularly useful for cost-utility assessments and for health policy decisions involving the allocation of limited resources. To date, a single overall summary measure has not yet been established for the RAND 36-Item Health Survey 1.0, because deriving the 8 36-item health concepts into a single number is methodologically difficult.

In conclusion, we believe, based on the positive results obtained for each item in the applied questionnaire, that the procedures applied in the Neoklinic Clinic in Moneasa are beneficial for improving the quality of life of all third age patients with rheumatic pathologies combined with hypertension, diabetes or depression.

Partner phubbing and relationship satisfaction among Romanian romantic partners

Ioan Lesuțan

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Abstract: Smartphones have become the main communication tools in everyone's daily life. Due to the fact that through them we have access to the Internet 24/7 and there are a multitude of applications created for various activities, they are not only simple communication tools, but they have become tools for managing our activity. However, besides easing many routines of daily lives, frequent use of these devices raised questions about whether they damage interpersonal communication, or not. Phubbing is the act by which people ignore those around them by paying attention to the smartphone and thus interrupting interpersonal communication. When this activity is performed in couples, the behavior is called "Partner phubbing" (Pphubbing). Studies have shown that interrupting the couple's communication by ignoring the partner leads to feelings of doubt and jealousy which decreases the relationship satisfaction, namely Pphubbing decreases the relationship satisfaction. Starting from these aspects, this paper aims to investigate the perception of Pphubbing and its impact on the relationship satisfaction of people in a romantic relationship in Romania. For this, a sample of 146 people aged between 18 and 55 and in a romantic relationship was used, to whom tests were applied that measure Pphubbing and satisfaction in the couple's relationship. The results show that Pphubbing behavior is present among couples, but it does not have a significantly negative impact on satisfaction with the couple's relationship.

Keywords: Smartphone, Phubbing Partner, Couple Satisfaction, Interpersonal Communication

Neighborhood policy of the European Union. The Southern Dimension and the Immigrant Crisis

Vendelin Francisc Glazer

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Abstract: The European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) is the framework through which the EU approaches and hopes to influence the countries on its periphery. As instability in both of the EU's neighborhoods began to grow from 2010, it became clear that a revision of the neighborhood policy is necessary. If the first revision occurred in response to the Arab Spring of 2011, the second was generated by the crisis in Ukraine and the problem of migrants. The recent fighting between the Russians and Ukrainian government troops, as well as the conflicts in Libya and Syria and the threat posed by the Islamic State, which has led to a record number of refugees arriving in Europe, make it clear that the EU's neighborhood is far from stable.

A Brief Outlook on Graham Greene's Reception in America

Gianina Sabău

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to provide a brief outlook on Graham Greene's reception in America in an attempt to go beyond the European label of his writings into reinforcing the author's position as a cosmopolitan writer. As Graham Greene's reception in American is inevitably linked to the novel *The Quiet American* we have preceded to the examination of the reception of this controversial novel as it appears rendered in some of the major American newspapers and magazines.

We have identified two different critical attitudes with regard to Graham Greene's reception in America. Reviews issued in 1956, immediately after the publication of *The Quiet American* generally dismiss Greene's prose for being largely anti-American although they present little literary analysis in support of their views. In contrast, recent criticism presents a much more positive and encouraging reception of Graham Greene in spite of the fact that they continue to question the author's beliefs and views about America.

Points of commonality and differentiation between emotional counseling and psychotherapy in the case of children who have experienced loss as a result of death

Morcan Oana

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Abstract: The present research starts from the idea of clarifying the intervention made by "counseling" and "psychotherapy"; confusion from which, sometimes, even the specialists do not escape. This is because even in the specialized literature a clear distinction has not been reached between the two fields of activity. The fundamental goal is, however, both in counseling and in therapy, to support the client/patient, so that he becomes able to function as adequately as possible, through his own resources, without hindering his own mental and emotional stability. Since children's experiences and cognitive skills are limited, and their abilities to give meaning to experiences are reduced; it is very important that all the losses suffered by the child are recognized and taken seriously by adults (Mitrofan, I., Buzducea, 2002)

The purpose of this research lies in reducing the negative experiences acquired by children in traversing trauma (loss of a loved one), through the implementation of an intervention plan and an emotional counseling program/psychotherapy of bereavement in loss and abandonment.

The research took place over a period of 6 months, and started from the determination of psychological needs, following the experience of loss through death/abandonment.

The conclusions drawn support the importance of early intervention in order to know and identify the characteristics of the traumatic event, the factors involved and the psychological peculiarities of children who have gone through a period of mourning, in order to allow the opportunity to anticipate the development of destructive consequences within several psychological dimensions: cognitive , affective, relational, behavioral, somatic.

Support from the child's significant others, attention to basic needs, empathic communication, creating a secure and favorable atmosphere (and space) are important sources in psychological recovery.

Das Unterrichten der Wechselpräpositionen mit Hilfe der audio-visuellen Methode

Rodica Biriş

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Abstract: Das Unterrichten der Wechselpräpositionen ist seit Jahren ein großes Problem der Grammatik der deutschen Sprache. Um den Schülern dieses Thema leichter und verständlicher zu machen haben wir versucht moderne Unterrichtsmethoden im Unterricht einzuführen. Die modernen Unterrichtsmethoden sind eine alternative der traditionellen Methoden und haben weniger Theorie und mehr Praktikum. Eine dieser Methode mit guten Ergebnissen ist die Audio-Linguistische Methode. Diese Methode zeigte uns, wie man die traditionellen Unterrichtsmethoden (Lehrbuch, Heft und Tafel) mit modernen Unterrichtsmethoden kombinieren kann (Kassetten, Videos).

Erstens erschien diese Methode in den Vereinigten Staaten Amerikas und wurde also eine wissenschaftliche Methode betrachtet, ganz verschieden von den anderen Methoden, die wir bisher gekannt haben. Durch die Einführung dieser Methode wurden die Lehrbücher bunter und so konnten auch die Präpositionen von den Schülern besser verstanden werden bemerkte. Alle Schüler hatten die Möglichkeit audio-visuelle Materialien zu benutzen. Die traditionelle Methoden wurden nicht weggelassen, sondern das Gegenteil. Man kann auf diese Weise die Grammatik viel leichter lernen und verstehen, wenn man ein Video sieht oder ein Audio hört..

The new structure of the school year – implications in teaching physical education

Francisc Schmidt

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Beginning with the year 2022-2023 there is a new structure of the school year in elementary and high schools. This state of fact demands a new orientation of planning and establishing the content of instruction. We are approaching this new demands and are trying to explain the necessary new ways to act in teaching physical education at the mentioned levels.

SECTION X

PROVOCĂRI DE SECURITATE ÎNTR-O LUME INTERCONECTATĂ

SECURITY CHALLENGES IN AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD

Haiti's Prolonged Political Crisis and the Reign of Gangs

Ștefan Iaroslav Daniel

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Haiti is currently experiencing increasing insecurity, gang violence often paralyze the country and kidnappings keep foreigners away.

Shortly after the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse, killed by a group of gunmen who assaulted his home on 7 July 2021, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck the southwest of Haiti, damaging an already very poor infrastructure. In this context, the national and regional elections were postponed to a later date, not being held until this day. The repatriation of thousands of Haitian citizens who had migrated to neighboring countries – including US – further complicated the situation. The deepening economic crisis and corruption offered a fertile field for the increasing brutality of gangs. From the around 200 street gangs in Haiti, a half are in the capital. As 2023 reports show, the main gang alliance is G9 an Fanmi (G9 and Family), led by the former police officer Jimmy “Barbecue” Chérizier. We propose an analysis of the security situation in Haiti from the perspective of the control exercised by street gangs over the capital and we try to identify crisis response strategies.

The structure of a communication system

Viorica Haluca

Emanoil Gojdu Hunedoara Economic High School

Abstract: Communications represent technical systems through which the transmission, interpretation or processing of data, information is carried out by people or devices. Data are facts, events, names, symbols, numerical values, etc. that turn into information when they are in a context and interpreted by humans.

Information is knowledge acquired through research, study and data processing; they are meanings and interpretations that data has for people.

In communications, information can be transmitted in two forms: analog and digital. In analog transmission, data is in the form of electrical signals, and in digital transmission, it is coded and transmitted as binary digits (0 and 1). The communications system consists of a set of individual communications networks, connected to each other to form a unified whole.

The structure of a communication system is a set of interdependence relationships that link the elements of the system together: the communication networks.

Woodrow Wilson – The way he shaped the field of international relations

Cristian Bețe

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Woodrow Wilson undoubtedly represents one the most important figures of contemporary history. As the President of the United States of America during the First World War he had the rare chance to put into practice some of the most revolutionary ideas regarding the international system. His contribution to the peace system established after the First World War has shaped the world we live in until today. How was his conception of the international system developed and what were the most important influences on his way of thinking? Are Wilson's conceptions still up to date with our modern world? These are just a few of the issues that this article aims to address.

Introduction to English for Cyber Security

Laura-Rebeca Stiegelbauer

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Abstract: We live in a fast-moving world, where digitalisation is a big part of everything that surrounds us. There are a lot of factors that need to be taken into consideration when we talk about digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the cyber space. One of these factors deals with cyber security. As a great deal of the terms used are in English, it is vital to understand them and try to see if there are some Romanian translations for them.

This presentation is a part of the course for the students in the Security Studies Bachelor Program. It is meant to be an introductory course for the terminology used in this field.

Organizational communication and leadership

Cristian Măduța

Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad

Abstract: Leadership now means the ability to step outside the culture that created the leader and start the evolutionary processes of change towards solutions to adapt to the new conditions. This ability to perceive the limits of one's culture and to evolve the adaptability of the culture is essential and constitutes the ultimate challenge of leadership.

