

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.