

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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DIGOXIN MONITORING IN ELDERLY PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT: Digoxin is a frequently prescribed drug in the elderly population. Estimated glomerular filtration rate is used to adjust dosages. The HUGE value is a tool for differentiating the presence or absence of chronic kidney disease in elderly patients. The objective was to investigate the usefulness of an equation based on the HUGE value: $C = 0,281 + 0,029 \times HUGE + 5,38 \times Dose$ to predict the initial dose of digoxin in patients older than 70 years. This equation was validated retrospectively (33 patients) and prospectively (35 patients) in comparison with the PKS® method (Pharmacokinetic System, Abbott) based on creatinine clearance. The predictive performance of our equation was better than that obtained with the compared method.

In conclusion, clinical validity and superiority of an equation based on the HUGE value is presented. Our results support the need to perform digoxin dosing in elderly people bearing in mind the changes in renal physiology secondary to ageing and not merely the estimated glomerular filtration rate.

Key words: digoxin; monitoring; elder; HUGE value; PKS (Abbottbase pharmacokinetic system).

MARTÍN, ALBA; VICENTE-VICENTE, R. LAURA

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AMONG PHARMACY STUDENTS. EVALUATION BY FABERSTRÖM TEST

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ABSTRACT: Tobacco is a central nervous system stimulant drug. During tobacco combustion toxic products associated with various diseases are generated. One of the main components is nicotine, responsible of tobacco's addiction. In Spain, 21.7% of the young population (15-24 years) smoke daily. Knowing this fact, we wanted to evaluate

the smoking habits in Pharmacy students. An observational study was conducted through a survey divided into two parts: 1) Overview and habits; 2) Tobacco consumption and nicotine dependence by the Fagerström Test.

A total number of 209 students participated in the study. The majority were non-smokers (80.9%), only 14.4% were smokers and 4.7% were ex-smokers. The 2nd year course was the one with more smokers (18.6%) and the 1st course with more non-smokers (85.7%). Neither the type of accommodation nor the nightlife seemed to influence tobacco consumption; however, social pressure, health concern or sports did it.

We might conclude that the percentage of smokers among students of Pharmacy (2015-2016 academic course) is less than the average observed in the Spanish young people. Also they present low nicotinic dependence.

Key words: Fagerstrom Test; tobacco; dependence; nicotine; university population.

MATEOS TEMPRANO, ANA MARÍA; GONZÁLEZ SARMIENTO, ROGELIO
TAXOL EFFECT IN AUTOPHAGY OF COLON CANCER CELLS
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ABSTRACT: Paclitaxel is an anticancer drug used in the treatment of ovarian, breast, non small cell lung, and Kaposi's sarcoma associated with AIDS. Its mechanism of action is based on blocking β -tubulin subunit of microtubules, decreasing depolymerisation and stabilizing them; stopping the cell cycle at the G2 / M phase leading to apoptosis.

Furthermore, the autophagy, in which process microtubules are very important, is a set of catabolic processes crucial for the maintenance of cell viability; but also is a programmed cell death. The target of this article is to study the drug cytotoxicity and its effect on 6 autophagy related proteins: P62, PKC ζ , mTOR, TRAF6, LC3 and Beclin 1; on two colon cancer cell lines: HT29 and HCT-116. The techniques used were the MTT and Western Blot tests. Our results indicate that paclitaxel inhibits the growth of both lines at 10 nM; and increases the expression of Beclin 1, LC3-II and p62 proteins, which indicates an induction of autophagy, and a later block of autolysosoma. In conclusion, we can say that paclitaxel blocks autophagy.

Key words: paclitaxel; cáncer; colon; autophagy; p62; LC3-II; Beclin 1.

MALPICA ARCE, LUIS; MARTÍNEZ CALLEJO, VIRGINIA
QUALITY CONTROL IN FILLING UNIT DOSE TROLLEYS AT THE MARQUÉS DE VALDECILLA
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL DURING THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER OF 2015
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ABSTRACT: Objective: To quantify and categorize dispensing errors produced during filling of trolleys in a unit dose drug dispensing system (UDDDS).

