



UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE
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Anexa 5

**STANDARDELE MINIMALE, NECESARE ȘI OBLIGATORII
PENTRU ÎNSCRIERE LA CONCURS
pentru ocuparea postului de Asistent Universitar
perioadă nedeterminată**

- Deținerea diplomei de Doctor în domeniul postului¹
Adeverință de la Scoala Doctorală (nr. înregistrare 9232/21.05.2026).
- Deținerea titlului de medic rezident sau a unui titlu medical superior la disciplinele de concurs cu corespondent în Rețeaua Sanitară, în specialitatea postului
Certificat de Medic Specialist în specialitatea Obstetrică-Ginecologie confirmat prin OMS nr. 276/21.02.2020.

Minimum 2 lucrări în reviste din domeniul postului pentru care candidează (medicină, medicină dentară, farmacie sau alte domenii, în conformitate cu postul scos la concurs), in extenso, dintre care 1 articol în reviste cotate ISI, prim autor sau autor corespondent, 1 articol în reviste BDI, prim autor.

Lucrări în revistă cotate ISI²

1. Vitamin D-The Iceberg in Endometriosis-Review and Meta-Analysis

Alexandra Ursache^{1,2}, Ludmila Lozneanu³, Iuliana Elena Bujor¹, **Cristina Elena**

Mandici^{1*}, Lucian Vasile Boiculese⁴, Alexandra Irma Gabriela Bausic⁵, Mihaela

Grigore^{1,2}, Demetra Socolov^{1,2}, Daniela Roxana Matasariu^{1,2}

J. Pers. Med. 2024, 14(1), 119; <https://doi.org/10.3390/jpm14010119>, IF-3

2. Effects of Progestin on Modulation of the Expression of Biomarkers in Endometriosis

Daniela Roxana Matasariu^{1,2}, Alexandra Irma Gabriela Bausic^{3,4}, **Cristina Elena**

Mandici^{1*}, Iuliana Elena Bujor¹, Alexandra Elena Cristofor¹, Elvira Bratila^{3,4}, Ludmila

Lozneanu⁵, Lucian Vasile Boiculese⁶, Mihaela Grigore^{1,2}, Alexandra Ursache^{1,2}

Biomedicines 2023, 11(7), 2036; <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomedicines11072036>,

IF-3,9

¹ Nume diplomă, serie, număr

² Autori, titlu articol, nume revistă, volum, număr, paginatie, factor de impact al revistei pentru anul publicării articolului, link

h3 lu

3. Vitamin D and Mitosis Evaluation in Endometriosis: A Step toward Discovering the Connection?

Daniela Roxana Matasariu^{1,2}, **Cristina Elena Mandici**^{1,†}, Alexandra Ursache^{1,2}, Alexandra Irma Gabriela Bausic^{3,4}, Iuliana Elena Bujor¹, Alexandra Elena Cristofor¹, Lucian Vasile Boiculese⁵, Mihaela Grigore^{1,2}, Elvira Bratila^{3,4}, Ludmila Lozneau⁶.

Biomedicines 2023, 11(8), 2102; <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomedicines11082102>

IF-3,9

Lucrări în revistă indexată BDI³

Pentru posturile de asistent, altele decât cele din domeniul sănătate, se aplică standardele minimale ale Universității noastre, conform legislației în vigoare.

³ Autori, titlu articol, nume revistă, volum, număr, pagină, numele bazei internaționale de date, link



Article

Effects of Progestin on Modulation of the Expression of Biomarkers in Endometriosis

Daniela Roxana Matasariu ^{1,2,†}, Alexandra Irma Gabriela Bausic ^{3,4,†}, Cristina Elena Mandici ^{1,*}, Iuliana Elena Bujor ¹, Alexandra Elena Cristofor ¹, Elvira Bratila ^{3,4}, Ludmila Lozneau ^{5,*}, Lucian Vasile Boiculese ⁶, Mihaela Grigore ^{1,2} and Alexandra Ursache ^{1,2}

