

col 400, stearin alcohol, glycerin, sodium lauryl sulphate, purified water. Also, it was assayed the dissolution rate constant ( $K_d$ ) and half-life time ( $T_{50\%}$ ) for all four compositions. It was established that the highest value of the dissolution rate constant has the same ointment containing polyethyleneglycol 400, stearin alcohol, glycerin, sodium lauryl sulphate and purified water. For izohydrofural -  $K_d = 0,018 \text{ min}^{-1}$  and for methyluracil -  $K_d = 0,064 \text{ min}^{-1}$ . At the same composition of ointment was determined the smallest value of half-life time of 38,5 minutes for izohydrofural and half-life time of 42,2 minutes, respectively for methyluracil.

**Conclusions:** It was concluded that the best pharmaceutical bioavailability of active principles from the four compositions of ointments resulted at ointment containing polyethyleneglycol 400, stearin alcohol, glycerin, sodium lauryl sulphate and purified water.

**Keywords:** izohydrofural, methyluracil, pharmaceutical bioavailability, dissolution rate constant, half-life time.

## MODERN ASPECTS OF PHARMACOTHERAPY OF HEART ISCHEMIC DISEASE

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The heart ischemic disease is a major medical problem of our century. In all its manifestations, it affects the most active age groups, leads to a temporary or permanent disability cases and sometimes to a sudden death. Over the past 4 years 17, 3 million people died from cardiovascular disease, which accounted for 30% of all mortality cases in the world. In Moldova (2010) the mortality rate from cardiovascular disease was 56.2% where 41% is due to heart ischemic disease.

**Purpose:** To display the modern aspects of pharmacotherapy of heart ischemic disease.

**Objectives:** To analyze and explore the modern pharmacotherapy of heart ischemic disease.

**Materials:** Case reports of patients who were hospitalized in the department of chronic heart failure in Moldavian Scientific Research Institute of Cardiology during the period from November 2011 to January 2012. Methods: T- student, IBM SPSS Statistics.

**Results:** The heart ischemic disease is more common in people older than 65 years; more susceptible were urban residents (55.56%), 44.44% - were rural. 37,04 % are women, 62,96 % - were men (the total quantity of patients are 54). 49 patients (90.74%) were prescribed organic nitrates, 31 patients (57.41%) - beta-blockers, 49 patients (90.74%) - diuretics, 45 patients (83.34%) - antiplatelet therapy, 11 patients (20.37%) - cardiotonics, 19 patients (35.19%) - calcium channel blockers, 26 patients (48.15%) - anticoagulants.

**Conclusions:** It should be noted, that modern medicine has a wide range of antianginal drugs (organic nitrates, beta-blockers, diuretics, antiplatelet agents, cardiotonics, calcium channel blockers, etc.), enabling to prevent complications of heart ischemic disease, to prolong life and to improve its quality.

**Key words:** modern pharmacotherapy, organic nitrates, beta-blockers, diuretics, antiplatelet agents, cardiotonics, calcium channel blockers, angina pectoris, cardiac accident.