Leaders must fulfill this challenge, they must understand the dynamics of culture, acquire the ability to think about the organizational culture in which the organization evolves.

Workshop Actualități în Pediatrie/Actualities in Pediatrics

The impact of the SARS Cov 2 pandemic on the indicators of the Department of Pediatrics II, Arad County Emergency Clinic Hospital, in 2020

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Abstract: The PEDIATRICS II Clinical Section of the SCJU Arad is a 42- bed health unit, for public utility, which provides specialized curative and recovery medical services for the pediatric population between 3-18 years of age, operating on the basis of the principles of Law 95/2006 with amendments and additions subsequent.

The main characteristics of the ward, at the time of the study, are high addressability for medical services, which leads to a number of discharged patients with a shorter average length of hospitalization and a higher bed utilization index compared to the national average indicators.

Following the bed utilization rate, it is observed that the indicators remained at a high level in the first quarter of 2020, even above that of 2019, with a significant decrease of over 30 percent in the first semester of 2020, once the pandemic started SARS
Cov2.

The decrease in the bed utilization rate from 81% to extremely low values of 20% is explained by the small number of hospitalizations in the last 6 months, which have as a substrate – fear, mistrust, lack of patience, maintained by the mass media.

ICM increased due to the fact that centers of excellence or higher medical echelons receive very selective cases, and patients with chronic diseases are directed to the hospital in Arad county. Although the number of hospitalizations decreased, the complexity of cases increased, patients with chronic and complex pathologies having a greater addressability and need for hospital medical treatment and supervision during this pandemic period. A worrying fact is the increase in infant mortality due to the death of some children known to have strong genetics, who decompensated during this period.

SECTION XI

REALITĂȚI ȘI PERSPECTIVE ÎN EDUCAȚIE

REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION

The role of school leader

Daniela Bufnea

Hunedoara County School Inspectorate

Abstract: On the surface level, a leader has certain characteristics, traits. These are clues to the strategies and skills that leaders have. They are "surface" elements, not "deep". Most of the time it is difficult to develop as leaders just knowing "how leaders are", what are their behaviors, their attitudes. A leader's behaviors, skills, and attitude are made up of a wide array of elements that need to be studied in great detail.

The role of school leader in Romania

Camelia Besleaga

Hunedoara County School Inspectorate

Abstract: The role of school leader can cause many worries, because there will never be enough resources to solve all the problems, and those already solved can generate new ones. Helping a group of students, parents or teachers can arouse the dissatisfaction of other people, and what the leader considers to be an optimal solution for a given problem can be inappropriately labeled by opponents.

Personal skills of the school manager

Claudia Vasiu

Hunedoara County School Inspectorate

Abstract: Personal skills refer to the individual's behavior in a particular context. These personal skills are essentially given by how an individual can focus, can take a certain attitude in that context. In a word, it is the ability of a person to lead himself, to be his own leader. Before you can claim to lead someone else, you must first have the ability to lead yourself.

Family Functionality on Student Academic Success

Marta Gana

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Abstract: Every society's capacity for education impacts its ability to advance, and the effectiveness of educational institutions is assessed based on their management and oversight of students' academic careers. A student's academic achievement is impacted by a variety of variables, including family, teachers, curriculum designers, the educational environment, and economic and cultural status. Academic success improves children's mental health as well as their scientific development. Academic failure and the accompanying emotional pressure have a negative impact on students' mental health, which costs society as well as the students. As a result, it is crucial to focus on the factors that lead to outstanding academic success and avoid academic failure. This study makes the assumption that parent-child emotional attachment and parent-child interaction work as sequential mediators between family functioning and students' academic success. An online research that focused on first-, second-, and third-year students yielded a sample of 200 valid replies. We used the McMaster FAD scale to evaluate family functionality and the Tanaka scale to measure parental attachment as standardized measures to measure family functionality and parental attachment. We utilized the current average grades to determine academic performance. Using Proce Macro number 6, the sequential mediation analysis was carried out in SPSS V.26. The findings supported our hypothesis by showing a substantial indirect impact of family functioning on students' academic achievement via the mediators of parent-child emotional attachment and parent-child contact ($b=0.3415$, $t=2.3105$). Also, it was determined that the direct impact of general family functioning on students' academic achievement was no longer substantial in the presence of the mediators. As a result, the link between overall family functioning and a student's academic achievement is fully complementary sequentially mediated by parent-child emotional attachment and parent-child interaction. Several pertinent outcomes reported in the scientific literature provide credence to this result.

Keywords: family functioning, parental attachment, students' academic success, sequential mediation analysis

Process and strategy in promoting the understanding of scientific concepts

Vasile Ioan Pop

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Although students' difficulties in scientific knowledge are diverse, most seem to be associated with deficiencies in understanding basic concepts. In the last quarter of a century, various works and studies in the field of educational sciences have tried to provide solutions to this problem, which has led to the proliferation of directives, paradigms and application guides towards a science education. In order to integrate their most significant results, the present study proposed, following the consultation of a vast documentary material, an analysis from which it appears that, if certain misunderstandings are specific to the scientific activities carried out, others reveal very general explanatory frameworks, even lacunae and inadequate but also ways of understanding concepts that do not have the quality of scientific explanations. On the basis of the theoretical research undertaken, it was possible to develop a scheme of the approach to the understanding of scientific concepts that allows not only the description of the research paths or directions offered to the student, but also to facilitate the choice of didactic strategies suitable for their promotion.

Digital resources for improving french understanding skills

Speranța Sofia Milancovici

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: In the context of Covid pandemic, didactic practices have suffered an immeasurable shock all over the world, first by the closure of schools and then by the forced and hasty transition to online teaching.

Professors, at all levels, had to find solutions to minimize the losses caused by this totally unexpected situation. We have experienced the tensions of the transition to online teaching, but we have also experienced the advantages and potential of technologies. In this context, the main objective of this research is to analyze the impact of using digital resources on the formation of skills in French as a foreign language and the consequences on the development of comprehension skills.

Specificity of the manifestation of teachers' empathy in university education

Angela Bogluț

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Abstract: The term empathy was entered by Edward B. Titchener, English psychologist from Cornell University, at the beginning of the 20 th century, as correspondent of the German word *Einfühlung*. He translated Theodor Lipps' notion of *Einfühlung* by the concept of empathy, from the Greek *empathia*, and kept the idea of the self projected in the perceived object.

Empathy is a capacity indispensable to the activity of persons, specialty of which involves interpersonal relations. One of the main types of the human activity which fully demand empathy is pedagogical activity. The role and place of empathy in the didactic activity has not been recent. There are vast researches in the field of the teacher's capacities which he/she is to hold in order to excel in his/her activity. Amongst the important capacities which provide the instrumental-operational side of the didactic activity, we also find empathy. The presence of empathy is needed in the structure of pedagogical aptitudes, especially in optimizing the teacher-pupil relationship. Due to its intangible nature, empathy was described and treated differently. Empathy in personalistic perspective appears like a feature of personality, sometimes being awarded skills valences, for an interpretation of the relationship life through the prism of empathy. Recognized as general skill, present within any relational conduct of the individual, it was proved that it can become as well a special skill, indispensable to the exertion of certain professions and it can be structured as an empathic style of personality. Within the educational process, the empathic spirit must have precedence; transposition of the teacher in any difficult moment or circumstance in his students' shoes, getting closer to the student like to his own child, avoiding orders, command tone, threats or warnings, ungrounded lecture, here are several elements of learning success. There is the possibility, by the mediation of empathy, to

better understand the student, to intuit his thoughts and affective experiences, to anticipate his conduct and even to act correspondingly.

The results of education are not only a product of efforts and workmanship of teachers but of the student's efforts, the two being complementary terms of the pedagogic process. Teacher's empathy is oriented to the benefit of student, creates optimum conditions for his/her personality formation and training, in compliance with the individual and age particularities. Teacher's influence is decisive in the

formation of the student's personality, either positive, mobilizing the student's energy, or demobilizing and discouraging.

The quality of education in the modern society

Simona Tocaci

“Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad, Satu Mare Branch

Abstract: The quality of education represents a collection of characteristics of the study program and its provider, through which the beneficiaries' expectations are satisfied, as well as the settled quality standards. The manifestation of education's quality is realized in virtue of certain actions meant to develop the elaboration, planification and implementation capacities of the learning institutions in order to enhance the trust of the beneficiaries that the providing institution satisfies the quality standards. Education's quality represents a permanent priority for any institution, organization or education unit, including their employees. The excellence of the teaching and learning process contributes to students' personal development, to the overall status of the society. The improvement of education's quality implies continuous evaluation, analysis and corrective action from the education provider, based on the selection and adaptation of the right measures, as well as choosing and applying the most relevant standards of reference.

The Emerging Role of Technology in Teaching Language and Literature after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Marta Felfoldi

"Patrichie Popescu" Secondary School Bata

Abstract: In the field of education there are different kinds of unique technology appearing every year. Educational software and meeting platforms have been in use even before the Covid-19 pandemic, but for the past two years the number of emerging technologies appears practically endless. The objective of using these technologies is to revolutionize the learning process and to enhance the way teachers and students work. Because of the unparalleled advances in a wide variety of fields, digitalization has become essential to education. English and Romanian literature and language teaching have long been supported by technology, it continues to evolve as an instrument that motivates students to learn languages, being a crucial part of this process. Authentic materials from film, radio and television have always been used in that purpose but these innovations haven't substituted conventional teaching. Certainly, teachers are using modern methods in the classroom too, but most of them prefer traditional ones. Some of the new technologies include computers, multimedia, smartphones, audiovisuals or social media applications. Although conventional teaching techniques are modernized, they tend to be replaced by more and more obsolete approaches. Education is set to experience a huge level of reshaping from many emerging technologies. Students can make better use of each of them by looking into each one, by researching each one. This way they obtain special insights on just how they can get the best out of their usage. Teachers can use online course platforms to enhance the learning environment. The aim of this paper is to present some examples of emerging technologies that can be used in teaching, analyze their advantages and disadvantages and to suggest ways in which their usage can improve the learning process.

