The 1st IMAS International Conference on Multidisciplinary Academic Studies Abstract Book

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Publisher
Kürşat ÇAPRAZ

13 MAY 2023 TÂRGU JIU, ROMANIA
e-ISBN 978-605-72229-6-1

https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/
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Language: English

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Publisher
Kürşat ÇAPRAZ
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e-ISBN 978-605-72229-6-1
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Statement of Responsibility

The legal and scientific responsibility of the manuscripts belongs to the authors.

The conference is organized by the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences in Târgu Jiu, by the Târgu Jiu Faculty of Nursing within the “Titu Maiorescu” University, in partnership with the Gorj Bar, CECCAR Gorj, UNPIR GORJ, the “Constantin Brâncusi” Research Center, the Association of Criminalists from Romania and InTraders Academic Platform.

INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACADEMIC STUDIES CONFERENCE (IMAS 2023) (1st EDITION) was held on 13 May 2023.

Declaration

As part of the events organized on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the establishment of the “Titu Maiorescu” University, we are pleased to invite you on Saturday, May 13, at 09:00 a.m. to the "International Conference Multidisciplinary Academic Studies” at the Story Hotel in Ecaterina Teodoroiu Boulevard number 78, Târgu Jiu town. The conference will take place in a hybrid system, with physical and online participants through Microsoft Teams.

Conference theme: Legal, Economics and Medical Paradigms in Digital Era.

Conference topics: Law, Economics, Accounting, Business Administration, Finance, Econometrics, Nursing, Health Management.

The written and presentation languages are Romanian and English.
Appreciation

I am very privileged to express my sincere appreciation as I address this gathering to provide a resolute expression of gratitude to the exceptional individuals who have contributed to the success of the IMAS 2023 Conference. I would like to express my profound gratitude for the steadfast commitment and exceptional contributions demonstrated by the Congressional Coordinators, Congressional Committees, and Authors.

The unwavering dedication and significant contributions of individuals have played a pivotal role in the remarkable achievements of this conference. The level of dedication exhibited by the individuals in devoting their knowledge, effort, and resources towards creating a valuable and instructive event for all participants is deserving of admiration.

When reflecting over my appreciation, I am prompted to acknowledge the significant influence that their cooperative endeavors have exerted on the progress of our mutual objectives and the circulation of innovative knowledge within their individual domains. The extent of their engagement and the exceptional performance they have exhibited are indicative of their steadfast dedication to the advancement of academics and society at large.

In conclusion, I express my utmost appreciation to all individuals who have contributed to the success of IMAS 2023. The combined endeavors and fervor exhibited by all those involved serve as the fundamental basis for the achievement we have attained, and as a result, we express our sincere appreciation. I express my gratitude for your assistance.

Lect. Cristian DRĂGHICI, PhD

“Titu Maiorescu” University

Dean of Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences - Târgu Jiu, Romania

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The IMAS International Conference On Multidisciplinary Academic Studies

(IMAS 2023)

(1st EDITION)

13 May 2023, Târgu Jiu, Romania

Conference Program

8.30 - 09.00 - Registration of participants

09.00 - Opening of the Conference proceedings - Opening speech

Lect. Cristian DRĂGHICI, PhD, Dean of Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences - Tg. Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University

Professor Iosif R. Urs, PhD - President of Titu Maiorescu University and President of the Management Board

Prof. Titi PARASCHIV, PhD, Vice - Rector Titu Maiorescu University

Professor Lozneanu Verginel, PhD, Dean of Police Faculty, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Police Academy

Assoc. Prof. Constanța MĂTUȘESCU, PhD, Dean of Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Valahia University

10.00 - 11.00 - Plenum Lectures

Speakers

• Lect. Cristian DRĂGHICI, PhD Dean of Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences - Tg. Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University - Expanding and upgrading the use of digital tools and processes by companies in digital era

• Prof. Titi PARASCHIV, PhD, Vice - Rector Titu Maiorescu University – Brain Computer Interface in Academic Activities

• Accounting expert Maria Mariana SOMNEA, Member of the Superior Council Standing Board of CECCAR, President of UNPIR Gorj-Vâlcea Branch - The digital footprint on the accounting profession and insolvency

• Lect. Ana-Maria CĂMPEANU, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University, Romania - Post-traumatic stress disorder – a reality

• Dr. Sorin Lory Buliga, "Constantin Brâncusi" Research, Documentation and Promotion Center of Tg-Jiu - Brâncuși in the age of digitalization
11.00 - 12.00 - On-line Lectures

- Zainab Abdulwahab ZUBAIR, Lecturer, PhD, Faculty of Law, Islamic University in Uganda – The war against human trafficking in africa specifically in Nigeria
- Maya MOALLA, Independent researcher, PhD - Causality Nexus Between GDP and Energy Consumption in Turkey and Romania
- Leena JENEFA, Innovation Ambassador and Associate Professor, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi Chennai - An Impact of Socioeconomic factor and Usage of ICT in Pandemic Situation
- Mamoona RASHEED, Lecturer / Salman Iqbal, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Central Punjab (UCP) - HRM Practices in Employees’ knowledge sharing
- Dr. Dauda Adeyemi Ariyoosu, Department of Business Law, Faculty of Law, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria - Examining the revenue implications of taxing the informal sector.
- Tajudeen Sanni, Research Fellow at the South African Research Chair in the Law of the Sea and Development in Africa, Nelson Mandela University - Right to a healthy ocean and the prospects of ocean accounts framework in South Africa
- Tulus Suryanto, Lecturer at Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Indonesia - Business Opportunities on the Small Medium Enterprises in Indonesia
- Svetlana Rastvortseva, Doctor of Sciences, Professor of World Economy Department, HSE University, Moscow, Russia - The development of the system of cities in the modern economy
- Guzel Lotfullina, Svetlana Rastvortseva, Professor assistant at the World Economy Department, HSE University, Moscow, Russia / Doctor of Sciences, Professor of the World Economy Department, HSE University, Moscow, Russia - Technological competitiveness of mobile operators
- Maria FLORI, University Assistant, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu - The use of a sustainable model for the management of a crisis in the context of economic development

12.00 - 12.30 - Coffee break
Section Lectures

12.30 - 14.00 - Section 1 Law

Moderators: Lect. Cristian DRĂGHICI, PhD
Prof. Carmen Silva PARASCHIV, PhD

- Prof. Carmen Silva PARASCHIV, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University, Romania - The state guarantee of the principle Respect for human dignity and private life in the framework of the criminal process, in the digital era

- Professor POPA GHEORGHE, PhD, President of Romanian Forensic Scientists Association – Role and importance of the involvement of Romanian Forensic Scientists Association in the development of the Romanian school of forensics

- Lawyer Constantin GROZA, Dean of the Gorj County Bar - The future of lawyer profession. The impact of digitization on the profession.

- Gabriel MICU, Associate Professor, PhD, National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Teaching staff associated Bioterra University, West University of Timișoara - The supremacy of national constitutions in the age of globalization.

- Mircea TUTUNARU, Associate Professor, PhD / Andreea Teodora AL-FLOAREI, Lawyer, PhD student, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu / West University, Timișoara - Historical view of the administrative organization of Romania under the empire of the constitution since 1923

- Emilian CIONGARU, Professor, PhD, University Titu Maiorescu Bucharest - Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - The science and values of law

- Ion PĂDUCEL, Assos.Prof. PhD, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Targu Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest - Some considerations relating to the suspension of the individual employment contract in the event of the granting of carers’ leave under the updated labor legislation.

- Romulus MOREGA, Lecturer, PhD, University Titu Maiorescu Bucharest - Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Forensic identification - sides of the process of establishing the factual circumstances.

- Remus IONESCU, Lecturer - Phd., Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg.-Jiu, „Titu Maiorescu” University, Romania, President Criminal Division – Gorj County Court, Andrei IONESCU, Student - Atypical situations found in the preliminary chamber phase. Procedural remedies.

- Diana-Elena RĂDUCAN-MOREGA, Lecturer, PhD, "Titu Maiorescu" University of Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economics - Târgu-Jiu, România, Lawyer, Gorj Bar - Self-defense in competition with other justifiable acts or impunity causes

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• Mihaela POP, Lecturer, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Fraud to the Law in Private International Law

• Michaela Loredana TEODORESCU, Lecturer, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Criminal policy reflected in legislative changes

• Ioana-Ruxandra MĂLĂESCU, Assistant, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Filing a challenge for annulment on grounds of the statute of limitation considering the Decision no.676/2022 of the panel for preliminary ruling on questions of law.

• Nadia-Elena DODESCU, Assistant Professor, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Theoretical and practical aspects regarding migrant trafficking

• Diana DEACONU-DASCĂLU, Assistant, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu / Silviu DEACONU, lawyer - The protection of persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities through judicial counseling and special guardianship

• Mihai Raul SECULA, Assistant professor, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - The actuality of the regulation of the inheritance right for the surviving spouse

• Anica MERIȘESCU, PhD University Lecturer, Public Notary, “Titu Maiorescu University”, Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economics Sciences Targu Jiu - Brief considerations on the legal regime of the transmission of shares in a limited liability company by succession

• Moise BOJINCĂ, Professor PhD, “Titu Maiorescu University”, Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economics Sciences Targu Jiu - Some reflections regarding romania in the constellation of the unsafe world

• Liviu BUCIU, lawyer, Gorj Bar - Tools for a Harmonious Transition: Managing the Impact of Automation on the Labor Market

• Sebastian POPA, PhD student, Public notary office - Cross-border insolvency of group of companies members at the intersection of universalist and territorialist principles

14.00 - 14.30 - Lunch Break
14.30 - 15.30 - Section 2 Economic Sciences

Moderators: Assoc. Prof. Marian ACHIM, PhD
Lect. Alice-Dalina MATEI-CERNĂIANU, PhD

• Marin CIUMAG, Associate Professor, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Establishing the tax result and registration in accounting

• Marian-Lucian ACHIM, Associate professor, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Householder insurance in case of natural disasters

• Alice – Dalina MATEI CERNĂIANU, Lecturer, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Types of data analytics to improve decisionmaking.

