

total cholesterol and triglyceride (TG) levels were measured. MS was determined according to the criteria (NCEP-Mod ATP-III 2005) in the presence of abdominal obesity: waist circumference  $\geq 102$  cm or 40 inches (men),  $\geq 88$  cm or 36 inches (women); dyslipidemia (TG  $\geq 1,7$  mmol / L (150 mg / dL)), HDL cholesterol  $<1.03$  mmol / L ( $<40$  mg / dL men), 1.29 mmol / L ( $<50$  mg / dL women) blood pressure  $\geq 130/85$  mm .mmHg, the level of fasting plasma glucose  $\geq 5,6$  mmol / L (100 mg / dL). In the presence of three or more criteria, patients can be diagnosed with MS.

**Conclusion:** Results showed that the average age of survived patients was  $57,9 \pm 12,1$  years, and the average BMI of the patients was  $30,9 \pm 6,8$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>, thus only 15% of the patients had normal BMI. The remaining patients suffered from overweight or obesity. In addition, the waist circumference in 59% of men and 95% of women was more than 102 cm and 88 cm respectively.

The average systolic BP was 144 mm Hg, and diastolic – 89 mm Hg, average heart rate - 73 beats per minute. Besides, in the blood of the patients were detected following changes: 17 % had fasting hyperglycemia, while 70% and 33 % had high levels of cholesterol and TG correspondently. All in all, 48% of the examined patients were found to have MS (58% of females, 42% of males).

According to the results above alongside with external information and other researches in this sphere, it is obvious that patients with MS have a rather poor prognosis and high risk of cardiovascular complications and diseases.

**Key words:** metabolic syndrome, prevalence, abdominal obesity, hypertension, risk of cardiovascular complications.

## CHANGES OF LIPID SPECTRUM IN HYPOTHYROID PATIENTS

Condru Valentina, Alexa Zinaida

State Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Nicolae Testemitanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** Statistical data confirm a continuous growth of the incidence and morbidity of the pathology of thyroid gland, both at the international and national levels. The thyroid hormones play an important role in the regulation of physiological and metabolic processes. Their deficiency has a negative impact on the lipid spectrum. Hypothyroidism is considered to be the main cause of secondary dyslipidemia.

**Aim:** Evaluation of the changes of lipid spectrum in hypothyroid patients.

**Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted on 113 patients with primary hypothyroidism with TSH  $>4,05$  mIU/l. The evaluation of lipid spectrum indices was performed in the morning after a 12-h fast through blood biochemical test. Plasma levels of total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL-chol, LDL-chol were studied. Moreover, the statistical correlation analysis between thyroid hormone levels and metabolic indices was assessed.

**Results:** The execution of biochemical examination determined the following average values: cholesterol  $6,90 \pm 2,05$  mmol/l, triglyceride  $2,1 \pm 1,38$  mmol/l, LDL-cholesterol  $5,36 \pm 1,65$  mmol/l. The average value of HDL-cholesterol was  $1,31 \pm 0,41$  mmol/l. The correlation analysis highlights a statistically significant inverse linear correlation between T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> and cholesterol levels, and a statistically significant direct linear correlation between TSH and cholesterol.

**Conclusions:** Hypothyroidism is associated with: hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperlipoproteinemia LDL fraction, HDL-cholesterol remains unaltered.

Along with the decrease of T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> levels and the increase of TSH, the cholesterol indices rise.

**Key words:** hypothyroidism, thyroid hormone, lipid metabolism.

## THE STUDY OF ANTITUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITY OF NEW SYNTHESIZED COMPOUNDS OF THIOUREIDE ACID-2-(2-PHENYLETIL)-BENZOIC

**Stratan Ecaterina**

*Academic adviser:* Laurențiu Morusciag, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila", Bucharest, Romania; Cotelea Tamara, M.D, Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", CruduValeriu, M.D, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Phthisiopneumology Institute, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** Tuberculosis still remains the major danger for people's health in most of the countries. The treatment of this illness hasn't had the expected results. It's the best way to stop the spread of the infection. The main reason of this deficiency is drug resistance and often multidrug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis to anti-tuberculosis drugs used in therapy. The study of new substances with anti-tuberculosis activity and elaboration of new effective remedies could increase the range of anti-tuberculosis medicines.

**Aims:** The synthesized compounds to benzoic acid thioureides are of great scientific and practical interest to elaborate the new effective drugs. The aim of this study was to determine the anti-tuberculosis activity of synthesized to benzoic acid thioureides compounds.

**Methods and results:** Using the reference strain H37R of M.tuberculosis isolated from TB patients there was made a study of invitro antituberculosis activity of N-(2-fenetilbenzoil)-N-(3.5diclorfenil)-thioureia number of substances of class thioureidesacid2-(2'-fenetil)-benzoic acid by determining the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Activity above the minimum inhibitory substance was studied in the liquid medium (Middlebrook 7H9) and solid (Lowenstein-Jensen). To study the MIC of the substance were used 0.2 ml suspensions H37R and wild strains of a turbidity 5CFU at each concentration of the substance: 200 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, 30mg/ml, 10mg/ml, 7mg/ml and 4mg/ml. The MIC of the substance synthesized N-(2-fenetilbenzoil)-N-(3.5diclorfenil)-thioureia was established on 10mg/ml.

**Key words:** invitro, anti-tuberculosis drugs.

## INFLUENCE OF PLATELETS RICH PLASMA (PRP) ON THE REGENERATION OF SKIN CONDITIONS ALLERGIC DERMATITIS

**Kuleshova A., Maznichenko I., Pokara Y., Kiro L.**

*Academic adviser:* Holodkova Elena, M.D., Ph.D., Professor, Odessa National Medical University, Odessa, Ukraine

**Introduction:** Modern approach to the problem of skin diseases characterized by the influence on the regeneration of tissues at the cellular level, leading to restoration of structure and function of the body as a whole.

**Aim:** to examine the effects of PRP on regenerative properties of skin conditions allergic dermatitis.