

Results. The European legal regulations in the field studied represent respectively the standards of the ISO 9000 series, as well as the guides regarding their application in the ISO 10000 series (ISO 10006, for project management, ISO 10007 for management configuration, ISO 10013 for quality documentation, ISO / TR 10014 for quality economic efficiency management, audit and training standards). The quality management system of a pharmaceutical company is directly influenced by the national legal regulations, its objectives, by the pharmaceutical products delivered to the market and by its specific practices; as a result, quality systems vary from company to company. In the Republic of Moldova in 2013 the Order of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Nr. 309 of 26.03.2013 regarding the approval of the Rules of good manufacturing practice of medicines (GMP) for human use. In 1994, within the resolution on industrial competitiveness for the European Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.E. approved the initiative on the elaboration of a European quality promotion policy. On 01.01.2019 GMP certified 7 drug manufacturers in the Republic of Moldova.

Conclusions. Due to the fact that there can be a mutual conditioning between the health of the citizens and the quality of the processes in the production of medicines and services, the state cannot remain indifferent to the way in which the problems of the quality of the products and services are solved, whether their realization is done in the private or state sector.

Key words: Quality, legal support, technological process.

415. THE ROLE OF APICLE PRODUCTS IN OINTMENTS FORMULATION

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Introduction. Now Propolis-containing preparations are widely used in medical practice, due to their bactericidal, antiviral, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, regenerative, antioxidant properties. Propolis is a natural preparation, the most powerful anti-infectious drug known, which destroy 21 bacteria, 9 species of parasitic fungi, 30 types of viruses (including their varieties). The development of new pharmaceutical forms containing propolis for the treatment of dermatological diseases is an important research direction in the health branch for Republic of Moldova. According to data estimated by WHO, the prevalence of skin diseases remains a current problem due to the rather high statistical index.

Aim of the study. The formulation and efficacy of the preparations with propolis extract in the treatment of skin diseases for adults and children. Completing the information level questionnaires of the population on the efficacy of bee products in medicine.

Materials and methods. Synthesis and study of the data of the specialized scientific literature, the results of the population interview, as well as the documentation with magistral prescriptions of the University Pharmaceutical Center (CFU) "Vasile Procopisin".

Results. Propolis is called a "cocktail" of healing substances, gathered from the buds and from the bark of poplars, of birch trees, chestnuts, willows, ash trees, blueberries and some species of fruit trees. In CFU "Vasile Procopisin" ointments were made with propolis extract based on different excipients: Vaseline, lanolin, polyethylene glycols. The pharmaceutical factors that influence the kinetics of the release of the active substance from excipients were analyzed. Population questioning (30 questionnaires) demonstrated the use and efficiency of propolis extract preparations in the treatment of skin diseases and other diseases, as well as a high degree of

knowledge of different preparations. Currently, dermatologists from the Health Institutions of the Republic of Moldova prescribe for the treatment of skin diseases soft medicinal preparations with propolis extract, both in the form of industrial preparations and compounded medications.

Conclusions. The use of semi-solid preparations with propolis extract gives effective results in the therapy of skin diseases for adults and among children. This offers a higher hope of using natural preparations as compared to those of synthetic origin. The treatment of skin diseases is a complicated complex, which includes an environment of preparations for internal and topical use.

Key words: Skin diseases, propolis extract, atopic dermatitis.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL PHARMACY *VASILE PROCOPISIN*

416. PHARMACISTS ROLE IN MEDICAL DEVICES: FROM DIAGNOSIS TO MONITORING OF THERAPY

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Introduction. Medical devices, like medicines and other health technologies, are essential for patient care: at the bedside, at the urban and rural pharmacy or health clinic, or at the large, specialized hospital. Pharmacists hold a unique competency set and use their skills to help patients manage their medication and medical device for optimal outcomes. Like other healthcare professionals, pharmacists are often required to deliver highly technical language to patients in a manner that they understand. This applies both to medicines and medical devices, many of which are sold in pharmacies.

Aim of the study. Identifying pharmacist role and pharmaceutical services in medical devices, availability of diagnostic test in community pharmacies and, post-diagnosis monitoring and counselling in 62 community pharmacies from Republic of Moldova.

Materials and methods. Have been conducted a descriptive observational cross-sectional study, using quantitative data collection through a semi-structured questionnaire in 62 community pharmacies and pharmacy from health centers: 33 from rural and 28 from urban area. A study was conducted through a telephone questionnaire, regarding the availability of medical devices and price of them in pharmacies, as well as the monitoring of therapy after diagnosis. Nonresponse rate was 25.8%, from which urban pharmacy – 19% rural – 81%.

Results. Patients may be subjected to a variety of diagnostic procedures at different points in their journey of medical care, for example in health facility, in the workplace, and increasingly in community pharmacies. Essential diagnostics are those that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population and are selected with due regard to disease prevalence, public health relevance, evidence of utility and accuracy and comparative cost-effectiveness. Diagnostic procedures can be roughly classified according to two main types: directly investigative procedures, which require the presence of the patient for the duration of the procedure tests on samples. These tests are performed on samples such as blood, urine and faeces, which are removed from the patient and tested in a laboratory. When such tests are conducted in pharmacies, the pharmacist has an obvious role, but even when tests are conducted elsewhere, the pharmacist can be a useful source of information about the procedure and what it may mean for the patient. In that study have been evaluated availability of following diagnostics: blood