• Traian IANA, Lecturer, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Audit of the quality of accounting information in the context of digitalization

• Teodora VÂTUIU, Associate Professor, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - Computerized decision assistance for the management of renewable resources in the current context of digitalization and the implementation of the national hydrogen strategy

• Gabriel POPEANGĂ, Lecturer, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University, Tg Jiu School of Law and Economics - General considerations regarding the phenomenon of tax evasion

• Valentin STEGĂROIU, Lecturer, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - The contributory benefit in the redistributive pension system

• Ana-Maria MĂLĂESCU, Associate Professor, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences Tg-Jiu - The importance of esg reporting for companies in the light of the CSRD European directive

• Ioana CATRINA, Lecturer, PhD, “Titu Maiorescu University”, Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economics Sciences Targu Jiu - Documentary accounting control, control procedure used in practice, exercise methods or techniques for establishing the reality, legality and efficiency of the operations of economic and financial activities

• Grigore LUPULESCU, Associate professor PhD, “Titu Maiorescu” University from Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences from Târgu Jiu - The economic Gorj – yesterday, today and perspectives
15.30 - 17.00 - Section 3 Nursing

Moderators: Assoc. Prof. Olivian STOVICEK, PhD

Lect. Ana-Maria CĂMPEANU, PhD

Lect. Johana HOLT, PhD

- Liviu MARTIN, university lecturer / Dan Gheorghe MĂLĂESCU, university professor / Adina MARTIN, associate lecturer, Faculty of Nursing Tîrgu Jiu, UTM Bucharest / Faculty of Nursing Tîrgu Jiu, UTM Bucharest / UMF Craiova - Surgical nursing in chronic venous insufficiency

- Univ. Prof. Dr. Eng. Titi PARASCHIV - Titu Maiorescu University; Prof. Dr. Eng. Cosmin Karl BĂNICĂ - Polytechnic University of Bucharest; Prof. Dr. Eng. Felix ADOCHIEI – Polytechnic University of Bucharest; Univ. lecturer, Dr. Psych. Ruxandra Victoria PARASCHIV – Titu Maiorescu University; Univ. Lecturer, Ph.D. Eng. Ioana ADOCHIEI – Military Technical Academy; Dr. Andrei İGNAT – Bucharest Military Technical Academy; Eng. Ştefana DUȚĂ - Polytechnic University of Bucharest - The study of the relationship between facial characteristics, eeg waves and the cognitive and emotional characteristics of the human being

- Olivian STOVICEK, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Târgu Jiu Subsidiary, “Titu Maiorescu” University, Bucharest - Medication errors and pharmacological malpractice

- Johana HOLT, Lecturer PhD, Faculty of Communication Sciences and International Relations, Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest - Marta Trancu-Rainer, a providential personality of Romanian surgery

- Gabriel BUCIU, Lecturer, PhD / Dragos-Laurentiu POPA, Associate Professor, PhD / Daniel Cosmin CĂLIN, Specialist Doctor, Faculty of Nursing, "Titu Maiorescu" University, Târgu Jiu /Faculty of Mechanics, University of Craiova / County Emergency Hospital of Slatina – Three innovative models of intramedullary orthopedic nails

- Cătălin-Alexandru FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD / George ADAM, Lecturer, PhD / Daiana ANGHELOIU, Lecturer, PhD / Diana STĂNCULESCU, Lecturer, PhD / Roxana-Mihaela FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD, The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University - Computed tomography assessment of haematuria

- Octavian Ion PREDESCU, Lecturer, PhD, The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University - Clinical, paraclinical, histological and immunohistochemical study on the evolution of postviral chronic hepatites after the antiviral treatment

- George ADAM, Lecturer, PhD / Daiana ANGHELOIU, Lecturer, PhD / Cătălin-Alexandru FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD / Roxana-Mihaela FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD / Diana STĂNCULESCU, Lecturer, PhD, The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University - Cervical cancer prevention – an ungoing challenge

- Roxana-Mihaela FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD / Daiana ANGHELOIU, Lecturer, PhD / George ADAM, Lecturer, PhD / Camelia FIROIU, Lecturer, PhD / Cătălin-Alexandru FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD, The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / The


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Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / Constantin Brâncuși Medical Assistance Faculty, Târgu-Jiu / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University - Imaging diagnosis of urolithiasis

• Daiana ANGHELOIU, Lecturer, PhD / Cătălin-Alexandru FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD / Roxana-Mihaela FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD / Camelia FIROIU, Lecturer, PhD / Lavinia OLAR, Lecturer, PhD / George ADAM, Lecturer, PhD, The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / Constantin Brâncuși Medical Assistance Faculty, Târgu-Jiu / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University - Health care of the nursing mother infant couple

• Diana STĂNCULESCU, MD, PhD, Lecturer / Liliana CERCELARU, MD, PhD, Lecturer / Alina CHIRICIOIU, MD, Pathology department / Liliana STANCA, MD, PhD, Lecturer / Camelia FIROIU, MD, PhD, Lecturer associated teaching staff, The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / Medicine and Pharmacy University, Craiova / Emergency City Hospital, Târgu-Cârbonești / Medicine and Pharmacy University, Craiova / Constantin Brâncuși Medical Assistance Faculty Târgu-Jiu - Common melanocytic nevi. Histological range of atypia and its biological significance

• Diana STĂNCULESCU, MD, PhD, Lecturer / Camelia FIROIU, MD, PhD, Lecturer associated teaching staff / Liliana CERCELARU, MD, PhD, Lecturer / Cristian TĂNĂSESCU, MD, Pathology department / Liliana STANCA, MD, PhD, Lecturer, The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / Constantin Brâncuși Medical Assistance Faculty Târgu-Jiu / Medicine and Pharmacy University, Craiova / Emergency City Hospital, Târgu-Cârbonești / Medicine and Pharmacy University, Craiova - Medical malpractice and civil liability

• Camelia FIROIU, MD, PhD, Lecturer associated teaching staff / Diana STĂNCULESCU, MD, PhD, Lecturer / Iulia BICA, MD, Pathology department / Roxana-Mihaela FOLCUȚI, Lecturer, PhD, Constantin Brâncuși Medical Assistance Faculty Târgu-Jiu / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / Emergency Hospital, Târgu-Jiu / The Faculty of Nursing – TgJiu of the Titu Maiorescu University - Neuroendocrine skin tumors. Primary versus metastatic. Case report

• Camelia FIROIU, MD, PhD, Lecturer associated teaching staff / Diana STĂNCULESCU, MD, PhD, Lecturer / Ioana CIOBANU, MD, Pathology department / Daiana ANGHELOIU, MD, PhD, Lecturer, Constantin Brâncuși Medical Assistance Faculty Târgu-Jiu / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University / Emergency Hospital, Târgu-Jiu / The Faculty of Nursing – Tg-Jiu of the Titu Maiorescu University - Malignant melanoma, a rare primary cervical tumor. Case report

• Dr. Popescu Costin, Dr. Popescu Liliana, Prof. Dr. Dan Malaescu, Dr. Olaru Marian, Constantin Calafeteanu, Dr. Ghita Dan, Dr. Tuta Mihnea Costin - Municipal Hospital Caracal, Hospital Tudor Vladimirescu Dobrita, Titu Maiorescu University, Vital Air - Pulmonary aspergillos- a common condition
• Dr. Popescu Costin, Dr. Popescu Liliana, Prof. Dr. Dan Malaescu, Dr. Olaru Marian, Constantin Calafeteanu, Dr. Ghita Dan, Dr. Tuta Mihnea Costin, Lectuler phd Papurica Daniela – The importance of radiological and bacteriological examination in bronchiectasis

• Ion NEAMȚU, Associate professor / Radu-Ionut NEAMȚU, University assistant, Departament of Healthcare, “Titu Maiorescu” University, București / Departament of Obstetrics and Gynecology, “Victor Babeș” University Medicine and Pharmacy, Timișoara - Prevention of sequelae risks of premature infants with ROP and neurological disorders

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THE ECONOMIC GORJ – YESTERDAY, TODAY AND PERSPECTIVES
Grigore LUPULESCU

Abstract

Located in the south-western part of Romania, Gorj county covers an area of 5,602 km², occupying 2.34 percent of the country's territory. It has important deposits of coal, natural gas, graphite, limestone, dolomite, refractory clay, springs of mineral waters with therapeutic properties. On July 1, 2022, the population of Gorj country by domicile was 345,835 inhabitants, representing 1.57% of the total for the country, with an average density of 61.73 inhabitants per km². Gorju has a GDP of 17,130 million lei in 2020, which represented 1.6% of Romania's GDP. The majority contribution to Gorj's GDP is given by the primary sector of the economy - the most developed, as a result of the soil and subsoil resources. the tertiary sector (that of services - especially tourism, which would have great potential for development), and the attraction of foreign investments where Gorj ranks among the last places in the country). The policies in the field of energy will lead to the loss of jobs existing today in the primary and secondary sector of the county, combined with the lack of investments in other fields. The population of Gorj is decreasing year by year, especially the young, which is oriented towards counties with a dynamic development, based especially on the tertiary sector of the economy.

Keywords: Regional development, Gorj

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1 Assoc. Prof. Dr. “Titu Maiorescu” University from Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences, Targu Jiu, Romania
THE ACTUALITY OF THE REGULATION OF THE INHERITANCE RIGHT FOR THE SURVIVING SPOUSE.

SECULA MIHAI RAUL

Abstract

The inheritance right of the surviving spouse has undergone a historical evolution in light of the evolution of the legal status of women, a legal institution that started from the tradition of Roman/common law, whereby women were assimilated to minor children until their current status of equality with men, both as legal subjects in society and within marriage. In modern Romanian law, the surviving spouse, regardless of gender, will inherit a portion of the common assets and the deceased spouse's property, in competition with all of their relatives. Through my work, I would like to discuss the appropriateness and, why not, the morality of the legal regulation whereby the deceased spouse's relatives, other than their descendants, compete with the surviving spouse for the inheritance of the couple's common property.

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS REGARDING MIGRANT TRAFFICKING

Dodescu Nadia-Elena³

Abstract

Migrant trafficking represents one of the most lucrative illegal activities at the international level. The enormous migratory pressure to which Europe is subjected in recent years represents a business of billions of euros, money that enters the accounts of migrant trafficking networks from the countries of origin (Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan), of transit (Turkey, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco) or destination (European countries). These migrant trafficking networks operate according to unwritten rules, very well organized, having connections from the countries of origin of the migrants to the countries of destination. Most migrant trafficking networks are very territorial, operating in a certain "area of responsibility", which they totally control, often benefiting from the concurrence of the authorities. Usually, these areas of responsibility correspond to a certain geographical area or an ethnic group.

One of the principles that underpins the development of society is that people are equal, but it does not allow for differences between them. With all this, the incident was not and is not completely corrected, migrant trafficking is a more serious form of crime. This phenomenon exists even in old times. The science and technology of science and technology, as well as science and technology, are well known.

This investigation is justified by the fact that migrant trafficking, as a criminal and sociable phenomenon, remains a crime that requires a sustained effort and not only in the international organization, but also in the entire society.

Keywords: Migrant trafficking, the victim of child trafficking, human trafficking.