Teacher and parent today

Ancuța Florentina Miheț

”Mircea Sântimbreanu” Secondary School, Brad

Abstract: "Teacher and parent today" is a course support that shows the importance of the family in the educational triangle teacher-parent-student, in which the direct beneficiary is the student. The course explains to teachers some skills they can acquire in counseling activities with parents. In order to acquire certain skills specific to the new roles, teachers must follow a training process, based on methods, techniques and work tools, the most profoundly developed by specialists being sociodrama, with the facilitator involved. The involvement and contribution of teachers – parent is very important, so that the preschooler and the young student can develop values that precede their entire life of adults. Key words: Teacher, students, parents, team, skills, collaboration, communication, study, education, challenges, role, SEN.

The Use of Artificial Intelligence in an English Course

Laura-Rebeca Stiegelbauer

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The topic related to Artificial Intelligence has been more often than ever encountered in all sorts of reading materials in the last months. We read about this online, we hear about it at conferences and webinars, we watch debates on TV, we watch movies in which AI rules the world, everywhere around us AI is the main subject of discussion.

Is it useful and valuable, should we appreciate and take advantage of its latest development? Can anything of this AI be of help for the teacher of English?

My presentation aims to tackle both the advantages and the disadvantages of using AI in an English Course and tries to show that we need to be up to date with what's going on in this world of technology even if we are teachers of English and not of IT.

Education and tolerance

Ramona Andrei

"Iancu de Hunedoara" National College

Abstract: In Europe, education is mainly the responsibility of national governments. In many countries, many of the current regulations in the field of education are delegated to local or municipal authorities. However, as with most public policies, conventions and other international instruments, as well as intergovernmental organizations such as the European Union and the Council of Europe, contribute to the creation of the broader framework to which States adhere.

**Romanian higher education during the COVID - 19 pandemic.
The online teaching and its limits within the higher education
system**

Adrian Păcurar

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The topic of this material is in a sense a continuation of one of our previous studies within this field of interest. Its main purpose is to further disclose the situation of Romanian higher education during the COVID - 19 pandemic and in order to do this it starts by analyzing the conditions in which the online form of teaching was implemented at the beginning of the pandemic. Unlike the previous study upon this topic, this study is strictly limited to the situation of higher education and is strongly focused upon a set of features which is essential for understanding the current situation of Romanian higher education. The study follows a set of general steps. After the analysis of the initial conditions in which the online teaching was implemented within the Romanian higher education system it continues with description of the general aspects of the online teaching from the main period of the pandemic and it ends by disclosing the main set of the online teaching effects upon some various elements from the higher education system. In the end some conclusions are being drawn but also some recommendations are being made regarding the possibility of using on a large scale the online teaching in the future.

The teacher-student relationship from the perspective of empathy

Livia Pătrăuță

Sava Brancovici Ineu High School

Abstract: In almost all modern treatises on psychology, a significant place is occupied by the problem of empathy and, above all, its behavioral mechanism in situations involving interpersonal relationships.

The study of literature for personal development

Dima Laza Stăncuța

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The study of literature involves not only reading but also critical thinking which brings on discussions that contribute to the students' personal development and improvement of life skills. They learn to empathize, they get an opportunity to understand how complex a human being can be. Literature broadens horizons, stimulates imagination and provides ideas about past events and various cultures. It has influenced people of different professions along the years due to its formative role. Actually, the cultural level of a community is rendered by its capacity of receiving and accepting the cultural products of other nations. Literature is not just about reading and presenting the author's ideas; it is more about freedom of thinking, about having opinions, about relaxation, about finding a mental escape from the real world. Without it, certain societies around the globe might seem impossible to reach. Just like science, literature contributes to the discovery of truth, but by employing other methods. Typologies of characters with various emotional states are depicted. The logical sequence of events and the power of conflict outlines a glimpse of reality.

CLIL in teaching ENGLISH

Vălean Andreea Cristina

Aurel Vlaicu Elementary School Arad

Abstract: Content and Language Integrated Learning, or CLIL, is where a subject is taught in the target language rather than the first language of the learners. In CLIL classes, tasks are designed to allow students to focus on and learn to use the new language as they learn the new subject content.

CLIL materials are often characterised by lots of visual support for meaning, to allow low language level students to access high level content. The materials allow the students to focus on the language they need to learn about that particular subject in English. The choice of language focussed on is determined by the demands of the subject.

**Methodological Consideration on Respectful Speaking/
Writing Communication in a Student Centered Approach**

Vanda Stan

*„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad, ”Moise Nicoară”
National College, Arad*

Abstract: Developments In A Bilaterally Respectful Student Approach in Language Teaching- Debates, Discussions, Diaries, Memoirs.

Teaching English with Modern Technology

Simona Emanuela Murgu

Pavel Covaci Elementary School

Abstract: “I fear the day that technology will surpass our human interaction. The world will have a generation of idiots. (Albert Einstein)

Technology is obviously very important in our society, but the question is: will technology eat jobs? Probably some of the jobs which existed in the past do not exist today because the people’s work is now being done by smart machines. Could this be possible in education? Will smart machines eat my job in the future? We should be careful how we use it; it is important to make use of technology to our benefit and not against it. It was the main purpose of the paper to draw attention to the main consequences of technology on our lives, in general and on teaching English as a foreign language, in particular. The fast development of technology can lead to unexpected results if people do not pay enough attention to the way they are using it. There is a very fine line between the advantages and disadvantages that technology can bring. But is nowadays’ technology a real menace? Was Einstein right? Can technology replace human interaction? The paper is structured in four main chapters: Teaching English in a Changing World, Using a Chalkboard and Coursebooks vs. Using the New Technology Devices in the Process of Teaching English, E-Learning, Making English Fun with Apps and Games. The first chapter presents the changes determined by the wide use of new technologies in our society; how the new generation of students has been influenced by the fast development of technology and why teachers should adopt new methods and integrate the modern technology in their teaching process. The second chapter compares the use of the traditional blackboard and coursebooks to the use of the new technology devices when teaching English. E-Learning is

the title of the third chapter and it has three distinct parts: educational technology and self-organized learning environment, the flipped classroom and a survey on using modern technology when teaching English to teenagers. In the last chapter I presented some of the resources teachers can find on the internet in order to make English teaching funnier and more interesting by using apps and games.

The five components of cultural value in the study of literary narratives

Roxana Silvia Moraru

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Studying literary narratives at an academic level requires an exhaustive and interdisciplinary methodological grid. Besides recounting stories and creating worlds, narrative fiction conveys meaning, perceptions and cultural values. The spatial and temporal context is complemented by the aesthetic, social, symbolic, spiritual and educational values to trace the parallelism of opposed ideas. The article expands upon the influence exerted by the author's cultural background on the contents of the literary narrative.

Today's Pupils, Tomorrow's Students, Later Adults

Adela Cristiana Gorcea

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Nowadays society, although modern and digitized, is hurried, assaulted by danger at every step, therefore stressed-out, is the one that today's pupils, tomorrow's students and later adults live and study in. The present composition points out a few realities of the current pre-university education which, without an appropriate pedagogical support, will have negative consequences on pupil's life both as a future student and a later adult.

Functional illiteracy, lack of perspective, absence of internal motivation, anxiety – exacerbated by the post-pandemic times –, defined yet inadequately developed competencies, as well as overcrowded and sometimes anachronistic content, are just a few of the difficulties and challenges in pre-university education. However, studies at the university level involve the use of intellectual tools, determination to graduate in the chosen field, relational competence, and a positive attitude towards learning in any discipline.

In the mentioned context, the three stages – pupil, student, adult – are in a causal relationship, and the teacher, both at a pre-university and university level, in order to carry out an effective activity, must be motivated by courage and initiative to adapt the teaching approach according to the social-political, cultural context, current concerns of young people, as well as physical and psycho-emotional development characteristics of the learner.

**Realities and perspectives regarding the elimination of the
Romanian school crisis**

Teodor Pătrăuță

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: The general image of Romanian education seems to have remained the same even today, although a certain beautification of some dysfunctions has been attempted recently.

Forms of Education and the interaction between them

Andreea-Claudia Ciucă

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Since the beginning of the foundations of pedagogy, we know that education is divided into three main forms: formal education, non-formal education and informal education. On the first hand, we have formal education, which is realized through official programs, that include activities structured hierarchically and chronologically, starting with the lowest level (kindergarten), and ending with a higher level, such as the university and training centres. Formal education has certain advantages, such as allowing the assimilation of knowledge, facilitating and developing some capacities, skills and attitudes necessary for the insertion of the individual into society, so he acquires skills that help him manage in real life, in everyday life. I believe that other advantages of formal education would be the transmission of the historical and cultural dowry to the individual, as well as his professional training, he can decide even from the school years what type of job he wants to follow. On the second hand, we are discussing non-formal education, which takes place outside the education system, but its educational actions are organized intentionally and systematically in an institutionalized framework. This category of education is composed of extracurricular activities, which take place in the socio-professional environment, respectively in economic, scientific units, improvement activities, recycling, viewing exhibitions, visits to economic units, and extracurricular activities, which bring together the activities carried out in the socio-cultural environment, respectively in museums, libraries, clubs, scientific circles, leisure and entertainment activities, the use of multimedia, surfing the Internet, some self-instruction and self-education activities, etc. On the third hand, we mention informal, spontaneous or unintentional education. This is realized in the context of daily activity situations, thanks to the unorganized daily influences, which manifest themselves on the individual following his interaction with other

people from the social, cultural and economic environment. Other influences come from the family environment, from groups of friends, but also from the mass media, the latter being the most significant. In addition, informal education does not require the presence of a teacher and is not deliberate, as it does not pursue intentional education. Furthermore, it has no deadlines and goals to meet, nor does it follow a specific schedule. In the end, even if the three forms of education are different in action, they enter into relationships of interaction, complementarity and mutual support, especially in the context of today's education, which highlights the maximum responsibility of the educated, the involvement of parents and of the community in their education, interdisciplinarity, trans-disciplinarity, permanent education, globalization, etc. We have to admit however, that in terms of succession over time, formal education occupies a privileged place, due to its precedence.

