

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

GUTIÉRREZ, ANDREA

THERAPEUTIC APPROACH TO URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY PHARMACY
FarmaJournal, 2016, vol. 1, núm. 2, pp. 25-33

ABSTRACT: In Spain, they are the most common nosocomial infections, below respiratory infections; 50% of women may have a UTI throughout his life, becoming a pathology linked more females than males, which can be attributed to pregnancy, sexual activity and hormonal changes experienced by women.

Urinary tract infection is colonization and microbial growth, usually bacterial, along the urinary system. Called pyelonephritis, cystitis, urethritis or prostatitis if affecting kidney and renal pelvis, bladder, urethra or prostate, respectively.

We performed a study on a group of random people affected by urinary tract infection, with two goals; first one, guiding the patient with prevention methods, and second one, finding cases of recurrence and discovering what may be the most attached factors to it.

After the study, there is a conclusive result about age; women usually suffer this disease at any time of life from puberty onwards, while for men it occurs only in at the young and elderlier age.

Regarding risk factors that trigger recurrences were observed gastroenteritis, pregnancy and ovarian cysts as the most notable ones. Finally, forming the most vulnerable groups of the population are young women and menopausal women.

Key words: risk factors; recurrences; prevention; antibiotic treatment.

CALVO-BOYERO, FERNANDO; VALLES-MARTÍN, ELENA; MARTÍN-SUÁREZ, ANA
PHARMACEUTICAL CARE TO DIABETIC PATIENTS
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ABSTRACT: In this paper, two cases of pharmaceutical care intervention to diabetic patients are presented, using the Dader methodology. At first, the clinical status of the patients was assessed through a pharmaceutical interview. Later, Necessity, Effectiveness

and Safety of treatments of each patient was evaluated in order to detect possible drug-related problems, negative outcomes associated to medication or areas for improvement of pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment. In the following interviews with the patients, we decided with them which interventions we'll make.

In the two cases presented, health education was essential to ensure adherence and improve outcomes of pharmacological treatments. In addition, we started a monitoring plan that will serve to optimize the therapy of patients regularly and at any change of the treatment or clinical status.

Key words: pharmaceutical care; medication therapy management; diabetes; community pharmacy.

MASTACHE CAMPELO, LUIS JESÚS; VALDUEZA BENÉITEZ, JULIO ANTONIO; RODRÍGUEZ MARÍA, MIRIAM; ORTIZ DE URBINA GONZÁLEZ, JUAN JOSÉ
IMPLEMENTATION OF A SECUENTIAL THERAPY PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL OF EL BIERZO
FarmaJournal, 2016, vol. 1, núm. 2, pp. 47-56

ABSTRACT: A prospective study was performed including patients on intravenous therapy with various drugs, using a total of 122 pharmaceutical interventions in a total of 105 patients. Pharmaceutical interventions promoting sequential therapy were highly accepted by specialists (55.74%) as opposed to interventions which were decided to be continued intravenously (13.11%) and those which proceeded to suspend treatment (8.20%). There was also a variation in consumption of intravenous therapy versus oral therapy during the period of the study compared to the same period the previous year, showing an increase of 16.24% in the oral therapy and a decrease of 17.57% in intravenous therapy for levofloxacin. These facts incline us to assume that a sequential therapy program as well as being as a useful clinical tool for improving the safety and quality of patient treatment without diminishing its effectiveness, contributes to a reduction in hospital costs and provides an opportunity to consolidate and expand the role played by the hospital pharmacist in the healthcare team.

Key words: switch therapy; antibiotics; pharmaceutical intervention; pharmacotherapy.