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DOCUMENTARY ACCOUNTING CONTROL, CONTROL PROCEDURE USED IN PRACTICE, EXERCISE METHODS OR TECHNIQUES FOR ESTABLISHING THE REALITY, LEGALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE OPERATIONS OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

IOANA CATRINA

Abstract

In the market economy, the profitable development of the activity of any economic agent is ensured by the knowledge of the economic and financial conditions in relation to the requirements and legalities of the market. According to its mission, control is a component of management, which through its exercise serves both the management of the company, its companies and its partners as well as the public authorities or even the population. The financial control system is an indispensable tool for the management for the regular supervision of the company's activity in order to take the necessary decisions on time. The main responsibilities of a manager are: to be in contact, to be informed, to control. Documentary accounting control is one of the control procedures used in practice that involves the control of establishing the reality, legality and efficiency of operations, of economic and financial activity by examining the primary and centralizing documents, the records in the technical-operational records, the accounting situation and of the balance sheets. This is achieved through a series of methods or techniques that are used selectively and combined, the most important of which are: chronological control; reverse chronological control; systematic control; mutual control; cross checking; control investigation; critical examination; accounting analysis; analysis based on the synthetic and analytical control balance; balance sheet correlation technique.

Keywords: accounting documentary control, procedures, ways or techniques of exercise, financial accounting.

JEL classification: A19, M41, M42.

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CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION – AN UNGOING CHALLENGE

Adam George⁵, Angheloiu Daiana⁶, Folcuti Catalin-Alexandru⁷, Folcuti Roxana-Mihaela⁸, Stanculescu Diana⁹,

Abstract

Cervical cancer remains a real health problem for a large part of the female population, being the 4th most common type of cancer and also the 4th cause of cancer death in the female population, worldwide, with a number of 604,000 new cases and 342,000 deaths in 2020. This is primarily due to the etiopathogenesis of this tumor, which is based on HPV infection as a sexually transmitted disease.

Currently, the global trend of the incidence of this type of cancer is decreasing as a result of the implementation of the 2 major prevention strategies, namely vaccination against human papilloma virus (HPV) and detection in early stages through screening based on Babes Papanicolaou testing (PAP test), and HPV testing, it being known that cervical cytological screening (PAP test) performed under well-established conditions, at intervals of 3-5 years, reduces cancer morbidity and mortality by over 80% by detecting and treating pre-invasive lesions.

The clinical approach is complex, involving cytology (PAP test), colposcopy (REID Index), histopathology and genetic and molecular techniques (PCR test) to identify HPV infection (HPV test) in conjunction with the intensification of the activity of informing the female population regarding the risk of acquiring of infection and methods of prevention.

Keywords: cervical cancer, HPV infection, Pap test, colposcopy

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THE STATE - GUARANTEE OF THE PRINCIPLE "RESPECT FOR HUMAN DIGNITY AND PRIVATE LIFE" IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS, IN THE DIGITAL ERA.

PARASCHIV CARMEN SILVIA\textsuperscript{10}

Abstract

The right to private, intimate life is a fundamental right of every citizen, regulated both by provisions of national and international legislation.

The provisions contained in the Romanian Constitution in the content of art. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, in conjunction with the content of art. 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, converge towards a definition of private life - thus art. 26 of the Romanian Constitution provides that "the natural person has the right to dispose of himself if he does not violate the rights and freedoms of others, public order or good morals".

The European Convention on Human Rights provides that the right to private life is an "absolute" right, which allows an intrusion when it is provided by law and constitutes a measure for the protection of others, for public safety. In the same sense are the provisions contained in art. 26, para. (2) of the Romanian Constitution - which provides that "the natural person has the right to dispose of himself, if he does not violate the rights and freedoms of others, public order or good morals".

Keywords: digital age, private life, fundamental right, ECHR, Romanian Constitution, respect for human dignity and private life.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTIVE AND DIAGNOSTIC SOLUTIONS A STRESS STATES IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

Paraschiv Ruxandra Victoria

Abstract

The article focuses on the importance of implementing solutions to prevent and diagnose stress states in the public health system. Stress can negatively affect a person's mental and physical health and can be triggered by a variety of factors. By educating patients about stress management techniques and early diagnosis of stress states, more serious conditions such as anxiety disorders, depression, heart disease and stroke can be prevented. The implementation of these solutions can help to improve the quality of life of patients and to reduce healthcare costs.

Keywords: stress, prevention, diagnosis, public health system, stress management, relaxation techniques, assessment of stress symptoms, anxiety disorders, depression, heart disease, stroke, patient education, coaching, counseling.
AMPRENTA DIGITALA ASUPRA PROFESIEI CONTABILE SI INSOLVENTEI

Maria Mariana Somnea

Abstract

Era informationala / era digitala, capacitatea infinita a oamenilor de a transmite / accesa informatii fara restrictii, are profunde implicatii in toate domeniile.

Unul dintre cele mai concluzionente exemple de utilitate si eficienta a digitalizarii este in sectoarele economice si comerciale. Pentru companii, digitalizarea, transformarea digitala implica costuri, eforturi si riscuri dar reprezinta un pas important pentru a ramane competitivii. Proprietarii de afaceri, managerii, guvernul trebuie sa aiba drept prioritate investitiile in digitalizare si educatie digitala a personalului.

CECCAR s-a preocupat continuu pentru ca membrii sai, profesiia contabila sa depaseasca cu bine toate provocarile erei digitale si sa beneficieze la maxim de toate oportunitatile acesteia.

Inca din anul 2016, temele abordate la Congresele CECCAR au avut legatura cu aceasta:

- Profesia contabila in era digitala. Provocari si oportunitati (2016)
- Gandirea integrata, globalizarea si tehnologia – viitorul profesiei (2018)
- Next - generation accountant - F4F (Fit for Future) (2021)

In ce priveste UNPIR, organizatia a facut pasi importanti spre digitalizare.

Arin Octav Stanescu - fost presedinte UNPIR, a afirmat inca din anii 2005 „Utilizarea Internetului nu este, in opinia mea o chestiune de optiune personala. In scurt timp cei care nu se vor conecta la sistem se vor autoexcludef de pe piata.”

Intregul sistem justitional este supus permanent unor noi provocari privind digitalizarea si pentru practicieni acestea trebuie folosite drept oportunitati de informare si dezvoltarea profesionala.
AUDIT OF THE QUALITY OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION

Iana Traian

Abstract

The need for relevant and reliable information has always existed in the sphere of all economic, social or any other activities, but the importance of this process has become evident in the last decade, with the development of information and communication technology and the emergence of the new digital economy, which tends to globalize worldwide. The digital economy is characterized by transparency, and in order for accounting information to meet the requirement to reflect the true picture of the assets, liabilities, profit or loss of an entity or group of companies, or the financial position, it must meet certain quality criteria.

One of the biggest challenges of the internal audit function in recent years has been and remains its positioning as a strategic function that brings added value to a company. Maximizing the added value provided by the internal audit function is imperative in the context of maintaining its effectiveness, and in this sense it becomes necessary to identify innovative practices that support the internal audit function in its transformation process in this era of digitization and big data. In an economy where the audit report has become a mandatory element for banks, companies listed on the stock exchange or in the case of other situations provided by law, for making any decision, the quality and relevance of the audit report become some of the essential elements in economic development and social both at the national level and at the macroeconomic level.

Keywords: Auditing, accounting, digital economy

JEL classification: M41, M42, C82, C87, D83.

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MEDICATION ERRORS AND PHARMACOLOGICAL MALPRACTICE

Olivian Stovicek

Abstract

Since 2019, World Health Organization has shown that millions of patients are harmed or die due to medical errors, most of these cases being preventable. The most frequent errors that affect patient safety are errors in diagnosis, prescription, and medication administration. The causes are multifactorial, individual, and systemic. The costs of medication errors have been estimated at US$ 42 billion annually. Medical errors occurring during the diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of patients may be unintentional, due to negligence, and may cause worsening of the patient's condition or death. A medical error caused by a medical staff (doctor, nurse, pharmacist) can occur through a certain type of action or inaction and must be assessed if the standard of care recognized by the medical community has been violated. Professional negligence accompanied by patient injury raises the issue of malpractice.

Many studies address the prevalence of medication errors, but few address medication errors serious enough to be considered malpractice. To avoid preventable medication errors, it is essential that all errors be reported, to work in a team, interdisciplinary, including with a clinical pharmacologist, to improve communication, to implement electronic medical alert systems. The implementation of these strategies can help to prevent or reduce the morbidity or mortality of patients, to improve the image of the health unit as well as to reduce costs. Investments in prevention are lower than the costs for the management of patient injuries and can increase the safety and quality of medical services.

Keywords: Medical errors, malpractice, patient safety, prevention

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SURGICAL NURSING IN CHRONIC VENOUS INSUFFICIENCY

Liviu Martin15, Dan Gheorghe Mălăescu16, Adina Martin17

Abstract

Chronic venous insufficiency is the stage of decompensation of venous circulation in the lower limbs. The basis of this condition is varicose disease, postthrombotic syndrome and some congenital venous anomalies. Clinical disorders appear only when the obstacle is located on the axis of one of the popliteal or common femoral veins or when venous collaterals are also involved through trophic lesions. The anatomopathological lesions of the chronic venous insufficiency syndrome are characterized by variety and polymorphism, with the involvement of all tissues of the lower limb. The diagnosis of this condition is based on the history, clinical examination, functional tests and the results of Doppler ultrasonography and phlebography. The most common complications dreaded symptoms of chronic venous insufficiency syndrome are represented by subcutaneous sclerosis and calf ulcer, the severity of which dominates the clinical picture. The drug treatment consisted in the administration of phlebotonics. It is able to improve clinical signs and symptoms and, in particular, accelerate ulcer healing, when combined with compression therapy. The study group was represented by a number of 76 patients hospitalized between May 2018 and May 2022 in the Surgery department of the Turceni Hospital, of which 23 (30.26%) underwent medical treatment, out of a number of 53 (69.73 %) patients underwent surgical intervention, 38 (71.69%) patients benefited from saphenectomy by stripping, 11 (20.75%) patients underwent excisional debridement of the varicose ulcer and 3 (3.94%) patients presented pathology cardiovascular and hepato-renal important which required the transfer to the higher echelons. The diagnostic algorithm must be implemented right from the presentation of the patients in the specialized outpatient clinic in close connection with the family doctors and the other members of the multidisciplinary medical team.

Keywords: varicose veins, insufficiency, ulcer, prophylaxis, treatment.

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TYPES OF DATA ANALYTICS TO IMPROVE DECISION-MAKING

Matei Cernăianu Alice – Dalina

Abstract

Data is a powerful tool that is available to organizations in staggering quantities. When used correctly, it has the potential to drive decision making, influence strategy development and improve business performance.

According to business intelligence firm MicroStrategy's Global State of the Enterprise report, respondents said data analytics enabled their organizations "to make faster, more effective decisions." Data visualization is great for conveying descriptive analysis because charts, graphs, and maps can show data trends, as well as rising and falling trends, in a clear and understandable way. Diagnostic analysis addresses the next logical question: "Why did this happen?" For further analysis, this type involves comparing co-existing trends or movements, revealing correlations between variables, and proving causality where possible. Predictive analytics will be used to predict future trends or events and answer the question “what will happen in the future?” Ultimately, prescriptive analytics answers the question “what should we do next?” when making data-driven decisions. By analyzing historical data and industry trends, you can make informed predictions about the future of your business.

