

EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE (LARGACTIL) ON SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS AND GENETIC ASPECTS OF THE CONDITION

Forsuah S., Luchko E.N.

Scientific supervisor: prof. Filiptsova O.V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

stellaforsuah10@gmail.com

Introduction. Schizophrenia is a group of mental disorders characterized by hallucinations, illusion and delusions that affect persons social and occupational functioning and should last not less than a period of six months. People with schizophrenia requires lifelong treatment. Early treatment may help get symptoms under control before serious complications develop and may help improve the long-term outlook. Chlorpromazine is one of the most common drugs that are used for the treatment of people with schizophrenia worldwide. It is also used for the treatment of other diseases like bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder etc.

Aim. The aim of the study was to collect world literature as to whether chlorpromazine (Largactil) has effect on schizophrenic patients and early treatment of schizophrenia. Studies have shown that the diagnosis is a heritable trait that passed down through DNA and about 1 percent of the general population suffer from schizophrenia.

Material and methods. Accordingly to studies conducted by groups of researches individuals under the study were randomly assigned on chlorpromazine and placebo for collection of data. To avoid bias, the test drug was named as Alpha (A) and Beta (B) and only the prescribing psychiatrist knew about the drug treatment. The dose of chlorpromazine used in the study was 100-200 mg per day and the dose of placebo was 5-20 mg per day in divided doses. Data was analyzed using risk ratio (RR), estimated confidence interval (CI), the number needed to treat (NNT) was calculated statistically to get results.

Results and discussion. The examination for positive, negative and general effect of 5276 patients over a period of years. The scores of 2638 individuals taking either of chlorpromazine or placebo for positive, negative and general effect were added separately for each visit and the mean was taken. Analysis of trials shows that, Chlorpromazine promotes a global improvement although placebo response was also seen. People that were given Chlorpromazine did not leave trials early both short term effects such as neuroleptic malignant syndrome, low blood pressure, permanent movement disorder were many.

Conclusion. The Chlorpromazine was found to be more effective than placebo in treatment negative symptoms and positive effects of schizophrenia.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE AND FUNCTIONAL FOOD

Guerbi A., Naboka O.I., Luchko E.N.

Scientific supervisor: prof. Filiptsova.O.V

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

amelguerbibouamra@gmail.com

Introduction. Substances with therapeutic potential have existed within nature for hundreds of millions of years. However, humans have not been able to identify, access and harness the potential of those substances with the necessary speed and accuracy but with the growing implementation of the AI there is a better scope for the production of highest quality of nutraceuticals.

Peptides that trigger biological responses in vivo beyond nutrition are called bioactive peptides. The peptides trigger physiologic responses that are important for human health and therefore constitute a growing research area of interest to the functional food and pharmaceutical industries.

In order to streamline the production of these peptides, bioinformatics tools have been proposed to be useful for predicting the types, physicochemical characteristics, as well as biological properties of these peptides.

Aim. A breakthrough in significantly improving human health by harnessing the power of artificial intelligence to create a bioactive ingredient which will help preventing diseases from happening