

**Conclusions.** Glucocorticosteroids are indicated for children with moderate, severe or recurrent forms of atopic dermatitis to children. Generations of antihistamines of the first generation are prescribed with predelection in acute forms, while second- and third-generation antihistamines are used in subacute and chronic forms.

**Key words:** atopic dermatitis, children, antihistamines, glucocorticoid.

### 381. ACTUALITIES IN THE TREATMENT OF PARKINSONISM

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**Introduction.** Parkinson's disease is a slowly progressive neurologic disease that is characterized by a fixed inexpressive face, tremor at rest, slowdown of voluntary movements, gait with short accelerating steps, peculiar posture and muscle weakness, and low production of the neurotransmitter dopamine. It has a prevalence of about 1 per 1,000, reaching 1 in 200 in the elderly, estimated to affect over 6.4 million people worldwide, so far no case can be established and healing it. The incidence of Parkinson's disease in the Republic of Moldova has not been the subject of epidemiologic research, and is not on the list of statistically reported diseases.

**Aim of the study.** Analyse the frequency of Parkinson's disease, the causes of its occurrence, and to establish treatment methods according to the etiology of the disease as well as highlighting the latest treatment methods.

**Materials and methods.** The study includes a complex research of Parkinson's pharmacotherapy based on the analysis of the observation files of patients in the Vascular and Extrapyramidal Neurology Department of the Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery. An analysis of the observation sheets and the indication sheets of 50 patients with Parkinson's disease diagnosed and hospitalized during 2017. From each patient's file, the following data were taken for analysis: sex, age, background, medical and surgical treatment principles, discharge recommendations.

**Results.** According to the processed data, we can see that Parkinson's disease is manifested in both female patients 22 (44%) and male patients 28 (56%). According to age prevalence, the majority of investigated patients belong to the age range of 66-75 years, in total 21 cases (42%); followed by 56-65 years-16 cases (32%). The lowest prevalence is represented by the age of 76-85 years - 3 cases. In rural areas, the prevalence is higher (60%) than urban (40%).

**Conclusions.** Despite the extraordinary progress of neuroscience, PD etiopathogenesis remains a mystery. There are several factors that interact, or more, processes that influence or contribute to BP pathogenesis. After performing the study, we found that Parkinson's disease is manifested in both sexes, and most patients fall into the age of 66-75 years. In depending on the environment of origin, there are more patients in rural areas. There is no treatment to stop the destruction of the nerve cells that lead to this condition. However, some medicines can relieve the symptoms of the disease.

**Key words:** Parkinson's disease, etiopathogenesis, treatment

### 382. THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA FOR ADULTS

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**Introduction.** Bronchial asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases among children and adults over 40 years . This illness requires complex treatment, aimed at avoiding trigger factors, medication, physical and psychological therapy. The prevalence of this pathology in the country is 4%, with 160 thousand asthmatics registered. The disease predominates in male gender, with a ratio of 1.5-3 / 1. The overall prevalence of asthma varies from 1% to 18% in different countries and the mortality rate is currently estimated between 2 and 4 cases per 100,000 population in a year.

**Aim of the study.** Assessment of bronchial asthma medication of the 4 stages of severity (intermittent, persistent, moderately persistent and severely persistent) in terms of the 5 stages of treatment.

**Materials and methods.** Analysis of data from the speciality literature of the last 5 years.

**Results.** Depending on the level of control and the evolution of the disease, the treatment of asthma is accomplished in 5 steps. For all stages, emergency medication consists of  $\beta$ 2 rapid-acting inhaled agonists (salbutamol nictimer dose 600-800  $\mu$ g, fenoterol 600  $\mu$ g) inhaled anticholinergic drugs (ipantropium bromide 60-120  $\mu$ g) and methylxanthines (300-800  $\mu$ g theophylline). At Stage 1, treatment is indicated for patients who experience symptoms of AB less than 2 times a week. For this patient group only emergency medication is used. Step 2 is addressed to patients with persistent asthma symptoms. In the control medication, low-dose inhaled corticosteroids or leukotriene antagonists (montelukast 10 mg, zafirlucast 20 mg) are recommended. Step 3 is for patients who lack control under treatment 1 and 2. For maintenance, combinations of  $\beta$ 2-agonists + CSI, leukotriene + CSI antagonists or theophylline retard + CSI are recommended. Step 4 is recommended for patients who are unstable in 3rd stage treatment. Control medication includes: Long-acting CSI +  $\beta$ 2 agonists + small doses of retard theophylline. Step 5 treatment is for those with severe AB. The medication is orally CS + anti-IG E.

**Conclusions.** The division of the contemporary AB treatment in the 5 stages would lead to the exclusion of overdosing and would allow a more individualized and personalized approach for the patient.

**Key words:** bronchial asthma, emergency medication, control medication

### 383. STUDY OF THE SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DIOXOINDOLINON

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**Introduction.** The anxiety disorders, depression and stress disorders are brought on by psychological challenges faced by a large number of people. Based on the WHO data, the number of people that suffer from depression has increased to 322 million, or more than 18 percent over the last decade. The therapy of mental disorders needs a continuous updating. At the lab of organic and biopharmaceutical synthesis in the University of chemistry, a new, autochthonous compound was synthesized in the isatine group, with the pronounced anti-depressive, sedative and tranquilizing activity (according to preliminary studies).

**Aim of the study.** To investigate the spectral characteristics of the substance 1'-(2-oxo-propil)-spiro[[1,3]dioxolane-2',3'-indolin]-2'-one.

**Materials and methods.** We used Spectrophotometers UV-VIS Agilent 8453 and Bruker AC-E 400 SUA, a device used to determine the melting point Melting-Point Meter KSPII, electronic balance OHAUS DV125 CD, chemical dishes, solvents and reagents, according to the requirements of the European Pharmacopoeia.