

29. THE OPTIMIZATION OF THE COMPLEX TREATMENT IN IMMUNODIFICIENCY STATES

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Introduction: The immune system of the body that supports life systems represents the most significant function in the body protection against various foreign substances (bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, allergens, a modified cell components of transplanted organs and tissues). The most common type of immune system disorders is immunodeficiency – that is subdivided into primary (hereditary, genetic) and secondary ones (acquired). In the immunodeficiency correction are used the immunomodulators. A large number of drugs and groups of immunotropic agents groups caused a variety of approaches and principles of systematization of these drugs, but according their criterion the impact on the certain parts of immunity has been observed. In the last years, the special interest has their analogs that were derived from insects, which can exhibit antiviral, antifungal, antitumor and immunomodulatory effects.

The purpose of the study: The study of immunotropic properties of entomological drug like imupurin, the action definition point and application.

Materials and Methods: In vitro and in vivo experiments the effect of imupurin nonspecific resistance, phagocytosis, the content of B - lymphocytes, T- lymphocytes and their subpopulations according to the guidelines there were studied. Nonspecific resistance was evaluated according to the study drug effect of 100 and 1000 mg per animal, on the survival mice after lethal dose of (1DCL) *Staphylococcus aureus*. Imupurin influence on the phagocytic activity of neutrophils and macrophages that were evaluated by the number of phagocytic neutrophils and macrophages, the number of phagocytose *staphylococcus*, phagocytic indexes and phagocytic types.

Results and discussion: In the study of nonspecific resistance was determined that when in mice was administered lethal dose of *S. aureus* in the control group, the death of 100 % of the animals they were registered, while preliminary introduction of imupurin at 100 and 1000 mcg improved the survival. In vivo experiments on mice imupurin influence study on phagocytosis activity of neutrophils and macrophages. The obtained study have demonstrated that imupurin in both doses increase in 3-3.5 times of phagocytic number and decreases respectively the nonphagocytic number of neutrophils and macrophages, as well as a number of *staphylococcus* phagocytosed to neutrophils and macrophages. The study in the reaction of imupurin immunotropic action on the B and T lymphocytes determined the reduction of lymphocytes percentage in T - entomological drug with weak manifestation in immunodepressive actions regarding to the content of T-lymphocytes and immunomodulatory against B lymphocytes confirmed by modulation index.

Conclusions: (1) Entomological drug imupurin shows immunotropic properties that lead to the increase nonspecific resistance, the phagocytic activity of macrophages and neutrophils and phagocytic index. (2) Imupurin has immunomodulatory effects on cellular and humoral immunity and functional activity of neutrophils.

Keywords: Entomology, imupurin

30. CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DRUGS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

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Introduction: ED is a multifactorial pathology, associated with several pathologies like diabetes, metabolic syndrome, lifestyle, leading with rejuvenation of this pathology. Socio-economic impact of this disease is very high.