

HOMEOPATHY IN PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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Introduction: In reality homeopathic medicine is also highlighting the existence of the second type with the drug commonly used in international therapeutic allopathic medicine. The common name of “medicine” concept reflects a common origin, function and similar structure. That is why if there are allopathic pharmacology, by analogy there must be a science of homeopathic medicine “homeopathic pharmacology”.

Objective: The aim of the work lies on the evaluation of existing homeopathy situation from the Republic of Moldova based on interviewing patients, pharmacists and doctors, and evaluating the homeopathic medication related with the allopathic medication.

Materials and methods: This study is a selective research-district. Raw data were collected through surveys, using structured questionnaires and official statistics published by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova and Drug Agency. For collecting the necessary information we have prepared three questionnaires using the patient’s opinion, pharmacists and doctors.

Results: After data collection, all questionnaires were analyzed and were elaborated an analytical tables. Today homeopathy is still in a period of reviewing precisions and attempt to be placed with principles based on record cards.

Conclusion: The analysis is underlining facts and accomplishments from the end of XVIIIth Century (The Past) to the beginning of the XXIst Century (The Present). On the basis of the obtained dates, we will make an incursion in the future (Perspective of homeopathy).

Key words: homeopathy, allopathic medicine.

ELABORATION AND STUDY OF CERVICAL OSMOTIC SYSTEMS WITH PAPAVERINE HYDROCHLORIDE

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Introduction: The number of patients with gynecological problems is increasing constantly. Two common problems in this area are dysmenorrhea and threatened abortion. Dysmenorrhea is one of the most common gynecologic complaints in young women who present to clinicians.

Material and Methods: Dysmenorrhoea affects nearly 50% of women capable of reproducing and occurs more frequently among those aged between 15 and 25 years, approximately 10% of these being actually in a state of physical disability for a few days. Threatened abortion is a condition that occurs during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, in which vaginal bleeding suggests an increased risk of miscarriage. Vaginal bleeding is common in early pregnancy. About 1 of every 4 pregnant women has some bleeding during the first few months. About half of these women stop bleeding and have a normal pregnancy. It is necessary to develop a pharmaceutical form of local action. One of the procedures often used in gynecology is the procedure of relaxation and dilation of the uterus.

Substance that can be used in this case is papaverine hydrochloride. Papaverine relaxes various smooth muscles. This relaxation may be prominent if spasm exists. The muscle cell is not paralyzed by papaverine and still responds to drugs and other stimuli causing contraction. The antispasmodic effect is a direct one, and unrelated to muscle innervations.

Results: Purpose of this work was to obtain and research cervical osmotic systems with papaverine hydrochloride. In the experimental part we created the technology of preparation, we determined the availability of pharmaceutical “in vitro” and we developed the pharmacopoeia monograph.

Conclusions: In this study we have analyzed three types, with different components of the recipients. The results obtained have chosen based on form, which have the best availability and if all three forms correspond to pharmacopoeial following parameters: description, identification, average weight and uniformity of mass, time of complete deformation, dosage.

Key words: dysmenorrheal, papaverine, miscarriage.