These four types of data analytics should be used together to build a complete picture of the story data and make informed decisions.

Depending on the problem you're trying to solve and your goals, you can choose two or three of these analysis types or use them sequentially to gain the deepest understanding of your story data.

Keywords: data analytics, diagnostic analysis, predictive analytics, prescriptive analytics

JEL classification: C4, C55, C8

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AN IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR AND USAGE OF ICT IN PANDEMIC SITUATION

Leena Jenefa

Abstract

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is dangerous, and it affected not only the life of the people, it also affected all the business unit in India. It is seriously threatening the world public health and it crashed the economic value of the all the country. Almost all the countries were affected, and India is highly affected by the epidemic, with the number of infections and increasing trend of deaths. It is an extreme and unpredictable event, has greatly damaged the global economic growth and crashed and spoiled the environment. This paper takes a clear information how the business can be survived and how ICT plays an important role in the business.
Technological competitiveness of mobile operators

Guzel Lotfullina21, Svetlana Rastvortseva22

Abstract

The quality of connection, its cost together with the prospects for the development of interaction technologies in the economy depend on how competitive mobile operators are in the region. The aim of the study is to determine the main factors and conditions for mobile operators’ success, identifying the specifics of their work in the region with fastest population growth – sub-Saharan Africa, where mobile communication is the predominant component of ICT. The link between the company's competitiveness and both its internal performance and external environment – economies of scale, government policy, human capital development, R&D and technological progress – is assessed.

The methods of analysis include the ordinary least squares and fixed effects regressions based on Solow growth model to estimated total factor productivity of firms, and multiple specifications of OLS regression, some with lagged independent variables. Findings suggest that scale of operations and quality of human resources have a positive impact. Improvements in regulatory framework are also significant. For the countries considered, 3G network coverage is currently the most important among technological changes.

Keywords: Competitiveness of mobile operators, total factor productivity of firms, Sub-Saharan African countries

Support from the Research Program of the Faculty of World Economy and International Affairs at HSE University is gratefully acknowledged.

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PULMONARY ASPERGILLOS- A COMMON CONDITION

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Abstract

Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) is an idiopathic inflammatory lung disease characterized by an allergic inflammatory response to colonization of Aspergillus or other lung fungi.

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

1. Seropositive aspergillosis (ABPA-S)
   - History of asthma (often difficult to control)
   - Total elevated serum IgE (usual > 1000 IU / ml)
   - Immediate reactivity of the skin test to Aspergillus fumigatus.
   - Specific serum IgE increases in Aspergillus fumigatus
   - The presence of serum precipitates or specifically the increase in serum IgG for Aspergillus fumigatus

2. Aspergillosis located in bronchiectasis
   - The above criteria are positive
   - Central bronchiectasis by high-resolution CT scan

CLINICAL STAGES OF ASPERGILOSIS

Stage I: Acute
   - Asthma symptoms
   - Increased serum IgE (> 1000 IU / ml)
   - Peripheral blood eosinophilia (may be absent when patients are treated with oral corticosteroids)

Stage II: Remission
   - Resolving symptoms
   - Resolving pulmonary infiltrates

Stage III: exacerbation / recurrence
   - Recurrence / worsening of clinical symptoms with the appearance of recurrent pulmonary infiltrations

Stage IV: asthma-dependent asthma
   - Steroid addict
   - Persistently elevated serum IgE levels

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V: Fibrotic lung disease Refractory, steroid-dependent asthma Fibrotic lung disease (irreversible obstructive and restrictive defects with impaired diffusion capacity)

CONCLUSIONS

1. Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis is an idiopathic disease

2. Aspergillosis has increased IgE and is seropositive in Aspergillus fumigatus

3. It has 5 stages of its clinical evolution with massive destruction of lung tissue

4. It was frequently found in patients present at the consultation and thoracic CT was of real use in detecting incipient forms.

5. Frequent localizations in TB caverns and bronchiectasis previously established for this condition
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF CITIES IN THE MODERN ECONOMY

SVETLANA RASTVORTEVA

Abstract

There is much evidence in economic science that large cities have a number of advantages and develop at a faster pace. When we analyse the urban system as a whole, however, we come to the conclusion that there is a category of settlements that take on far more benefits and have all the prerequisites for accelerated growth.

The purpose of the study is to identify key trends in the development of the system of cities, explaining the phenomenon of growth of small and medium-sized cities. To achieve this goal, the study assesses polycentricity and analyses the influence of social and economic factors that explain their growth. The study is based on static and dynamic approaches, the Herfindahl-Hirschman index is used to determine polycentricity, the dependent variable is the number of city residents, the independent variables are indicators of education, culture, sports and economy. The object of the study is 598 cities and towns of the Central Federal District of Russia.

The results of the study show that the significant development factors differ for cities of different sizes. An important condition remains the availability of schools, the opportunity to engage in sports. The polycentricity of the urban system in the region is increasing.

Keywords: borrowed city size, agglomeration effects, cities and regions of Russia

Support from the Research Program of the Faculty of World Economy and International Affairs at HSE University is gratefully acknowledged.

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THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FACIAL CHARACTERISTICS, EEG WAVES AND THE COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HUMAN BEING

Titi PARASCHIV 31 Cosmin Karl BĂNICĂ 32 Felix ADOCHIEI 33 Ruxandra Victoria PARASCHIV 34
Ioana ADOCHIEI 35 Andrei IGNAT 36 Ștefana DUȚĂ 37

Abstract

The article studies the relationship between facial features, EEG waves and the cognitive and emotional characteristics of the human being. The hypothesis of the article is that there are associations between EEG waves and facial features on the one hand and between EEG waves and cognitive and emotional features on the other hand. The objective of the article is to determine consistent correlations between EEG waves, facial features, and cognitive and emotional features. The ultimate goal is to demonstrate that both EEG waves and facial expression can characterize a person and estimate behavioral characteristics. In conclusion, behavior can be estimated with a statistically significant probability by means of the South EEG waves. The same result can be achieved by interpreting facial expression and dynamics.

Keywords: cognitive characteristics, EEG waves, regression, correlation, association, facial expression, alpha, beta, delta, theta and gamma EEG waves.

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The 1st IMAS International Conference On Multidisciplinary Academic Studies Abstract
Book, 13 May 2023, Târgu Jiu, Romania e-ISBN 978-605-72229-6-1
https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/
RIGHT TO A HEALTHY OCEAN AND THE PROSPECTS OF OCEAN ACCOUNTS FRAMEWORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

TAJUDEEN SANNI38

Abstract

The South African Constitution guarantees everyone’s right to “an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being”. The Constitution also mandates the State “to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures” that, among others, “secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources.” In the context of the ocean, a number of measures have been taken by the government in line with that constitutional provision. For example, Ocean Accounts Framework (OAF) is gaining traction in official circles in South Africa as an ocean integrated information mechanism. An Ocean Account is an integrated structured organization of consistent and comparable information: maps, data, statistics, and indicators concerning marine and coastal environments, including related social circumstances and economic activity.

The objective of this paper is to identify and examine aspects of OAF that may help realize the constitutional duty to initiate measures to protect the environment and realize the right to clean and healthy environment in the context of the ocean.

Keywords: Human right, environment, ocean accounts, South Africa.

38 LLD - Research Fellow at the South African Research Chair in the Law of the Sea and Development in Africa, Nelson Mandela University, funded by One Ocean Hub (OOH). The opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of OOH.
THE CONTRIBUTORY BENEFIT IN THE REDISTRIBUTIVE PENSION SYSTEM

Valentin Stegăroiu

Abstract

This study aims to analyze how the pension system based on intergenerational generosity (PAYG) is sustainable and can continue to provide income to the people who have contributed to this system.

In the PAYG type system, the taxpayer's benefit is directly linked to a number of factors that can influence its size in different periods of time. Given that this type of insurance is an "old" system, this study analyzes the possibility of its continued sustainability, by taking some economic measures, in terms of respecting the principle of transfer between generations.

The conclusion of the study leads to the idea, already recognized, that under current conditions, in order to maintain reliability, these systems should become a mandatory mix of systems necessary for an adequate balance between generations.

**JEL Classification:** F02, F15, F53, F59, H55, O11, O52

**KEYWORDS:** PAYG system, pension system, social insurance, insurance mix
THE IMPORTANCE OF RADIOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN BRONCHIECTASIS

POPESCU COSTIN, POPESCU LILIANA, DAN MALAESCU, OLARU MARIAN, CONSTANTIN CALAFETEANU, GHITA DAN, TUTA MIHNEA COSTIN, PAPURICA DANIELA

Abstract

Bronchiectasis is an abnormal and permanent dilatation of bronchi. It may be focal, involving airways supplying a limited region of pulmonary parenchyma, or diffuse, involving airways in a more widespread distribution.

ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS

Bronchiectasis is a consequence of inflammation and destruction of the structural components of the bronchial wall. Infection is the usual cause of the inflammation microorganisms such as Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Haemophilus influenzae.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

Patients typically present with persistent or recurrent cough and purulent sputum production. Repeated, purulent respiratory tract infections should raise clinical suspicion for bronchiectasis. Hemoptysis occurs in 50–70% of cases and can be caused by bleeding from friable, inflamed airway mucosa.

RADIOGRAPHIC AND LABORATORY FINDINGS

Alternatively, patients with saccular bronchiectasis may have prominent cystic spaces, either with or without air-liquid levels, corresponding to the dilated airways. CT, especially with high-resolution images 1.0–1.5 mm thick, provides an excellent view of dilated airways. Consequently, it is now the standard technique for detecting or confirming the diagnosis of bronchiectasis.

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Examination of sputum often reveals an abundance of neutrophils and colonization or infection with a variety of possible organisms. Appropriate staining and culturing of sputum often provide a guide to antibiotic therapy.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Bronchiectasis is an abnormal and permanent dilation of the bronchi
2. From an etiological point of view, the causes were predominantly infectious
3. The radiological images obtained, the standard lung radiographs, were conclusive in the advanced stages of the disease.
4. The high-resolution computed tomography was the one that made the diagnosis certain and showed the degree of its evolution

Keywords: Bronchiectasis, etiology, radiographic, laboratory, Hospital
HRM Practices in Employees’ knowledge sharing

MAMOONA RASHEED48, SALMAN IQBAL49

Abstract

The main purpose of this article is studying the empirical evidence between human resource practices and employee knowledge sharing. Employee plays a vital role in organisation to achieve its performance and goals. The paper is based on quantitative approach by using structural equation modelling (SEM) to examine the relationship between HRM practices and knowledge sharing behaviour. A survey-based approach is used for data collection from different employees in the banking sector of Pakistan. Results of this study suggest that recruitment & selection, and performance appraisals have a significant relationship with KS behavior. Furthermore, employees’ training and development along with incentive systems have insignificant with knowledge sharing in organizations. Moreover, it assists employers, employees, policymakers, and scholars to understand the factors that can promote knowledge sharing. This study also highlights the significant role of Human Resource Practices (HRP).

