

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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ASSESSMENT OF THE SmMIT-LAMP TECHNIQUE FOR THE MOLECULAR DETECTION OF *Schistosoma mansoni* DNA IN URINE SAMPLES

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ABSTRACT: *Background:* Human schistosomiasis, is one of the most common parasitic diseases worldwide. Parasitological and serological techniques have different shortcomings to control this illness. Therefore, the development of new diagnostic methods to detect infection in acute phase is required. Loop-mediated isothermal amplification technique (LAMP) could be a good choice.

Methodology / Results: Firstly, experimental model was used to obtain urine samples from mice infected with cercariae of *S. mansoni*. The samples were collected weekly from week 0 to 8th post-infection. Finally, SmMIT-LAMP technique was performed to analyse urine samples DNA of *S. mansoni* was detected since 3rd week post-infection.

Conclusions / Significance: We have detected, for the first time in acute phase, DNA of the *S. mansoni* in urine samples of infected mice, using a simple, rapid, inexpensive, and potentially applicable method to the diagnosis of schistosomiasis in endemic areas.

Key words: *Schistosoma mansoni*; Mice; Urine samples; Diagnosis; LAMP.

MORÁN, JESÚS; MOREO-PÉREZ, DARWIN A.; PATARROYO, MANUEL A.; MURO, ANTONIO
MALARIA PROTEOMIC RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT: Malaria is one of the main infectious diseases in the world, particularly in tropical and subtropical areas. Among the species that can cause this disease, in recent years *P. vivax* has been growing due to its own attributes, which make it highly difficult to eradicate.

This study was focused on analyzing and identifying the proteome of *P. vivax* during the blood stage through a mass spectrometry analysis (LC-MS-MS).



Results allowed us to identify 743 proteins, of which 522 never had been described before. Furthermore, the comparison of the expression of these proteins with *P. vivax* transcriptional profile allowed us to corroborate the adaptive change in the *P. vivax* VCG-1 strain transcriptome, previously described.

Key words: *P. vivax*; Proteome; Mass spectrometry; Proteins.

ORALLO LUNA, CLAUDIA; GONZÁLEZ SARMIENTO, ROGELIO
EVALUATION OF CHLOROQUINE EFFECT IN AUTOPHAGY OF BREAST CANCER CELLS AND ITS POSSIBLE USE IN CHEMOTHERAPY
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ABSTRACT: Autophagy is a cellular mechanism which is in charge of destroying damaged organelles and obtaining nutrients in fasting periods. This process has a very important role in cancer regulation. In early stages of cancer, autophagy prevents the growth of tumoral cells. However, in final stages, it promotes metastasis and resistance to chemotherapy. Chloroquine is an antipaludic drug which, according to recent research, might have antineoplastic properties due to inhibition of autophagy. The target of this research is to prove, in one hand, the cytotoxic effect of chloroquine in a breast cancer cell line (BT-549) by performing a MTT assay; and, in the other hand, to study the effect of chloroquine in the expression of three autophagic proteins (LC3, p62 and Beclin-1) using a Western Blot. The results indicate that chloroquine inhibits the growth of tumoral cells at 50 μM and that chloroquine increases the expression of the proteins, which could indicate that chloroquine is inhibiting autophagy. In conclusion, chloroquine might be, in the future, a useful drug in breast cancer chemotherapy.

Key words: Chloroquine; Autophagy; Breast cancer; Chemotherapy.

DELGADO RUBIO, ÓSCAR; JESÚS VALLE, M.^a JOSÉ DE; SÁNCHEZ NAVARRO, AMPARO
DESIGN OF A LIPOSOMAL FORMULATION AIMED TO VACCINES ADMINISTRATION
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ABSTRACT: Antigen is not the single component involved in the pharmacological response for vaccines but additional factors such as formulation and adjuvant compounds play a relevant role. Several strategies based on the use of liposomes are currently assayed in this field. According to this, the aim of the present work was the design, preparation and characterization of a pharmaceutical vehicle able to produce a rapid delivery of adjuvants and a slow release of antigen. From the *know-how* a theoretical vehicle was designed and proposed as optimal formulation and this was then prepared and characterized. The «proposed formulation» is based on albumin coated liposomes made of egg phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol and diethyldodecylammonium. The applied procedure carried out



in absence of organic solvents allowed for obtaining liposomes with a 20-70 nm aerodynamic diameter range and a zeta potential mean value of 61.9 ± 2.08 mV and also for its coating with albumin. Coated particles showed a spherical shape and a size range of 2-10 μm which does not fulfil parenteral formulations requirements but are optimal for nasal or dermatological administration routes.

