

should be properly informed about the impact of atopicdermatitis and the methods of its prevention.

Aim of the study. To establish the clinical features and pharmacotherapeutic modalities of atopic dermatitis in children.

Materials and methods. The analysis of 57 clinical cases of atopic dermatitis in children with duration of 2years was performed in ambulatory conditions.

Results. Out of the group of 40 children with atopic dermatitis, to whom the diagnosis was established based on the Haniffin and Raika criteria, it was established that 17 (42.5%) belong to the extrinsic subtype of atopic dermatitis, and a number of 23 (57.5%)) of patients belong to the intrinsic subtype. 11 cases with AD are associated with other allergic diseases (27%), respectively 8 are with allergic rhinitis (20%), and 3 with bronchial asthma (7.5%). Topical treatment is a compulsory and important part of complex DA therapy. The most used topical preparations were: creams with mometasone, clobetasol and fluticasone. Therapy with sedative and nonsedatav antihistamines (generations 1 and 2) presents basic therapy in atopic dermatitis in children. The most commonly used was I generation antihistamines such as: clemastine (26%), chloropyramine (42%) and ciproheptadine (32%), which are prescribed mainly in acute forms of AD. In subacute and chronic forms, second-generation antihistamines are usually used. The most commonly used drugs are: loratadine (64%), desloratadine (21%), cetirizine (28%) and levocetirizine (14%). Systemic antihistamine therapy, with both sedative and non-sedative effects, is the basic therapy for AD in children. The emollient remedies and contemporary curative cosmetics used are products from Bioderma, Avene, ISIS Pharma etc. They are used daily, not less than 2 times per day. It is administered as a whole with glucocorticoids and during the remission period, in the absence of the symptoms of the disease.

Conclusions. The study determined that 42.5% of cases belong to the extrinsic subtype of atopic dermatitis, and 57.5% of patients belong to the intrinsic subtype. Ensuring adequate antiallergic management in combination with avoiding the adverse action of allergic factors contributes to reducing the incidence of atopic dermatitis morbidity in children.

Key words: dermatitis, allergy, management, children.

404. METFORMIN FOR WEIGHT CONTROL IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Introduction. People use antipsychotic medications to manage schizophrenia as well as other disorders. The most bothersome side effect, especially for women is the weight gain associated with the use of antipsychotic medications. Currently there is no first line medication for weight control with antipsychotics. The mechanism of the weight gain by antipsychotics is unclear, however, it might be due to blocking of central histamine 1 (H1) or serotonin (5HT2c) receptors. It is suspected that naltrexone, an opioid antagonist, suppresses the desire for high fat foods via acting on D2 receptors. Metformin, however, is involved in appetite suppression and slowing of gastric emptying via promoting glucagon-like peptide-1 secretion. Thus, both these mechanisms might be able to counteract or prevent weight gain associated with antipsychotics use.

Aim of the study. To determine whether metformin is more effective in weight loss after the use of antipsychotic medications.

Materials and methods. PubMed database was used to search meshterms “antipsychotic, weight gain, metformin,” which were combined with “and” to result in 14 articles. After the addition of the filter “published within the last 5 years” was added, 5 articles were left. The meshterms “antipsychotic, weight gain, naltrexone” were combined with “and” to result in 3 articles. There were no articles with both drugs together. Embase database was searched from 1996 till 2017 week 02. Mapped key words “antipsychotic, weight gain, naltrexone” were filtered with randomized controlled trials within the last 5 years and combined with “and” which resulted in one article. Similarly key words “antipsychotic, weight gain, metformin” resulted in 5 articles. Two articles were not on the correct topic.

Results. Metformin is shown to significantly reduce weight in schizophrenic patients by about 3 kg (2 RCTs; n=148, 45 women; and n=72, 32 women). Second study shows that metformin reduced initial body weight greater than was clinically significant (>7%, p=0.003). Naltrexone showed significant weight loss of 3.4 kg (CI=-5.16, -1.65, p=0.001) (1 RCT; n=24). No studies compared metformin and naltrexone in one trial. Metformin was shown to have more additional health benefits.

Conclusions. Both metformin and naltrexone show statistically significant weight reduction in patients taking antipsychotics. However, metformin appears in more studies than naltrexone and shows additional health benefits like reduction of triglycerides. Thus, metformin appears to be more effective in weight control for women with schizophrenia. Pharmacists might be able to recommend metformin as an adjunct to the antipsychotic therapy.

Key words: metformin, schizophrenia, weight control

405. THE GENERAL CONCEPTS OF GASTRO-DUODENUM ULCER PHARMACO- AND PHYTOTHERAPY

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Introduction. Gastro-duodenum ulcer is a break in the inner lining of the stomach, the first part of the small intestine, or sometimes the lower esophagus. The most common symptoms of a duodenal ulcer are waking at night with upper abdominal pain (often described as a burning or dull ache), belching, vomiting, weight loss, or poor appetite. Worldwide, prevalence of the disease is estimated at 6-14% of the adult population and for Republic of Moldova is 100-120 sick persons per 10,000 population

Aim of the study. Highlighting epidemiological factors, mechanism of development and treatment methods of gasto-duodenum ulcer

Materials and methods. Analysis of data from the observation files of 60 patients hospitalized in Internal Diseases Department no.1 of "Clinical Hospital of the Ministry of Health", Gastrology unit, during 2019. The evaluated parameters were: gender, age, smoker or non-smoker, place of living, basic diagnosis (type of ulcer developed), the etiology of the disease, complications, treatment, recommendations for discharge

Results. The analysis of the distribution of cases of gastro-duodenum ulcer by sex showed the predominance of the male (62%) compared to the female (38%). The total number of patients