The Romanian education system – From the traditional to innovative model

Brigitte Gloria Waldvogel

”Moise Nicoară” National College, Arad

Abstract: Undoubtedly, starting from 2020, we have witnessed a multitude of innovative teaching models. The teachers with whom I have worked during personal and professional development sessions worldwide have wholeheartedly embraced hybrid programs, synchronous teaching, and asynchronous courses. They have experimented with blended learning, hoping that models proposing individualization through digital resources will enhance students' engagement, creativity, and higher-order thinking. Teachers have explored online resources to solve problems and made decisions on how to use technology to motivate their students.

As we, teachers, began using digital programs, we sought feedback and revised our teaching; in short, we innovated. However, we had to acknowledge that, unfortunately, before the pandemic, technology-enhanced instruction in Romania was optional in combination with in-person teaching; now we know that blended learning is here to stay. The question we need to ask ourselves is: Have the past years of innovative teaching resulted in students becoming more innovative themselves? In other words, since teachers have experimented, problem-solved, and made decisions regarding the use of technology, is it true that students have also developed the same critical and creative thinking skills?

Innovative teaching means the teacher is the creator, but unfortunately, it does not necessarily mean the same for students. Innovation is not just about doing something new; it is also about thinking of new ways to improve a product, a method, or an idea. How can we, as educators, teach students to become better innovators themselves? By explicitly teaching thinking skills and utilizing technology to maximize access to information.

The impact of games, social media, and streaming services on English language learnin in young children and adolescents

Monica Serban

”Francisc Neumann” Technologic High School, Arad

Abstract: Undoubtedly, in the digital era we live in, games (e.g. Minecraft, Roblox), social networks (Tik-tok, Instagram Facebook, Discord, Twitch) and streaming apps (Netflix, Disney+, Amazon Prime etc) have become a regular part of the daily life of the children and teenagers around us. The rise in popularity and easy access to these social platforms has had a significant impact on language learning, especially English. In this paper, I will explore how the above can contribute positively to the development of English language learning skills in both young children and teenagers. In the past, cartoons and music had a major impact on learning the English language. Both have been and still are beneficial for those who are learning foreign languages due to their significant impact on vocabulary and pronunciation, the ease of learning grammatical structures, access to native speakers' accents and intonation, acquisition of idiomatic expressions, and contextualized learning. In today's world, technology has a significant impact on learning in many ways. For instance, in recent years, games have evolved from being exclusively recreational to powerful learning tools. Games provide an engaging and interactive experience that stimulates the brains of those who are learning. For example, language learning games incorporate vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation exercises, allowing children and teenagers to practice and strengthen their English in an enjoyable manner.

Social media, besides providing access to engaging educational content, also offers the opportunity to connect with other speakers from around the world coming from different cultural backgrounds. Through conversations with foreigners, young learners can practice their English in an authentic context.

Streaming apps, such as YouTube or educational platforms, have revolutionized the way knowledge is shared and consumed. Today's

youth have access to a wide range of English-language content, from educational videos to documentaries and tutorials.

In conclusion, social media, streaming platforms, and games have a significant impact on English language learning among young children and teenagers, as evidenced by the large number of young English speakers.

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Aspects of Teaching, Learning and Evaluating the Effects of Electricity

Dumitru Martin

„Pavel Covaci” Elementary School Macea

Abstract: The paper presents aspects of teaching, learning and evaluating the effects of electricity for the students who attend the elementary schools in the Romanian educational public system. The study of electricity and its effects has a significant contribution in building and developing the specific skills which are included in the Physics Curriculum and also to the formation of some intellectual skills of the student.

The methods presented in the paper are grouped into the following categories: methods based on oral or written communication, methods based on action through direct or indirect exploration of the reality or through other practical actions, methods of learning rationalizing through the use of computing techniques during the educational instructional process. The paper emphasizes those methods where students participate actively on his/her own learning process.

The first methods which are described belong to the interactive communication group, divided into oral communication methods and methods in which writing is predominant; such as heuristic conversation – one of the most used methods in teaching physics or the problematizing

“The Jigsaw” is the method which involves all the students in learning activities. This method can fight against social laziness because each student is responsible for the learning of other colleagues. The methods are based on Jerome Bruner’s theory of social constructivism. Another method which implies students’ cooperation is the so-called “gallery tour” method

The paper presents two methods that use written communication of knowledge, the first one is used for teaching – SINELG (interactive grading system to improve reading and thinking) - and the second for students’ assessment – the portfolio.

Experimentation is the foundation of the development of physics as a science, and didactic experimentation represents a fundamental method of teaching physics – whether it is performed demonstratively or interactively. The paper shows experiments used in order to study of the effects of electricity, both qualitative – thermic, magnetic, chemical, electromagnetic, and quantitative, such as checking for Joule’s law.

“The Projects” method places students in the centre of the learning process, giving them the ability to take decisions about how to solve the tasks – therefore allowing them to actively participate and develop the skills required in the 21st century.

Physics classes can become more interesting for students through the use of didactic games. One could use variants of sports games, such as football or tennis, games that imitate domino or bingo using physics notions, or team based competitions.

Traditional education has become more and more assisted by e-learning, sometimes to the point of being replaced by it. The use of e-learning in completing class activities triggers students’ stimulation and improves their school results. The internet also offers easily accessible support for teachers through Web 2.0 applications. These easy to use and readily available applications aid the teacher in making the instructive-educational process much more attractive and assure the development of computer-related competences – which are required in the 21st century.

It can be stated that the physics teaching methods and, in the same time the methods applied to teach the effects of electricity are in permanent development through the adaptation of traditional methods to scientific and technological progress or to new methods of teaching, learning and assessment.

The influence of the family environment on non-formal activities in primary classes

Vendelin Francisc Glazer

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Extracurricular activities positively influence children's development. With their help, children can discover their talents and skills. It is good that the extracurricular activities correspond to the wishes and preferences of the child in order to be practiced with pleasure. It is recommended that the young schoolchild be accompanied at first by at least one parent in order to feel safe and at ease. When choosing from the variety of extracurricular activities, the student's schedule must also be taken into account in order not to overload him.

The diversity of extracurricular activities increases children's interest in school and in the educational offer

Education in the Romanian area and the labor force crisis – general considerations

Adrian Budiul

”Matei Corvin” Technologic High School Hunedoara

Abstract: The current educational system does not prepare young people sufficiently for optimal integration on the labor market. Both our country and Europe are facing a structural problem, and this is related to the labor force. Thus, we have a part of citizens who are not willing to perform certain jobs that Romanian society needs. At the same time, the Romanian school does not have a sufficiently diversified offer (from the point of view of the employing companies on the market) and sufficiently attractive (from the point of view of future employees), so that all actors on the labor market are satisfied. The question in this context is: What could be the solution to resolve this impasse?

Preventing school dropout: promoting student engagement, retention, and belonging

Ionuț Șerban

”Preparandia – Dimitrie Țichindeal”, National College Arad

Abstract: According to statistics, 6 million young people give up their studies annually in Romania (which represents approximately 14% of the total number of students). In the past 10 years, from 2010 until 2020, more than 323.600 students have abandoned their studies. Considering the actions carried out by schools and teachers, we should strive to reduce this number.

According to the European Union, there are three directions of action:

Prevention, which helps to improve equal access to high-quality education from an early age. Measures should be implemented to ensure the participation of all children in classroom activities (such as linguistic support for immigrant children or specialized teachers to help children with special needs, for example). Intervention – guidance and tutoring for students, strengthening the connections with parents when signs such as unexcused absences and poor performance arise.

Compensation – students who drop out of school should be given the opportunity to obtain the qualifications they did not achieve initially offering them more personalized and flexible teaching methods compared to regular schools, such as „Second Chance Educational Programmes”.

What can be done to prevent school dropout?

To reduce the dropout rate in our country, several measures can be taken: integrating students at risk of dropping out of education and keeping them in the school system, increasing the accountability of teachers, reintegrating students who have already dropped out, monitoring the state of the system to prevent early crises, and periodically identifying changes in factors related to school dropout. Here are some things we can do to reduce dropout: extracurricular activities, organizing school competitions, motivating students

through various symbolic rewards, using the school for leisure activities, instilling a sense of belonging, presenting cases of adults who have dropped out of school, presenting cases of adults who have completed school.

Some of the factors that influence the dropout rate: family environment, community, peer pressure.

It is interesting to note that these ideas align well with actions and factors that influence students in choosing or leaving a school. Therefore, I believe that the actions taken to reduce school dropout not only improve the organizational culture but also foster student loyalty.

Currently, we are trying to attract students to our schools and specific programs. However, once they are enrolled, we must influence them to stay until the completion of their studies. If we achieve this, they will have an impact on the community and their circle of friends, which will bring benefits to the school. To accomplish this, it is crucial for students to feel a sense of belonging to the school and realize their importance within it. If we can achieve this, we will be successful in attracting and retaining students.