Material and methods: Observational study during the months of November and December of 2015. Actions taken: 1) Daily record of discrepancies occurred between the treatment of each patient and the content of the medication cassette, and 2) Quantification and categorization of the discrepancies found regard to the total units dispensed.

Results: 1) 29 medication trolleys were evaluated, which contained 3773 units to be dispensed, and they were compared against 1947 prescription lines, and 2) 18 units were found to present discrepancies with the prescribed treatment (error rate 0.48%), of which: 10 units were dispensed in excess (6 units, 0.16%) or default (4 units, 0.11%), 7 units were not prescribed to patients (0.18%), and 1 unit had a different dosage to scheduled (0.03%).

Conclusions: Evaluation and control of trolley filling has enabled log errors committed in dispensing, for further analysis in a process of continuous improvement of quality of care.

Key words: Error; Medication; Dispensation; Quality; Hospital; Pharmacy.

MARTÍN, CECILIA; ARNÁEZ, EDUARDO; VELASCO, LUCÍA
EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF PIRFENIDONE TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY FIBROSIS
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ABSTRACT: Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) is a serious lung disease that, at the present time, has no cure. In an effort to find an effective treatment for these patients, pirfenidone comes up, becoming the first drug approved in IPF treatment. This observational, longitudinal and retrospective study attempts to determine the effectiveness and safety of this new drug in habitual clinical practice. Lung function parameters and safety traces were evaluated in 16 patients treated with pirfenidone in Central University Hospital of Asturias. It was observed that, after 12 months of treatment, 66,67% of patients had a decline in forced vital capacity (FVC) less than 10% of the estimated, and the disease had progressed in 45,45% of patients. In addition, 31,25% of patients had exacerbations during the treatment and 56,25% suffered any adverse event (usually gastrointestinal disease or fatigue).

Key words: pirfenidone; idiopathic; pulmonary; fibrosis; treatment; effective.

CRISTELLYS, JACOBO; MATEOS, RAMONA

ASSESSMENT OF PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS USE IN POPULATION

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ABSTRACT: Proton-pump inhibitors are the therapeutic subgroup with the biggest consumption in our country, being omeprazole the most «protector» popular for consumers. Consumption in Spain doubles that of neighboring countries. Why is this consumption so high? Is this drug being prescribed appropriately? Patients who came to the pharmacy requesting a protons-pump inhibitor were interviewed. About half of all the prescriptions are unjustified. Most of the time indicated chronically in patients polymedicated without a concomitant treatment with gastro-damaging drugs, increasing the unnecessary risk of experiencing side effects.

Key words: omeprazole; overuse; consumption; inadequate; proton-pump inhibitors; risk.

PÉREZ, AURORA; HERMOSA, ROSA; MONTE, ENRIQUE

TRICHODERMA BIOCONTROL ACTIVITY AGAINST PLANT PATHOGENIC ASCOMYCETES

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ABSTRACT: Several *Trichoderma* spp. are used as biocontrol agents because they can reduce the disease severity in plants by inhibiting pathogens through different mechanism of action. *Fusarium oxysporum* (FO) y *Botrytis cinerea* (BC) are economically relevant fungi since they cause important losses in more than 200 crops worldwide.

To analyse the antagonistic potential of *Trichoderma* against these two pathogens, we used 6 strains from different species, representing the genetic diversity existing in this genus, and different in vitro assays performed in two culture media (PDA y MM). The mycoparasitic ability and antifungal activity of volatiles and metabolites secreted by *Trichoderma* were tested. *Trichoderma parareesei* T6 showed the highest mycoparasitism against FO on PDA. Volatiles produced by these six strains on MM cultures reduced the FO growth in ca. 50-60% without significant differences among strains, but they had not activity against BC. The secreted metabolites of *T. virens* T87 on PDA or MM showed the highest growth inhibition values in both pathogens.