Key words: Liposomes; Vaccines formulation; Albumin microspheres.

GARCÍA JIMÉNEZ, LAURA, MARTÍN SUÁREZ, ANA MARÍA
DRPs DETECTED IN PATIENTS IN TREATMENT WITH DIGOXIN WHO WERE ATTENDED IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
FarmaJournal, 2016, vol. 1, núm. 1, pp. 59-70

ABSTRACT: Aiming to study drugs related problems (DRPs) associated with digoxin treatment, a retrospective revision of monitoring reports in patients whose digoxin level was over 1.3 ng/mL and who visited Emergency Department between January-November 2012 was done, excluding those which didn't have enough information (final population: 46). Also, doses were individualized by Bayesian approach (PKS®, Pharmacokinetic System, Abbott).

DRPs which were analyzed included those related with monitoring (13%); digoxin levels > 1.3 ng/mL in patients who were elder than 70 years old (100%); doses > 0.125 mg daily in patients with renal failure (36.9%); hypokalemia (6.5%) and hyperkalemia (8.7%); possible interactions with other drugs (95% of 19 patients with information about it), 89% of whom had an increment of the intoxication risk.

After excluding 9 patients whose concentrations weren't taken at the right sampling time, posology was individualized in 23 of the 37 final patients (in the other 14 to repeat the monitoring was recommended because differences between real and expected digoxin level).

Despite of the limited information, we can conclude that monitoring and dose individualization could have avoided inadequate regimens in 100% of patients in who we had enough information for the readjustment.

Key words: Digoxin; Drug-related problems (DRPs); Elder; Monitoring.

GUTIÉRREZ, BEATRIZ; BOLAÑOS, JUAN P.
GENE SILENCING OF GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE IN RENAL CARCINOMA CELLS HEK-293T, BY RNA INTERFERENCE
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ABSTRACT: The role of pentose-phosphate pathway and its involvement in glycolysis is nowadays still unknown. Recent findings have shown a direct relationship between the over-expression of this pathway and the uncontrolled proliferation of different malign



tumours. Clarifying the the importance of this pathway has therefore become an important key in the fight against cancer. This study has silenced the gene of the enzyme which catalyses the first reaction of this pathway, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, by RNA interference in human renal carcinoma cells HEK-293T. The effect of silencing this gene was controlled by measuring lactate ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{mg protein}/24\text{h}$), using cells with the luciferase gen silenced as the control group. The results from this study show an important decrease in the production of lactate in cells with the silenced enzyme: $2,73 \mu\text{mol}/\text{mg protein}/24\text{h}$ compared to $7,81 \mu\text{mol}/\text{mg protein}/24\text{h}$ in the control group. This decrease clearly shows how the pentose-phosphate pathway highly contributes to the production of pyruvate through the glycolysis.

Key words: Pentose-phosphate pathway; Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; Glycolysis.

SUÁREZ ANTUÑA, IRENE

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA IN PATIENTS WHO COME TO THE PHARMACY

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ABSTRACT: Cardiovascular diseases are the first cause of death in developed countries. Among the main risk is hypercholesterolemia, increased blood cholesterol levels above normal values for the general population, for their involvement in the development of atherosclerosis.

The objective of this work was to develop a pharmaceutical care plan to guide patients about lifestyle changes, detection of undiagnosed patients and reinforce compliance with treatment through surveys, delivery of newsletters and making controls analytical total cholesterol and triglycerides.

The results show that the lack of knowledge of treatment is one of the main causes of the breach and the important role the community pharmacist can develop in this area.

Key words: Hypercholesterolemia; Cardiovascular risk; Statins.

SÁNCHEZ CARPINTERO, MARÍA JOSÉ; SÁNCHEZ NAVARRO, AMPARO; DE JESÚS VALLE, MARÍA JOSÉ

LIPOSOMES ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATIN BY MICROENCAPSULATION

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ABSTRACT: Liposomes are microscopic vesicles composed of concentric lipid bilayers entrapping aqueous compartments. Proteins and lipids are among biocompatible and biodegradable materials used for microencapsulation, being albumin an interesting protein due to its role as a drugs carrier.

The aim of the study was to encapsulate ciprofloxacin loaded liposomes into Albumomes® a novel pharmaceutical vehicle based on albumin coated liposomes.



