## ABSTRACT BOOK

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Conclusions. Prices of the main drugs are established to significantly vary from rather expensive foreign original ("Omnik", "Cardura") to accessible generics, providing with that satisfaction of requirement of patients with various solvency.

## Pionova O., Ravshanov T. SCREENING AND RISK OF 2 TYPE DIABETES MELLITUS IN OBESE HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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Background. Obesity has substantial influence on the course of arterial hypertension (AH) and significantly promotes risk of the 2 type diabetes mellitus DM) development, leads to the micro- and macrovessels complications, increases mortality.

The aim of our study was definition of performance glycated haemoglobin HbA1c) compared to the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) for screening of DM and investigation of 2 types DM risk in obese hypertensive patients. Establishing a relationship between glucometabolic disorders and the level of blood pressure depending on the presence AO and IP in hypertensive patients.

Materials and methods: 102 obese hypertensive patients matched by sex and age were examined. We used guidelines ADA (2012) to definition the glucometabolic profiles. HOMA (homeostasis model assessment) we used to recognized insuline resistance (IR). According to the IDF criteria (2005) was diagnosed of abdominal obesity (AO). Questionnaire FINDRISK (FINnish Diabetes Risk Score) inquiring was done with the purpose the 10-year risk (in the points) of type 2 DM.

Results: Average age-54.92±9.94. In 50% of hypertensive patients and 61% expertensive patients with AO revealed IR. Depending on the waist circumference WC) and IR patients divided into 4 groups: the 1gr.-10 hypertensive patients without 40 and IR, the 2gr.-10 hypertensive patients and IR without AO, the 3gr.-32 expertensive patients with AO, the 4gr.-50 hypertensive patients with AO and IR. \_ow risk (4 p.) was observed in patients with AH and AH+IR (7 p.), slightly elevated 11 p.) in patients with AO+AH and moderate (12 p.) in the combined AH+AO+IR. Ising fasting glucose as criteria to identify high-risk categories (prediabetes) and for the diagnosis of DM in the 2 gr. identified 60.00% (6/10) with impaired fasting zlucose (IFG) and 3.13% (1/32) in the 3gr. and 34.00% (17/50) in the 4gr., respectively. While in 10.00% (1/10) in patients AH+IR and 12.00% (6/50) in ratients AH+IR+AO was diagnosed DM. In the 3gr. after OGTT impaired glucose wlerance found in 3.33% (1/31) with normoglycaemia and 3.70% (1/27) in the 4gr. Screening for prediabetes and DM using HbA1c: in the 1gr. identified 10.00% (1/10) with prediabetes and 40.00% (4/10) with DM, while in the 2gr.-50.00% (5/10) and 25.00% (2/10), in the 3gr.-18.75% (6/32) and 25.00% (8/32), in the 4gr.-8.00% 450) and 32.00% (16/50), respectively. When using HbA1c to assess these rategories in the 2gr. of patients with normoglycaemia identified prediabetes [50.00%]



(3/6)], with IFG identified prediabetes [66.66% (2/3)] and DM [33.33% (1/3)] and in the 3gr. of patients with normoglycaemia identified prediabetes [20.00% (6/30)] and DM [26.66% (8/30)], in the 4gr. of patients with normoglycaemia identified prediabetes [7.40% (2/27)] and DM [37.03% (10/27)], with IFG identified prediabetes [12.50% (2/16)] and DM [18.75% (3/16)]. The level of apoprotein B were positively correlated with the level of blood glucose (R=0,82), systolic (R=0,72) and diastolic (R=0,73) blood pressure and negatively correlated with the level of apoprotein A1 (R=-0,74), p<0,05 in hypertensive patients with AO and IR. In the other groups were no significant relationships.

Conclusion. The risk of developing DM increased simultaneously with the appearance of accompanying IR and AO.

#### Pistsova T.

### FEATURES OF PRECLINICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF MEDICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING ADAPTOGENS

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Introduction. Our work is targeted on creating a drug composition of adaptogens that would benefit child's body. As tinctures and extracts are prepared on the basis of ethanol, which has strong irritative and toxic effects on child's body, especially on the CNS, it is advisable to use these drugs with agents, softening this side effect.

The aim of the study. To study experimentally the influence of pharmaceutical compositions containing adaptogens based on rosehip syrup.

Materials and methods. During this research rosehip syrup and pharmacopoeial adaptogens (Eleutherococcus, aspen bark extract and tincture of the bark of lilac) were used to create the dosage forms. The prepared compositions were administered to white rats of the Wistar population intragastrically 1 ml once a day for 10 days with free access of individuals to the drinker. After obtaining positive results of compatibility of the new compositions, their toxicity, safety of application and general pharmacological activity were evaluated.

Results and discussion. In the course of studies we were unable to detect toxic manifestations and LD50 in the studied pharmaceutical compositions (both in single and long-term use), that is a confirmation of safety of the applied dosage forms. During the research of the influence of compositions on the functional state of CNS in rats using the technique of "open field", an increase in the indicators of horizontal and vertical activity by 30-60% (depending on the adaptogen) was detected.

Conclusions. In our studies we have found that the studied compositions do not have an adverse impact on the animal organism, they effectively stimulate locomotor activity and, consequently, the activity of the CNS. Based on the above results and after additional indepth research, clinical trials may be conducted, including those in the pediatric practice.