

by national courts, as well as national legislation. At the same time, International law should be used if this law contradicts core elements of the national legislation, according to the principle of the primacy of International law.

Purpose and Objectives: Review the progress of implementation and convergence of Ukraine's legislation with the current European legislation in the context of the European Court of Human Rights judgments in Healthcare arising with non-compliance and conflicts between domestic and European law.

Materials and Methods: Were analyzed certain articles of the Constitution of Ukraine, of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; Law of Ukraine "On the implementation of the decisions and practices of the European Court of Human Rights", the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Approval of the Strategy for Ukraine's integration into the European Union."

Results: According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On International Treaties and Agreements", international treaty ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is part of the national legislation of Ukraine.

However at the end of 2012 Ukraine was on a fifth place after an amount of the given lawsuits in the European court (complaints about Ukraine - 10 400 - represented 7.5% of the total number of cases to the European Court). The main reason for complaints was the exhaustion of domestic remedies, due to inconsistency and conflict between domestic and European law.

In the practice of the European Court in the cases against Ukraine these issues discussed in the following areas:

- 1) Violation of the right to protection from torture and cruel and degrading treatment.
- 2) Violation of the right to liberty and security of person on admission to psychiatric institutions.
- 3) Violation of the right to fair justice.

Conclusion: Before Ukraine stands an urgent task to improve the legal base in the field of health protection, to bring it to conformity with the requirements of International law, to reform the entire health care system, taking into account the fundamental principles of the international legal instruments on human rights, global politics and tendencies in health care, but adapting them to the political, economic and social realities of our lives.

Keywords: European Court, International Law and Domestic Law

26. MOLECULAR MECHANISMS IN PATHOGENESIS OF CANCEROGENESIS

Popovici Doina

Academic adviser: **Todiraş Stela**, Ph.D., A.P., Medical and Pharmaceutical State University „Nicolae Testimiteanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: The study of molecular mechanisms in the pathogenesis of cancerogenesis is caused by the fact that at this stage, the fight against cancerogenic pathologies has insufficient means of prevention, diagnosis and treatment. We still hope that in future the tumors could be explained, controlled and treated.

Purpose and objectives: To provide an overview of the bibliography of Molecular Mechanisms in cancer's pathophysiology, which will serve as a point of initiation in the prophylaxis and treatment of malignant tumors. In achieving our goal, we have to:

1. explore the role of genes responsible for carcinogenesis;
2. find out the role of growth factors and cellular proliferation in carcinogenesis;
3. discover the role of apoptosis in carcinogenesis;

Materials and methods: The basis of the research was a bibliographic review of the main work, which reveals the pathogenesis of carcinogenesis. The sources we used are: textbooks, monographs, handbooks, applied publications, standards, patents, reports, theses, statistical reports, indexes and summary documentation. The stages of study were:

1. Introduction in the topic of the research;

2. Researches of different sources;

2. Processing and interpretation of selected ideas from bibliography;

Results: A proto-oncogene is a normal gene that can become an oncogene due to the mutations or to the increased expression. A suppressor gene of tumor (an antioncogene), is a gene that protects the cell from the first step of the development of cancer. When these mutant genes cause the decrease of their function, the cell can lead to cancer, usually in combination with other genetic changes. Both the activation of ras oncogenes and the inactivation of several suppressor genes, including p53, have been observed in the development of human colon and lung tumors. The point mutations in key codons can activate ras proto-oncogene may occur at various stages of the carcinogenetic process. The mechanisms that include impaired expression of proto-oncogenes are manifested through gene amplification and chromosomal translocation or gene rearrangement. The amplification of proto-oncogenes is usually associated to late stages of tumor progression. The apoptosis is a cellular process that occurs in physiological and pathological conditions. Reduced apoptosis or its resistance plays a vital role in carcinogenesis. There are many ways a malignant cell to acquire reduction in apoptosis or apoptosis resistance. Generally, the mechanisms by which evasion of apoptosis occurs can be broadly divided into:

1. disrupted balance of pro-apoptotic and anti-apoptotic proteins

2. reduced caspase function

3. impaired death of receptor signaling the activation of growth factor that signal pathways through genetic alterations affecting these genes, contributes to the development and progression of many human cancers. The growth factors, defined as polypeptides that stimulate cell proliferation, are major growth-regulatory molecules for cells in culture and, probably, also for cells in vivo. The decreased requirement for specific growth factors is a common occurrence in neoplastically transformed cells and can lead to a growth advantage, a cardinal feature of cancer cells.

Conclusion: The study of the molecular mechanisms of carcinogenesis plays a main role in the development of new methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The molecular mechanisms involved in carcinogenesis serve as oncogenetic markers used in modern techniques of diagnosis with high specificity. The drugs targeted on the elimination of pathological molecular mechanisms involved in carcinogenesis, find their place progressively in the treatment strategies of cancer.

Keywords: Cancerogenesis, oncogenes, molecular mechanisms

27. THE EFFECTS OF THE SELECTIVE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITOR FLUOXETINE IN SOMATIC AND VISCERAL NOCICEPTION IN MICE

Redei Angela, Țăruș Cristina Alice

Academic adviser: Tartau Liliana, MD, PhD, prof. Lupusoru Catalina Elena, MD, Ph.D., Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, "Gr.T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iasi, Romania

Introduction: Experimental research on fluoxetine potent antinociceptive effects and its interactions with various opioid and adrenergic receptor derivatives, in cutaneous and visceral pain models were investigated.

Material and method: The experiment was carried out, with white mice (20-25g), divided into 7 groups of 7 animals each, treated orally with the same volume of solution, for 7 days, as follows: Group I: distilled water 0,3ml (DW); Group II (M): metamizole 10mg/kbw; Group III (FLX-10): fluoxetine 10mg/kbw; Group IV (FLX-30): fluoxetine 30mg/kbw; Group V (FLX+ATN): fluoxetine 30mg/kbw+atenolol 1mg/kbw; Group VI (FLX+TLZ): fluoxetine 30mg/kbw+tolazolin 1mg/kbw, Group VII (NLX+FLX): naloxone 5mg/kbw+fluoxetine 30mg/kbw. Hot plate was used to assess fluoxetine-induced antinociception. The model of visceral pain consists of writhing test using diluted acetic acid (0,6%). Data were presented as +/- standard deviation and significance was analyzed using SPSS for Windows version 17.0 and ANOVA method. P-values less than 0.05 are considered statistically significant comparing with those of control groups.