The vesicle preparation was carried out using the lipid hydration method and sonication method using a mixture of egg phosphatidylcholine (EPC), diethyldodecylammonium (DDA) and cholesterol (Ch).

The liposomes were encapsulated with bovine serum albumin by induced flocculation. The pellet, containing the albumin coated liposomes with ciprofloxacin trapped into water vesicle core and albumin coating layers, was isolated by centrifugation. Concentration of ciprofloxacin was quantified in the supernatant and the absence of lipid vesicles was confirmed. The proposed vehicle (Albusomes®) showed to be able to encapsulate liposomes with a high drug entrapment efficacy ($86.0 \pm 5.0\%$ and $93.52 \pm 3.94\%$). for lipid hydration method and sonication method, respectively.

Key words: Liposomes; Microencapsulation; Ciprofloxacin; Albumin.

VEGA, BLADIMIR; ARCO, MARGARITA DEL; MARTÍN, CRISTINA; ZAZO, MARCELINO; RAPOSO, VÍCTOR

MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES OF IRON OXIDE AS MATRICES FROM CONTROLLED RELEASE
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ABSTRACT: In this paper is carried out preparation of magnetites by different methods, co-precipitation and solvothermal, and its subsequent coating with mesoporous silica. Also, have been characterized using various characterization techniques: XRD, FT-IR, adsorption-desorption of N_2 at $-196^\circ C$, SEM and magnetization curves. The results obtained indicate that the best method is the solvothermal since it allows to obtain uniform nanoparticles, small size with spherical morphology and more magnetism, which makes them suitable to be used as matrice of controlled release.

Key words: Magnetic; Nanoparticles; Mesoporous silica.

CARTUJO, BEATRIZ; ALDASORO, PILAR

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IN OSTEOPOROSIS IN POST-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN
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ABSTRACT: *Introduction:* Osteoporosis is considered to be a serious public health issue that affects the majority of the female population. Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by the reduction of bone mass and the modification of the bone structure, leading to enhanced bone fragility and an increased susceptibility to fracturing.

Methods and objectives: A questionnaire was administered to 22 postmenopausal women who used the pharmacy to collect their osteoporosis drugs over a period of four months. The objectives were to determine the incidence of risk factors and to identify the drugs used, adherence to treatment and adverse effects. The analysis of this data will then determine the pharmaceutical action



Conclusions: In this study, it was observed that the most common drugs were bisphosphonates; that adherence was good and that there was a low incidence of adverse effects. The pharmacist has a major role in improving patient knowledge of treatment and disease, preventing complications, optimizing adherence and recommending healthy lifestyle habits.

Key words: Osteoporosis postmenopausal; Risk factors; Treatment; Bisphosphonates.

ÓVILO, ALMUDENA; VALERO, LUIS FÉLIX; MATEOS; RAMONA
EVALUATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS IN AFRICA SUBSAHARIAN
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ABSTRACT: The health of woman and children in developing countries is seriously violated. Specific targets were set in 2000 at the United Nations Summit to improve it. Numerous interventions in maternal and child health in Sub-Saharan Africa have been implemented since. Not all of them have had the desired results. It is important to evaluate its effectiveness in the field to outline action plans, and therefore progress towards universal and quality health care in the most precarious environments.

Key words: Intervention; Health; Maternal; Child; Africa.

FERNÁNDEZ, LUCÍA; MUÑOZ, JAVIER
PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IN ARMD (AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION)
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ABSTRACT: Age related macular degeneration is a maculopathy that nowadays represents the main cause for the irreversible loss of eyesight in the occidental world. It is a degenerative process that affects several ocular structures as Brunch's membrane, the retinal pigment epithelium and the macula photoreceptors. There is only one risk that is worldwide accepted that is the age. Even though different studies indicate a possible relation with other risk factors. The detection is not easy because of the unawareness of the population, as well as the facility to mix up the symptoms with the ones characteristic of other ocular pathologies. This paper shows a study about the detection of age related macular degeneration in a population sample with the aims of estimating the incidence and trying to link it with other risky factors. For this purposes, a previous bibliography review about the topic has been made and different materials have been used such as surveys, Amsler's charts and information pamphlets. In the results, it is important to highlight the high prevalence of the risky factors, possibly related to the sample used. Furthermore, a case of ARMD was detected, so that this study has contributed to the improvement of the life quality of a patient.

Key words: ARMD; Macula; Amsler grind.