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Enseiner le FOS a l universite. Enjeux et perspectives

Gianina Sabău

„Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad

Abstract: Aujourd’hui l’enseignement du français sur objectifs spécifiques (FOS) gagne de plus en plus de terrain dans les universités roumaines. Le français général perd du terrain en face du français a visée spécifique. Nous nous proposons, dans la première partie de cet article de faire un bref aperçu des problèmes que pose l’enseignement du français sur objectifs spécifiques en général. Dans la deuxième partie de l’article nous allons présenter les spécificités du français médical et économique. en mettant en discussion l’aspect de l’universalisation des deux langues.

Introducing Mark Twain to my students

Bogdan Fereșteanu

Secondary School „Aurel Sebeșan” Felnac

I. Introduction

In *The Purpose of Education* Martin Luther King, Jr states that “*Intelligence is not enough. Intelligence plus character [...] that’s the true goal of education*”.

Twain’s books are filled with authentic humor, but they are also relevant even to today’s society. They speak about adventures and interpersonal relationships and their heroes’ pleasure derives from their forgetfulness of trouble.

II. The importance of family and of friendship in the works of Mark Twain

It is essential for each and every one of us to feel love and accepted, sometimes unconditionally.

In *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* we have the example of a child who lives in a pleasant home, in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, on the other hand, we have the example of a dysfunctional family.

Someone once said: „*If you want to find a good friend, be one.*” Children’s friendships are at the center of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.

II. The aim and methods of teaching literature

“Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become.” C.S Lewis

Literature is a *motivating material*. It represents a useful tool for *language acquisition*, but it also helps with the development of the student who will be integrated in society after school, to his *personal growth*.

- **Teaching reading**
- **Listening Activities**
- **Oral communicative techniques**
- **Developing writing skills**
- **Talking about heroes. Practical tasks.**

1. How famous?

The students are given a list of personalities of the 20th century and, with the help of some extra information, they are asked to identify them and study at least one of them in detail.

2. Putting them in order

Now try placing the ten in order, with the most important first.

➤ *Who are you going to put first? It is a matter of deciding which qualities are the most significant and who you think made the biggest contribution to their time.*

IV. Conclusions.

We teach in a time unprecedented in the history of education. The years ahead of us are full of opportunities and responsibilities far beyond those that we have experienced before or can even appropriately imagine in the present.

The challenge we as teachers are facing is to do our best in providing our students with a great variety of information, but at the same time to make sure that the formative aspect is enforced at least at the same rate.

V. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The optional physical education

Raul Spătaru

„Emanuil Gojdu” Economic College Hunedoara

Abstract: In the optional classes, the sports disciplines provided in the programs can be addressed, establishing benchmarks (regarding specific motor qualities, technical procedures and tactical actions, knowledge) that exceed the level specified for training in the sports discipline provided in the program. Another option that can be addressed in the optional class is the teaching of a sports discipline that is not provided for in the program, in which case the teacher has the obligation to develop the curriculum and evaluation system for this discipline, submitting it for approval to the specialized school inspector .

**The purposes of high school education and solutions to optimize
the contribution of physical education to their achievement**

Sorin Cimpoca

"Matei Corvin" Technologic High School Hunedoara

Abstract: As with the other curricular areas and disciplines provided by the high school education plan, physical education and sport must contribute, through its objectives, contents and specific forms of organization and development of the didactic process, to the achievement of the key competence areas assigned to this segment from compulsory education.

The role of play in the prevention of school dropout

Carmen Dîscă

”Iancu de Hunedoara” National College

Abstract: The didactic game has an important role in preventing school dropout

The educational climate of the school/ class of students

Viorica Haluca

„Emanuil Gojdu”, Economic College Hunedoara

Abstract: The school is an organization in which the climate is an essential variable that influences the quality of the pedagogical activity as a whole, but especially the performances of teachers and students.

The school climate has its own metabolism, which mediates the internal and external, interrelated aspects (the internalization of various external influences, their connection to the internal dimensions of the school).

The school climate is defined by:

- the type of authority;
- the characteristics of psychosocial relationships in the school;
- the degree of cohesion in the school community;
- the degree of motivation and the degree of mobilization of human resources;
- the satisfactions or dissatisfactions of the group members.

It concentrates those particularities of the actors involved in education, which are pedagogically processed on an imaginary line located at the intersection of the following psychosocial factors:

- the perception of the obstacles in the way of the realization of pedagogical projects undertaken by both the subject and the object of education;
- the cohesion of educators, employed directly or indirectly in the context of the institutionalized requirements at the teaching team level, expressed and assumed in a certain determined period of time;
- the coherence of the pedagogical projects engaged at the technological level;
- the ability to satisfy the general and individual interests of the subject and the object of education, actually recorded during the pedagogical activity and after its completion.

The educational climate is established both at the level of the school and at the level of the class of students, between the two establishing relations of mutual dependence.

Stages of children's mental development

Mihaela Negrea

"Matei Corvin" Technologic High School Hunedoara

Abstract: Throughout his life, from birth to death, man constantly transforms, both physically and mentally. The most intense and rapid transformations occur up to the age of 3 years, for example, he perceives globally, the 10-year-old has become able to perceive analytically, while the activity of the 3-year-old child is determined by perceptions, immediate reasons, the of the 10-year-old child can also be determined by ideas, by more distant reasons.

Mental and physical development is a continuous process, but it is not a uniform process, it is not done at an equal pace. It has been observed that the development of man as a whole, as well as on particular aspects, is done in a precise order, in a logical sequence. This finding allowed psychologists and pedagogues to divide human development into periods, taking into account the similar profile that all individuals present at that stage.

A criterion that must be taken into account when periodizing is the evolution of the activity time that is established between the individual and the environment. The formation of conditioned reflexes, handling objects, playing, imitating the activity and behavior of adults, learning, work are forms of activity through which the development of the individual is achieved, a balance between heredity and environment.

Each of these activities is dominant for a certain number of years, during a period of time in the development of the individual, but it is also preserved in the following periods with a secondary role. The second element that must be taken into account when periodizing is the type of social relations that are established between the individual and the group he belongs to. Since the child comes under the influence of an organized educational environment (kindergarten, school), his development is mainly determined by the activity carried out by him there.

**The pozitiv impact of extracurricular activities on the
emotional wellbeing of children in middle school whose parents
have emigrated**

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Abstract: I have chosen this topic, because, during the years, at the school where I teach, there have always been situations in which pupils have parents who live abroad.

The effects that these separations have on the children, are countless and significant. We, their teachers, are able to see them every day and try to give proper support and encouragement.

During the 2015-2016 school year, in the class where I was head teacher, diriginte, there were three children whose parents lived abroad, and in the next generation that started 5th grade in 2019-2020, there were two children in the same situation.

I truly believe that the parents who took this life changing decision, were forced by external circumstances and because their life here, in Romania, was getting harder and harder. As a parent, myself, I can only imagine how difficult and painful this challenge can be.

All these children who were left at home, in their birth country, are being directly taken care of by their grandparents, who are fully trusted by their sons and daughters that they will do well. But, the reality is different: no matter how hard they will try, grandparents cannot substitute the presence and the influence of their mother or father.

Also, there can appear a gap in the communicative process between grandparents and nephews or nieces, due to their different system of beliefs. Hence, there is a huge chance that children may fall prey to nowadays challenges, being tempted to seek understanding, comfort, love from other sources such as social media and their peers.

So, having to deal with these situations year by year, I have always tried to build a healthy and transparent relationship with both the children and their caregivers.

Often, these people feel a huge pressure regarding education, and have the tendency of paying attention only to this aspect of the children`s life, forgetting about other important features that make a happy childhood. They feel that their main role is to provide a roof over the children`s heads, nourishment, clothing, medical care of the physical body and make sure that they do their homework and have everything they need in order to go to school.

Unfortunately, children and grandparents no longer fully enjoy spending good times together, playing genuinely, experiencing the simple pleasures of life and fail to communicate freely and honestly.

At school, we take these caregivers seriously and we try to offer them support, advice and guidance in the difficult task of having to replace the most important people in children`s lives: their mother or father, or even both. They know that we are there and we are willing to talk to them whenever they feel like they need it.

So, at school we try to spice up things whenever there are occasions that need to be celebrated or simply, practicing extra curricular activities that will get children out of their comfort zones, their boredom, apathy and sadness, offering in exchange a state of wellbeing.

During counseling classes, `dirigentie`, or the Different Week, `Săptămâna altfel`, we do have the chance of creating activities, that will meet the need for special care and love of these children who have their parents abroad.

Teaching PRESENT and PAST TENSES in creative ways

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Abstract: Teaching grammar has always been one of the stressed points that teachers cannot disregard. Despite the various views whether it should be presented or not, there is a general agreement that a purposeful and systematic teaching of grammar is vital to master a second language.

Generally speaking, in Romania, teaching grammar has been regarded as a highly structured and formal activity. Yet, grammar, which includes the tense, is an indispensable part of a language, and constitutes the backbone of the language. English tenses need to be acquired by the learner, either consciously or subconsciously, and the teachers of the foreign language ought to tackle with this skillfully, so that the learners can grasp the information well, and transfer it from short term memory to long term memory. Creative teaching helps educators to offer their students new ways of approaching the same information. It may take much more time to prepare a lesson by using diverse and creative methods, but that time can be a valuable investment that results in significant progress for the students. As they understand and acquire new language skills, their lives and future could be significantly impacted in a positive way. The ultimate goal of ESL teachers should be to teach their students a *complete* new language, rather than a set of *disparate* grammar lessons.

This study focuses on the problems in teaching present and past tenses to elementary and high school pupils in Romania, and on using several creative and practical ways, such as media, fun games and jokes, online resources, and parallel tables, in order to solve this kind of problems. Some of the tenses can be problematic and confusing for the students. These may include the use of present continuous versus present simple, past simple versus past continuous, or past simple versus present perfect tense. Throughout this study, this researcher will explore teaching grammar based on data obtained from the written and oral exams of the learners, from

the observations made during the process of teaching, and from the discussions with the pupils. The findings reveal that the reasons for English errors derive mostly from the mother language interference, as well as a lack of adequate understanding how to form verbs with parallelism of auxiliaries, when learning tense formations.

