

Materials and methods. For our research, as materials, were used: the SMN that contains 5137 drugs, available on Medicines and Medical Devices Agency (amed.md) and also the scientific literature and guides on the classification of hepatoprotective products.

Results. Hepatoprotective products have a lot of 2.1% of the total number of medicine from the nomenclature (5137), the first in the list are the drugs with vegetal origins: Silymarin products - 31, followed by ursodeoxycholic acid products -18, amino acid products -17, phospholipids products -9, and other different groups own an amount of 32 products. At the moment, the following products are absent from the pharmaceutical market: amino acid derivatives: Betaina citrat, Ornitin aspartat; drugs which contain phospholipids: Fosfolip, Lipin, Eplir; drugs with a animal origins: Sirepar, Vitogepat; and also synthetic drugs. According to the pharmaceutical forms, the hepatoprotective can be presented in capsules-55%, followed by tablets-26%, injectable solution-11%, oral solutions-7% and just 1% for vegetal products. We mention that reported to the manufacturing, 43% of hepatoprotective products are produced by EU, and 16% are produced in R. Moldova, etc.

Conclusion. The National Program to combat the viral hepatitis for the years 2017-2021 provides a reduction of 50% till 2021 of the incidence and prevalence for the acute and chronic hepatitis, including through the access of patients with hepatitis to medical products and to quality treatment services.

Key-words: hepatoprotective, products, hepatitis

238. APPROACHES IN THE DRUG-INDUCED LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

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Introduction. Drug-induced lupus erythematosus (DILE) is an autoimmune syndrome similar to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), caused by the long-term administration of certain drugs. The management of the disease is an important issue, because the pathogenesis and clinic manifestations of the disease have remained unclear.

Aim of the study. Analysis of literature and new results regarding disease pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory manifestations, treatment and comorbidities in drug-induced lupus erythematosus. Material and methods. Selection and analysis of new literature in clinical practice, diagnostic and therapeutic approaches of drug-induced lupus erythematosus.

Results. Over 80 drugs have high potential to induce DILE. The most common are; procainamide, hydralazine and quinidine. Drugs' metabolism by the means of myeloperoxidase, their deacetylation of acetyl groups and the apoptosis with antinucleosomal antigen release are the basic links in the DILE pathogenesis. Diagnosis is made by determination of antinuclear and/or antihistronic antibodies. Most commonly used drugs for DILE control are: mycophenolate mofetil, cyclophosphamide, methylprednisolone, rituximab, belimumab, and blisibimod, indicated according to treatment schemes.

Conclusions. The use of drugs must be individualized on the base of their efficacy and harmlessness. Recommended drugs in DILE treatment are prescribed according to their efficacy, accessibility, and evidence-based medicine and represent: glucocorticoids, immunosuppressants and B-cell blockade.

Key words: drug-induced lupus erythematosus, systemic lupus erythematosus

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND CLINICAL PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

239. BIOIMPEDANCE ANALYSIS IN MEDICINE

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Introduction. Bioimpedance analysis is a noninvasive, low cost and a commonly used approach for body composition measurements and assessment of clinical setting. There is a variety of methods applied for interpretation of measured bioimpedance data and a wide range of utilizations of bioimpedance in body composition estimation and evaluation of clinical status. This method is currently becoming more widely used for diagnostics of various pathological disorders.

Aim of the study. Revealing the conceptual basis and application of bioimpedance, as well as the method feasibility regarding physiological activity, body composition and chronic diseases assay.

Materials and methods. Assaying the contemporary models concerning the implementation of bioimpedance in clinical research, including indirect assessment of physiological functions and body composition (fluid volumes and fat-free mass), classification of hydration, regional fluid accumulation, prognosis of disease and wound healing as well.

Results. Increasing request for accurate, cost effective and non-invasive systems for clinical status monitoring and diagnosis of diseases, has accelerated the research endeavors to provide new methods and technologies for evaluation of the human body health. Body composition assessment tools have been considered a promising approach for the quantitative measurement of tissues characteristics over time, additionally to a direct assay of body composition equivalences and survival rate, clinical condition, illness and quality of life.

Conclusions. Bioimpedance analysis is a growing method for body compartments estimation in nutrition studies, sportive medicine and evaluation of hydration rate, fat mass and fat free mass between healthy and diseased populations. Fat mass, fat free mass including skeletal muscle mass, bone minerals, and total body water are compartments that can be predicted and analyzed using suitable bioimpedance measurements techniques, procedures and special equations applied in population in concern to age, ethnic groups etc.

Key words: bioimpedance; analysis; body composition

240. BREATHE NEW LIFE INTO CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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Introduction. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a worldwide public problem. There is a rising incidence and prevalence of kidney failure with poor outcomes and high cost. The guidelines define CKD as kidney damage or decreased glomerular filtration rate (GFR) less than 60 mL/min/1.73m² for at least 3 months. In Moldova, there were registered 490 patients with chronic kidney disease in 2017. Nowadays, dialysis and transplantation are 2 main solutions especially in end-stage kidney disease. Dialysis will prolong the life, but they will not have a normal life quality. Life expectancy of someone on dialysis is lower than that of the general population. Dialysis and transplantation are not fully available for all patients.

Aim of the study. Analysis and comparing the data of latest studies performed in Europe and USA regarding new approach of CKD treatment, including exploring the field of artificial kidney grown in laboratories.