Keywords: employee recruitment, employee training, performance appraisal, knowledge sharing.

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THE WAR AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN AFRICA SPECIFICALLY IN NIGERIA

Zainab Abdulwahab Zubair

Abstract

Trafficking in human beings especially women and children has been a heinous criminal enterprise whose eradication is posing a serious challenge to the global world peace and stability. Despite the passing of the Trafficking in Persons and Prohibition Act (NATIP) in Nigeria as far back as 2003, aiming at putting an end to trafficking in human in the country, the alarming rate at which the crime is growing in the country calls for a serious worry and concern. Nigeria takes the lead among countries of destination, transit and source for trafficking in human begins.

Though combatting this type of crime in any country requires in addition to any domestic policies the regional and international collaboration. It however noted that the most vulnerable victims of human trafficking are women and children, mostly from economically and socially deprived communities. This is largely because a number of factors has put much of the economic, political and social pressure on these groups of people; making them to be sole bread winner for their families, however for policies on human trafficking to succeed, factor which causes and enhance the growth of the crime must first be identified and nip at the bud otherwise any machinery aimed at addressing the issue will fail as we are witnessing in Nigeria.

Keywords: Human trafficking, criminal policy, slavery, smuggling, exploitation, internal and external trafficking

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Self-Defense in Competition with Other Justifiable Acts or Impunity Causes

Diana-Elena RĂDUCAN-MOREGA

Abstract

This work proposes to analyze special situations, when self-defense would enter into competition with other justifiable acts or impunity causes. The topic addressed is determined by reality, which can give rise to complex factual situations that, in turn, generate legal issues.

The application of one or the other, or even the combined application of the self-defense with another justifiable act or impunity cause requires a deep knowledge of these legal institutions, but also the ability of the one who perceive them, to reveal them correctly.

Keywords: self-defense, state of necessity, the minority of the perpetrator, irresponsibility, intoxication.

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Tools for a Harmonious Transition: Managing the Impact of Automation on the Labor Market

Liviu Buciu

Abstract

“Digital technologies have advanced more rapidly than any innovation in our history – reaching around 50 per cent of the developing world’s population in only two decades and transforming societies. By enhancing connectivity, financial inclusion, access to trade and public services, technology can be a great equalizer.”

The technological leap at the end of the 20th century and the first two decades of the 21st century, as well as the prospects for the development of these information and digital technologies, are reshaping and revolutionizing the entire world.

For example, in the field of health, digital technologies help save lives, diagnose diseases, and prolong life expectancy, with access facilitated by the ability to communicate remotely, access high-performance online laboratories, and have rapid access worldwide to pharmaceuticals and organ banks.

In the field of education among all ages, virtual learning environments and distance learning have opened up new opportunities for all these categories (students, adults in the process of continuous training) who would otherwise not have access to the current level of education and professional training. Information and communication technology (ICT) has led, along with the pandemic generated by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, to an unprecedented development of distance learning.

This article aims to present the tremendous impact on the workforce, attempting to discuss the necessity of legal, educational, economic, and political measures designed to help human society to successfully overcome this challenge.

Keywords: evolution, transition, labor market, digital technologies, challenge.

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SOME REFLECTIONS REGARDING ROMANIA IN THE CONSTELLATION OF THE UNSAFE WORLD

Moise BOJINCĂ

Abstract

The general impression of those who today take their ephemeral existence and are willing to carry out comparative studies of different historical periods is that the world is increasingly insecure and that it is in total incoherence, disorder and insecurity.

The support for such a statement lies in the fact that today agreements at any level are increasingly rare, disagreements are encountered at every step, conflicts break out on every continent, serious attacks are taking place in large metropolises, weapons, drugs and psychoactive substances are proliferating in most corners of the planet, violence is the order of the day, social inequalities and development discrepancies are deepening, and justice and fairness remain only simple desires.

The entire planet is in crisis as a result of the alteration of the values that fuel the existing organizations and the change in the balance of power between the current states.

In such a context, of total uncertainty and unpredictability, it is the duty of each of us to question the way in which we exist and to decipher the true situation of the functioning of the state entity and the legal order to which we belong.

Naturally, for us as Romanians, we must first of all know the true situation of our country. In this context, knowing the place occupied by our country in various rankings, recurring from generation to generation, the question of who is responsible for remaining persistently behind, a state that is in the field of evidence, comes back more and more acutely.

Keywords: Romania, unsafe world, justice, history.

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Causality Nexus Between GDP and Energy Consumption in Turkey and Romania

Maya MOALLA

Abstract

The relationship between economic growth and energy consumption had been investigated during the period from 1960 to 2015 in Turkey and from 1990 to 2015 in Romania, utilizing the Engle-Granger cointegration test. Data are attained from the Development Indicators generated by the World Bank. Two variables had been employed from the database: energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) and GDP per capita (constant 2015 US$). The accessibility of data on energy consumption restrained the option of the starting period. The results revealed that the investigated variables are not cointegrated for both Turkey and Romania during the studied interval.

Keywords: GDP, energy consumption, comparation.
THE SCIENCE AND VALUES OF LAW

Emilian CIONGARU

Abstract

As a science, the object of study of law is the existence of legal values exclusively from the point of view of the existence, form and constitution of these values. The very definition of law shows that the meaning of the approach is that of the existence of all the legal norms that are developed or recognized by the state power and that aim to organise and discipline the behaviour of all citizens within the most important social relations in society, according to all the social values specific to the respective society, rules which establish the legal rights and obligations whose compliance is ensured, in case of necessity, by the coercive force specific to the state. As the foundation of the science of law, legal norms aim to establish and clarify, through Abstract notions, a series of fundamental problems specific to human existence as well as legal relations between individuals in society. Likewise, interpersonal relationships themselves involve certain moral, material or spiritual values specific to the social climate studied as a reference. Thus, the adoption of all the legal norms necessary for the legal system aims to protect certain values that the respective socio-economic and political system respects and promotes.

Keywords: legal system; science of law; legal values; value of law; axiology of law.
ESTABLISHING THE TAX RESULT AND REGISTRATION IN ACCOUNTING

CIUMAG MARIN

Abstract

Legal entities that carry out economic activities register, monthly, the incomes obtained.

The expenses related to the realized income are registered monthly, according to the accounting regulations.

Gross profit represents the difference, positive, between the revenues and expenses recorded from the activity performed.

The fiscal result is determined quarterly, respectively annually as the difference between total income and total expenses, from which non-taxable income is subtracted and non-deductible expenses are added from a tax point of view. Fiscal losses recorded in the next 7 consecutive years are also recovered.

The positive difference represents the taxable profit and the profit tax is determined by applying the 16% rate on this difference.

If a negative difference results, this represents a tax loss.

The accounting registration of the profit tax due is carried out with the help of account 4411 "Profit tax", quarterly, accumulated since the beginning of the year, as the difference between the profit tax due for the previous period and the accumulated profit tax, on the reporting date.

For the micro-enterprise that registers revenues greater than 500,000 euros, it owes profit tax, starting with the quarter in which it exceeded this limit. The calculation and payment of the profit tax, for this situation, is carried out considering the incomes and expenses realized starting from the respective quarter.

Keywords: corporate tax, income, expenses, share, tax loss.

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CROSS-BORDER INSOLVENCY OF GROUP OF COMPANIES MEMBERS AT THE INTERSECTION OF UNIVERSALIST AND TERRITORIALIST PRINCIPLES

Sebastian Popa58

Abstract

The state of insolvency is generally regarded by the Romanian and international academic environment as "a disease" or even as "a disease", "a sin of the over-indebted", a "catastrophe of entrepreneurs", "a consequence of globalization", or as "a sober and gloomy topic of discussion". In the fight against this, the insolvency proceedings can be regarded as the 'remedy', which directly and indirectly combats its effects. The importance of an efficient legal regime of the insolvency procedure is all the more obvious in the current context when business is carried out, in large part, through the international networks created by GTSSs, NCMS and TNC's. At the macroeconomic level, the bankruptcy of a partner of theirs can lead to the bankruptcy of all business partners and to the creation of a "snowball", more or less large, of insolvency proceedings at the level of the entire network.

In this context, the need for a homogeneous set of international rules of insolvency proceedings was created, which would ensure a modern judicial management of the insolvency proceedings linked together on multicontinental distances and the avoidance of legislative conflicts. This set of legal rules of insolvency proceedings and economic circumstances can be found, both in legal literature and in the law, as a 'cross-border insolvency procedure'.

It was thanks to these valences of the cross-border insolvency procedure that the imperatives of communication, cooperation and coordination of the procedure were triggered, creating two distinct schools of thought along the way, that of 'territorialism' and that of 'universalism'. These imperatives promoted among specialists serve as a powerful counter trench for issues related to the jurisdiction of the courts, normative compatibility and the recognition of foreign proceedings.

Keywords: group of companies, cross-border insolvency, succession, schools of thought, globalization.

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Post-traumatic stress disorder – a reality

Ana Maria Cimpeanu

Abstract

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental and behavioral disorder that can develop because of an exposure to a traumatic event, such as warfare, child abuse, domestic violence, traffic collisions or other threats on a person’s life. Symptoms may include disturbing thoughts, dreams, feelings, related to the events, mental or physical distress to trauma-related cues, alterations in the way a person thinks and feels, and an increase in the fight-or-flight response. This symptom lasts for more than a month after the event.

Samuel Pepys described intrusive and distressing symptoms following the 1666 Fire of London. The term “post-traumatic stress disorder” came into use in the 1970s in large part due to the diagnoses of military veterans of the Vietnam War. It was officially recognized by the American Psychiatric Association in 1980 in the third edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM-III).

Symptoms of PTSD generally begin within the first three months after the inciting traumatic event, but may not begin until years later. The event is commonly relived by the individual through intrusive, recurrent recollections, dissociative episodes of reliving the trauma (“flashbacks”), and nightmares. While it is common to have symptoms after any traumatic event, the must persist to a sufficient degree, causing dysfunction in life or clinical levels of distress, for longer than one month after the trauma.

Trauma survivors often develop depression, anxiety disorders, substance use disorder, such as alcohol use, and mood disorders in addition to PTSD. Higher risk includes health-care professionals.

Key words: stress, disasters, flashbacks, nightmares, risk.

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Fraud is the intentional use of deception or dishonesty to acquire an unwarranted advantage or benefit. Within the context of private international law, fraud can have substantial effects on the enforceability of contracts and the resolution of cross-border disputes. In numerous contexts, including international contracts, commercial transactions, and international arbitration, fraudulent behavior can occur.

In private international law, fraud is a significant problem that can have legal repercussions. Private international law addresses legal disputes involving multiple jurisdictions or nations. Determining which country has jurisdiction over a fraud case can be a difficult and complex process.

