entire technical background of the electronic prescription reduces the risk of complications. When prescribing drugs, psychotropes and precursors, medicines under control, the patient receives the paper recipe in the Republic of Moldova and is written in 3 copies, in Romania - are 4 copies, using 2 types of prescription: the yellow color when prescribing the medicines of Table 2 and green - in Table 3 (Annex to Law 339/2005 RO). In Moldova the circulation of these drugs is regulated by the Law 382 of 06.05.1999, the Government Decision no.1088 of 05.10.2004 and the Order of the Ministry of Health no. 960 of 01.10.2012.

Conclusions. In the Republic of Moldova, the number of OTC drugs is lower than in Romania, but in relation to the total number of those authorized, then in Romania 1 out of 17 authorized is OTC, and in Moldova 1 out of 3.5. The use of electronic prescriptions in the medication process minimizes medication errors caused by prescription and release of drugs.

Key words: drugs prescriptions, pharmacy, OTC medicines

373. BENEFICIAL EFFECTS AND SIDE EFFECTS CAUSED BY ISOFLAVONES FROM FOOD SUPPLEMENTS AND DERMATOCOSMETIC CREAMS

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Introduction. Isoflavones are bioactive substances, also called phytoestrogens, because their chemical structure is similar to that of the human estradiol hormone. Significant amounts are found in soy and red clover in glycosidic form: genistin, daidzein and glycitin. The main users of isoflavone products are menopausal women seeking an alternative to hormone therapy. Currently, there are an enormous number of dietary supplements and cosmetic creams with isoflavones. Advertising and prospectuses assure consumers that products are natural, safe, although neither their benefit nor their safety has been sufficiently demonstrated.

Aim of the study. Advanced bibliographic study on researches of the safety and risk-benefit ratio of isoflavones in food supplements and dermatocosmetic creams.

Materials and methods. 116 abstracts and articles from systematic research in the Cochrane Electronic Library, MEDLINE databases, CAB Abstracts © CAB, and SciSearch © The Thomson Corporation.

Results. Possible long-term carcinogenic effects and goitrogenic effects, by the thyroid inactivation of peroxidase by certain genistein concentrations (24% of the evaluated sources), have been identified. There are studies (21%) on adverse effects in fertility and reproductive tract toxicity in women. Experiments on mice after ovariectomy and implantation of breast cancer cells indicate stimulation of mammary tumor growth (5% of summaries). Several studies reveal an increased allergenic potential of isoflavones (9%). A large number of studies (27%) showed that genistein causes adverse effects on the female reproductive system, but also the involvement of isoflavones on central immune and central nervous systems (14%). However, a significant number of abstracts and articles can also be found, which also show beneficial effects in the improvement of vasomotor symptoms in the menopause.

Conclusions. It has been found that data on the increased impact of isoflavones on menopausal problems of women are not enough and convincing, and long-term intake of high doses of isoflavone supplements for them is very risky.

Key words: isoflavones, food supplements, dermatocosmetic creams

374. DIOXOINDOLINONĂ-A NEW AUTOHTON PRODUCT WITH ANTIDEPRESSIVE ACTIVITY

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Introduction. According of American Psychiatric Association,mental health is defined by the simultaneous success in work, love and the ability to resolve with maturity and flexibility the conflict between instinct, consciousness, close persons and reality.There is no universal definition.However, neuropsychiatric disorders are the third cause of disability in Europe and represent 15.2%, after cardiovascular disease 26.6% and malignant neoplasms (cancers) 15.4%.The most common mental illnesses are anxiety, depression and dementia.It is estimated that by 2020 depression will become the second leading cause of disability worldwide, after cardiovascular diseases.
Aim of the study. In this study we have proposed as the objective the recipe of the medical scientific literature of the contemporary therapy of depressive states.
Materials and methods. The bibliographic and informative sources published in recent years, published both internationally and in the Republic of Moldova, have been used as study materials.
Results. Scientific dates demonstrate that treatment of depressive states includes several groups of preparations: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs),noradrenaline and dopamine reuptake inhibitors (IRND),selective serotonin reuptake enhancers (SSRIs),noradrenergic and serotoninergic antidepressants,serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (IRSN), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs),tranquilizing benzodiazepines and non-benzodiazepine.Of the classes of organic substances with MAO inhibitors are involved and derivatives of 2-indolinone and 2,3-indolinedione.In this context, a new autohtone compound of the isatine group is investigated, with pronounced antidepressant and sedative-tranquilizing activity–1'-(2-oxo-propyl)-spiro[[1,3]dioxolane-2',3'-indolin]-2'-one with the common name "DIOXOINDOLINONE" synthesized in the Organic Synthesis and Biopharma- ceutical Laboratory of the Institute of Chemistry.
Conclusions. Although there are already a large number of antidepressant drugs in the pharmaceutical market, the development of new structures remains in the topicality.
Key words: anxiety, depression, MAO

375. EVALUATION OF METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE OTOTOXICITY OF DRUG SUBSTANCES

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Introduction. There are several options for monitoring ototoxic changes. Many ototoxicity monitoring protocols are based on the ototoxic profile of platinum in chemotherapy (eg cisplatin) and aminoglycoside antibiotics (Gentamycin, Tobramycin, Kanamycin, Streptomycin, etc.) because they are widely used and have a relatively high incidence in the ototoxic events. However, other ototoxins such as difluoromethylnitrine, loop diuretics and salicylates can cause a wide variety of other audiometric configurations. Therefore, for a drug with a poorly defined ototoxic or ototoxic profile, It is very important to monitor the ototoxicity of the drugs whether or not they cause hearing loss and cause changes that have met the criteria for adverse effects.