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Background: The close link between the incidence of cardiovascular events and condition of the vascular wall in patients with hypertension led to the formation of new requirements for modern anti-hypertensive drugs. The positive effect on the condition of the vascular wall in the treatment of hypertension was proven by using calcium channel blockers and fixed combination of angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor with a thiazide-like diuretic.

Methods: The study included 121 patients with hypertension of both genders (mean age 49,3±5,9 years). Three groups were formed: group 1 (n=32) treated by amlodipine 5-10 mg, group 2 (n=44) treated by fixed combination perindopril 4 mg and indapamide 1.25 mg, group 3 (n=45) treated by another adequate antihypertensive therapy. We evaluated the indicators of pulse wave velocity (PWV) on vessels elastic (PWVe) and muscular (PWVm) types, duplex scanning of the carotid arteries and echocardiography during therapy.

Results: A decrease in the mean values of PWVe ($p<0,05$) was measured in all three groups of patients after 6 months of therapy, but more so in the first group. Decrease of PWVe to 17% and 16,5% from the baseline was observed in the first and second groups, respectively in the third it was less pronounced (10,1%) after 12 months of treatment. The most pronounced decrease in PWVm was observed in the first ($P<0,001$) and second ($P<0,05$) groups of patients after 6 months of treatment while in the third group no decrease was witnessed ($P>0,05$). The thickness of the intima-media complex has decreased by 10,1% ($P<0,05$) after 6 months of amlodipine treatment. After 12 months of treatment in the second and the third group significant dynamics of reverse development of left ventricular remodeling ($P<0,05$) was marked.

Conclusions: The parallelism of the results suggests that the improvement in the elastic properties of large vessels occur during antihypertensive therapy due to structural changes.

EVOLUTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE ON THE PHARMACOLOGY OF PAIN: A 1986–2015 BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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Background: In the last decades, considerable research has been directed to investigate the field of the Pharmacology of Pain. The present study provides a quantitative view of the evolution of the scientific literature published from 1986 to 2015 in this field.

Methods: Bibliometric indicators issued from article and review-type papers related to pain and published in journals indexed in the category Pharmacology & Pharmacy of the Web of Science SCI-expanded database were computed.

Results: From 1986 to 2015, and within the Pharmacology & Pharmacy category, the number of publications on the Pharmacology of Pain had increased 2.6 folds (642 papers for 1986-1988, vs. 1696 for 2013-2015) while the total number of papers (pain and non-pain) published only increased 2.0 folds. Within the Pharmacology & Pharmacy Web of Science category, the number of journals publishing on the Pharmacology of Pain increased 2.4 folds (from 83 journals in 1986-1988 to 204 in 2013-2015) while the total number of journals indexed in this category only increased 1.7 fold. During the period 2013-2015, the journals *European Journal of Pharmacology* with 106 pain-related papers, *Neuropharmacology* (68), and *Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior* (59) were the most targeted journals. The number of countries involved in the scientific literature of the Pharmacology of Pain had continuously increased: 41 countries in 1986-1988, 47 in 1995-1997, 61 in 2004-2006, and

70 in 2013-2015. During the period analysed, the USA was (by far) the most prolific country, and if several European countries (Italy, UK, Germany) and Japan were continuously among the top-7 most publishing countries, the landscape of the top-10 publishing countries was renewed with the emergence of highly populated developing countries: in 2013-2015, China ranked 2nd, Brazil 4th, India 8th and Iran 9th. On the other side, during 2013-2015, more than half (38/70) of the publishing countries gave published 10 or less papers.

Conclusions: During the period 1986-2015, the scientific literature on the pharmacology of pain spread largely, either in terms of number of publications, journals targeted, and countries involved.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ANTIDEPRESSANT AGENTS POISONINGS IN URUGUAY: RECEIVED CONSULTS AT THE NATIONAL POISONING INFORMATION CENTRE DURING 2010–2012

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Background: Antidepressant agents (AD) use is increasing worldwide for depression, anxiety, sleep disorders and neuropathic pain treatments. Accidental and intentional drug poisoning are often due to psychotropic drugs, being antidepressants commonly implicated (3-19% in international series). Our objective was to describe the pattern of acute poisoning cases involving AD in Uruguay between 2010 and 2012.

Methods: Retrospective descriptive study of all acute antidepressant poisonings cases received and recorded by the National Poisoning Information Centre from 2010 to 2012.

Results: 47.018 toxic agents were related with the registered poisoning consults and 27.574 (59%) were human medicines. AD represented almost 10% (2.703) of all the medicines involved.

There were 32.565 poisoning consults between 2010 and 2012. AD were attributed as the causal agent in 2.523 (8%). Most of them involve adults (2003, 79%) and occurred in female patients (1904, 75%). Pediatric cases were 159 (6.3%). 55 (2%) AD poisonings were classified as severe and only 1 of them was fatal. The intentional intake of AD for suicide was the most common circumstance of poisoning in severe cases (53, 98%).

Sertraline, venlafaxine and fluoxetine were the most commonly reported as the implied AD.

Conclusions: National casuistic of AD poisonings shows the role of this therapeutic group in medicines poisoning. Most of the reported cases were non serious, supporting their well-known safety profile. This safety concern should be approached from the inappropriate prescription, consumption and prevention of incidental children exposure.

ANTIDEPRESSANT CONSUMPTION IN URUGUAY: FOLLOWING WORLD TRENDS

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Background: Depression is a common mental disorder affecting more than 350 million people worldwide and also an increased prevalence of 11% was reported in Uruguay between 1998 and 2008. As a result, the consumption of neuropsychiatric drugs including antidepressant agents (ADs) is increasing worldwide. No data on the overall Uruguayan patterns of ADs consumption is available.