These results indicate that the biocontrol potential of *Trichoderma* spp. depends on the genotype, the target pathogen and the culture conditions.

Key words: *Trichoderma*; mycoparasitism; antibiosis; *Fusarium*; *Botrytis*.

CASO, ALICIA; MATEOS, RAMONA
THE FOEHN EFFECT ON MORTALITY IN ASTURIAS
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ABSTRACT: The Foehn Effect is a phenomenon that occurs when two weather variables coexist: southerly wind and a significant increase in temperature. This can affect the health of the weather-sensitive people. The Foehn effect happens in Asturias, so our study assesses the possible relationship and time trend with an increased mortality because of external causes (traffic accidents, suicide or homicide) in a 13-year period. In most of the cases the association is weak, but there are moderate associations between Foehn and suicides in 7 of the years studied, with a time trend similar in several months of the year.

Key words: Mortality; external causes; Foehn; Asturias.

FELIZ GARCÍA, BEATRIZ; MUSICCO, FELICE; ÁLVARZ LOZANO, RAQUEL
CLOBETASOL PROPIONATE IN THE TREATMENT OF PLAQUE PSORIASIS
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ABSTRACT: Psoriasis is a common chronic disease with significant impairment in quality of life. As there is no cure, it often requires lifelong disease control to minimize the development of skin lesions and to relieve symptoms.

Psoriasis vulgaris, also called mild / moderate, is a type of psoriasis characterized by manifest localized involvement of a skin surface <10%. For this type of psoriasis, clinical studies have shown increased efficiency based on a combination treatment of topical corticosteroids class I (betamethasone dipropionate) 0.05% with salicylic acid 2-3%, unique in the market.

The aim of this study was the preparation of a master formula that combines clobetasol 0.015% incorporated into salicylic vaseline 6% (for non-hirsute area) and sweet almond oil with salicylic acid 6% (for the hirsute area) due to the absence of a preparation to ensure the prescribed concentrations and test the effectiveness of this preparation in a sample of patients with mild / moderate psoriasis who come to the hospital through PASI and IGA indexes.

Key words: psoriasis; clobetasol propionate; topical corticosteroids; keratolytic agents; emollients.

LÓPEZ TEJERO, VICTORIA; DELGADO-ESTEBAN, MARÍA; BOLAÑOS, JUAN P.
STUDY OF CASPASE-3 IN AN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING
IN NEURONAL CULTURE
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ABSTRACT: In humans, tansitory ischemic attacks (TIAs) are the clinical correlate of cerebral ischemic preconditioning (IPC) leading to transient resistance called ischemic tolerance (IT). The underlying molecular mechanisms are still not fully understood. Recently, the activation of proteases called caspases has been shown to play an important role in apoptotic death associated with ischemia.

Here, we study the Caspase-3 on IPC-induced neuroprotection. Primary cortical neurons were exposed to a moderate subtoxic concentration of N-methyl-Daspartate (NMDA; 20µM NMDA; IPC condition) for 2 hours, followed by incubation for further 90 min in normoxic (presence of oxygen and glucose) or ischemic (oxygen and glucose deprivation; OGD). In parallel, control neurons were not stimulated with NMDA. After 4 hours of incubation in culture médium, neuronal apoptosis (Annexin-V-staining) was analyzed by flow cytometry. Further, the activity and expression of active caspase-3 were determined using Fluorometric assay and Immunofluorescence, respectively.

Previously, the results of the lab group showed that IPC prevented apoptosis induced by OGD in neurons. In this work we show that the IPC prevented OGD induced caspase-3 activation. These finding demonstrate the key role of the apoptosis signalling pathway in neuroprotection induced by IPC against a subsequent ischemic insult and poses caspase-3 as an essential target in ischemic tolerance.

Key words: Neuronal survival; ischemic preconditioning; ischemic tolerance; apoptosis; Caspase-3; neuroprotection.