

**Introduction.** The infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a contagious, human-specific disease. The virus progressively destroys host defense mechanisms and determines, after a variable period of time, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The evolution is lethal, so far there is no curative etiological treatment. Worldwide, by 2017 year, there were 36.9 million cases of HIV infections, 17.5 million were women and 2.3 million were children under 15 years old. Currently, after more than 35 years, more than 30 million people have died from HIV infection worldwide

**Aim of the study.** To analyze epidemiological characteristics, etiopathogeny, diagnostic methods and treatment principles of HIVinfection/AIDS.

**Materials and methods.** Analysis of clinical material collected from the observation sheets of 50 patients hospitalized in Antiretroviral treatment unit of Dermatology and Communicable Diseases Hospital according to the following criteria: incidence, clinical signs and treatment of patients with HIV infection.

**Results.** From a total of 50 patients, the highest incidence is for men, 60%, compared to 40% for women. Also, according to the age criteria, most patients were aged between 41-50 years (32%) and 31-40 years (28%). In Republic of Moldova, the most common route of contamination with HIV infection is the sexual way (34%). There is a decrease for the number of patients infected by the use of injectable drugs, compared to the last years of the last century, however this remains to have a large share (22%). A number of patients received an association of 2 or even 3 antiretroviral preparations simultaneously like: Nevirapine + Zidovudine + Lamivudine.

**Conclusions.** 1. HIV infection is one of the most widespread infections, being responsible for the death of over 25 million people, in the last 30 years, through AIDS, the final phase, complicated with various infections. 2. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) targets the immune system and weakens the body's defense and surveillance mechanisms against infections, as well as against certain types of cancer. The virus damages the function of immune cells and destroys them, and the infected people gradually become immunodeficient. 3. HIV can be suppressed by antiretroviral therapy (ART), combinations that include two, three or more antiretroviral drugs (ARV). ARVT does not cure HIV infection, but prevents viral replication in the body of an infected person, helps the immune system to recover and fight against other infections.

**Key words:** HIV, AIDS, immunodeficiency, antiretroviral therapy

#### **403. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PATIENTS WITH THE ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN CHILDREN**

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**Introduction.** Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic, inflammatory skin condition which affects millions of people worldwide. It is most commonly seen in children. In the Republic of Moldova the incidence of AD in children is increasing from 11.9 in 2014 to 19.6 per 10,000 children in 2019. More and more children are affected with this disease, which is why mothers

should be properly informed about the impact of atopic dermatitis and the methods of its prevention.

**Aim of the study.** To establish the clinical features and pharmacotherapeutic modalities of atopic dermatitis in children.

**Materials and methods.** The analysis of 57 clinical cases of atopic dermatitis in children with duration of 2 years was performed in ambulatory conditions.

**Results.** Out of the group of 40 children with atopic dermatitis, to whom the diagnosis was established based on the Haniffin and Raika criteria, it was established that 17 (42.5%) belong to the extrinsic subtype of atopic dermatitis, and a number of 23 (57.5%) of patients belong to the intrinsic subtype. 11 cases with AD are associated with other allergic diseases (27%), respectively 8 are with allergic rhinitis (20%), and 3 with bronchial asthma (7.5%). Topical treatment is a compulsory and important part of complex DA therapy. The most used topical preparations were: creams with mometasone, clobetasol and fluticasone. Therapy with sedative and nonsedative antihistamines (generations 1 and 2) presents basic therapy in atopic dermatitis in children. The most commonly used was I generation antihistamines such as: clemastine (26%), chloropyramine (42%) and ciproheptadine (32%), which are prescribed mainly in acute forms of AD. In subacute and chronic forms, second-generation antihistamines are usually used. The most commonly used drugs are: loratadine (64%), desloratadine (21%), cetirizine (28%) and levocetirizine (14%). Systemic antihistamine therapy, with both sedative and non-sedative effects, is the basic therapy for AD in children. The emollient remedies and contemporary curative cosmetics used are products from Bioderma, Avene, ISIS Pharma etc. They are used daily, not less than 2 times per day. It is administered as a whole with glucocorticoids and during the remission period, in the absence of the symptoms of the disease.

**Conclusions.** The study determined that 42.5% of cases belong to the extrinsic subtype of atopic dermatitis, and 57.5% of patients belong to the intrinsic subtype. Ensuring adequate antiallergic management in combination with avoiding the adverse action of allergic factors contributes to reducing the incidence of atopic dermatitis morbidity in children.

**Key words:** dermatitis, allergy, management, children.

#### **404. METFORMIN FOR WEIGHT CONTROL IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA**

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**Introduction.** People use antipsychotic medications to manage schizophrenia as well as other disorders. The most bothersome side effect, especially for women is the weight gain associated with the use of antipsychotic medications. Currently there is no first line medication for weight control with antipsychotics. The mechanism of the weight gain by antipsychotics is unclear, however, it might be due to blocking of central histamine 1 (H1) or serotonin (5HT<sub>2c</sub>) receptors. It is suspected that naltrexone, an opioid antagonist, suppresses the desire for high fat foods via acting on D<sub>2</sub> receptors. Metformin, however, is involved in appetite suppression and slowing of gastric emptying via promoting glucagon-like peptide-1 secretion. Thus, both these mechanisms might be able to counteract or prevent weight gain associated with antipsychotics use.