

379. CONTEMPORARY MANAGEMENT OF OBESITY

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Introduction. Obesity has become a serious public health problem in most industrialized countries, affecting a growing segment of the population.

Aim of the study. Study of etiopathogenetic factors, consequences and strategies of obesity treatment in Moldova and Israel.

Materials and methods. 220 patients overweight were evaluated in 2017 aged 40-79. I used the questionnaire to investigate clinical cases.

Results. Our group is made up of 30% male subjects and the vast majority of 70% of female subjects. 76% of the subjects in the control group claim 3-5 meals per day, 13% consume 2-3 meals / day and only 14% - between 5-7 meals / day. It is noticed that 55% of patients have a sedentary activity at work 40% of people were diagnosed but dyslipidemia, 20% with diabetes, 15% with hypertension, and 25% with associated diseases. It was found that 37% of patients were treated with Orlistat and 19% with Lorcaserin, of which 49% of patients treated with Orlistat and 40% of patients treated with Lorcaserin lost $\geq 10\%$ of baseline body weight after 6 months of treatment, the mean weight difference between these preparations being 3.2 kg.

Conclusions. Obesity is associated with numerous complications, such as dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, etc. After 6 months of treatment, the mean difference in weight loss of Orlistat and Lorcaserin was 3.2 kg.

Key words: obesity, Orlistat, Lorcaserin

380. THE CONTEMPORARY PRINCIPLES OF PHARMACOTHERAPY IN ATOPIC DERMATITIS TO CHILDREN

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Introduction. In the Republic of Moldova atopic dermatitis to children is increasing as in other countries and the prevalence of this disease has increased from 11.9% in 2006, to 19.6% children, in 2016.

Aim of the study. Elucidation of the contemporary aspects of etiological, clinical and pharmacotherapeutic features of atopic dermatitis to children.

Materials and methods. The analysis of 97 cases of atopic dermatitis to children for 2 years, which were addressed to family doctors at the polyclinics.

Results. Of the study group with atopic dermatitis, it was established that 42.5% belonged to the extrinsic subtype of atopic dermatitis to children, and 57.5% of the patients belonged to the intrinsic subtype. To 3% of children is the mild form of evolution, in 35% of cases the evolution is average and in 52% serious cases. Of the group of children which were included in study, 11 have other associated allergic diseases (27%), respectively 8 with allergic rhinitis (20%) and 3 with bronchial asthma (7.5%). Glucocorticosteroids are first-line remedies in topical treatment of atopic dermatitis, such as mometasone, clobetasol and fluticasone creams. Of the first generation of antihistamines, such as clemastine, chlorpiramine and ciproheptadine are prescribed with pre-selection in acute forms of the disease. In subacute and chronic forms, second- and third-generation antihistamines are generally used.

Conclusions. Glucocorticosteroids are indicated for children with moderate, severe or recurrent forms of atopic dermatitis to children. Generations of antihistamines of the first generation are prescribed with predelection in acute forms, while second- and third-generation antihistamines are used in subacute and chronic forms.

Key words: atopic dermatitis, children, antihistamines, glucocorticoid.

381. ACTUALITIES IN THE TREATMENT OF PARKINSONISM

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Introduction. Parkinson's disease is a slowly progressive neurologic disease that is characterized by a fixed inexpressive face, tremor at rest, slowdown of voluntary movements, gait with short accelerating steps, peculiar posture and muscle weakness, and low production of the neurotransmitter dopamine. It has a prevalence of about 1 per 1,000, reaching 1 in 200 in the elderly, estimated to affect over 6.4 million people worldwide, so far no case can be established and healing it. The incidence of Parkinson's disease in the Republic of Moldova has not been the subject of epidemiologic research, and is not on the list of statistically reported diseases.

Aim of the study. Analyse the frequency of Parkinson's disease, the causes of its occurrence, and to establish treatment methods according to the etiology of the disease as well as highlighting the latest treatment methods.

Materials and methods. The study includes a complex research of Parkinson's pharmacotherapy based on the analysis of the observation files of patients in the Vascular and Extrapyramidal Neurology Department of the Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery. An analysis of the observation sheets and the indication sheets of 50 patients with Parkinson's disease diagnosed and hospitalized during 2017. From each patient's file, the following data were taken for analysis: sex, age, background, medical and surgical treatment principles, discharge recommendations.

Results. According to the processed data, we can see that Parkinson's disease is manifested in both female patients 22 (44%) and male patients 28 (56%). According to age prevalence, the majority of investigated patients belong to the age range of 66-75 years, in total 21 cases (42%); followed by 56-65 years-16 cases (32%). The lowest prevalence is represented by the age of 76-85 years - 3 cases. In rural areas, the prevalence is higher (60%) than urban (40%).

Conclusions. Despite the extraordinary progress of neuroscience, PD etiopathogenesis remains a mystery. There are several factors that interact, or more, processes that influence or contribute to BP pathogenesis. After performing the study, we found that Parkinson's disease is manifested in both sexes, and most patients fall into the age of 66-75 years. In depending on the environment of origin, there are more patients in rural areas. There is no treatment to stop the destruction of the nerve cells that lead to this condition. However, some medicines can relieve the symptoms of the disease.

Key words: Parkinson's disease, etiopathogenesis, treatment

382. THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA FOR ADULTS

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