There are numerous types of fraud, such as misrepresentation, concealment, and deception. When fraud is committed within the context of a contract, the contract's validity may be contested.

Determining which legal system has the authority to adjudicate a case involving fraudulent conduct is one of the primary issues with fraud in international private law. This can be especially complicated when multiple jurisdictions are implicated in the fraud or when there are conflicts of law between the jurisdictions.

In order to address this issue, numerous nations have enacted legal frameworks allowing their courts to recognize and enforce foreign judgments. In addition to these legal frameworks, international conventions and agreements address fraud-related issues in private international law.

Fraud is an intricate and multifaceted issue in private international law, with implications for jurisdiction, contract validity, and the recognition and enforcement of judgments.

**Keywords:** Fraud, Private international law, Illegal advantage, Jurisdiction, Cooperation.
EXPANDING AND UPGRADING THE USE OF DIGITAL TOOLS AND PROCESSES BY COMPANIES IN DIGITAL ERA

Cristian Drăghieț61

Abstract

In the last few years, a series of measures have been adopted by EU, with the stated purpose of facilitating public access to information about companies and their branches established in the European Union, as well as the effective development of cross-border commercial relations. Thanks to their business activities and investments, including on a cross-border basis, companies play a leading role in contributing to the EU’s economic prosperity, competitiveness and in carrying through the EU’s twin transition to a sustainable and digital economy. To this end, companies need a predictable legal framework that is conducive to growth and adapted to face the new economic and social challenges in an increasingly digital world. While companies are established under national law, EU company law lays down a legal framework that enhances legal certainty across the single market and predictability for them. This company law framework, which encompasses the roles and responsibilities of the business registers, needs to keep abreast with new developments and challenges.

The COVID19 pandemic crisis clearly demonstrated the need for increased resilience of cooperation across the EU, as well as the importance of continuing to facilitate and simplify procedures for the business of traders, an important component of a society based on European values and a more resilient economy.

Keywords: digitalization, cross-border cooperation, trade registers, companies, legal certainty.

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The protection of persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities through judicial counseling and special guardianship

Diana Deaconu-Dascălu\textsuperscript{62}, Silviu Deaconu\textsuperscript{63}

Abstract

The protection of persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities is regulated by Law no. 140 of May 17, 2022, regarding certain measures for the protection of persons with intellectual and psychological disabilities, which is meant to complete and modify a series of normative acts, including the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, published in the Official Gazette no. 500 of May 20, 2022.

The protection of persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities can take various forms regulated by Law 140/2022, such as assistance in concluding legal acts, but the most important forms, intended to replace the former institution of interdiction, are the two: judicial counseling and special guardianship, treated in chapter III, which modifies articles 164-177 of the Civil Code, which represented, until modification, interdiction, but also others from the Civil Code.

This paper represents a succinct analysis of the two forms of protection, namely judicial counseling and special guardianship, both from the perspective of substantive law and procedural law, by comparison with the institution of interdiction, which it substantially modified, including by changing its name.

We will analyze, within the framework of this study, using the method of comparison, systemic and logical and grammatical interpretation method, from a theoretical and practical perspective, the conditions for the applicability of the two measures of protection, namely judicial counseling and special guardianship, by capturing the legal differences between the two, but also the common procedure of adoption by court decision.

Keywords: judicial counseling, intellectual and psychological disabilities

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ESG REPORTING FOR COMPANIES IN THE LIGHT OF THE CSRD EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE

Ana-Maria MĂLĂESCU64

Abstract

Environmental, social and governance factors, alongside financial information, play an important role in the decision-making process for both companies and investors. ESG reports include qualitative and quantitative information regarding three key topics which comprise environment, social and governance. There are differences between ESG and CSR, the first aim to be a set of disclosure standards used to communicate the sustainability efforts of the companies, while CSR is a self-regulating business model where companies enhance social and environmental concerns in their business and interaction with stakeholders.

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive entered into force on 5 January 2023 and strengthens the rules concerning environmental and social information companies have to report.

For regulators this is challenge because they must assure to promote and monitor authentic ESG reporting rules from companies and avoid to automatically import European regulations.

For companies there are many benefits and opportunities to change their strategy and become competitive with bigger players in the industry. Amongst the benefits, are the possibility to attract socially responsible investors and consumers but also the chance to build brand reputation, trust and transparency.

Keywords: ESG reporting, non-financial performance, CSRD European directive, sustainability

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FILING A CHALLENGE FOR ANNULMENT ON GROUNDS OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION CONSIDERING THE DECISION NO.676/2022 OF THE PANEL FOR PRELIMINARY RULING ON QUESTIONS OF LAW

Ioana-Ruxandra MĂLĂESCU65

Abstract

After the conviction has become final, the statute of limitation, as a cause of criminal proceedings termination, may be brought up by means of a challenge for annulment, stipulated by the previsions of article 426 letter b) Criminal procedure code. The applicability of these provisions is, however, problematic in the situation of the succession in time of several criminal laws regarding the statute of limitation.

The multitude and diversity of the resolutions adopted in recent judicial practice, subsequent to the decisions of the Constitutional Court no. 297/26.04.2018, no. 358/26.05.2022 and of the High Court of Cassation and Justice no. 67/25.10.2022, justify the present scientific approach aimed at identifying a proper solution to the previously stated legal issue.

Keywords: statute of limitation, the principle of the application of more lenient law, challenge for annulment

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CRIMINAL POLICY REFLECTED IN LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Michaela Loredana Teodorescu

Abstract

Along with the evolution of mankind, in the modern period of the last decades, the issue of criminal policy influenced by society's reaction against illegal acts and facts but also by the evolution of criminality was in a continuous change, changing progressively. Although scientific research into the causes of crime has produced remarkable results, they have received little consideration in the field of criminal policy. It has been appreciated that prevention in the sense of actions on the socio-economic causes of crime involves high costs.

For a long time, society had a totally repressive reaction upon detection of a criminal act so, in an effort to act to eradicate crime through intimidation, punitiveness represented society's first model of reaction against crime. The purpose of the punishment was to re-educate the offender with a view to a positive return to the community in which he lives. One of the factors that most undermined the success of the social reintegration of an ex-offender, prisoner, was discrimination at the personal, professional and social levels. The implementation and promotion of the preventive model in the criminal policy of the state aimed to prevent the commission of new crimes. The objective of the preventive model was to identify the causes of crime, that is, the factors that generated this phenomenon in order to eradicate it. The essence of the mixed model is reflected by the intertwining of repression and prevention, between the attempt to eliminate the commission of crimes or misdemeanors by example and the sanctioning of non-compliant behaviors.

Keywords: criminal policy, legal norms, reintegration, prevention, punitiveness
Three innovative models of intramedullary orthopedic nails

Gabriel Buciu, Dragos-Laurentiu Popa, Daniel Cosmin Calin

Abstract

The study presented in the paper started from the idea of designing and modeling several innovative models of intramedullary nails that would eliminate the use of orthopedic screws, imposed by the analysis of surgical studies for the classic nail. Classic intramedullary nails used in tibial fractures have important disadvantages, such as complicated orientation, manipulation and positioning in the bone and, at the same time, difficult positioning of distal screws using the classic nail guide. Also, all these operations can lead to errors or additional holes in the tibia, leading to a decrease in the strength of the bone. At the same time, all these additional operations can lead to an increase in the duration of the surgical intervention with unpredictable effects for bone recovery. Increasing the duration of the orthopedic intervention can also lead to additional X-ray exposure of the medical staff and the patient. All three innovative models have one simple basic principle: the nail is fixed in the tibial medullary canal using different mechanisms and metal components. These models eliminate the use of orthopedic screws, and implicitly, their implantation operations, and these virtual models of intramedullary nails present a sufficient rigidity, but include relatively complicated mechanical subsystems, with small metal components, difficult to obtain technologically. The physical obtaining of these models, presented in this paper, would require the use of special technologies, complex equipment, specific to fine mechanics or innovative technologies, such as Rapid Prototyping, adapted to the process of controlled melting of metals.

Keywords: orthopedic nail, 3D models, virtual prototyping

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HEALTH CARE OF THE NURSING MOTHER INFANT COUPLE

Angheloiu Daiana70, Folcuți Cătălin-Alexandru71, Folcuți Roxana-Mihaela72, Firoiu Camelia73, Lavinia Olar74, Adam George75

Abstract

It is known that knowledge of breastfeeding and nursing newborn it is not inherited, but can be acquired. If a mother is surrounded by experienced women, their experience will be transmitted as the need arises. But in many situations, if this traditional support system is not present, the health care system may be a mother’s main source of information and correct support.

The first step in preparing mothers for breastfeeding is to ensure during pregnancy the correct nutritional status by explaining to the pregnant women how and what to eat and what nutrients and other vitamins can take during pregnancy.

Advice on this subject should be provided systematically, together with breastfeeding education in a manner that is understandable and in the same time to be adapted at the local, cultural and religious customs. It also must be induced that lactation is a natural process by which milk is synthesized and secreted from the mammary glands of the postpartum female breasts as the response of the newborn sucking at the nipple and may be a process that can need help if it is to be successful.

Keywords: pregnancy, mother, breastfeeding, process, newborn, lactation

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Computed tomography assessment of hematuria

Dr. Folcuți Cătălin-Alexandru76, Dr. Adam George77, Dr. Angheloiu Daiana78, Dr. Stânculescu Diana79, Dr. Folcuți Roxana-Mihaela80

Abstract

Hematuria, the presence of blood in urine, represents one of the most frequent symptoms of urological patients, but also one of the most serious. In many cases, hematuria is the sole manifestation of underlying urological pathology. The main causes of hematuria include urinary or prostatic infections, urolithiasis, renal or urinary bladder malignancy, trauma, coagulopathies, benign prostatic hyperplasia or anticoagulant medication.

Computed tomography imaging is considered to be the method of choice in investigating not only the anatomy of the urinary tract, but also its functionality. The clinician must request an enhanced computed tomography scan as soon as possible, taking into account the particularities of each patient in order to confirm or infirm malignant causes of hematuria.

Although computed tomography has the disadvantage of patient’s exposure to ionizing radiation, it is more sensitive and has a higher specificity in comparison with ultrasound and provides valuable pieces of information regarding not only eventual urothelial masses, but also the imaging of retroperitoneum and the local and regional spread of the malignancy.

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the role played by the unenhanced or enhanced computed tomography in the imaging evaluation of asymptomatic or macroscopic hematuria taking into account the risks and benefits of this method.

Keywords: hematuria, computed tomography.