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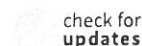
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Abstract: Background: Our study aimed to examine the osteopontin (OPN) serum levels and tissue expression of CD44 and OPN in endometriosis-affected women both undergoing and not undergoing progestin treatment, and also to determine their involvement in the pathogenesis of endometriosis. Methods: Using an ELISA kit, we evaluated the OPN serum levels of healthy and endometriosis-affected women both undergoing and not undergoing progestin treatment. Immunohistochemical (IHC) analyses were used to assess the endometriotic tissue expressions of CD44 and OPN. Results: There were statistically significant higher OPN serum levels in the healthy control group compared to the women with endometriosis. Furthermore, there were higher OPN serum levels in the endometriosis-affected women undergoing the progestin treatment, but the difference did not reach statistical significance. In comparison to OPN, CD44 expression was significantly higher in all the endometriotic tissue glands and stroma, regardless of the patient’s treatment status. Compared to the group receiving therapy, the OPN levels were higher in the endometriosis group not receiving therapy. OPN’s robust cytoplasmic expression seemed to be associated with the non-treatment group. Conclusion: Endometriosis, CD44, and OPN appear to be closely related. This study suggests that endometriosis that has not been treated has an immunological profile distinct to endometriosis that has received treatment.

Keywords: progestin; endometriosis; immunohistochemistry; osteopontin; CD44



Citation: Matasariu, D.R.; Bausic, A.I.G.; Mandici, C.E.; Bujor, I.E.; Cristofor, A.E.; Bratila, E.; Lozneau, L.; Boiculese, L.V.; Grigore, M.; Ursache, A. Effects of Progestin on Modulation of the Expression of Biomarkers in Endometriosis. *Biomedicines* 2023, 11, 2036. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomedicines11072036>

Academic Editors: Iveta Yotova and Quanah J. Hudson

Received: 21 June 2023

Revised: 11 July 2023

Accepted: 18 July 2023

Published: 20 July 2023



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1. Introduction

Controversy still surrounds the pathogenesis of endometriosis, with its exact cause remaining elusive. The presence of endometrial glands and stroma outside the uterus is the main characteristic of this disease, which leads to symptoms such as pelvic pain, infertility, and menstrual irregularities [1].

There are several well-known hypotheses regarding the occurrence of endometriosis; the most accepted one relates to retrograde menstruation [2]. As revealing as it seems, and despite its wide acceptance, the retrograde menstruation theory fails to explain why the

Review

Vitamin D—The Iceberg in Endometriosis—Review and Meta-Analysis

Alexandra Ursache ^{1,2,†}, Ludmila Lozneanu ^{3,†}, Iuliana Elena Bujor ^{1,*}, Cristina Elena Mandici ^{1,*}, Lucian Vasile Boiculese ⁴, Alexandra Irma Gabriela Bausic ⁵, Mihaela Grigore ^{1,2}, Demetra Socolov ^{1,2} and Daniela Roxana Matasariu ^{1,2}

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Abstract: (1) Background: Although vitamin D has many known biological effects, very little research has been conducted on how vitamin D may be related or play a role in endometriosis. The aim of our study was to perform an evaluation regarding vitamin D levels and possible implications in endometriosis through a statistical analysis of the data collected from the included studies. (2) Methods: For this review, we searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Web of Science, and PubMed/Internet portal of the National Library of Medicine databases using several keywords related to our topic. (3) Results: Only nine articles were identified as complete or possessing the capacity to compute all available data. We totaled a number of 976 patients with endometriosis and 674 controls. From the nine studies included in our analysis, three of them claim there is no difference between women with and without endometriosis concerning 25(OH) vitamin D levels; however, the other six studies found significant differences regarding this aspect. (4) Conclusions: Our results underscored the complexity of analyzing the role of the vitamin D complex in a challenging condition like endometriosis and suggest that focusing on the tissue level might be essential to obtain accurate answers to our inquiries.

