

11. SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS SYNDROME: INCIDENCE AND METHODS OF TREATMENT

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Introduction: Currently, over 200 million people across the globe suffer from impaired hearing, a large part of which is caused by ear damage, located in the auditory nerve or cochlea, which is defined by sensorineural hearing loss. The difficulty of identifying the mechanism of occurrence of this disease makes it impossible to establish so far, an effective therapy, that would ensure certainly a satisfactory auricular recovery after administration. Thus, the therapeutic management of sensorineural hearing loss syndrome remains a very controversial topic, despite advances in technology, because of a multifactorial pathogenesis and the low recovery rate of hearing. In Moldova this problem exists and has difficulties in some aspects of this pathology such as genetic diagnosis and early correction of genetic forms of deafness.

Purpose and objectives: Statistical evaluation of a group of patients diagnosed with sensorineural hearing loss, and literature analysis on groups of medications used in the treatment of sensorineural hearing loss.

Materials and methods: Clinical-statistic study according to different criteria of classification.

Results: Our results show an almost equal distribution of cases of congenital sensorineural hearing loss between the sexes, with a slight predominance of males to the females (51.56% male to 48.44% female). Study the distribution of cases by area of origin showed a higher proportion of patients in urban areas (59.36% urban versus 40.63% rural). Studying the age group of the 28 cases we have found that the dominant age group between 11 and 20 to 34.44%. We found that the highest percentage of patients is represented by those with profound sensorineural hearing loss-11 patients representing 36.5% of all patients. Hearing loss treatment is a combination of remedies including vasodilators, nootropic and antioxidants. All these remedies used together contribute to improve hemodynamics in the region of the inner ear, increase metabolism and stimulate the auditory analyzer.

Conclusion: Congenital sensorineural hearing loss remains a very common disease that requires specific treatment behavior, especially combined.

Keywords: sensorineural hearing loss, treatment, statistic

12. COMBINED OTOLOGIC DRUGS ON PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction: About one-tenth of medicinal products present on the pharmaceutical market are fixed-dose combinations. Fixed-dose combination products are becoming a popular treatment option because of increased patient's compliance and convenience, improved clinical effectiveness, reduced cost for the patient and reduced side effects. Due to this range of advantages, combined drugs can be used in otorhinolaryngology practice, especially in the pharmacotherapy of ear diseases, because of the severe consequences otitis media produces (such as deafness due to keloid scars of the tympanic membrane).

Materials and methods: For research, State Nomenclature of medicines from Republic of Moldova was used (26.03.2014); patient information leaflets; quality standards of analytical documents and therapeutic protocols in otorhinolaryngology (section "ear diseases").

Results: There are 642 combined drugs including: 531 combined drugs, 75 phytotherapeutic combined drugs and 36 biological combined drugs registered in State Nomenclature of drugs from

Republic of Moldova. From these, approved drugs in otorhinolaryngology are 87 combined drugs, 20 phytotherapeutic combined drugs and 1 biological combined drug, which represents 13,55%, 3,11% and 0,15% from the total number of registered fixed-dose combination products, respectively, 16,38%, 26,67% and 2,77% from the number of registered specific combined products.

There are 5 registered otological drugs which represents 0,78% from the total number of registered fixed-dose combination products and ,respectively, 0,94% from the number of registered specific combined products. From these: 40% represents anti-infectives, 20% represents analgesics and anesthetics and 40% represents corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination. So, there is no specific anti-adhesive drug combination for the treatment of eardrum keloids.

Conclusions: In conclusion it is important to develop a new anti-adhesive composition for the treatment of keloids of the tympanic membrane, containing raw vegetable materials.

Keywords: fixed-dose combinations, combined drugs, anti-adhesive substances, keloids

13. ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS, AVAILABLE ON PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction: Chemotherapy is a type of cancer treatment that uses drugs to destroy cancer cells. One group of such drugs is antineoplastic agents, which consists of 5 subgroups: alkylating agents, antimetabolites, plant alkaloids and other natural products, cytotoxic antibiotics and related substances, other antineoplastic agents.

Purpose and Objectives: Evaluation of the arsenal of chemotherapeutical drugs used for treatment of different types of the cancer in Republic of Moldova.

Materials and methods: Analysis of the State List of RM drugs and recommendations of the WHO; statistical data processing.

Results: According to the international classification ATC, the Collaborating Centre for Statistical Methodology WHO recorded on 28/03/2014, in the L01 (antineoplastic agents) group, there are 158 single INN and 2 drug combinations. Currently on pharmaceutical market of RM there are 229 names of antineoplastic agents, including 55 INN, which makes 34, 37% of those recorded by WHO. Alkylating agents (L01A), which can be found on pharmaceutical market of RM makes up 5,6% of all the remedies recommended by WHO, antimetabolites (L01B)– 5,6%, plant alkaloids and other natural products (L01C) - 3,75%, cytotoxic antibiotics and related substances (L01D) – 3,57%, other antineoplastic agents (L01X) – 15,62%. At the moment, there are 19 products, which are produced in RM, of which 11 INN; the rest are being imported. There are also 93 drugs from L01 group, which are authorized by European Medicines Agency, from which only 21 are as well authorized in RM. In 18th WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (April 2013) in section “Cytotoxic and adjuvant medicines” in Complementary List there are mentioned 25 drugs, but in Ministry of Health Order no. 144 of 28.02.2011” there are also added 21 drugs.

Conclusions: It was estimated that there will be 1,660,290 new cases of all cancer sites and an estimated 580,350 people will die of this disease, in 2013. Thus, the elaboration of new anticancer drugs, which will have smaller cytotoxicity parameters, better activity and bioavailability is one of the main goals for the contemporary medicine and pharmacy. The other goal for the RM is to provide the population with the wide range of contemporary chemotherapeutical agents.

Keywords: Antineoplastic agents, cancer, statistics