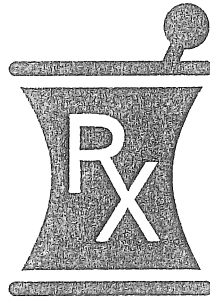


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CLINICAL PHARMACY  
(CP)

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

**POSTER PRESENTATION I.  
(CP)**

**Efficiency Of Natural Biostimulator In Therapy Of Patients With  
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases**

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Immunological mechanisms are known to be one of the main parts of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) pathogenesis. Shifts in the immune status of patients and their positive dynamics are the criteria for conducting the therapy.

The purpose of this investigation was to study the efficiency of the natural biostimulator of stimusol while treating patients with COPD. Clinical investigations were conducted on 150 patients with chronic obstructive bronchitis (COB) and bronchial asthma (BA). All the patients have taken stimusol daily in the dose range of 30-40 mg 30 minutes before meal in comparison to the background of the common traditional therapy. Stimusol is a new biostimulator of natural origin elaborated at the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute. It concludes mumye asyl and dry extract of licorice roots. Its tablets are produced (0.1 g).

After carrying out the treatment, a positive shift toward the increase (34%) in amount of T-lymphocytes and decrease (29%) in B-lymphocytes were observed.

In conclusion, the data obtained in this study indicate that the treatment of COPD patients by stimusol favorably influences the course of the disease and stimusol, as a biogenic stimulator, can be recommended for COPD treatment along with basic therapy.

**POSTER PRESENTATION II.  
(CP)**

**A New Medicine For Prophylaxis In Mycology**

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In this study, thirty four patients with superficial mycosis pedis were observed and studied: 18 with Candidosis, 5 with the infection caused Epidermaphyton flace, 4 with Tr. Mentograph, 7 with Tricophyton rubrum. Antimycotic spreads prepared using the natural components of moss sphagnum, growing on logs territories of the country are used for therapy and prophylactics in mycological patients. More than 70% of them had positive clinical effect. Thus, we recommend this natural material for the treatment of mycosis.

POSTER PRESENTATION III.  
(CP)

**Prospects Of Ximedonum Therapy For Psoriasis Treatment**

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Present medical research has been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of ximedonum a new clinically developed Russian product to treat patients suffering from psoriasis. Clinical and laboratory examinations were conducted on 120 patients in the age of 15-75 years old. The control group consisting of 59 patients was formed and was subjected to the traditional treatment for psoriasis while the basic group of 61 patients was prescribed 0.5 g ximedonum before meal within 3-4 weeks. Examination of cellular, humoral, and nonspecific immunity was carried out prior to treatment and afterwards.

The statistically analyzed results of the tests have established high therapeutic effect of ximedonum in treatment of psoriasis with different clinical forms and proved that this product can be recommended to the patients of different ages. Ximedonum improves patient's immunity and stabilizes nonspecific resistance to psoriasis. The product has shown well tolerance especially by elderly patients. It can be used not only in in-patient clinics but also in hospitals.

POSTER PRESENTATION IV.  
(CP)

**Treatment Of Psoriasis Vulgaris By Homeopathy**

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Homeopathy itself has been recommended as one of the methods of treatment of somatic diseases, including dermatological diseases. Using experience of Russian and foreign investigators, our patients with Psoriasis vulgaris were treated by homeopathic substances: Berberis vulgaris D3; Rhus tox C6; Furnaria officinalis D3; Solidago virgaurea D3.

Treatment was established on the basic principles of homeopathy and pharmacological features of substances: antitoxic, hemosorbtic, diuretic.

30 patients with Psoriasis vulgaris guttatae, punctatae, nummularis were observed during the period of 18 months and the progress was followed after the treatment. Progressive period: wintersform. Age of patients range from 23 till 48. The duration of disease was 3-13 years. Period of the treatment was 18 months.

Currently, we could observe only positive moments: disappearance of itching, decreasing squamous component, shortness of period of the treatment.

Permanent psoriatic patches were disappeared near 30% of patients; during relapse the inflammation and abundance of the rash were decreased.

**POSTER PRESENTATION V.  
(CP)**

**Investigation Of The Toxic Effects Of Azithromycin On Liver Using  
High Single Dose And Divided Dose**

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Azithromycin (AZT) is the first antibiotic classified as azalide and has a broad spectrum of activity similar to macrolides. It effectively penetrates the tissues after oral administration and its pharmacokinetic parameters are characterized by much lower serum concentrations, a much longer elimination half life (48-96 h) and high and persistent tissue concentrations as compared to other macrolides. The high tissue concentrations allow AZT to be effective in the treatment of diseases by a single high dose as well as divided daily doses. There are limited number of studies related to the adverse effects of the drug. However, there are several clinical causes reported that the treatment with AZT at 2 dosage regimens caused significant increases in serum levels of some indicators. The aim of our present study was to examine the hepatotoxic effects of AZT given in two different dosage regimens in mice. Mice were treated with either 200 mg AZT/kg body weight/day for 5 consecutive days or a single dose (1 g AZT/kg bodyweight) by gavage. For the evaluation of hepatotoxicity, serum AST, ALT, LDH, ALP, total bilirubine, urea levels were determined. Livers were also excised, weighted and glutathione levels were determined. AZT treatments caused changes in some parameters determined. Due to higher and significant increases in ALT, LDH and ALP levels as well as liver weights, we concluded that for the treatment with once daily, high dose of AZT may be safeless compared to the treatment with divided, lower doses.