The main component of this paper is to offer diverse and remedial teaching methods for ESL learners in order to compensate their shortcomings, as well as help them store the information on present and past tenses into their long-term memory; the ultimate purpose is to help ESL learners develop strong and sound English skills for a lifetime.

Index Terms—tenses, grammar, teaching mistake, error, table, foreign language, mother language, interference, ESL.

SECTION XII

ACTUALITĂȚI IN CERCETAREA BIOMEDICALĂ

ACTUALITIES IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

Sesiune pentru studenții doctoranzi din Domeniul Medicină și
Biologie/ Session for doctoral students in the domains of
Medicine and Biology

A History of Anemia from Hippocrates to the Third Millennium

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Abstract: This paper presents a history of the term "anemia" over the centuries, as well as the diagnosis of this disease, from Hippocrates to the present day. From the name of "the disease of virgins" in the time of Hippocrates, to the term "green disease" or "chlorosis of young girls" in the Middle Ages, the diagnosis of the disease began to bear the name of anemia only at the beginning of the 19th century.

The importance of iron in the synthesis of hemoglobin was demonstrated at the end of the 19th century in 1895 by the Scottish pathologist Ralph Stockman (1861 – 1946), thus clarifying iron deficiency as a cause of anemia. Throughout the 19th century there were debates on the subject of chlorosis and anemia, and only at the beginning of the 20th century Arthur J. Patek and Clark W. Heth from Harvard Medical School has stated that chlorosis is the same as hypochromic anemia. Later, great discoveries in the field of anemia were made during the 20th century, so that in 1990 Donnall Thomas received the Nobel Prize for bone marrow transplantation. The monitoring of the disease in the world in the third millennium shows

a prevalence of anemia between 1990 – 2010 from 40.2% to 32.9%.
In conclusion, anemia is a current disease with global impact, which has its roots in ancient science.

General situation of pregnancies and deliveries among teenage girls in Romania compared to other states of The European Union

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Abstract: Analyzing the effectiveness of the existing legislation regarding the prevention of pregnancies and births among teenage girls, carried out by analyzing the strategies and policies in the health field, education and child protection in order to know the current situation on the legislative level, we note the fact that almost 25% of the mothers under 18 years of The European Union lives in our country. Romania ranks first in this chapter, among the member states: Eurostat data shows that in 2018, more than 8000 girls became mothers before the age of 18, a worrying fact is that around 700 of them were in the situation of becoming mothers before reaching the age of 15.

Romania registers major deficiencies regarding the health of the mother and the newborn, problems that the other EU member states have solved, the reduction of these differences between the public health systems being at the top of the priorities. Limited access to health care services, but also to information on family planning and sex education lead to the unfortunate statistics: the very large number of teenage mothers, the high rate of infant and maternal mortality, the high rate of abortions, especially in rural areas. Information, from the youngest ages, carried out both in the formal framework of the school, through the discipline of health education, as well as in the family or in the community, on the risks brought by an unwanted pregnancy and on the ways to avoid it, is fundamental in the prevention of early motherhood and associated consequences.

The role of shear wave elastography in chronic hepatitis C

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Abstract: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is a major cause of chronic liver disease. Clinical care for patients with HCV-related liver disease has advanced considerably with developments in screening, diagnostic procedures to evaluate liver fibrosis and improvements in therapy with pangenotypic direct antivirals. In recent years, several non-invasive methods have been developed for staging liver fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C. Shear wave elastography (SWE) is a noninvasive ultrasound-based marker of hepatic fibrosis. FibroTest (FT) is a biomarker of liver fibrosis initially validated in patients with chronic hepatitis C and subsequently assessed in other frequent liver diseases, including chronic hepatitis B, alcoholic liver disease (ALD) and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). Simple, cheap and readily available algorithms such as APRI or FIB-4 are also used, but are associated with “indeterminate” range scores in 30–50% of patients, representing a significant limitation and requirement for secondary diagnostic tests.

Aims: We aimed to compare the diagnostic performance of Point Shear Wave Elastography techniques and Transient Elastography (FibroScan®) for the non-invasive assessment of liver fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection using other non-invasive methods (Fibromax®, APRI and FIB-4 scores) as reference.

Material and methods: We enrolled 30 consecutive patients with chronic HCV infection, in which liver stiffness (LS) was evaluated with pSWE technique and TE, using Fibromax® (FT) and other biomarkers as the method of reference.

A sistematic literature review on hpv national immunisation programmes in Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia

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Abstract: Keywords: HPV, HPV vaccination in Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, cervical cancer

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection and is responsible for 90-99% of cervical cancer cases. Although effective screening programs have reduce the incidence of cervical cancer in developed countries, they are often not well organized. Prophylactic vaccination against HPV seems to be a good strategy for the prevention of cervical cancers. The aim of this work is to summarize the current situation of national immunisation programmes in Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia and to discuss the strategies that have been implemented to increase overall vaccination coverage rates.

Methods: A systematic literature review was conducted for studies published between 2008 and until 2020.

Result: 20 articles were included in the review. Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia had introduced HPV vaccination in their national immunisation programmes. The uptake of the HPV vaccine in all three countries has been relatively low, with around 25-40% of eligible girls being vaccinated in 2020. All three countries have already adopted males HPV vaccination.

Conclusion: Improving links between immunization and screening services and cancer registries is important to ensure that women who receive the HPV vaccine are still receiving appropriate screening and follow-up care for cervical cancer. This linkage can help identify women who may have missed out on vaccination or screening and provide targeted interventions to improve their health outcomes.

Immunohistochemical results in the study "involvement of oxidative stress at the placental level in pathological and normal pregnancies"

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Abstract: The concept of pro-oxidant-antioxidant balance is central to understanding oxidative stress for several reasons. First, this concept emphasizes that the disturbance can be caused by changes that can occur in either part of the balance: such as abnormally high generation of ROS, or deficiencies in the antioxidant defense, or structural changes occurring in proteins or potential isomers conformations that could affect their enzymatic activity. Oxidative stress and low protective mechanisms, and therefore glutathione levels (as our results showed) can be responsible for inducing several conditions, both chronic and degenerative, can accelerate the aging process, are associated with cancer, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and can cause acute conditions (for example, stroke). The concept of equilibrium draws attention to the fact that there will be a gradual response to oxidative stress. There fore, minor perturbations of balance can lead to homeostatic adjustments in immediate response to changes in the environment, while major perturbations can lead to irreparable damage and cell death. The demarcation between physiological and pathological changes is difficult to specify. Complex interactions are now believed to occur between oxidative stress and other forms of cellular stress, such as endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress. Glutathione is known to act to minimize oxidative stress in tissue. The results obtained by us reveal a very high H-score of GLUTH expression in patients who gave birth at term, almost 5 times (4.71x) then in patients with spontaneous abortions. The high expression of glutathione is associated with a very high antioxidant protection mechanism.

The analysis of the results obtained in the group of patients with spontaneous abortions reveals that for 6 cases included in the study the value of the H score is 0 or close to 0. It is obvious that in these cases there was no antioxidant protection or it was very low, being below the sensitivity limit of the method used. All this leads us to believe that oxidative stress is intense in spontaneous abortions. In several studies, the decrease or enzyme deficiency of methionine synthetase reductase is associated with an increase in homocysteine values, associated with blindness, neurological symptoms, atherosclerosis, congestive heart failure, age-related diseases and congenital malformations.

The results obtained by us are consistent with the studies carried out so far. For patients with spontaneous abortions, there is a low value of methionine synthetase reductase compared to the results obtained in the control group. The analysis of mean H-score values in the case of METH1 in the groups included in our study reveals a 41% decrease in the values in the case of spontaneous abortions compared to the control group. The comparative distribution of the curves for GLUTH and METH1 reveals a parallel between the mechanisms of antioxidant protection. Low levels of glutathione were associated with low levels of methionine synthase reductase, which validates our results.

Contraception after abortion

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Abstract:Introduction Studies have shown that of the 210 million pregnancies that occur annually worldwide, 80 million are unwanted, 46 million end in induced abortion, and about 20 million are unsafe, resulting in 80,000 deaths. women every year. The main reason that leads to induced abortion being unwanted pregnancy. Romania's overall score in the 2020 contraception atlas is 54.4%, being in the orange spectrum of the European ranking. Romania has a population of 19.2 million inhabitants and a universal health system. Despite good access to online information and advice, contraceptives are not reimbursed in Romania. For several years, contraceptives have been freely accessible in the wide network of public family planning clinics throughout the country. This came to an abrupt end in 2013 when the last public procurement of goods took place. The country has an estimated contraceptive prevalence rate of 55% and there are 38 teenage births (15-19 years) per 1000 teenagers.

Methods: This is a presentation looking at post-abortion contraception methods, carried out after a systematic review of the literature

Results: The use of contraceptive methods COC (combined oral contraceptives), CIC (combined injectable contraceptives) and progestin-only contraceptives can start on the day of the abortion or from the first day of the next menstruation. They are effective immediately. Despite the numerous methods of contraception, the number of pregnancy interruptions in the last 5 years remains constant, as do the post-abortion complications, which can significantly influence the woman's health, both psycho-somatic and reproductive, with early or late manifestations.

Conclusion: Promotion and provision of effective contraception after abortion is essential to prevent repeat unintended pregnancies and should ideally be integrated within services. The most effective long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) methods, namely the implants and IUC, can be provided immediately following abortion. However, if this is not feasible, or if the woman prefers to go back to her obstetrician or a family planning service for contraception, a short-term bridging method should be advised with information provided about the availability of emergency contraception.

