

prisoners were interviewed between November 2008 and May 2009. Prevalence was measured using the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12). Socio demographic information, reports of repeated incarceration, history of mental illness, hazardous alcohol use and substance abuse were also collected and compared. Prevalence of common mental disorder was 18.2% (n=60; 95% Confidence interval (CI) 14.2-22.8); and men from younger age groups were at an increased risk. After adjusting for age, we found higher risk among married men, those with two or more children and those who had experienced extreme poverty. Men affected were more likely to report history of psychiatric illness, suicidal attempt(s) and family history of psychiatric illness; and were also more likely to seek general medical care from the prison hospital. Associations were also found with repeated jail incarceration, prescription drug abuse and use of Marijuana during the past 12 months. The final multivariate model found poverty (OR 3.4; 95% (CI) 1.8-6.6), use of marijuana during the past 12 months (OR 3.8; 95% (CI) 1.8-8.2), seeking general medical care (OR 2.7; 95% (CI) 1.3-5.6), history of suicidal attempt(s) (OR 4.9; 95% (CI) 2-11.7), and repeated incarceration (OR 2.3; 95% (CI) 1.03-5.0) independently associated with common mental disorders. Our study found significantly higher rates of common mental disorder among incarcerated men (18.2%) compared to general Indian population (6.54%). It is closely associated with several high risk behaviors. Public health implication of the results will be discussed at the congress.

## **Competition in the Pharmaceutical Marketplace of Republic of Moldova: Problems and Perspectives**

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The objective was to evaluate autochthonous pharmaceutical marketplace and to establish the strategically characteristics of companies which carry on pharmaceutical activity in RM. The commercial activity of pharmaceutical companies is accomplished on the consumption marketplace, the objectives of buy-sale of which are services and merchandising designated to satisfy the population necessities. Marketing pharmaceutical products, pharmaceutical companies become active participants of consumption marketplace and respective competitors. Now, number of operators of pharmaceutical marketplace is figured at number of 350, the main activities being import/export, distribution and promotion of pharmaceutical and para-pharmaceutical products. Estimated, for the whole 2007 year at 1,2 mlrd MDL (about 72 mil euro). Evaluated at 242 mln \$ in 2008, moldavian pharmaceutical market place is considered of a minim activity for multinational companies in Europe. The annual consumption range of pharmaceutical products per person, can't exceed 10 euro, comparatively with 30-40 euro, the unregistered range in neighbour countries as Romania and Ukraine. This fact tops the Moldavian marketplace on unfavourable 17th place between Central and East European Countries (ECE), corresponding of pharmaceutical & Healthcare Business Environment Classification for the third trimester of the current year, compiled by International Business Monitor (MBI). From another side State has increased the budget for medical insurance by 30% in 2009. This fact could stimulate the marketplace to increase the access to drug, as to medical insurance. An important increase is achieved towards the problem of counterfeit drugs; the main factor of this was introducing the automatized systems of book-keeping evidence in almost 74% of Pharmacies till the end of 2008. The evolution of pharmaceutical marketplace of RM will register little variation. In spite of the fact that BMI forecasts for future 5 years an increase of annual rate of 13,3% in pharmaceutical domain. The low value of Moldavian marketplace is the major factor that makes its attractivity to decrease, is told in a BMI publicised report.