

PHARMACY

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

352. THE PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF METABOLIC DISEASE CAUSED BY HYPERTENSION

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Introduction. Among cardiovascular diseases with an important impact on the general population, hypertension (HTA) is also found. Considering the association of HTA with risk factors such as diabetes and the level of impact on public health spending, the European Society of Hypertension has developed a guide to the evaluation and treatment of hypertension and associated diseases. Starting from the idea that atherosclerosis is the most common cause of hypertension and that at the base of the pathophysiology of atherosclerosis is the dyslipidemic process, and following dietary habits with excess fat and often consumption excess alcohol, accompanied by smoke and lesser movement and all of these are spreading to younger age, we have given greater interest to these findings.

Aim of the study. To identify the risk factors and their influence on hypertension in a group of 100 patients over the two years.

Materials and methods. The work was based on the random incorporation of displaced patients from the Public Health Care Institution Institute of Cardiology from Chisinau after the screening of more than 200 clinical observation sheets.

Results. We calculated the mean value of cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C, triglycerides and each of these were reported based on glucose, blood pressure, body mass index, smokers, personal history of early cardiopathy, and their dispersion according to the age in order to be able to capture the maximum incidence and to appreciate the extent to which new behavioral movements (increased smoking among women) have a consequence, and depending on the background of the sick, knowing that in rural areas the diet is richer in animal fat, but physical effort is more engaging, while in urban areas food often becomes hypercaloric compared to the lower level of exercise. We compared dynamically, the evolution of clinical symptoms, the value of laboratory and imaging results, and the relation to smoking, respectively the body mass index, as well as the measurement of their results in the number of coronary events.

Conclusion. Metabolic syndrome includes symptoms related to a hyperactivity of the sympathetic system, with hypertension being the most important of these disorders, but also obesity, insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, and blood lipid abnormalities. According to the analysis of predisposing factors in the occurrence of metabolic syndrome-induced HTA, dyslipidemia was the most common risk factor (87,6%), obesity was 66%, smoking at 58,0%, and hyperglycemia at 51,6%. Basic treatment includes inhibitors of the angiotensin converting enzyme, β -blockers, angiotensin receptor blockers (sartans), antidiabetic agents, platelet antiaggregants and hypolipemics.

Key words: hypertension, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, dyslipidemia

353. PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS FOR HIV INFECTED PATIENT

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Introduction. HIV produces a chronic, progressive and irreversible infection, altering the host defense mechanisms, installing AIDS and opportunistic infections, with invariable progression to death, in absence of treatment. HIV infection rapidly affects young and fertile people, who are receptive to injectable drugs use, and practicing unprotected sexual intercourse that favors the spread of the epidemic. AIDS is a global epidemic with about 40 million infected people. Twenty million people have died since the early 1980s because of AIDS-related complications. Every ten seconds, in the world, a person dies of AIDS. According to WHO, the most common cause of women's mortality worldwide is AIDS. 50% of newly infected people are aged between 15 and 25 years. At the end of 2016, 11.043 HIV-infected were registered in Moldova, and during the first nine months of 2017, 614 patients were newly diagnosed. The estimated number of all bearers is about 15 thousand citizens of Moldova.

Case report. Patient M., 31 years, driver, was hospitalized with the diagnosis of HIV and many coinfections: chronic viral hepatitis B, toxic hepatitis, ascites, chronic pancreatitis, and chronic cholecystitis. Clinical picture: general weakness, periodic pronounced pain in the right side of abdomen, loss of appetite, nausea, and asthenia. Period of hospitalization: 27 days. The diagnosis was confirmed in 2009, the route of infection was sexual, but the patient also used injectable drugs. During the hospitalization he received antiretroviral treatment: Darunavir 600 mg once a day, Ritonavir 600 mg twice a day, Tenofovir + Lamivudine 1x1, and symptomatic: Mezymb, Verospiron, Panangin, Furosemide, Hepasol, Sorbilact, Infusol, Hemodez, Lipesol, Arginine. The patient was discharged with the recommendation to be under the supervision of the infectious disease doctor, and to continue the antiretroviral and symptomatic treatment, repeated control over 3 months.

Conclusions. HIV / AIDS is a chronic, lifelong disease without known healing, and infected people have to be medically monitored for the rest of their lives. Antiretroviral therapy aims to prolong lifetime duration and improve the quality of life of patients.

Key words: HIV, coinfections, antiretroviral treatment, symptomatic treatment

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

354. EVALUATION OF COMBINED PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINES USED IN HYPOPOTASSEMIA

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Introduction. The fixed dose combined pharmaceutical medicine represent an association of two or more drug substances, using in several branches, including the hypopotassemia treatment (potassium concentration in the blood plasma is below 3.5 mmol/l). For example: Panangin, Asparcam, Antikircel. The single-component therapy with potassium chloride, potassium iodide or other potassium salts ensures the essential pharmaco-therapeutic in up to 50% of the medical treatment cases, therefore it is less effective, than using of combined pharmaceutical medicine, that shows better results in hypopotassemia. In particular, those combinations of pharmaceutical substances are plausible which achieve not only the removal of the hypopotassemia symptoms (cramps, cardiac arrhythmias), but also the causal treatment.

Aim of the study. Evaluation of the combined pharmaceutical products market used in hypopotassemia in the Republic of Moldova (RM).