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https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/
Imaging diagnosis of urolithiasis

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Abstract

Urinary tract lithiasis represents a pathological condition with an increased incidence and prevalence in the last decades. The main causes of the formation of renal, ureteral or urinary bladder calculi are sedentariness, poor dietary intake and comorbidities like dyslipidemia, diabetes or a wide range of infections. Urinary tract calculi are made of particles of calcium, struvite or uric acid. Their composition and dimensions are highly important in the diagnosis, but also in the therapeutical process. Imaging in urolithiasis plays a big role in diagnosis and treatment and it is based on ultrasound, kidney-ureters-bladder radiograph, intravenous urography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. Ultrasound provides valuable pieces of information of the kidneys and urinary bladder, but the ureters are difficult to assess, even in the eventuality of ureter hydronephrosis. Kidney-ureters-bladder radiograph is no longer considered to be the first line method in urolithiasis imaging diagnosis due to its limitations in detecting radiolucent calculi. Intravenous urography has lost its title of “gold standard” in the assessment of imaging renal function due to progress in medicine. Computed tomography has the highest sensitivity and specificity of all radio imagistic methods of diagnosis. Magnetic resonance imaging is very useful in the diagnosis of urolithiasis during pregnancy. This paper aims to review these radio imagistic methods of diagnosis in urolithiasis taking into account their advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: urolithiasis, ultrasound, kidney-ureters-bladder radiograph, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, intravenous urography

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MARTA TRANCU-RAINER, A PROVIDENTIAL PERSONALITY OF ROMANIAN SURGERY

Holt Johana

In a period in which she had to fight against the explicit prejudices related to the practice of the medical profession as a woman, Marta Trancu-Rainer proved to be a providential figure of Romanian surgery. Starting her work in Iasi, as a doctor, with a low salary, she decides to change her destiny and goes to Bucharest in 1889 to study pathological anatomy with the famous Victor Babeș.

In 1904, she becomes the first female surgeon in Romania. Through hard work, Marta Trancu-Rainer managed three war hospitals, including the Royal Hospital of Surgery whose surgeon she was. A complex personality, Marta Trancu-Rainer becomes a corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine, writes "Pages of Diary", a remarkable work in which she describes her childhood, university studies (faculty classmate with the famous Elena Densușianu-Prisecariu), medical professors and years of practice and "Compte rendu des opérations de chirurgie de guerre", a synthesis in French of her activity as a surgeon during the war.

Fighting all her life for the recognition of the merits of female doctors and saving the lives of her patients, Marta Trancu-Rainer fits the words of Mother Teresa - "A life not lived for others is not a life."

Key words: war surgery, female surgeon, diary, social fresco, medical publishing

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HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF ROMANIA UNDER THE EMPIRE OF THE CONSTITUTION SINCE 1923

Mircea TUTUNARU87, Andreea Teodora AL-FLOAREI88

Abstract

The union of Transylvania and the other lands left under foreign occupation with Romania is the most important event in the history of the Romanian nation, accomplished under particularly difficult conditions, being the work of the entire Romanian people. The adoption of the Constitution of 1923 constituted the main legislative theme of Romania as a whole, giving the Romanian state a monarchical form of government, but based on the parliamentary-constitutional democratic regime. Having a new constitution, it was necessary to draft the law for the administrative unification of Romania of June 14, 1925.

Keywords: Constitution, administrative reform, law, unification, decentralization

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88 Andreea Teodora AL-FLOAREI, lawyer, drd., West University, Timişoara, 0742145757, omnia@yahoo.com
THE USE OF A SUSTAINABLE MODEL FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF A CRISIS
IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Maria Flori

Abstract

The article aims to offer a qualitative method that incorporates a sustainable vectorial model on the phenomenon of crisis management in the context of sustainable economic development. Both the theoretical part underlying the model and its applicability will be described further. Also, this qualitative method is based on a transdisciplinary vision through the multitude of subjects it addresses, as well as the fact that it manages to capture a diversity of perspectives, being a complex system of simple equations. At the same time, this modeling involves the transfer of information that is written in a practical language into the characteristic language of feedback contained in cellular automata and algebraic fractals. Therefore, this modeling will later describe much more complex objects based on the feedback cycles, and commutative diagrams based on automorphisms, being able to progressively develop new and stable self-determining structures.

Keywords: crisis, management, economic development, sustainability, feedback.

JEL Classification: A12, C02, O10.
THE SUPREMACY OF NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONS IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

Gabriel MICU

Abstract

The world order has over time been dictated by the interests of the most powerful actors in the international political scene. The evolution of humanity both in terms of technical-scientific conquests and in that of the collective mind were also reflected in transformations and recalibrations in the way international relations are organized and carried out.

The end of the First World War would bring to the forefront the institution of the nation state, as a cornerstone of the creation of a world order that created the premises of an international society based on the force of law, thus revolutionizing the way of relating based on the balance of powers and, implicitly, on the force of law. In this context, the principle of self-determination of peoples would gain crucial importance and, correlatively, national constitutions would become the emblematic legal element both for already established states and for each newly created sovereign state.

The Second World War added, by codifying the principle of cooperation, a new valence to the international architecture, opening wide the doors of cooperation between states, by deepening and diversifying multilateral relations. In this context, new influential actors appeared in international relations, transnational companies, but also regional integrationist processes, which smoothed the way for the globalization process.

In our study, we aimed to identify the main assets of national constitutions in the era of globalization and to present some topics for reflection regarding their relevance in the current stage, where concepts such as national sovereignty undergo nuances and interpretations, which have as effect diminishing the importance of national states in international relations.

Keywords: Sovereignty, national constitutions, international organizations, transnational companies, globalization

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The 1st IMAS International Conference On Multidisciplinary Academic Studies Abstract
Book, 13 May 2023, Târgu Jiu, Romania e-ISBN 978-605-72229-6-1
https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/
CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION-SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT PROCESS OF
THE FACTUAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Romulus MOREGA

Abstract

Judicial investigation aimed at establishing the truth out of all the circumstances in which a criminal act was committed, as well as the persons involved, almost always implies the identification of persons and objects.

The most important way to establish judicial identification is criminalistic identification. Their relationship may be defined as whole-part relation, criminalistic identification being both a stage and a premise for judicial identification.

The former regards particular individual aspects whereas the latter is comprehensive, as it has to judge all the evidence presented.

Although „identity” and „identification” seem simple words at first sight, jurisprudence proves that in legal proceedings they get different meanings and are sometimes misinterpreted.
Clinical, paraclinical, histological and immunohistochemical study on the evolution of postviral chronic hepatites after the antiviral treatment

Octavian Ion Predescu91

Abstract

Chronic C-virus hepatites (CVH) and B-virus hepatites (BVH) represent important public healthcare problems at a worldwide level. It is estimated that approximately 400 million individuals are BVH carriers worldwide, 75% of these living in Asia and West Pacific. Also, CVH infection is estimated at approximately 170 million people all over the world (Williams R, 2006; Bini EJ, Perumalswami PV, 2010) and there is a marked geographical variation, with infection rates varying from 1.3-1.6% in the USA, up to 15% in Egypt (Karoney MJ, Siika AM, 2013).

The antiviral treatment with interferon and ribavirin, recently used all over the world, has changed some aspects of the liver disease epidemiology secondary to some hepatitis virus infections.

Starting from the data regarding the severity of chronic viral hepatites, and the high social resources intake, we proposed to evaluate a group of patients suffering from chronic viral hepatits, who received a treatment with interferon, PEG-interferon and ribavirin.

The purpose of the treatment of chronic viral C hepatitis is to provide a sustained viral response defined as the absence of CVH RNA (undetectable) after 6 months since treatment stopped. The sustained viral response (SVR) is associated to an improved histological result and to a reduction of morbidity and mortality caused by liver diseases (Wilkins T, Malcolm JK, 2010).

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PREVENTION OF SEQUELAE RISKS OF PREMATURE INFANTS WITH ROP AND NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

NEAMTU Ion\textsuperscript{92}
NEAMTU Radu-Ionut\textsuperscript{93}

Abstract
Between 2016-2018 of premature babies, 75 of them underwent ETF and ophthalmology consultations. Electroencephalography is a method of recording electrical brain activity that allows the identification of electrical and electroclinical seizures.

Continuous recording of a EEG allows the identification of correlations between critical clinical manifestations and cerebral electrical activity, monitoring the duration of seizures and their response to treatment, information on the basis of which a long-term prognosis can be formulated. The interpretation of a EEG route must take into account the degree of brain maturation, the medication administered, the state of sleep or wakefulness, artifacts given by movement. Continuous EEG monitoring will be performed by the doctor on duty or salon for at least 24-48 hours in the following situations:

1. The newborn who suffered perinatal asphyxia:
   a) blood pH in C.O. < 7;
   b) Apgar < 3 to 5 minutes.
   c) Resuscitation at birth / intubation.
2. Generalized hypotonia at birth and abnormal postnatal neurological status.
4. Newborn with suspected seizures:
   a) Abnormal movements.
   b) Sudden apnea attacks.
   c) Sudden deterioration of cardio-pulmonary and neurological status.
5. Confirmed congenital infections (TORCH).
7. Trauma / craniocerebral malformations

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https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/
Business Opportunities on the Small Medium Enterprises in Indonesia

Tulus Suryanto

Abstract

The rapid growth of technology offers significant business opportunities. In Indonesia, business opportunities have moved forward supported by economic recovery. In Q3-2022, economic growth reached 5.72% and is projected to increase by 5.2% by the end of the year. Previous literature reveals that many business opportunities last only a short time and then fail to transform due to various factors. The purpose of this research is to investigate potential Small Medium Enterprise (SME) business opportunities in Indonesia. The literature research methodology guides the research. The first finding reveals that there are five fastest growing business opportunities in 2023, namely: (a) delivery services where 8% of retail sales are made online which amounts to US$394 billion; (b) health care business with projected growth of 19%; (c) cold chain/frozen food business with an average growth value of 6.9% per year and a projected total production of 824,760 tons in 2024; (d) culinary business with an average monthly food consumption expenditure of 49.25%; (e) online retail business with a projected value of US$1.1 trillion. The second finding reveals the strengths and weaknesses of SME business opportunities that can be controlled and changed including teams, patents, intellectual property, and business locations. SME business opportunities can be supported by the development of technology with artificial intelligence and protection from various threats from shopping trends, and prices to international competitors, but cannot change that. The conclusion is that SME business opportunities can be built based on current growth statistics and are highly dependent on the business trends offered to customers.

Keywords: Business Administration, SME, Indonesia

JEL Code: M13, L26

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CENTRAL ASIA IN EVOLVING GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS: EXPLORING THE SHIFTS IN REGIONAL CONTEXT

Zarina Kakenova95

Abstract

The research aims to explore the shifts in the regional context of Central Asia in evolving geopolitical dynamics. Central Asia has gained key geopolitical importance due to its energy resources and strategic location for the development of transport corridors. However, the region is surrounded by countries that are currently facing Western sanctions. The situation in Ukraine and the subsequent changes in the global security landscape have affected various aspects of the lives of the Central Asian states. Against this backdrop, this research seeks to identify the significance of the region for interested players in international relations and to provide forecast estimates on the strategic directions of the foreign policy of the countries of the region. The study will achieve this by determining the theoretical and methodological base necessary to study the position of Central Asia in the new geopolitical conditions, conducting a comprehensive analysis of the transformation of the positions of leading non-regional players in relation to the countries of the region, identifying features and changes in the foreign policy strategies of non-regional players in relation to Central Asia, and conducting a comparative analysis of foreign policy strategies and programs of the countries of Central Asia in the regional context.

