



Fig. 3. Evrysdi carton contains cap (1), bottle adapter (2), Evrysdi bottle (3), reusable oral syringes (4), as well as instructions for use, prescribing information and patient information.

Risdiplam is a motor neuron 2 (SMN2) splicing modifier intended to treat patients with spinal muscular atrophy caused by chromosome 5q mutations due to defects in SMN protein. The drug shows a substantial improvement in exon 7 inclusion in transcripts of SMN2 messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) and increased levels of full-length SMN protein in the brain.

Conclusions. The treatment branch for rare human diseases now faces many challenges and trade-offs, with people's lives on one side and the economic aspects of developing such expensive drugs to treat them on the other. Nevertheless, such drugs continue to be developed and patented because every person's life is important and unique.

MODERN PHARMACOTHERAPY OF ACNE

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Introduction: Acne is a chronic multifactorial disease of the sebaceous glands, which manifests mainly at puberty. It is characterized by hyperproduction of sebum, disruption of follicular keratinization, colonization of *Propionibacterium acnes* and inflammation. The prevalence of acne in adolescents ranges from 50% to 95%, depending on the method of counting lesions. Acne is more common in men than in women in adolescence, but in adulthood the opposite.

Aim: Study of modern standards of medical care for patients with acne.

Materials and methods. We conducted an analysis of articles, an adapted clinical guideline based on evidence, Canadian clinical practice guideline, Treatment Guidelines from the AAD, PCDS management of acne guideline.

Results and discussion. The main pathogenetic factors of acne are sebum production by the sebaceous gland, changes in the process of keratinization, colonization of *P. acnes* follicles and release of inflammatory mediators. Typical symptoms of acne are the presence of open and closed comedones. In moderate and severe forms are also found papules (nodules) and pustules. Acne vulgaris typically affects the areas of skin with the densest population of sebaceous follicles (eg, face, upper chest, back). Local symptoms of acne vulgaris may include pain, erythema.

For the treatment of acne, it is necessary to determine the severity of the disease.

Mild acne can be treated 2 areas: using monotherapy and combination therapy. Monotherapy involves the use of topical retinoids (isotretinoin, adapalene) and azelaic or salicylic acids. But the use of drug combinations (adapalene and clindamycin, isotretinoin and erythromycin, clindamycin and benzoyl peroxide) is more effective. Moderate and severe acne should be treated with systemic and topical medications. Systemic therapy includes the following groups of drugs: retinoids (isotretinoin), antimicrobials (tetracycline: tetracycline, doxycycline, minocycline) and macrolides (erythromycin). Local therapy is used in parallel with systemic therapy. For topical use, prescribe drugs such as lincosamides (clindamycin), peroxides (benzoyl peroxide), topical retinoids (adapalene, isotretinoin, tretinoin) and azelaic acid. Women may be prescribed oral contraceptives (a combination of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol, norethindrone acetate and ethinyl estradiol) or spironolactone.

Conclusion. So, we have studied and analyzed the current standards of medical care for patients with acne, according to which treatment is performed according to the severity of the disease.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF GONOREA IN MEN

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Introduction. Gonorrhoea is one of the many sexually transmitted diseases that affects both women and men. It is a common condition, often found in men aged 15-24. Moldova ranks first in Europe in the incidence of gonorrhoea. According to the World Health Organization, the number of gonorrhoea diseases has increased 10 times in the last ten years. The high epidemiological danger and the severe evolution of the disease in the absence of adequate treatment require the existence of epidemiological surveillance measures.

Aim. Study of the current epidemiological and pharmacotherapeutic aspects of gonorrhoea in men.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted on a group of 72 patients with gonorrhoea who went to the Republican Dermatovenerological Dispensary, as well as in specialized offices during the years 2018-2020. Clinical data were collected from observation sheets. Statistical relevance was calculated according to the t-Student criterion.

Results and discussion. According to the data obtained on cases of gonorrhoea, in 2020, the Dermato-Venerological Dispensary reported 188 (29%) new cases of gonorrhoea, less cases