

type headache and after postdural puncture, acute dental pain, post-operative, post-traumatic and orthopaedic pain.

Conclusions. Caffeine can manifest a potential effect of analgesia due to its competitive antagonism of adenosine receptors at central and peripheral levels as well as modulating pain perception and regulating cyclooxygenase-2 transcription.

Key words: paracetamol, caffeine, analgesia

312. THE REVIEW OF THE PRODUCTS FROM REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA STATE MEDICINE NOMENCLATURE USED IN TREATMENT OF EXOCRINE PANCREATIC INSUFFICIENCY

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Introduction. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI) is characterized by maldigestion of nutrients and is caused by insufficient delivery of pancreatic digestive enzymes to the duodenum. The fact that the signs and symptoms aren't specific, results in a late correct diagnosis and treatment. The management of EPI consists of taking digestive pancreatic enzyme medication during or immediately after the meals. The minimal dosage used when starting the therapy is between 40 000 and 50 000 USP units of lipase at each meal. An inadequate therapeutic response might be caused by the inactivation of lipase in the gastric acid if the medication doesn't have a gastro-resistant coat.

Aim of the study. To study the State Medicine Nomenclature and analyze the products suitable for treatment of EPI.

Materials and methods. For this research were used: SNM, latest version including 6133 medications, international guides for gastrointestinal diseases and scientific articles.

Results. Out of the 6133 products listed in the SNM, only 25 (0,4%) are drugs that contain pancreatic exocrine enzymes. From this 25: 21 (84%) contain only pancreatin, 3 (12%) – pancreatin combined with hemicellulose and bovine bile extract and 1 medication (4%) is a fusion of pancreatin, hemicellulose, bovine bile extract and simethicone. Only 6 products are with mini-microspheres, 16 have a gastro-resistant coat and 3 have an ordinary non-gastro-resistant coat. According to the producing country, 52% are imported from Germany, 20% - from Ukraine, 16% - from Romania, 4% - from Turkey and only 8% are manufactured in Republic of Moldova. 5 drugs contain 25 000 USP units of lipase in each tablet/capsule, 6 products – 10 000 USP units of lipase each tablet and the other 14 medications have between 8 000 and 3 150 USP units of lipase in each pill. Currently, the following products can't be found on the pharmaceutical market of Republic of Moldova: pancreatin + bile acids + plant extracts + antimicrobial constitutive and pancreatin + adsorbent agents.

Conclusions. The diagnostic and initiation of treatment in patients with exocrine pancreatic insufficiency have to be done as soon as possible, in order to prevent the development of complications and maintain a high quality of life. The suitable drug and its dose has to be chosen for every patient individually. The capsules with mini-microspheres seem to be the most effective from this group of medications, therefore the increase of such drugs would be welcomed on the pharmaceutical market of the country.

Key words: exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, pancreatic enzyme products, State Medicine Nomenclature.

313. THE EVALUATION OF IMMUNODEFICIENCIES AND THEIR MODERN TREATMENT

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Introduction. The diminishment of immunity, be it congenital or acquired, continues to threaten the existence of those who do not have a normal immunity level. Once these sequelae are installed, the correction of immune system disorders has become a priority of modern medicine, and any action taken to wards the immunocompetent cells certainly needs to be carefully studied.

Aim of the study. The study of the entomological formulant Imupurin properties; the evaluation of its specifics and its action properties; and the opportunities of its application in the treatment of immune disorders of patients with chronic liver illnesses.

Materials and methods. Retrospective study, conducted within the Republican Clinical Hospital "Timofei Moşneaga", comprises a group of 60 patients, hospitalized in Hepatology Unit. The study included the medical records of the patients that have been hospitalized during the period of January-august 2014, aged between 40 and 60 years old. The biochemical and immunological analyses, as well as the treatment and evolution of these patients have been studied.

Results. The study has proved that the entomological formulant Imupurin, thanks to its components, such as : essential and non-essential amino acids and lipo-proteins, manifests special hepatoprotective features and develops a complex immunomodulatory mechanism. This contributes to the amount of T- and B-lymphocytes normalization, intensifies phagocytosis processes. After treatment with Imupurin, the astheno-vegetative syndrom decreased to 56%, the cytolytic syndrome decreased to 31,6 %, the hepato-depressive syndrome reduced to 18 % of the patients with chronic vrial hepatitis B and C, and the hepatosplenomegaly decreased to 61 % out of 60 patients.

Conclusions. The study of the entomological product's properties in Hepatology Unit proved its efficiency in pathological cases of patients with compromised immunity, and specifically, it showed immunomodulatory properties that correc the immune state, while its hepatoprotective activity induces to a considerable normalization of transaminases and to the reduction of hepatomegaly.

Key words: Immunodeficiency, imupurin, immunomodulatory, hepatoprotective.

314. HYPERGLYCEMIA DUE TO THE UTILIZATION OF ANABOLIC STEROIDS

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