Keywords: Central Asia, geopolitical dynamics, energy resources, foreign policy, non-regional players, regional context

JEL: F19

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ATIPYCAL SITUATIONS FOUND IN THE PRELIMINARY CHAMBER PHASE.
PROCEDURAL REMEDIES

Remus IONESCU²,³
Andrei IONESCU⁴

Abstract

The analysis of the compensatory mechanisms by the preliminary chamber judge must take into account the verification of the evidence administered by the criminal investigation body during this procedural phase. When these means of evidence were submitted after the court was notified, they must be considered to have been administered in violation of the functional competence of the criminal investigation body. In such cases there is a procedural sanction and that can only be absolute nullity, given the violation of the fundamental principle of the criminal process provided by art. 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which bears the marginal name "Separation of judicial functions".

The circumstance according to which the prosecutor did not remedy all the irregularities found by the judge of the preliminary chamber, namely the removal from the indictment and from any other criminal investigation documents of certain procedural documents found to be invalid, (even partially), including their informative content and the means of evidence regarding which the legal and physical exclusion was ordered and the reference to them, attracts the restitution of the entire case to the prosecutor's office.

Keywords: Criminal Procedure Code, judge, preliminary chamber, procedural sanction, return of the case to the prosecutor

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MEDICAL MALPRACTICE AND CIVIL LIABILITY

Diana Stanculescu98, Camelia Firoiu99, Liliana Cecelaru100, Cristian Tanasescu101, Liliana Stanca 102

Abstract

The professional relationship between the patient and healthcare professionals covers four fundamental health aspects: diagnosis, therapy, healing and medical ethics. Professional error that occurs in medical practice causing patient’s injury or prejudices and attracts the civil liability of health professionals is known as medical malpractice. Medical civil liability arises from a professional error (medical culpa) that is considered a form of guilt (such as negligence or imprudence and insufficient professional training or medical knowledge) in which during the diagnostic, treatment or prevention procedures, medical professionals did not foresee the outcome of their actions although they could and should have foreseen it, or foreseen the result of their actions but considered that it would not occur. Medical malpractice may also be the result of either failure to fulfill medical duty, exceeding professional competence or lack of data confidentiality and patient's informed consent. Factors that limit the medical civil liability include both the patient's negative attitude and lack of its compliance with the medical act, as well as certain particularities of patient's state of health prior to the occurrence of the prejudice, which negatively influenced the medical act (concurrent patient’s guilt).

Given the multitude of factors that can favor medical errors (mainly related to team-working and accessibility to modern diagnostic and treatment techniques), health professionals must take sustained efforts to align medical practice with actual requirements of civil society and to complete continuing professional training with knowledge of medical law regarding the prevention and management of medical malpractice.

Keywords: medical malpractice, professional errors, civil liability

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https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/
MALIGNANT MELANOMA, A RARE PRIMARY CERVICAL TUMOR. CASE REPORT

Camelia Firoiu\textsuperscript{103}, Diana Stanculescu\textsuperscript{104}
Ioana Ciobanu\textsuperscript{105}, Daiana Angheloiu\textsuperscript{106}

Abstract

The rarest primary cervical tumors include malignant melanomas. In female genital tract, these neoplasms involve primarily the vulva or vagina, occur in post-menopausal age and have poor prognosis.

We report the case of an 83-year-old female presented with prolonged untreated vaginal bleeding that shown partial indurated cervix with an ulcerated rather black-bluish and easily hemorrhaging lesion at clinical examination.

A biopsy was performed and histological examination of bioptic fragments revealed an extensive and solid proliferation of mitotically active both epithelioid and fusiform tumoral cells with areas of intense pigmentation and hemorrhagic necrosis which raises the suspicion of malignant melanoma, primary or metastatic; we were unable to evaluate the presence of an associated nevocellular lesion. On immunohistochemical study S100, SOX10, and Melan A were positive in tumor proliferation whereas CKAE1/AE3 was found negative; the tumor proliferation index Ki-67 was positive in 30-35\% hot-spot. Additionally, a carefully dermatological examination and imaging tests excluded both primary and secondary melanotic tumor in other anatomic sites and the diagnostic of primary malignant melanoma of uterine cervix was established.

Keywords: malignant melanoma, vaginal bleeding, histology, multidisciplinary diagnosis

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\url{https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/}
COMMON MELANOCYTIC NEVI. HISTOLOGICAL RANGE OF ATYPIA AND ITS BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Diana Stanculescu107, Liliana Cercelaru108, Alina Chiricioiu109, Liliana Stanca110, Camelia Firoiu111

Abstract

Common melanocytic nevi, classified as junctional, intradermal and compound, either variable pigmented or non-pigmented, are the most common skin lesions submitted to pathological examination. Based on certain morphological diagnostic criteria and depending on junctional and/or dermal localization of nevocellular proliferation, both the character and the biological behavior of these lesions can be evaluated as benign and the incipient or associated malignant lesion is excluded. Thus, at junctional level are found small, rounded and uniform nests of nevic cells on tips of rete ridges associated with some melanocytic hyperplasia whereas dermal component consists in symmetrical growth of dermal nevic cells with deep maturation and lack of both atypia and significant mitotic activity. Associated changes as dermal fibrosis, pseudovascular lacunae or neurotization may be present, without any significance. Histological atypia classifies melanocytic nevi as dysplastic (atypical). Characteristic morphological changes involve junctional component and consist in architectural changes with irregular nesting, bridging and shouldering and cytological atypia of variable degree associated with lentiginous melanocytic hyperplasia and dermic lamellar fibroplasia. Histological atypia can be diagnosed even in common melanocytic nevi without dermatoscopic changes. Complete surgical excision with 2mm of clinically clear margins significantly reduces the risk of recurrence. However, there are reported cases of recurrence including repeated recurrence with subsequent malignant melanoma at incisional site. Although there has been observed an increase in survival rate due to targeted therapy and immunotherapy, mortality still remains significantly increased in malignant melanoma. Reducing exposure to risk factors and dermatological screening are recommended as effective methods of prevention.

Keywords: melanocytic nevi, histology, atypia, biological behavior

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BRIEF CONSIDERATIONS ON THE LEGAL REGIME OF THE TRANSMISSION OF SHARES IN A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY BY SUCCESSION

Anica Merisescu

Abstract

The succession debate by the Romanian notary public, which has as its object the social parties in a company, can lead to various practical notarial problems.

A first problem would be the qualification of the deceased's contribution to the social capital of a company as own property or common property. This qualification can be made taking into account the application of the civil law over time and having as a temporal barrier the adoption of the new Civil Code, respectively Law no. 71/2011 on the application of Law no. 289/2009. The implications that such a qualification can have are diverse, especially in the case of a limited liability company that has a considerable patrimony, which can lead to the increase or decrease of the estate and thus to the modification of the emolument for the successors of the deceased.

Another issue is whether or not the company continues its activity with the successors of the deceased. In the hypothesis in which the transmission of the ownership of the company will be achieved through the issuance by the public notary of the Certificate of Heir, he is not obliged to make a concrete analysis on the continuation or not of the company's activity, such formalities will be carried out after the establishment of the quality of heir of the heirs of the deceased with the rest of the company's associates.

The situation in which the deceased owns shares in a foreign legal person company established on the territory of a member state of the European Union, the provisions of EU Regulation no. 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of court decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic acts in matters of succession and on the creation of a European certificate of heir.

Keywords: social partners, transfer of ownership, succession, deceased, notary public
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE PHENOMENON OF TAX EVASION

Popeanga Gabriel113

Abstract

The multitude of obligations that the tax laws impose on taxpayers have stimulated their ingenuity and inventiveness in circumventing the tax laws. Tax evasion is a mass phenomenon which, although it has been analyzed and studied by politicians and theorists, is still imprecisely defined, dominated by terminological confusions and contradictory opinions. Most frequently, tax evasion is defined as the evasion of paying taxes and fees on income and acquired assets, which fall under the scope of fiscal taxation. The negative effects generated by the phenomenon of tax evasion are felt directly on the level of tax revenue collections, causing important distortions in the market functioning mechanism. The negative consequences of the phenomenon of fiscal evasion are reflected in particular in the increase of the budget deficit at the local and central level, as a result of the fact that the degree of collection of public budget revenues decreases and therefore the public expenses provided for in the budget cannot be covered, they can it also reflected on the purchasing power of the national currency and even on the stability of the national economy.

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NEUROENDOCRINE SKIN TUMORS. PRIMARY VERSUS METASTATIC. CASE REPORT

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Iulia Bica 116, Roxana-Mihaela Folcuti 117

Abstract

Neuroendocrine tumors originate in cells of neural and hormonal lineage, most frequently been found in respiratory and gastrointestinal mucosa, but also in skin and other organs. Cutaneous neuroendocrine tumors, primary or metastatic, are rare. Primary tumors affect mainly elderly individuals with history of ultraviolet radiation exposure, being mostly frequent found in head and neck region followed by upper extremities. These tumors tend to develop as high-grade carcinomas, classified as Merkel cell carcinoma, with aggressive behavior and high mortality rate.

We report a case of a 69-year-old man presented with a history of about six month of a buttock painless fast-growing nodule, in absence of any known tumoral pathology. On histologic examination we described a rather nodular neoplastic proliferation subcutaneous and deep dermal located consisting in sheets, islets and occasional trabeculae of tumoral blue cells with high mitotic activity and areas of marked apoptosis. Those morphological features were highly suggestive of skin Merkel cell carcinoma and the diagnose were sustained on tumor immunopositivity for Chromogranin A, Synaptophysin and CK-7 whereas TTF1 and CDX2 were negative, excluding a bronchogenic neuroendocrine carcinoma; the proliferation index ki-67 was 35-40%, hot-spot.

Given its cellular origin and morphology, Merkel cell carcinoma needs to be differentiated both from metastases from neuroendocrine tumors more common found in other anatomic sites (as lung and digestive tract) and other primary cutaneous blue cells tumors. The diagnostic needs to be completed with physical examination of entire skin surface and imaging tests.

Keywords: neuroendocrine tumors, Merkel cell carcinoma, immunohistochemistry, imaging

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https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/
conferinta.dectgjiu@univ.utm.ro

Publishing Partner
InTraders Academic Platform
www.intraders.org

The 1st IMAS International Conference on Multidisciplinary Academic Studies Abstract Book, 13 May 2023, Târgu Jiu, Romania

https://www.utm.ro/conferinta-imas-2023/
e-ISBN 978-605-72229-6-1