

Key words: exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, pancreatic enzyme products, State Medicine Nomenclature.

313. THE EVALUATION OF IMMUNODEFICIENCIES AND THEIR MODERN TREATMENT

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Introduction. The diminishment of immunity, be it congenital or acquired, continues to threaten the existence of those who do not have a normal immunity level. Once these sequelae are installed, the correction of immune system disorders has become a priority of modern medicine, and any action taken to wards the immunocompetent cells certainly needs to be carefully studied.

Aim of the study. The study of the entomological formulant Imupurin properties; the evaluation of its specifics and its action properties; and the opportunities of its application in the treatment of immune disorders of patients with chronic liver illnesses.

Materials and methods. Retrospective study, conducted within the Republican Clinical Hospital "Timofei Moşneaga", comprises a group of 60 patients, hospitalized in Hepatology Unit. The study included the medical records of the patients that have been hospitalized during the period of January-august 2014, aged between 40 and 60 years old. The biochemical and immunological analyses, as well as the treatment and evolution of these patients have been studied.

Results. The study has proved that the entomological formulant Imupurin, thanks to its components, such as : essential and non-essential amino acids and lipo-proteins, manifests special hepatoprotective features and develops a complex immunomodulatory mechanism. This contributes to the amount of T- and B-lymphocytes normalization, intensifies phagocytosis processes. After treatment with Imupurin, the astheno-vegetative syndrom decreased to 56%, the cytolytic syndrome decreased to 31,6 %, the hepato-depressive syndrome reduced to 18 % of the patients with chronic vrial hepatitis B and C, and the hepatosplenomegaly decreased to 61 % out of 60 patients.

Conclusions. The study of the entomological product's properties in Hepatology Unit proved its efficiency in pathological cases of patients with compromised immunity, and specifically, it showed immunomodulatory properties that correc the immune state, while its hepatoprotective activity induces to a considerable normalization of transaminases and to the reduction of hepatomegaly.

Key words: Immunodeficiency, imupurin, immunomodulatory, hepatoprotective.

314. HYPERGLYCEMIA DUE TO THE UTILIZATION OF ANABOLIC STEROIDS

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Introduction. Hyperglycemia is a condition in which an excessive amount of glucose circulates in the blood plasma and is a common adverse reaction of anabolic steroids therapy, affecting 20% to 50% of patients without a history of diabetes. In addition, glucose levels are often elevated among patients with prediabetes and previously well-controlled diabetes during steroid therapy. Anabolics stimulate glucose production by the liver and inhibit peripheral glucose uptake, resulting in insulin resistance allowing blood glucose levels to rise and remain higher.

Aim of the study. To determine the manifestations of hyperglycemia after utilization of anabolics.

Materials and methods. It was made the bibliographic and personal investigations of hyperglycemic state due to anabolics. Twenty-five healthy male power athletes were followed up during their self-regimen of substance abuse.

Results. In our investigation, there is determined that more than half of the men receiving high-dose steroids develop hyperglycemia, with an incidence of 86% of at least one episode of hyperglycemia and 41% of athletes presenting a mean blood glucose ≥ 140 mg/dL. Hyperglycemia incidence in men without a prior history of diabetes mellitus (DM) to steroid use varies from 34.3% to 56% for athletes with 1-3 years of anabolic utilization. The manifestations of hyperglycemia were: polyuria (36%), polydipsia (29%), polyphagia (41%), dizziness (18%), shakiness (19%), irritability or moodiness (37%), anxiety or nervousness (26%), trouble concentration (15%). The development of hyperglycemia was observed on 41% athletes, 29 - 41 years old, who reported a consumption of AAS for 1-3 years. They self-administered high doses of oral stanozolol, oxymetholone, methandrostenolone and ibutamoren. For management of hyperglycemia, if diet and physical exercise do not reduce the glucose levels adequately, it is recommended to prescribe antidiabetic drugs, such as metformin, DPP-4 inhibitors or sulfonylureas that are effective and work by increasing insulin release from the pancreas but they may cause hypoglycemia.

Conclusions. Complications associated with steroid-induced hyperglycemia are often underestimated despite hyperglycemia being a well-known adverse effect of anabolic therapy. Appropriate management of hyperglycemia due to anabolics is oral antidiabetic agent, such as a DPP-4 inhibitors, metformin, or by using the weight-based NPH insulin may reduce the risk of adverse outcomes, including symptomatic hyperglycemia and new-onset diabetes.

Key words: Steroid, Anabolic, Hyperglycemia, Treatment.

DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND HUMAN GENETICS

315. CLINICAL AND GENETIC STUDY OF THROMBOPHILIA IN PREGNANCY

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Introduction. Thrombophilia is defined as an abnormal coagulation state of blood that increases the risk of thrombosis. Pregnancy represents a physiological hypercoagulation state. But, women with acquired and hereditary thrombophilia are at increased risk of developing