The role of Telemedicine in reproductive health literacy

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Abstract: Reproductive health literacy is an important factor in achieving positive health outcomes and disease prevention.

This refers to the ability to assess, understand, appreciate, apply information and make decisions regarding the promotion and care of reproductive health but also to take the necessary measures to prevent and not spread sexually transmitted diseases.

Today digital devices are used in almost all aspects of life and the Internet is a major source of health information.

Thus the provision of digitized healthcare - telemedicine has expanded rapidly with the increased use of mobile phone applications, handheld devices, messaging services (text messages, multimedia messages) and live audio-visual communications.

Keywords: telemedicine, reproductive health, health literacy

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Human Papilloma Virus associated orofaringian cancer

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Abstract: HPV infection is the most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States of America. Most of the diagnosed patients with orofaringian scuamos carcinoma, especially tumors located at the base of the tongue or the tonsil area, do not have the traditional risc factors associated with head and neck cancers (ex: smoking, alchohol consumption, etc) (1)

Molecular and epidemiological studies have identified the main cause to be HPV infection, genotype 16. Other types of HPV with high risk but less common are genotypes 18, 31 and 33. (1)

HPV virus biology

HPV viruses are small structures made from deoxyribonucleic acid with a large distribution among vertebrate species. They contain a double chain, circular genome. This genome codifies proteins from E1 to E7 and L1-L2. E proteins are nonstructural proteins that help in the replication and transcription of the genome (E1-E5) or cand have a role in tumoral trnasformation (E6 and E7). L1 and L2 have a structural role in the virion capsid.(2)

HPV tumor molecular profiles are distinct from that of those that are non-HPV. The absence of genetic or epigenetic alteration of the p53 or pRb pathways from HPV associated cancers are in contrast with the observations made with non-HPV tumors.(2)

Thus, in the cases of typical non-HPV squamous cell carcinoma, p53 mutations are very frequently associated with a high level of pRb and a low level of p16 protein. In the case of HPV associated squamous cell carcinoma aberrant variants of the protein p16 appear, low level of pRb and a high level of the p16 protein. These differences from the gene expression suggests that HPV and non-HPV associated tumors are distinct entities.(2)

Epidemiology

Incidence

Multiple epidemiological studies have revealed a decrease in the incidence of laryngeal hypopharyngeal and oral cancer, starting from the second part of the 1980s. (2) This is because the incidence of smoking has decreased, which represents the main cause of this disease.

Initially, despite the fact that tobacco consumption is low on a high scale, the oropharyngeal cancer incidence has remained constant and then it began to rise again (1,3,4). Multiple studies have established a link between the continuous rise of oropharyngeal cancers and the oropharyngeal infection with HPV that determines tumors at the base of the tongue and tonsil area. (5,6)

The main cause is the infection with the HPV 16 variant. (5,6) Initial cohort studies have suggested that approximately 50% of the total number of oropharyngeal cancers are caused by HPV infection. Other studies have demonstrated that 70-80% of the total cases of oropharyngeal tumors from the U.S and Europe are caused by the same virus. (7) A global statistic made between 1983-2002 shows a significant rise in the incidence of oropharyngeal cancer in the male population from developed countries, with a disease debut at a young age. (8)

The time between HPV infection and the development of oropharyngeal cancer is probably higher than 10 years. (9,10) The European Cohort of Prospective Investigations for cancer and nutrition (EPIC) have identified a number of 135 patients with oropharyngeal cancer, whose samples were taken 6 years prior to their diagnosis (9) Thus, in 35% of these cases antibodies against E6 protein have been detected, compared with 0,6% detection rate at the

control group. No other anti-E6 antibodies have been detected at any other patients with other forms of cancer.

Prevalence

A transversal study made on the general population, with the participation of both sexes, age between 14-69 years old, reveals that HPV prevalence in the oral region has been 6,9%, with HPV 16 genotype representing 1% of the total. HPV infection was three times higher in men than women (10,1% versus 3,6%). The results were in accordance with the existing observations regarding the sex distribution of HPV associated orofaringian cancer. (11)

A different study analyzed samples in order to detect HPV in patients with orofaringian cancer and their partners. Thus, out of a total of 164 patients examined, the HPV virus was detected in 65% of the cases with the oncogenic HPV variant being detected in 61% of the cases. 88 out of 100 patients that have been tested positive for the oncogenic variant of HPV presented the HPV 16 variant. These discoveries suggest that the majority of the partners efficiently remove any trace of active infection that they have been exposed to. (12)

The presence of HPV 16 in the oral cavity has been associated with the subsequent development of oropharyngeal carcinoma. In a case-control study of 132 patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck, mouthwash samples from previous prospective collection were available and analyzed for HPV. It resulted in an average of 3.9 years before the cancer was diagnosed. HPV was identified in 5 of 25 patients (20%) who subsequently developed oropharyngeal carcinoma compared with 1 of 75 patients in their cancer-free control (odds ratio [OR] 22.4, 95% CI 1.8- 276,7). (13)

HPV vaccination

It is used to prevent HPV infection and to avoid HPV-related tumor pathologies, including at the oropharyngeal level. (14) Thus, anti-HPV vaccination has been associated with a decrease in the prevalence of oral HPV infection. (15)

In the NHANES study in which 2627 subjects, both male and female, received one or more doses of the vaccine, the prevalence of oral HPV infection was 0.11% in vaccinated subjects versus 1.61% in the unvaccinated. (16)

Confirmation of HPV 16 positivity

Immunohistochemistry for p16 is highly sensitive for HPV-associated tumors. This can be done by in situ hybridization or

polymerase chain reaction (PCR), both of which detect the presence of HPV DNA. (17)

There are rare cases in which tumors located in the head and neck are associated with high-grade neuroendocrine tumors (small cell carcinoma). (18)

Although the gold standard for detection of head and neck HPV infection is the in situ hybridization or PCR technique, there are multiple biomarkers that can help detect HPV infection. A common biomarker used in clinical practice is the detection of p16 protein. (19, 20)

The p16 protein acts as a tumor suppression factor by binding to the cyclin D1 CDK4/CDK6 complex, having a role in preventing the phosphorylation of the Rb protein. The p16 protein is overexpressed in HPV-related cancers. (21) The overexpression of the p16 protein has been widely used as a surrogate marker of HPV-driven carcinogenesis in a subset neoplasms known to be HPV-related. (34) Both the presence of HPV or the presence of p16 protein can be used as a marker of HPV infection. In a study that examined samples from 300 patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck, both p16 protein (strong and diffuse nuclear and cytoplasmic staining in at least 70% of tumor cells) and the presence of HPV (by in situ hybridization). 10% of those positive for the p16 protein were negative for the presence of HPV and 7% of those negative for the presentation of the p16 protein were detected positive for the presence of HPV. (22)

The sensitivity of p16 protein may be lower than more fine needle aspiration. In a study that examined 142 patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck positive for the presence of HPV by RT-PCR, in fine needle aspiration samples, only 33% of them met the criteria of positivity for the presence of the p16 protein (intense and diffuse staining at nuclear and cytoplasmic level in at least 70% of tumor cells). (23)

However, studies that use the p16 protein as a marker for HPV positivity by having a different effect on the survival rate. (24) In a study comparing the effect of p16 protein expression and the presence of HPV DNA, HPV positive cases with high p16 protein expression had a better survival prognosis than those with positive HPV virus but with low p16 protein expression. (25)

Oropharyngeal cancer associated with HPV

Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) include about 6% of all cases of tumors. HPV has emerged as an independent biological risk factor for the development of HNSCC. (34)

Oropharyngeal cancer associated with HPV infection presents important differences in terms of staging and clinicopathological aspects compared to oropharyngeal cancer not associated with HPV infection. (26,27)

The 8th edition of the AJCC American Joint Committee on Cancer - 2017 - staging system: changes in OPSCC staging in the 5th edition. HPV positivity is determined by p16 testine of tumor tissue: cases with at least moderate staining intensity and diffuse staining ($\geq 75\%$ of tumor cells) are now classified as probable HPV associated etiology based on p16 positivity. P16 immunonistochemistry is recognized in the 8th edition of the AJCC TNM classification as a standard method to evaluate HPV driven carcinogenesis in oropharyngeal cancer. (34)

Multiple studies have characterized the clinical presentation of HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer. Most of the data were obtained from the International Collaboration on Oropharyngeal Cancer Network for Staging (ICON-S) study, which included information from 1907 patients with cancer associated with HPV infection and 696 patients with oropharyngeal cancer that was not associated with HPV infection. (7)

The age of onset of oropharyngeal cancer associated with HPV is significantly lower than the ones not associated with HPV infection. It follows a biphasic distribution with maxim values around the ages of 30 and 55. In the ICON-S study, the average age of HPV-associated cancers was 57 years, compared to 61 years in those not associated with HPV. (5-7, 28-30)

Regarding the sex of the patients, HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer is more common among men. Within ICON-S, a proportion of 84% of the patients was represented by men over time and 74% of the cancers not associated with HPV were male. (7) The rate of infection with the papilloma virus is very high, and in fact more than 90% of men and about 80% of women will be infected during their lifetime. (34)

Regarding the location, these tumors appear most frequently in the tonsil region, at the base of the tongue or the soft palate. HPV driven tumorigenesis appears to be particularly relevant in the oropharynx, where the base of the tongue and the tonsils are the most vulnerable

sites. (34) The reason why the oropharyngeal region is more prone to the occurrence of these cancers compared to other regions of the head and neck is not known. It is assumed that the tonsils contain invaginations of the mucosal surface that would favor the inoculation and processing of antigens, which could facilitate the viral access to the viral cells. (31) Laryngeal cancer has the second highest incidence of head and neck malignant tumors worldwide. In recent years, studies have shown that human papillomavirus (HPV) infection may be a high-risk factor for laryngeal cancer and closely related to the development and prognosis of laryngeal cancer. (34) Also, a greater number of sexual partners as well as a high frequency of practicing oral sex, can increase the risk of HPV-related oropharyngeal cancer. (32) Oropharyngeal cancer often presents itself as a primary tumor in an early stage. In the ICON-S study, the frequency of early stages (T1-T2) of the primary tumor was significantly higher in patients with disease associated with HPV infection (64% compared to 44%). The incidence of nodular involvement (N2 or N3) was significantly higher (61% compared to 51%) compared to non-HPV-associated tumors. (7)

Regarding the second neoplasia, a study that included a number of 318 patients with oropharyngeal cancer concluded that tumors associated with HPV with positive protein p16 had lower chances of developing it. (33)

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Sever acute maternal mortality and maternal morbidity

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University of Novi Sad

Abstract:*online presentation*

What do students know about sexually transmitted diseases and methods of contraception? A survey study about knowledge and sexual risk behaviours among university students

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Abstract: **Keywords:** methods of contraception, sexually transmitted diseases, unintended pregnancy, knowledge, family planning, emergency contraception, young adults, students and sources of information.