Keywords: endometriosis; vitamin D; 25(OH)D; 25(OH)D₃; 1,25(OH)D; 1,25(OH)₂D₃; vitamin D binding protein; vitamin D receptor; biomarker; ELISA



Citation: Ursache, A.; Lozneanu, L.; Bujor, I.E.; Mandici, C.E.; Boiculese, L.V.; Bausic, A.I.G.; Grigore, M.; Socolov, D.; Matasariu, D.R. Vitamin D—The Iceberg in Endometriosis—Review and Meta-Analysis. *J. Pers. Med.* **2024**, *14*, 119. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jpm14010119>

Academic Editor: Luigi Della Corte

Received: 11 December 2023

Revised: 10 January 2024

Accepted: 15 January 2024

Published: 20 January 2024



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1. Introduction

Infertility and chronic pelvic pain, common but nonspecific symptoms, often indicate endometriosis, affecting 10–15% of women globally, with prevalence rising to 30–40% in infertility and approximately 33% in chronic pelvic pain cases [1–3]. The disease’s multifactorial nature involves a local immune-mediated inflammatory process and endocrine system imbalance [4,5]. Suggested mechanisms include retrograde menstruation, cellular metaplasia, and stem cell transfer through blood and lymphatics [6].

This prevalent gynecological condition, characterized by tissue resembling the uterine lining outside the uterus, is an estrogen-dependent chronic inflammatory process linked to hormonal imbalance [1,7]. Ectopic endometrial tissue can be found in various locations, such as the ovary, peritoneum, ligaments, bladder, intestine, or beyond the pelvic region [6].



Article

Vitamin D and Mitosis Evaluation in Endometriosis: A Step toward Discovering the Connection?

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Citation: Matasariu, D.R.; Mandici, C.E.; Ursache, A.; Bausic, A.I.G.; Bujor, I.E.; Cristofor, A.E.; Boiculese, L.V.; Grigore, M.; Bratila, E.; Lozneau, L. Vitamin D and Mitosis Evaluation in Endometriosis: A Step toward Discovering the Connection? *Biomedicines* **2023**, *11*, 2102. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomedicines11082102>

Academic Editor: Nipith Charoenngam

Received: 17 June 2023

Revised: 23 July 2023

Accepted: 24 July 2023

Published: 26 July 2023



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Abstract: (1) Background: The effects of serum vitamin D levels, the vitamin D receptor (VDR), and phosphohistone H3 (PHH3) in endometriosis were investigated in two cohorts of women with this pathology: those receiving hormonal treatment and those without treatment. (2) Methods: In 60 cases of women with endometriosis (26 with progestin treatment and 34 without), paraffin-embedded endometriosis tissue samples retrieved after surgery were immunohistochemically (IHC) analyzed to determine the expression statuses of VDR and PHH3. In addition, serum levels of 25(OH) vitamin D were assessed for each patient. (3) Results: The serum 25(OH) vitamin D evaluations revealed higher levels of 25(OH) vitamin D in women with treatment compared with those without. The positive IHC indexes of VDR and PHH3 in these two groups were compared. Vitamin D receptor levels were positively correlated with PHH3 levels, both being increased in patients without treatment. (4) Conclusions: Serum 25(OH) vitamin D levels and IHC analysis of VDR and PHH3 can be used as additional tools for risk stratification and prognostic assessment in patients with endometriosis.

Keywords: 25(OH) vitamin D; vitamin D receptor; phosphohistone H3; progestin; dienogest; endometriosis; immunohistochemistry; diagnosis; risk of endometriosis

1. Introduction

Due to its severe major impact on women’s health and its incompletely known physiopathology, endometriosis continues to be an important topic of study in the literature. The estrogen-dependent chronic inflammatory disease affects 10 to 15% of women of reproductive age, reaching a higher incidence in cases with infertility or chronic pelvic pain [1,2]. The clinical manifestations of this condition can range from asymptomatic to its primary clinical manifestation consisting of infertility and severe pelvic pain [3,4]. Endometriosis continues to pose a challenge for clinicians, whether they have access to advanced diagnostic tools or not, with a 4- to 11-year delay between the onset of symptoms and a proper diagnosis due to the condition’s nonspecific and wide range of clinical manifestations, as well as the absence of specific tests or biomarkers. The American Society for Reproductive