

Key words: hypothyroidism, thyroid hormone, lipid metabolism.

THE STUDY OF ANTITUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITY OF NEW SYNTHESIZED COMPOUNDS OF THIOUREIDE ACID-2-(2-PHENYLETIL)-BENZOIC

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Introduction: Tuberculosis still remains the major danger for people's health in most of the countries. The treatment of this illness hasn't had the expected results. It's the best way to stop the spread of the infection. The main reason of this deficiency is drug resistance and often multidrug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis to anti-tuberculosis drugs used in therapy. The study of new substances with anti-tuberculosis activity and elaboration of new effective remedies could increase the range of anti-tuberculosis medicines.

Aims: The synthesized compounds to benzoic acid thioureides are of great scientific and practical interest to elaborate the new effective drugs. The aim of this study was to determine the anti-tuberculosis activity of synthesized to benzoic acid thioureides compounds.

Methods and results: Using the reference strain H37R of M.tuberculosis isolated from TB patients there was made a study of invitro antituberculosis activity of N-(2-fenetilbenzoil)-N-(3,5diclorfenil)-thiourea number of substances of class thioureidesacid2-(2'-fenetil)-benzoic acid by determining the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Activity above the minimum inhibitory substance was studied in the liquid medium (Middlebrook 7H9) and solid (Lowenstein-Jensen). To study the MIC of the substance were used 0.2 ml suspensions H37R and wild strains of a turbidity 5CFU at each concentration of the substance: 200 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, 30mg/ml, 10mg/ml, 7mg/ml and 4mg/ml. The MIC of the substance synthesized N-(2-fenetilbenzoil)-N-(3,5diclorfenil)-thiourea was established on 10mg/ml.

Key words: invitro, anti-tuberculosis drugs.

INFLUENCE OF PLATELETS RICH PLASMA (PRP) ON THE REGENERATION OF SKIN CONDITIONS ALLERGIC DERMATITIS

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Introduction: Modern approach to the problem of skin diseases characterized by the influence on the regeneration of tissues at the cellular level, leading to restoration of structure and function of the body as a whole.

Aim: to examine the effects of PRP on regenerative properties of skin conditions allergic dermatitis.

Materials and methods: Experiments were performed on female mice ICR, aged 3-4 months. PRP received by treating peripheral blood Machinery Smart Prep (Harvester Corp.). Animals were divided into two groups. The first group in plot area for 10 days rubbed potassium dichromate, then locally, intradermal injected into the affected area PRP dose of 0.1 ml twice at intervals of 7 days. The second group of animals rubbed dichromate of potassium, during the same period and then watched the self-healing skin. Animal deduced from the experiment on the 17th, 31st and 45th day. Conducted pathologic study involved skin using different methods of coloring material.

Results: Macroscopically, visible damages to skin were not observed at the animals of the first group. The skin was covered with hair. In the morphological study of the skin revealed the preservation of its layer structure, satisfactory vascularization of the zone lesions, expressed basal layer, the structure of hair is not changed. Macroscopically, the skin of the animals from the second group was thin, with varying degrees of proliferation of connective tissue. Microscopically we detected acanthosis, small spongiosis, without bubbles, leukocyte infiltration of various degrees of severity, extension of epidermal outgrowths, areas of parakeratosis and phenomenon of acantholysis. Blood vessels had a small caliber.

Conclusions: PRP promotes high quality and rapid reparative regeneration of skin, which helps preserve the morphological properties of tissue. The positive effect correction caused by several factors (cytokines and other biologically active substances), which enhance chemotaxis and proliferation of cellular elements in the lesion focus, and participate in the processes of adaptation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

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Introduction: Drug-resistant (DR) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB) infection represents a serious and growing problem. One of the greatest clinical challenges is the diagnosis and treatment of pediatric drug-resistant TB. There is a lack of diagnostic tools adapted to children, too little information on safe, effective treatment regimens and virtually no pediatric formulations of second line TB drugs available. Pediatric TB remains difficult to diagnose microbiologically, with the result that detection of drug-resistant TB in children is an ongoing challenge. Since children diagnosed with TB predominantly represent recently acquired TB infection, they provide an important indication of drug-resistant TB prevalence and transmission within their communities. Drug-resistant TB is essentially a man-made problem, which consumes large amounts of healthcare resources.

Purpose and objectives: evaluation the clinical features of drug-resistant TB at children and to establish the risk factors in the development of drug-resistant TB at children, to ensure optimization of early detection and improvement of control drug-resistant TB cases in children.

Methodology and materials: Retrospective study about 74 cases of drug-resistant TB at children, hospitalized at the Phthisiopneumology Hospital Chisinau, Moldova, between 2006-2011.

Results: The most common diagnosis established was a form of secondary tuberculosis - pulmonary infiltrative TB - 47 (63.52%). Risk factors of DR TB at children are: contact with TB patients, poor living conditions, lack of chemoprophylaxis, associated diseases, non-vaccination or low-quality vaccination BCG.

The way to detect drug – resistant TB children was passive in 45 cases (60,81%), by addressing the family doctor with characteristic clinical signs of tuberculosis. By the prophylactic examination of chil-