

diagnosed with gastric or duodenal ulcer disease rate was distributed as follows: 90% of patients developed duodenal ulcers and 10% - developed gastric ulcers. The treatment included: spasmolytics (100%), chemotherapeutics (80%), proton pump inhibitors and antibiotics (67%), H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonists (37%), antacids (22%), gastroprotectives (11%). The other medicinal remedies were indicated for symptomatic purpose: hemostatics (12%), prokinetics (5%), sedatives (58%)

**Conclusions.** 1. Gastric and duodenal ulcer is a defect of the gastric or duodenal mucosa, which goes far beyond the muscular mucosa and is surrounded by an acute or chronic inflammatory infiltrate. 2. The most important factors that modulate the epidemiology of gastric and duodenal ulcer are genetic predisposition, *Helicobacter Pylori* infection (decreasing) and consumption of NSAIDs (increasing). 3. In our study, men are more often affected, because they are more frequently subjected to risk factors, such as: active and passive smoking, alcohol use, food additives and psycho-emotional pressure.

**Key words:** gastro-duodenal ulcer, gastro-intestinal tract, digestive disorders

#### 406. THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF GOUT MEDICATION

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**Introduction.** Gout is a chronic condition caused by the disorder of uric acid metabolism, which is manifested clinically, first of all, by acute relapsing arthritis and the formation of subcutaneous gouty nodules (tofi), formed from accumulations of microcrystals of monosodium urate monohydrate. In the Republic of Moldova, gout is determined in 2.5% of the population with asymptomatic hyperuricemia, but the morbidity varies from 0.3 to 2.1%.

**Aim of study.** The elucidation of clinical features and contemporary principles of pharmacotherapy and monitoring of gout medication.

**Materials and methods.** We investigated 74 patients with different clinical forms of gout that were hospitalized during 2019 in the Rheumatology Unit of the Republican Clinical Hospital.

**Results.** The prevalence by age is found in men between 51-60 years old (37.8%) and among women at 61-70 years old (4.1%). Gout is most often reported among men (93.2%), which is related to alcohol and food abuse (meat, beef, tomatoes); traumatic events, hunger and stress. According to the observation sheets, patients most frequently present a period of illness and/or worsening of the health status in the last years: 33.8% - up to 5 years and 31% - 6-10 years. There is a higher incidence of chronic tophi gout (56.8%) and idiopathic chronic gout (35.1%), which makes us conclude that patients addressed after specialized medical help in the hospital only in case of worsening health, other gout attacks. being monitored by the family doctor in ambulatory conditions. For the treatment of acute gout attacks and for their prevention more frequently is used uricodepressive treatment with: Alopurinol (95.9%), Colchicine (32.4%), Canefron (47.3%), analgesic treatment with antipyretic analgesics (39.2%), nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (87.8%) and corticosteroids (16.2%). The average bed days spent by the patients in the Rheumatology Unit is 8 days. According to the observation sheets, it was established that during the winter-spring period, 58.11% of the total number of patients were undergoing treatment in hospital, which can be caused by the worsening of the disease during the cold period or by the oscillations of the temperature during spring.

**Conclusions.** The results of study indicate a higher incidence of chronic tofacial gout (56.8%) and idiopathic chronic gout (35.1%). Patients hospitalized with chronic tofacial and idiopathic gout were predominantly on medication with uricodepressants (95.9%), antipyretic analgesics (39.2%), nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (87.8%) and steroids (16.2%) to improve their health.

**Key words:** gout, medication, uricodepressants, analgesics.

#### **407. THE STUDY OF THE CLINICAL EVOLUTION AND PHARMACOTHERAPY OF MIGRAINE**

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**Introduction.** Migraine is the most common neurological disorder, affecting about 12-15% of people. In R. Moldova, migraine occurs in about 10% of the population, most commonly among women in the age group from 20 to 35 years. Migraine has an ancient history, being known since Neolithic. However, it is surprising that the effective anti-migraine drugs have, until recently, been limited in number. Only in recent decades, great steps have been taken in the development of anti-migraine drugs.

**Aim of study.** To determine the clinical features of migraine and its treatment methods.

**Materials and methods.** The study of clinical cases with migraine was carried out during the period 2019-2020 in hospitals and in the community pharmacies, with 133 research subjects, 28-55 years old.

**Results.** From the total number of investigated 133 patients, 36 were women (58.1%) with a mean age of 41 years old. 47.3% patients showed the presence of migraine without aura and 22.7% - migraine with aura, 11.5% had rare episodic migraine, 48.3% - frequent episodic migraine, and 29.2% - chronic migraine. The study determined that patients suffered more than 5 attacks in 84% of cases. moderate or severe pain intensity in 73% of patients and associated symptoms, such as nausea and/or vomiting; photophobia and phonophobia in 67% of patients. Analgesics are the medication of choice in the treatment of mild-moderate migraine attacks, with administration of ibuprofen 200-800 mg (37%) and of preparations with the fixed combination of acetylsalicylic acid, paracetamol, peopiphenazone, ergotamine, caffeine etc., such as: Nomigren, Migretel, Antinevralgic, which are more effective in the treatment of acute migraine than each compound separately. The hospital treatment includes reduced number of specific preparations for migraine, but are present drugs from various pharmacological groups, with nootropic, cerebroprotective, anxiolytic and antidepressant actions. This fact can be explained by the presence of comorbidities in association with the migraine attacks, which requires complex neurological treatment and not just the specific antimigrainous one.

**Conclusions.** In light-medium migraine pharmacotherapy, simple analgesics, such as ibuprofen and paracetamol, are recommended, combined with the fixed association anti-migraine drugs, anti-emetics and avoidance of triggering factors. In the hospital treatment of migraine are administered preparations from various pharmacological groups with nootropic, cerebroprotective, anxiolytic and antidepressant actions, for the purpose of treatment and comorbidities.

**Key words:** migraine, evolution, pharmacotherapy, analgesics.