FERNÁNDEZ SOBERÓN, SILVIA; BOLAÑOS, JUAN P.
SILENCING GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE (PGI) IN MOUSE EMBRYONIC (MEFs). THROUGH
RNA INTERFERENCE (RNAI) METHOD
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ABSTRACT: A target-specific small hairpin RNA (shRNA) was added into a plasmid delivery system (pSUPER-NeoGFP) and introduced into a cell culture of mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs). The shRNA was constructed for suppressing the expression

in mice cells glucose-6-phosphate isomerase PGI_m. Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase is an enzyme that catalyses the conversion of glucose-6-phosphate into fructose 6-phosphate in glycolysis' second step. A PEI-polyethylene glycol conjugate was used as a pSUPER-NeoGFP-shPGI plasmid carrier.

Two cultures of cells were transformed one used as control with the plasmid delivery system (pSUPER-NeoGFP) and the other with the plasmid with the sh-PGI. The gene inhibition and cellular uptake behaviours were explored by the measurement of lactic acid as a marker of the efficiency of glycolysis and with a reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to quantify PGI_m expression.

No significant differences were found in the lactic acid production while a decrease in the PGI_m expression was observed.

Key words: sh_RNA; silencing; transformation; glucose-6-phosphate isomerase.

GARROTE, SILVIA; CODESAL, TOMÁS

CRITERIA FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PERSONALIZED MEDICATION DISPENSING SYSTEMS (MDS) AND ITS COMPLIANCE IN A PHARMACY IN ZAMORA, FROM FEBRUARY 2015 TO JULY 2015

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ABSTRACT: The failure or inability to comply with drug regimens is a problem with great impact on Health Systems nowadays. As a result, the General Council of Official Colleges of Pharmacists and the Council of Professional Associations of Castilla y Leon have designed a protocol of Pharmaceutical Counselling based on the preparation of personalized Medication Dispensing Systems by the community pharmacist through blister cards in which the medication is organised by days and time slots.

The patients for this study were selected based on certain characteristics such as their advance age, their compliance with multiple drug regimens, lack of knowledge about their medical condition or treatment, etc. They were included in the above-mentioned program designed for the preparation of personalized Medication Dispensing Systems in a pharmacy in Zamora. This study took place during four weeks. During this time, patients went through proper follow-up procedures, evaluating their compliance to drug regimens by visualizing their medication administration at a glance.

Upon completion of the study, it was concluded that 100% of the patients that took part in the program improved their compliance to drug regimens. It was also highlighted that a more helpful approach from pharmacists avoids problems related to drugs administration and the negative effects of medication as a result of a failure to compliance and poor use of medication.

Key words: personalized; dispensation; blister; pharmacy; compliance.

ALONSO HILARIO, JUDITH; PARADINAS RODRÍGUEZ, M.^a ROSA
MENOPAUSE PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF SANTA MARTA
DE TORMES (SALAMANCA) FROM FEBRUARY TO JUNE 2015
FarmaJournal, 2016, vol. 1, núm. 2, pp. 77-84

ABSTRACT: Menopause can be defined by the permanent stop of the menstruation which results of the lost of the ovaries follicular activity. It can either happen spontaneously or be induced.

45-52 years-old is the age menopause typically appears, this being a gradual time process.

Menopause presents a carasteristic symptomatology, in which hot flushes, insomnia, sweating are the most common. Menopause can be soothed by «Substitutive hormonal therapy» or «Phytoestrogens».

The purpose of this work was analyzing, picking up pertinent information from the women by a survey, informing and knowing the wrongly-used treatments, in order to describe the symptomatology and facilitate health education.

About the women who took part in the survey, a very important percentage of them is poorly aware. Highlighted symptomatas are insomnia and sweating mostly associated with hot flushes. Isoflavones are the treatment women most tolerate, coming first in the list of menopause medication.

Key words: menopause; hot flushes; isoflavones.

