

diagnosed with chronic urticaria with mixed forms of angioedema; in 36.08% of cases patients are diagnosed with chronic relapsing urticaria; in 11.3% of cases, patients are diagnosed with angioedema, and in 5.15% of cases are hospitalized with acute urticaria. The etiology, recognized or presumed, is: the drug (62%), food (22%), and infections (16%). Proceeding from studies I found that the frequency of clinical symptoms (complaints) presented by patients may be distributed as follows: 54% of cases presented maculopapular rash all over the body, sometimes confluent, accompanied by intense itching; 26% of cases accuse marked asthenia, maculopapular, erythematous rash, mainly on the chest, abdomen, upper limbs and in 11% of cases - weakness, 37.50 °C fever. The most common concomitant diseases in patients with urticaria and angioedema are: chronic cholecystitis in flare (45%), chronic pancreatitis (25%), vegetative disorders (27%), chronic gastritis in flare (*H. pylori*) (15%), anxious-depressive neurosis (15%), hepatic steatosis (13%), chronic hepatitis (12%). From the analysis based on the patients treatment records of Allergology Department we can conclude that glucocorticoids are first-line drugs in antiallergic treatment of acute urticaria and angioedema (76%). Prescribing rate of Dexamethasone solution 8 and 4 mg constituting 84% and Betamethasone Solution (Diprophos) 1.0 ml constituting 16%. In this study, I found that antihistamines of 1st generation chloropyramine is prescribed in 88% of cases, less frequently is prescribed Levocetirizine in tablets (Xilaz) - third-generation antihistamine (22%) and in 8% of cases Cetirizine tablets - second generation antihistamine and tablets Bilastine.

Conclusion: The therapeutic results are often modest. About 40% of cases that have evolved over six months are present during 10 years and 20% are found even after 20 years from the onset

Keywords: Urticaria, angioneurotic edema, glucocorticoids

28. BIOLOGICAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS IN QUALITY CONTROL OF MEDICINES

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Introduction: In addition to chemical and physicochemical methods in pharmaceutical analysis the biological methods is used as well. Biological evaluation of drugs happens usually by evaluation of both intensity biological effect (pharmacological) and of its toxicity. Biological methods are used, when the conclusion about the purity or toxicity of the pharmaceutical product can't be made by using physical, chemical or physicochemical methods, or when the method of obtaining of the drug can't guaranty the stability of its activity (ex: antibiotics). Biological analysis is the method of identifying drug substances and assay, based on the use of living organisms as analytical indicators. These organisms will populate environments chemically strictly determined. Biological methods of analysis permit determination of specific properties of the medicines. Biological methods consist in the comparing the specific characteristics of the standard and analyte in the determination of the analytical signal and the amount of studied parameter. Animals, such as cats, dogs, birds, toads etc. are used in biological assays. Isolated organs (ex: skin), separated from the cell culture (the constituent elements of the blood), as well as cultures of microorganisms are also used in the quantitative analysis. Substance activity is expressed in units of action.

Materials and Methods: Analysis of pharmacopoeia's monographs of British, European, Romanian, Belorussian and Russian Pharmacopoeias.

Results: Biological methods exposed in pharmacopoeias are similar to the methodology and recommendations for the analysis of different substances. Quantitative determination obtained by biological method of insulin, antibiotics, heparin and cardiac glycosides is stipulated in all pharmacopoeias. European and Belarus Pharmacopoeias are more focused on the assay of the vaccines and coagulation factors. British Pharmacopoeia proposes quantitative determination of monoclonal antibodies.

Conclusion: Biological methods of analysis are recommended for antibiotics, insulin, cardiac glycosides, heparin, blood clotting factors, serums and vaccines. These methods are best suited to obtain adequate information about specific qualities of substances.

Keywords: Monograph, biological methods, assay, animals, microorganisms