

Introduction: Phytotherapy is an important part of modern medicine today. It is actively developing and improving while new potentials are constantly being discovered and broadened in scientific as well as in practical uses.

Goal: To identify the popularity as well as the level of trust regarding phytotherapy shown by the pharmacy customers in Republic of Moldova.

Methods: The study has been realized in one of the community pharmacy chains in Chişinău. During the study, 271 community pharmacy customers were questioned during their visits in pharmacy. The data were collected, processed using SPSS 20.0 statistical tool.

Results: According to the results of the analysis, 79,7% of the participants confirmed that they used phytotherapeutic methods frequently. According to the questionnaires, women were more likely than men to trust these methods (62,2% versus 37,8%). More than half of the interviewed consumers (54,2%) actually prefer herbal medicine for some sorts of prophylactic treatments. Only one fifth (20,3%) of the participants, most of which are 20 - 24 (38%) years old, do not use these methods. However, interviewees aged 25 and older start using phytotherapy more and more (95,9%). 62% of all participants stated that phytotherapy should be used with synthetic treatments together in order to achieve better results. However, a quarter of the respondents are confident that herbal medicine treatment can be basic in any case (24,7%).

Searching for the additional information about phytotherapy as well as for methods of treatment using herbal medicine, the majority of the participants (57,6%) use internet sources as means of research while 26,2% prefer to consult a pharmacist, 10% consult a doctor, and the rest of the consumers seek for an advice and information from the television, various literature, and family and friends.

Conclusion: Nowadays, modern society trusts phytotherapy and uses herbal medicines as an additional method of treatment. Therefore, there is a need for developing of phytotherapy as a basic method of treatment and to increase pharmacy assortment of herbal medicines.

EVALUATION OF THE STATE DRUG POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

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Introduction: The State drug policy (SDP) approved by the Decision of Parliament, No.1352-XV from 03.10.2002 is an essential element of the national health policy. It serves as a basis for the development of the pharmaceutical system, drugs legislation and pharmaceutical activity.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the degree of the achievements of the State drug policy for the period of 2002-2012.

Materials and methods: In order to achieve the established tasks, it was performed an analysis of the medical and pharmaceutical legislation of Republic of Moldova, of the normative acts issued by the Government, as well as interviews with those responsible persons from the Ministry of Health, Medicines Agency, as well as the logical, comparative and situational analysis.

Results: For the implementation of SDP, in the studied period, the Government of Republic of Moldova approved 4 schedules (GD No.276/2003; GD No.202/2004; GD No.617 /2005; GD No.103/2008) which cumulatively met 81 actions. 11 items had to be realized until 2003, 8 till 2004, 13 till 2005, 15 till 2006, 6 till 2006 and 28 all the time. The result of the analysis showed that from the total number of

proposed measures 23,5% were fully completed; 28.4% partially implemented; 37.0% uncompleted; and there are 11.1% which continue to be implemented until the time of analysis. In the last three years the Government has not issued documents on implementing the SDP.

However, the analysis of the State drug policy content showed that 95% of the objectives are current nowadays and need only some changes and completions.

Conclusion: The research highlighted the degree of implementation of the State drug policy. The effectiveness of implementation is unsatisfactory, it equals with 34,6%. That is why, it is necessary to make some changes and additions to the State drug policy of the Republic of Moldova, to adjust it to the national health policy and to fortify its implementation.

SOME ASPECTS OF CONTEMPORARY HEART FAILURE PHARMACOTHERAPY

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Introduction: Heart failure is a clinical syndrome with complex etiology, being the cause of hospitalization for one in three people on average, and the main cause of hospitalization for people aged over 65 years. The average incidence is 3.7% per year in men and 2.5% in women, depending on the age the incidence is doubling for each decade, starting from 45 to 75 years. The aim of the study was to analyze the fundamental principles of contemporary pharmacotherapy of heart failure.

Materials and methods: Studying medical records of patients with heart failure of different genesis and severity. Statistical processing of data by using T-Student criterion.

Results: We studied records of observation of 49 patients, of whom 21 (43%) women and 28 (57%) men; most patients aged over 51 years (93.9%). Study showed that disease prevalence increases rapidly age-matched. Of the 49 patients, 24.5% were disabled, 38.8% were retired, 6.1% were unemployed and only 30.61% were employed. Most people were suffering from heart failure for 2-5 years (75.5%). The analysis using the NYHA criteria reveals prevalence of functional classes II-III in 93.9% of patients. Laboratory findings detected substantial deviation of the following relevant indicators: cholesterol to 34,7% and LDL to 95,9%, dyslipidemia increases the risk of atherosclerotic complications. High values of sodium were detected in 10.2% patients, even though they have followed diuretic therapy. After analyzing observational records we established that contemporary pharmacotherapy of heart failure includes a large variety of preparations, which are indicated with a wide frequency. The main medications: 1. converting enzyme inhibitors (lisinopril, ramipril) 39 (79.6%) to patients; 2. β -adreno-blockers (bisoprolol, metoprolol, carvedilol, betaxolol) to 29 (59.2%) patients; 3. diuretics (furosemide, torasemid, indapamide, spironolactone) to 48 (98%) patients; 4. cardiac glycosides to 13 (26.5%) patients. Adjuvant medications include: organic nitrates-46,9%, calcium channel blockers-28,6%, antiaggregators-69,4%, anticoagulants-67,3%, cardioprotectors-49%, anxiolytics and sedative-49%, statins -25%. In therapy of concomitant diseases were used: antibiotics-36,7%, antimycotics-16,32%, vitamins and minerals-85,71%, peripheral vasodilators-28,6%, oral hypoglycaemic-12,2%, bronchodilators-14.3% and others.

Conclusion: Contemporary treatment of heart failure is a complex and individualized process for each patient, including an extensive complex of preparations and pharmacological hygienic-dietary measures. Converting enzyme inhibitors, β -adreno-blockers, diuretics and cardiac glycosides are essential for treatment.