

PHARMACY

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

352. THE PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF METABOLIC DISEASE CAUSED BY HYPERTENSION

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Introduction. Among cardiovascular diseases with an important impact on the general population, hypertension (HTA) is also found. Considering the association of HTA with risk factors such as diabetes and the level of impact on public health spending, the European Society of Hypertension has developed a guide to the evaluation and treatment of hypertension and associated diseases. Starting from the idea that atherosclerosis is the most common cause of hypertension and that at the base of the pathophysiology of atherosclerosis is the dyslipidemic process, and following dietary habits with excess fat and often consumption excess alcohol, accompanied by smoke and lesser movement and all of these are spreading to younger age, we have given greater interest to these findings.

Aim of the study. To identify the risk factors and their influence on hypertension in a group of 100 patients over the two years.

Materials and methods. The work was based on the random incorporation of displaced patients from the Public Health Care Institution Institute of Cardiology from Chisinau after the screening of more than 200 clinical observation sheets.

Results. We calculated the mean value of cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C, triglycerides and each of these were reported based on glucose, blood pressure, body mass index, smokers, personal history of early cardiopathy, and their dispersion according to the age in order to be able to capture the maximum incidence and to appreciate the extent to which new behavioral movements (increased smoking among women) have a consequence, and depending on the background of the sick, knowing that in rural areas the diet is richer in animal fat, but physical effort is more engaging, while in urban areas food often becomes hypercaloric compared to the lower level of exercise. We compared dynamically, the evolution of clinical symptoms, the value of laboratory and imaging results, and the relation to smoking, respectively the body mass index, as well as the measurement of their results in the number of coronary events.

Conclusion. Metabolic syndrome includes symptoms related to a hyperactivity of the sympathetic system, with hypertension being the most important of these disorders, but also obesity, insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, and blood lipid abnormalities. According to the analysis of predisposing factors in the occurrence of metabolic syndrome-induced HTA, dyslipidemia was the most common risk factor (87,6%), obesity was 66%, smoking at 58,0%, and hyperglycemia at 51,6%. Basic treatment includes inhibitors of the angiotensin converting enzyme, β -blockers, angiotensin receptor blockers (sartans), antidiabetic agents, platelet antiaggregants and hypolipemics.

Key words: hypertension, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, dyslipidemia

353. PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS FOR HIV INFECTED PATIENT

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