MONTES DE LA LAMA, ANA; HIGUERA ANUARBE, ANTONIO; ZARZUELO CASTAÑEDA,
ARÁNZAZU

DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF A UV PROTECTION FORMULA IN A PHARMACY
FarmaJournal, 2016, vol. 1, núm. 2, pp. 85-95

ABSTRACT: The alarming increase of melanoma cases in today's society has resulted in a greater awareness among people, who are aware of the need to use UV protection as a mechanism of protection not only against this pathology but also against less severe pathologies which have great incidence (sunburnt, solar elastosis, skin spots, etc.). The magistral formulation is a proper activity from pharmacists; therefore, pharmacists may create personalized pharmaceutical compounds according to the type and needs of the person's skin. This study shows a prototype UV protection formula from which it was carried out a four-month hydration and stability study. In addition, we complete a survey to know the level of knowledge of the surveyed population in order to improve their health education.

Key words: photoprotection; formulation; pharmacy; personalized cosmetics.

ÁLVAREZ, CRISTINA; SÁEZ, MÓNICA; GUTIÉRREZ, ESPERANZA; ORTEGA, LUIS; ORTIZ DE URBINA, JUAN JOSÉ

STUDY OF ANTIMICROBIAL USE IN A GENERAL SURGERY UNIT AFTER CHANGES IN THE HOSPITAL'S FORMULARY

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ABSTRACT: The use of antimicrobials is high in general surgery units.

In order to optimize antimicrobials used in the treatment of intra-abdominal infection, ertapenem was included in 2007 in the formulary of the Complejo Asistencial Universitario de León. It was restricted for patients with high-severity community-acquired intra-abdominal infection or with risk factors for poor outcome, as a strategy to save antibiotics with greater spectrum (carbapenems, piperacillin/tazobactam) or as strategy of therapeutic de-escalation.

Antibiotic consumption in the surgery unit was analyzed from 2006 to 2011. Defined daily doses per 100 bed-days (DBD) were calculated. We also analyze the clinical histories of patients treated with ertapenem admitted to this unit during 2011.

The surgery unit has a high rate of use of antibiotics (average consumption 64.97 ± 3.98 DBD). The group of penicillins is the most consumed (average consumption 24.45 ± 2.18 DBD). It highlights the increased use of piperacillin/tazobactam and a significant decrease in the use of amglycosides and imidazoles, parallel to the increase in the use of all carbapenems since ertapenem was introduced in the formulary.

In 2011, at least in 47,4% of cases ertapenem was used out off protocol.

Key words: antimicrobial use; study; DBD; ertapenem; surgical unit.

GONZÁLEZ, MARTA; GUTIÉRREZ, ESPERANZA; SÁEZ, MÓNICA; ORTEGA, LUIS; ORTIZ DE URBINA, JUAN

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF NEW TREATMENTS ON PATIENTS WITH HEPATITIS C: TELAPREVIR AND BOCEPREVIR

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ABSTRACT: Hepatitis C is a disease caused by a virus that may have different genotypes. The standard treatment of peginterferon plus ribavirin, is added boceprevir (BCP) or telaprevir (TVP), direct-acting antiviral agents. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness through and the safety through the side effects of drugs. This is an observational retrospective study conducted in patients with standard treatment BCP or TVP in 2012 at the Hospital of Leon. The sample of 27 patients, 7 of them stopped the treatment post *lead-in*. Of the remaining 20, 20% stopped it, 25% due to adverse reactions and 75% because of the HCV RNA or stopping rules. The remaining 80% (16 patients), 68.75% achieved sustained virologic response while 31.25% relapsed. It is appreciated a better response in relapsed patients with genotype 1a and phenotype CT. With respect to side effects, the most frequent were gastrointestinal disorders, rash, weight loss, neutropenia,

anemia, thrombocytopenia and psychiatric disorders. The complexity of these treatments requires a multidisciplinary monitoring of patients.

Key words: hepatitis C; telaprevir; boceprevir.

FERRERAS, IRENE; FUENTES, JOSÉ ENRIQUE
PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTION IN BLOOD-HYPERTENSION CONTROL IN A COMMUNITY PHARMACY

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ABSTRACT: Hypertension is considered one of the principal cardiovascular risk factors, and the most important in vascular-brain disease. Cardiovascular disease is the first cause of death in Spain, and all of it makes a high impact in public healthcare's economy.

