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collection was done through the outpatient database and all record reviews. Annual frequency of change and frequency depending on the cause were calculated. The data obtained were compared with those described in Davidson's study (Antiviral Research 2010, 86:227–9) concerning specialist consultations.

A total of 538 ART regimens were changed, affecting 365 of patients. 79% were men with a mean age of 38 years. The annual rate of change was 18%. The main cause for change was adverse effects (45%) (mostly for gastrointestinal disorders (26%) and CNS disorders (21%)). This was followed by other causes (19%), simplicity (19%), virological failure and interactions (5%).

Conclusions The reasons for discontinuation of ART agree in part but not in magnitude with those indicated in the existing literature. Fewer changes due to adverse effects were found. More changes in the hope of treatment optimisation when a specialist consultation was possible. This was due to better pharmaceutical care and better communication between doctor and pharmacist.

No conflict of interest.

54 DEVELOPMENTS IN PHARMACY EDUCATION IN UKRAINE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE BOLOGNA SYSTEM: AN EXAMPLE IS THE "TOXICOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY" COURSE

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Background At present one of the most important strategic challenges is modernising the system of higher education in Ukraine and providing high quality education to pharmacists in order to meet the worldwide needs. Therefore improving the higher education system and designing new conceptual directions for its development on the basis of analytical marking and strategic approaches are very important for those wishing to study pharmacy. One of the new concepts we need to introduce is 'Toxicological chemistry'. Nowadays people live in the conditions of global strain; therefore we have an important task to give complete, systematic and accessible knowledge of 'Toxicological chemistry' to the future pharmacists.

To assist schools of pharmacy in their quality assurance efforts to improve. To implement new pedagogical, psychosociological, chemical, analytical and biochemical methods in the study of 'Toxicological chemistry'. Ukraine is also trying to improve its higher education system to bring in the Bologna system.

Materials and methods Testing is the most important modern method and control instrument used to evaluate students' knowledge under the new modular credits system. The second important instrument is a complex of principles used to improve studying in this course such as 'general-to-specific and specific-to-general' and 'from simple to complex, from complex to simple', 'synthesis and analysis of information', 'visualisation of biological processes on the new schemes', 'on-line' work. The third important instrument is the connexion with modern technologies. All these instruments are provided by a modular credit

Results As a result of the evaluation a report has been written, a new course has been designed "Toxicological chemistry" and a new book for students of the same name (2012–2013). The course is based on the modular credits system and recommendations of the European education system.

For example: one of the most important classes of toxic substances being studied in the course is the class of 'volatile' poisons (aliphatic alcohols, aldehydes and ketones, hydrocyanic acid, phenols, carboxylic acids, etc). The definitive representatives of this class of 'volatile' poisons are methyl and ethyl alcohols. During the studying of biotransformation of methyl and ethyl alcohols in the human body, it is important to pay attention to the fact that their metabolic conversions are performed not only according to the well-known paths, but in complex interactions with the body. The main metabolite of methanol is the product of its oxidation by the alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) enzymes to formaldehyde, which is oxidised to formic acid under the influence of the oxidase enzymes, part of which is under the influence of decarboxylase enzymes breaks down into carbon monoxide (IV) and water. 90% of ethyl alcohol is oxidised by the alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) enzymes to acetic aldehyde, and then by the oxidase enzymes is oxidised to acetic acid or to carbon monoxide (IV) and water.

Conclusions In the new course, books, lectures and lessons of "Toxicological chemistry" we describe any changes in the structure of drugs during the chemical reactions, metabolic processes and properties. We are examining the impact of the new initiative on the quality of the students' knowledge. Thus, by studying the class representatives of 'volatile' poisons – methyl and ethyl alcohol – in the 'Toxicological chemistry' course, they are learning both about particular chemicals and general principles of metabolism. Testing is an important way of checking students' knowledge. We aim to provide a high quality preparation for the future pharmacists on a course that meets international requirements.

No conflict of interest.

OHP-055 THE SEARCH FOR ORIGINAL ANTITUMOUR DRUGS – NEW ANTIMETABOLITES OF PYRIMIDINES AND THEIR ADDUCTS WITH BACTERIAL LECTINES

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Background The search for new antitumour drugs is creating new pyrimidine antimetabolites that will affect the structure and functions of nucleonic acids. It is known that some tumours metabolise uracil more actively than normal cells. Therefore 5-FU (5-fluorouracil) and its derivatives will act as substrates and/or inhibitors of ferments and will be taken up by tumour cells.

Lectins are multivalent proteins that interact with glycosylated surfaces and nanomaterials.

Purpose To report the synthesis, characterisation, toxicity and antitumour activity of a new chemical-biological adduct: bacterial lectin (*Bacillus subtilis* 668 IMV) - bis-derivative of 5-FU).

Materials and methods Object of the investigation: new bis-derivative of 5-FU, its adduct with bacterial lectin (*Bacillus subtilis* 668 IMV). White Wistar male rats mice (300 animals) and an experimental tumour model (LS Plissa) were used as described