

PHARMACY SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

401. THE PARTICULARITIES OF HYPERTHYROIDISM MEDICATION

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Introduction. Hyperthyroidism is an autoimmune disorder of the thyroid gland, that appears to genetically predisposed persons and is characterized by increased function and diffuse enlargement of the gland, accompanied by the development of symptoms of thyroid toxicity and the impairment of the functional status of different organs and systems. In Republic of Moldova, thyroid pathology ranks 2nd place in frequency among endocrine disorders, giving first place to diabetes. Of the total number of endocrine patients in 2012, 1/3 are with various forms of thyroid pathology. Compared to 2008, by 2012 the number of patients with thyroid disease doubled. The proportion of hyperthyroidism constitutes 13.5%, and that of the thyroid toxic adenoma - 1.5% of the number of patients with thyroid pathology

Aim of the study. To study the current bibliographic sources, to determine: theories related to the emergencies of hyperthyroidism, the etiopathogenesis of hyperthyroidism, incidence in the Republic of Moldova, therapeutic principles for drug and surgical therapy. in addition, analyzing the observation files of the patients with hyperthyroidism, with the systematization of the obtained results.

Materials and methods. Analysis of data from the observation files of 40 patients hospitalized in the "REPUBLICAN CLINICAL HOSPITAL", Endocrinology Unit, during 2019 year.

Results. Women suffer more often from hyperthyroidism (82.0%), which is explained by the frequent exposure to stress factors and hereditary predisposition, data that correspond to the specialized literature. The patients manifested the following symptoms: weight loss, heart palpitations, dyspnea, restlessness, hot flushes, general weakness, photophobia, emotional lability and global ocular abnormalities. For inhibition of thyroid hormones synthesis all patients were given Tiamazolium (Tyrosol, Mercazolil).

Conclusions. 1. Hyperthyroidism is a condition characterized by excess thyroid hormones. They are more common in women aged 20-40, but men in endemic areas can also get sick. 2. All patients underwent hyperthyroidism of different degrees and different clinical forms, with the characteristic complications of the disease: endocrine ophthalmopathy, hypertension, hepatitis.

Key words: Hyperthyroidism, thyroid gland, medication.

402. GENERAL CONCEPTS ON HIV/AIDS PHARMACOTHERAPY AND PROFHYLAXIS

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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