The control of blood pressure and hypertensive-patient's following, are more efficient ways to avoid cardiovascular risks. Blood-pressure control and patient's following can be perfectly done in community pharmacies.

In this study, pharmaceutical intervention was done in detecting hidden-hypertensive patients, and the patient's following and control of hypertensive patients.

The prevalence of hypertension in no-diagnosed patients is high, and for that, it should be necessary to maximize this activity in community pharmacies, also for the importance it has in the early detection of blood-hypertension.

The number of patients with other cardiovascular disease risk factors is high and it constitutes a high risk group that requires more control and pharmaceutical intervention.

Key words: blood-hypertension; pharmaceutical intervention; cardiovascular risk.

GARCÍA, ESTEFANÍA; FUENTES, JOSÉ ENRIQUE
ADHERENCE AND TREATMENT COMPLIANCE IN OSTEOPOROSIS

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ABSTRACT: Osteoporosis is a chronic systemic disease, characterized for a bone-mass loss and a change in the structure of bone tissue causing bone fragility and an increase of bone fractures. Nowadays it is considered an important problem in public healthcare due to the high morbidity and the low treatment adherence.

This study is based on a descriptive transversal study over a 52 patients sample, to analyse treatment adherence by the Morisky-Green test, the prescribed drugs, principal risk factors in osteoporosis, and the influence of treatment adherence.

From this study we concluded that treatment adherence in osteoporosis is slightly high than in the consulted studies from bibliography. Bisphosphonates are the most used group of drugs in osteoporosis and there is not significant statistical relation between treatment adherence and risk factors in osteoporosis.

Key words: osteoporosis; adherence; community pharmacy.

GARCÍA, M. YOLANDA; SÁNCHEZ, MANUEL A.

MANIPULATING THE MOUSE EMBRYO TO EDIT THE GENOME: INTRODUCTION AND «GOLD STANDARD» TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT: The progresses in molecular biology and recombinant DNA technology as well as the knowledge to edit the genome have allowed the development of genetically engineered animal organisms (GMOs) that nowadays are a key factor in biomedical research. There are innumerable research fields where the use of GMOs is common, one of them being the study of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), diseases caused by small protein particles derived from the host; these particles suffer a conformational change which results in their transformation into infectious proteins which are called prions.

The following study describes the main techniques used in the handling and harvesting of mouse embryos for their genetic modification resulting in the generation of a new transgenic organism that will be used in the study of TSEs. In this particular case, the new GMOs will incorporate in its genome the sequences of the human prionic protein (PrP^c) through the microinjection of naked DNA in mouse embryos at unicellular phase. Among other applications, the model generated will be used to test the infectious capacity of different prions from other species potentially dangerous to human beings, as well as discovering what polymorphic versions of PrP^c are more susceptible to infection.

Key words: prion; mouse; transgenesis; transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.

METODIEV, MIHAELA; FUENTES, JOSÉ ENRIQUE

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IN OBESITY. MEDICINAL PLANTS IN OBESITY TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT: Obesity is defined as a multifactorial chronic disease, characterised for the increase of fat mass and corporal weight, as consequence of a positive energetic balance. It is related to hypercaloric diets, with high content in saturated fats and simple carbon hydrates, innadecuated life-styles like sedentarism. It is a cardiovascular risk factor and it has a high prevalence. The goals of this study are: analyse the derivated risk factors from obesity, a review of the physiotherapeutic possibilities for obesity and analyse the results from the intervention made in a community pharmacy. From this study we concluded that women are more interested in loose weight than men. By the intervention made in the community pharmacy, more than 63% of the cases lost weight in a moderated way, and between 5 and 10% in a sustained way.

By changing diets, doing moderate exercise, and with medicinal plants the weight loss can be 800-900 g and even 1 kg per week.

Key words: Pharmaceutical care, medicinal plants, obesity.