OBJECTIVES: IDMPS is a study on multinational observational implemented in six countries in Latin America between 2006 and 2012, to verify quality of care (mundo real) provided to children with type 1 diabetes (T1DM) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in Argentina. Results: We compared the characteristics and the control of metabolic parameters in children with T1DM and T2DM in Argentina in the OlA (2006) and 5 (2012). METHODS: Observational-multinational, longitudinal study. 184 registries (2011 and 2012) of children under 18 years old, with T1DM and T2DM and with coverage of medical care in Argentina. Verificamos indices clinícos, metabolicos y terapéuticos, presentando resultados como media ± desviación estándar o proporciones. Para las comparaciones se realizó un análisis no paramétrico, seguido de un test de diferencias significativas. RESULTS: No se registraron diferencias significativas entre las olas 1 y 2 en la gama de edad, con una distribución similar. Sin embargo, se observó una mejora en el control metabólico, con una mejor controlación de la glucemia, la presión arterial y el objetivo de peso. La proporción de niños con HbA1c < 7% disminuyó de 62.7% en 2006 a 57.2% en 2012. En el grupo de T2DM, la proporción de niños con HbA1c < 7% también disminuyó de 60.7% a 55.7%. El objetivo de peso se logró en 73.9% (57.8 vs. 55.7%) de los niños en 2006 y 2012, respectivamente.ctors: This study was conducted at medical departments of Academy of Medical Sciences, a tertiary care centre and a 1200 bedded teaching hospital during a period of two months. Patient above 60 years of age, patients with prevailing arterial or accidental poisoning, patients who developed an ADR during transfusion of blood or blood products, patients with drug abuse and patients with accidental or emergency cases were excluded. Medical staff, medical post graduates, nursing staff and patients were educated and encouraged to report ADRs by creating awareness through brief presentations and conducting clinical meetings. The reported suspected ADRs were classified according to WHO and classification and causality assessment done by WHO and Naranjo’s scale. RESULTS: A total of 102 geriatric patients admitted in period of 3 months. Out of this, 65 patients were monitored. 66.15% were female and 33.84% male. 70.765% patients had diabetes, followed by hypertension 35.3%, CAD 20%, CVA 18.46%, COPD 10.76, Anemia 9.23, Seizure 7.69%, Tuberculosis 6.3%, Thrombosis 3.07. 27 ADR were reported and 40% ADR are preventable. The ADR in geriatric population mostly affected gastrointestinal system (36%) and skin (18%). Causality assessment shows 55.5% possible and 44.5% Probable. CONCLUSIONS: The available data suggest that a scope of closer pharmacovigilance studies are much needed in the older age group due to co morbidity, which can cause ADR that are preventable.

**PHI**

**COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE THERAPY OF HERBAL AND NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN WOMEN**

**OBJECTIVES:** The present study was performed to evaluate the effectiveness of herbal and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) in the treatment of diabetes mellitus in women. The study was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial conducted at a tertiary care hospital in India. The study was conducted on 120 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The patients were randomly divided into two groups, one received herbal therapy and the other received NSAIDs. The study was conducted for one year. The efficacy and safety of the two treatments were compared. The primary outcome measure was the change in HbA1c levels. The secondary outcome measures included the change in fasting blood glucose, random blood glucose, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and body mass index. RESULTS: There was a significant difference in the mean of HbA1c levels during one cycle of treatment and the mean of HbA1c levels after one cycle of treatment (P < 0.05). There was no significant difference in the mean of fasting blood glucose, random blood glucose, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and body mass index between the two groups. CONCLUSIONS: The herbal therapy was found to be as effective as NSAIDs in reducing the HbA1c levels in women with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

**PHI**

**HIGHER ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND THE RISK OF RENAL DISEASE IN THE POPULATION OF CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA**

**OBJECTIVES:** The present study was performed to evaluate the relationship between alcohol consumption and the risk of renal disease in a population of Cartagena, Colombia. The study was a cross-sectional, population-based study conducted in the city of Cartagena. The study was conducted on 1200 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The patients were randomly divided into two groups, one received herbal therapy and the other received NSAIDs. The study was conducted for one year. The efficacy and safety of the two treatments were compared. The primary outcome measure was the change in HbA1c levels. The secondary outcome measures included the change in fasting blood glucose, random blood glucose, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and body mass index. RESULTS: There was a significant difference in the mean of HbA1c levels during one cycle of treatment and the mean of HbA1c levels after one cycle of treatment (P < 0.05). There was no significant difference in the mean of fasting blood glucose, random blood glucose, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and body mass index between the two groups. CONCLUSIONS: The herbal therapy was found to be as effective as NSAIDs in reducing the HbA1c levels in women with type 2 diabetes mellitus.
El costo medio por evento obstétrico fue de $430 USD para el top-down y de $331 USD con bottom-up (± $69 USD). En tres de las cuatro IPS, los valores no presentaron cambios en relación a la tarifa reconocida. Se realizó un análisis de costos con resultados similares en las tres IPS en estudio. Se calculó que si se aplican los dos métodos de costeo, el costo promedio por evento obstétrico sería de $410 USD. En conclusión, se encontró que el costo promedio por evento obstétrico en las tres IPS en estudio sería de $410 USD, lo que representa una reducción de costos en comparación con los valores reconocidos por las empresas promotoras de salud. Se recomienda que se realicen estudios adicionales para evaluar el impacto de estas recomendaciones en el costo de atención del parto.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

- Se encontró que el costo promedio por evento obstétrico en las tres IPS en estudio sería de $410 USD, lo que representa una reducción de costos en comparación con los valores reconocidos por las empresas promotoras de salud.
- Se recomienda que se realicen estudios adicionales para evaluar el impacto de estas recomendaciones en el costo de atención del parto.

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**PHI4**

**THE TRADITIONAL ETHNOBOTANICAL KNOWLEDGE APPLIED IN PARASITOLOGY IN THE ANDINE CORDILLERA OF ECUADOR**

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**OBJECTIVES:**

- To identify the ancestral therapeutic measures applied to intestinal parasitic infections in schoolchildren of the rural parish of San Juan, in the province of Chimborazo, Ecuador.
- METHODS: A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in 125 schoolchildren, aged 5 to 12 years, belonging to the EVANES project. To determine the educational level and ethnicity of the mothers, the type of antiparasitic used and the frequency of children medical check-up, a survey was applied. Data statistical processing was performed using SPSS version 20.0. This study complies with the ethical considerations of the Helsinki declaration and has the approval of the Bioethics Committee of the University of Chimborazo.

**RESULTS:**

- 90.4% of the parents were identified as indigenous. The most used antiparasitic was B. coli (20.4%) and pelos de coco (34.7%) (p < 0.001).
- No differences were found according to the educational level of parents. Chamaeleum nobile was the most used plant, either alone or combined with other herbs (p < 0.003).

**CONCLUSIONS:**

- Most the population is indigenous, determining an eminence of natural medicine. A high use of chameleum (Chamaeleum nobile), as intestinal antiparasitic, was identified.