eating, physical activity, prevention of late complications. Pharmacists have general knowledge about the notion of T1DM (73%); 71% of those surveyed know that T1DM cannot be prevented and 86% know that this disease is manifested in children, adolescents and young adults. Blood glucose monitoring: 43.3% of respondents think, that the glycaemic targets in children is 3.8 and 8.3 mmol/l. Insulin injection sites: 55% of the pharmacists had answered to the abdomen, and as modern medical devices used, 50% know about the glucose meter. The treatment for T1DM involves: insulin injections and periodic self-monitoring of insulin (84.8%) and an average of 28% know all types of insulin. If a patient with hypoglycaemia is present in the pharmacy, 77% responded that they would call the ambulance and offer sugar to the patient. Speaking about healthy eating, 78% can provide nutrition counselling and on average 30% recommend fibers and protein. In T1DM, physical effort is recommended after the peak of insulin action (50 %)and they recommend walking and running (94%). On average 14% of pharmacists know all the long-term complications of diabetes and 87% would like to be trained to provide counselling to these patients.

Conclusions. Pharmacists could provide counselling to children with type T1DM about: healthy eating, physical activity, adherence to treatment, monitoring, problem solving, reducing risks. Fewer competencies are attested about: glycaemic targets in children, the types of insulin, the duration of their action, insulin injection sites, long-term complications. As the level of care increases, pharmacists' knowledge increases through experience, continuing education, individual study, and mentorship. There is a need of more strong collaboration with physicians, diabetes associations and development of special training courses for pharmacists.

Key words: type I diabetes mellitus, pharmaceutical care

372. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEGAL PROVISIONS ON PRESCRIPTION OF DRUGS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Author: **Diana Schiopu**
Scientific adviser: Adauji Stela, PhD, Associate professor, department of Social Pharmacy *Vasile Procopisin*
Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. The medical prescription is a written document, addressed to the pharmacist, signed and initialled by the doctor, in which is indicated the patient's medication in ambulatory conditions. The prescription authorizes the release by a pharmacist of a specified quantity of drugs under the control of the legislation in the field.

Aim of the study. Comparative analysis of legislation on prescription of drugs in the Republic of Moldova and other countries.

Materials and methods. Have been evaluated State Drugs Nomenclature, reglementation of medicines prescription in different countries, literature review of prescriptions forms of drugs.

Results. Currently, in Moldova, according to State Drugs Nomenclature are authorized 4952 drug names, of which 1430 are included in the OTC list, that constitutes 28.9%, respectively 3522 drug names, according to the legislation in force requires medical prescriptions to be released by the pharmacist. In Romania are authorized 35138 drug names, of which 2077 are OTC, that represents 6%. The family physicians and specialists are the ones who can prescribe a prescription, but the compensated drugs can only be prescribed by the family doctor. In the Republic of Moldova the prescriptions are made only on paper, in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Ministry of Health no. 960 of 01.10.2012. In Romania and North Carolina most recipes are electronic, this helps to increase the quality of the medical act, significantly reducing the risk of error during the enrolment. The engine of medical rules (drug interactions, contraindications, correlations between diagnosis, age and prescription drugs), the

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

Authors: **Radu Uncu, Angelica Bat**
Scientific adviser: Donici Elena, University Assistant, Department of Pharmaceutical and Toxicological Chemistry
Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

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