

## 29. THE OPTIMIZATION OF THE COMPLEX TREATMENT IN IMMUNODIFICIENCY STATES

**Sabanov Alina**

*Scientific adviser:* **Pogonea Ina** M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor; **Ghicavii Victor**, M.D, Ph.D. academician, Chief of the Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy „Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** The immune system of the body that supports life systems represents the most significant function in the body protection against various foreign substances (bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, allergens, a modified cell components of transplanted organs and tissues). The most common type of immune system disorders is immunodeficiency – that is subdivided into primary (hereditary, genetic) and secondary ones (acquired). In the immunodeficiency correction are used the immunomodulators. A large number of drugs and groups of immunotropic agents groups caused a variety of approaches and principles of systematization of these drugs, but according their criterion the impact on the certain parts of immunity has been observed. In the last years, the special interest has their analogs that were derived from insects, which can exhibit antiviral, antifungal, antitumor and immunomodulatory effects.

**The purpose of the study:** The study of immunotropic properties of entomological drug like imupurin, the action definition point and application.

**Materials and Methods:** In vitro and in vivo experiments the effect of imupurin nonspecific resistance, phagocytosis, the content of B - lymphocytes, T- lymphocytes and their subpopulations according to the guidelines there were studied. Nonspecific resistance was evaluated according to the study drug effect of 100 and 1000 mg per animal, on the survival mice after lethal dose of (1DCL) *Staphylococcus aureus*. Imupurin influence on the phagocytic activity of neutrophils and macrophages that were evaluated by the number of phagocytic neutrophils and macrophages, the number of phagocytose *staphylococcus*, phagocytic indexes and phagocytic types.

**Results and discussion:** In the study of nonspecific resistance was determined that when in mice was administered lethal dose of *S. aureus* in the control group, the death of 100 % of the animals they were registered, while preliminary introduction of imupurin at 100 and 1000 mcg improved the survival. In vivo experiments on mice imupurin influence study on phagocytosis activity of neutrophils and macrophages. The obtained study have demonstrated that imupurin in both doses increase in 3-3.5 times of phagocytic number and decreases respectively the nonphagocytic number of neutrophils and macrophages, as well as a number of *staphylococcus* phagocytosed to neutrophils and macrophages. The study in the reaction of imupurin immunotropic action on the B and T lymphocytes determined the reduction of lymphocytes percentage in T - entomological drug with weak manifestation in immunodepressive actions regarding to the content of T-lymphocytes and immunomodulatory against B lymphocytes confirmed by modulation index.

**Conclusions:** (1) Entomological drug imupurin shows immunotropic properties that lead to the increase nonspecific resistance, the phagocytic activity of macrophages and neutrophils and phagocytic index. (2) Imupurin has immunomodulatory effects on cellular and humoral immunity and functional activity of neutrophils.

**Keywords:** Entomology, imupurin

## 30. CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DRUGS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

**Silvestru Victor**

*Academic adviser:* **Gavriluta Vadim**, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** ED is a multifactorial pathology, associated with several pathologies like diabetes, metabolic syndrome, lifestyle, leading with rejuvenation of this pathology. Socio-economic impact of this disease is very high.

Worldwide, it is estimated, in 2005 a prevalence of 411 million men with erectile dysfunction, aged between 40 and 69 years. Being a sensitive issue, and often neglected, we are facing with late addressing and, consequently, modest therapeutic options. In the case of young people with early signs of ED, you need to seek for associated pathologies, which can be very different with a more severe impact in patient's life.

**The purpose of the work:** Study of the incidence of erectile dysfunction among young subjects that are considered healthy.

**Methods:** 36 subjects, considered healthy, aged between 20 and 30 years were questioned, confidentially, using questionnaire IIEF. The questionnaire consisting of 15 standardized questions, with maximum 5 points for each question. The questions 1,2,3,4,5,15 – evaluate the Erectile function / 6,7 - Sexual satisfaction / 9, 10 - evaluate the orgasmic function/ The questions: 11, 12; evaluate The sexual desire./ The questions 13, 14; evaluate The general satisfaction

**Results:** Following the analysis of the questionnaires, we obtained the following data; Erectile function disorders - 13%/ Disturbed sexual satisfaction - 33%/ Orgasmic function disorders - 16%/ Disturbance of libido - 11% / Disturbance of the general satisfaction - 5%.

The obtained data can not be generalized because of the small number of surveyed subjects.

**Conclusion:** According to IIEF test, I highlighted the changes in sexual function in young subjects who consider themselves healthy, and do not give importance to early warning signals. This requires concern from the medical sphere and society. The issue of sexual function is a taboo, less discussed and investigated late, which is why a new medical approach and the awareness of our society on the issue is required.

**Keywords:** Erectile dysfunction, IIEF

### 31. ASPECTS OF VERTEBROGENIC PAIN SYNDROME

**Tanasiev Cristina**

*Academic adviser:* **Stratu Ecaterina**, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** Back pain is a widespread problem, affecting a large part of the population. About 70% of the population suffers from recurrent back pain and about 15% of population of permanent form. The risk of recurrent back pain is very high (70-80%). 5 % of patients develop chronic back pain which lasts more then three months.

**Purpose and Objectives:** Management evaluation of drug treatment in severe vertebrogenic pain syndrome through argumentation of administration of drugs with analgesic properties in medical practice in the country.

**Results:** I conducted a retrospective study analyzing indication sheets of 58 patients diagnosed with vertebrogenic pain syndrome hospitalized in the Medical Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, during the period 2013-2014. Of the 58 patients aged 17-66 years, diagnosed with vertebral pathology with persistent, violent and chronic algyc syndrome, 32 were men (55,17 % ) and 26 (44,83 %) women. In most patients, examined according to indication sheets, the most frequently localization of pathologies with algyc syndrome was in the lumbar region constituting 41 patients (70.68%), the neck -11 patients (18.96%) and rarely found in the chest- six patients (10%). According to the obtained results was determined that, in rural areas, vertebrogene pathologies predominated in men (41,37%) and in woman (18,9%); while in urban area results are reversed: women -25% and men -13.7%.

Of the 58 patients analyzed, 20 were treated conservatively and 38 underwent surgery. I concluded that patients receiving conservative treatment most frequently were treated with the following drugs: tolperisone (midocalm) 16 patients, diazepam 13, clodifen 11 patients, 7 gabapentin, diclofenac 6 patients. The mentioned drugs have been prescribed for more then 7-10 days.

**Conclusion:** - vertebrogenic pain syndrome incidence in urban area increases essentially among women and in rural areas vertebrogenic pathologies are more common among men.