

chlorphenamine), paracetamol + adrenomimetics + H1-antihistamine +, paracetamol + opacimetamine), paracetamol + H1-antihistamines + opioid analgesics (codeine, promethazine), paracetamol + non-inflammatory anti-inflammatory drugs (propifenazone), paracetamol + antitussive opioid analgesics (codeine, dextromethorphan), which in some cases may have caffeine and / or ascorbic acid added. In accordance with the recommendations of the European Medicines Association the dose of paracetamol in adults for 24 hours is 3.2 g, and in the case of people with pre-existing hepatitis and those who suffer from alcohol abuse, of 2g / 24 hours. The presence of the H1-antihistamine component can result in diminished attention with tragic consequences for drivers, people who do machinery work, as well as the development of dry mucous membranes, including the tracheo-bronchial mucosa, which can enhance the dry cough and decrease the bronchial drainage creating the feeling of ineffectiveness of said drugs. The effect of improved breathing, through the decongestant adrenomimetics, is of short duration (1-2 hours), especially in the first 24-48 hours, which stimulates the more frequent use of drugs with systemic effects, including increased blood pressure, palpitations, tremor.

Conclusions. The number and variety of drug combinations of paracetamol impose caution for their use, in order to avoid overdose and the possibility of developing hepatotoxicity.

Key words: paracetamol, hepatotoxicity

311. CAFFEINE AND PARACETAMOL

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Introduction. The diverse commercial names for paracetamol and combinations of this drug are part of the OTC list and do not need a medical prescription. One of the compounds in these combinations is caffeine, which is considered to enhance the effects of non-opioid analgesics in symptomatic treatments or self-treatment of acute respiratory infections. Some patients use these drugs due to the caffeine found in them without the awareness of other components and their influence on the body. These circumstances could be responsible for acute intoxications and fatal side-effects (such as fulminant hepatic necrosis).

Aim of the study. The objective of the study was to analyse the presence of caffeine-paracetamol combinations in the pharmaceutical market and argue the rationality of their association.

Materials and methods. Based on the study of the State Drug Nomenclature, the combined preparations of paracetamol and caffeine were selected with single dose analysis.

Results. In the Republic of Moldova there have been 9 registered drug combinations that contain paracetamol and caffeine. The single doses of paracetamol were between 200-500mg, and between 2-75mg for caffeine. The preparations also contained a wide diversity of components; paracetamol + adrenomimetic decongestants (phenylephrine) + caffeine, paracetamol + H1-antihistamines (chlorpheniramine) + adrenomimetics (phenylephrine) + caffeine, paracetamol+ opioid analgesics (codeine) + caffeine, paracetamol+ non-steroid anti-inflammatory (acetylsalicylic acid, propyphenazone) + caffeine. The results have demonstrated an analgesic effect of caffeine in alleviating headache in dysmenorrhea and migraines, tension-

type headache and after postdural puncture, acute dental pain, post-operative, post-traumatic and orthopaedic pain.

Conclusions. Caffeine can manifest a potential effect of analgesia due to its competitive antagonism of adenosine receptors at central and peripheral levels as well as modulating pain perception and regulating cyclooxygenase-2 transcription.

Key words: paracetamol, caffeine, analgesia

312. THE REVIEW OF THE PRODUCTS FROM REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA STATE MEDICINE NOMENCLATURE USED IN TREATMENT OF EXOCRINE PANCREATIC INSUFFICIENCY

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Introduction. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI) is characterized by maldigestion of nutrients and is caused by insufficient delivery of pancreatic digestive enzymes to the duodenum. The fact that the signs and symptoms aren't specific, results in a late correct diagnosis and treatment. The management of EPI consists of taking digestive pancreatic enzyme medication during or immediately after the meals. The minimal dosage used when starting the therapy is between 40 000 and 50 000 USP units of lipase at each meal. An inadequate therapeutic response might be caused by the inactivation of lipase in the gastric acid if the medication doesn't have a gastro-resistant coat.

Aim of the study. To study the State Medicine Nomenclature and analyze the products suitable for treatment of EPI.

Materials and methods. For this research were used: SNM, latest version including 6133 medications, international guides for gastrointestinal diseases and scientific articles.

Results. Out of the 6133 products listed in the SNM, only 25 (0,4%) are drugs that contain pancreatic exocrine enzymes. From this 25: 21 (84%) contain only pancreatin, 3 (12%) – pancreatin combined with hemicellulose and bovine bile extract and 1 medication (4%) is a fusion of pancreatin, hemicellulose, bovine bile extract and simethicone. Only 6 products are with mini-microspheres, 16 have a gastro-resistant coat and 3 have an ordinary non-gastro-resistant coat. According to the producing country, 52% are imported from Germany, 20% - from Ukraine, 16% - from Romania, 4% - from Turkey and only 8% are manufactured in Republic of Moldova. 5 drugs contain 25 000 USP units of lipase in each tablet/capsule, 6 products – 10 000 USP units of lipase each tablet and the other 14 medications have between 8 000 and 3 150 USP units of lipase in each pill. Currently, the following products can't be found on the pharmaceutical market of Republic of Moldova: pancreatin + bile acids + plant extracts + antimicrobial constitutive and pancreatin + adsorbent agents.

Conclusions. The diagnostic and initiation of treatment in patients with exocrine pancreatic insufficiency have to be done as soon as possible, in order to prevent the development of complications and maintain a high quality of life. The suitable drug and its dose has to be chosen for every patient individually. The capsules with mini-microspheres seem to be the most effective from this group of medications, therefore the increase of such drugs would be welcomed on the pharmaceutical market of the country.