This study aims to investigate the level of knowledge, perception, sexual risk behaviours and attitudes among university students, about methods of contraception and sexually transmitted diseases. Furthermore, the resource purpose was to understand if there is any association between students' knowledge and sexual risk behaviours and the following variables: ethnicity, faculty, gender, religion, living area, relationship with relatives and sexual health education. The main intent of the survey is to detect the main gaps in students' knowledge, the main variables that can trigger them to have sexual risk behaviours and improve strategies for family planning and modern contraceptive methods among young adults. The type of study is quantitative and cross-sectional observational research based on a questionnaire survey. The study was conducted online with a link that allowed students to access the questionnaire, and it was designed using Google Forms. Students from University of Kragujevac, Serbia filled in the questionnaires, on paper.

The total number of students who participated the survey was 564. The majority of students were female, Orthodox, 21-25 years old, Caucasian, single and studying in a biomedical university. Most of the participants were from Romania. It was observed that for the majority of the knowledge questions there was a highly significant statistical difference between students and their country of origin, different faculties and their year of studying. No statistical difference was found between living area and possible sexual risk behaviors, but it was found between religion and sexual risk behavior

incidence. Most of the students did not have sexual education and the majority of them already had sexual intercourse. The mean age for the first sexual intercourse was 17-18. Moreover, we found that the most used source for methods of contraception and STIs information is the Internet-TV and the most used contraceptive method among students is condom. From the study emerged that relationship with the family does not influence the sexual risk behaviors. About family planning, it was observed that students would mainly like to have their first child at 26-29 years old and most of them would like to have 2 children.

The current survey contributes to the literature on the etiology of young adults' knowledge about STIs and contraceptive methods and of sexual risk behaviors among students. To help young adults to assess their family planning it is important to know which are the variables that can influence their sexual behaviors. It is important to remove the cultural and religious barriers in the countries and focus more on teaching sexuality health starting before puberty, trying to reduce harmful behavior for future young people.

Postpartum depression- Etiology and risk factors

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Abstract:Keywords: postpartum depression, risk factors, mother's health.

Introduction: Postpartum depression (PPD) is the most common psychiatric condition after childbirth which not only effects the mother's health, but also might have impact on child's development and parenting behaviors. The objective of this presentation is to summary information about etiology and major risk factors for development of postpartum depression (and modern methods of its prevention).

Methods: A systematic literature review was conducted for studies published between 2018 and until 2023.

Result: 20 articles were included in the review.

Conclusion: There are three types of factors: real risk factors, controversial factors and protective factors. To identify the real risk factors several studies showed that: violence and abuse, depressive history, obese, poor postpartum sleep lack of social support, multiple births, preterm infants, vitamin D deficiency, unplesant birth experience can cause postpartum depression. The controversial factors are serum level of cortisol, thyroid peroxidase autoantibodies status, acculturation. Some of the protective factors are skin-to-skin care, breastfeeding, high concetration of DHA in mother's milk, diet with fish and seafood, vitamin D, calcium, multivitamin supplements.

Wound thermometry in diabetic foot ulcers treated with negative pressure

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Abstract: Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) is a choice in the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers and the role of NPWT in its management is limited. The aim of the study is to compare the effects of NPWT versus conventional dressing (CD) on wound healing in diabetic foot ulcers (DFU).The study includes 35 patients divided into two groups : 16 patients were treated with NPWT and 19 patients with CD.The NPWT dressings were changed every 7 days , while the conventional dressings were changed daily.. Wound culture sensitivity , wound size, granulation tissue and pain evaluation (assessed by Visual Analog Scale) were all measured at the start and after 3 weeks until the foot ulcer was healed.The wound margin temperature was measured at four random sites for thermometric evaluation and normal limb temperature was also measured for comparison.Patients satisfaction and treatment costs were also compared.The conclusion in terms of early formation of granulation tissue , faster wound size reduction , less discomfort and patients satisfaction was as our study indicated that NPWT appeared to be superior than the conventional treatment. The presence of a pre-ulcerative lesion is indicated by an initial rise in temperature in diabetic foot ulcer.

ABO Blood Group and its Associations With Health and Disease

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Abstract: Human ABO blood type antigens exhibit alternative phenotypes and genetically derived glycoconjugate structures that are located on the red cell surface which play an active role in the cells' physiology and pathology. The ABO blood group system is associated with several parameters of healthy aging and disease development.

For the present analyses we included a total of 3077 individuals with ABO phenotypes with the different diseases presented in Tulcea county.

We notice that in the Tulcea county area, blood group A is predominate in a proportion of 42% (36% positive patients ; 6% negative patients) followed by blood group O with a proportion of 34% totalling (29% positive patients and 5% negative), then B group with a proportion of 16% (of which positive 14% and negative 2%, and the rarest group AB having 8% of the total tested patients (of which positive 7% and negative 1%).

According to our study, ABO phenotypes may influence the risk of different diseases by different known and unknown mechanisms. It is now clear that ABO blood types are not the exact cause of diseases, but they can be susceptible and surrender to disease and health problems.

In general, non-O blood types are more susceptible to diseases than O blood group. Knowledge of ABO blood groups might be of interest for more personalized approaches towards health maintenance and the prevention of diseases

Decompensation of personality disorders in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract: Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic, one of the most significant global catastrophes in centuries, has had significant and far-reaching effects on health systems, economics, and civilizations. The mental health of people has been significantly impacted as a result of these health, social, and economic effects. Many of us experienced increased anxiety, but for some COVID-19 has precipitated or exacerbated much more severe mental health issues. Many people have expressed psychological suffering as well as signs of post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, or despair.

Objectives: The presentation aims to highlight the fact that although the period of restrictions imposed by the authorities against the background of the increase in the number of patients infected with SARS-COV2 is only an unpleasant memory, it produced at that time various imbalances not only for patients with serious mental illnesses but also for young people with personality disorders, leaving behind both physical and mental consequences for the patient.

Methods: The case of a patient admitted to the psychiatry department of the Arad County Emergency Clinical Hospital was examined in-depth, and his progress was tracked via the specialist outpatient clinic.

Results: The unsurprising result shows a direct link between emotional imbalance and the evolution of the pandemic, a fact that shows us that this can be not only a trigger, a predisposing or precipitating factor in the development of psychopathologies, but also an element that maintains psychological stress and makes recovery difficult

Conclusions: More and more requested, psychiatric departments play an important role in raising awareness and maintaining a balance in this period, facing numerous patients with decompensation of pre-existing pathologies but also the appearance

of some, a fact that could be directly correlated with the period of the pandemic .

Keywords: Covid19, Mental, Health, Personality

Inflammatory processes of the neurovascular unit in cerebral aging

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Abstract: The brain, the most complex organ in the human body in terms of structure and function, consumes 20% of the body's metabolic reserves, but does not have the capacity to store the necessary energy. So that any change in the balance between demand and supply can lead to undesirable consequences. All of the changes in blood supply, according to cerebral needs, are done by a group of cells called the neurovascular unit, a group that includes neurons, interneurons, astrocytes, pericytes, microglia and blood vessels.

As we age, a continuous state of chronic low-intensity inflammation called "inflamm-aging" occurs and predicts susceptibility to age-related pathologies such as cardiovascular disease, metabolic disease, and cancer. Within this process, of major importance are the inflammasomes, a series of large protein complexes that initiate the inflammatory response arising from the binding of "non-self" type antigens or affected "self" type molecules, the result of inflammasome activation being the secretion of inflammatory cytokines. A thorough description of the components of the inflammasome, the types of inflammasomes and their mode of action is essential to gain the ability to control their action. Inhibition of inflammation mediated by the innate immune system could represent a therapeutic target for the treatment of diseases that occur with aging.

Unusual case of paraneoplastic syndrome in a middle-aged woman

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Abstract: A particular case in which an atypical paraneoplastic syndrome is presented in a 65-year-old woman, known to have hypertension and type two diabetes newly diagnosed in the medical history.

At the first presentation in the emergency department, the clinical onset was headache, nausea and pain in the right eye. What is intriguing about this case is the fact that the patient develops diplopia and progressive bilateral palpebral ptosis, with a normal result on the computed tomography (CT) of the head, the cerebrospinal fluid culture is negative, but with proteins present above the normal value. Suspicion of Encephalopathy was raised with administration of antibiotic therapy for 21 days, to which the patient seemed to respond, but 3 weeks after discharge the patient relapsed.

During the last hospitalization, respiratory failure set in with the progressive loss of muscle tone. The patient's evolution being unfavorable, she was admitted lastly to the intensive care unit. This case was challenging and complex, which makes it interesting from a scientific point of view.



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