

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

Gadircă Alina, Bobrov Elena

Academic advisers: **Uncu Livia**, Ph.D., associate professor, Department of Pharmaceutical and Toxicological chemistry, **Sergiu Parii**, M.D., associate professor, Scientific Center of the medicines; State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

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

Luca Angela, Staver Olga

Scientific adviser: **Uncu Livia**, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical and Toxicological Chemistry, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu", Republic of Moldova

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