



THE PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF
PHARMACEUTICAL CARE PRACTICE IN BALTICS
21.-23.04.2023. Jūrmala, Latvia



STUDENT SCIENTIFIC POSTER SUBMISSIONS

1.

EVALUATION OF HARMFUL AND POTENTIALLY HARMFUL EXCIPIENTS FOR NEWBORNS FOUND IN MEDICATIONS USED IN CHILDREN'S CLINICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (DEPARTMENT OF NEONATOLOGY) IN 2019

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Excipients are essential components of a medicinal product that are needed in the manufacturing process, although there are growing concerns about their safety. Not all excipients are biologically inert and therefore may cause adverse effects which makes neonate population especially vulnerable.

Study aim: To study the safety of industrially produced medicines used for neonates in the Neonatology Clinic of the Latvian Children's Clinical University Hospital from the excipients perspective.

2.

PHARMA DRIVEN INNOVATION

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Pharma-driven innovations, hackathons, entrepreneurship seminars, and training are all important components of the healthcare industry's efforts to drive progress and innovation. These events and programs provide a platform for individuals and teams to collaborate and create new solutions, products, and technologies that can address unmet needs and improve patient outcomes. Hackathons allow for rapid prototyping and testing of innovative ideas. Entrepreneurship seminars provide guidance and support for those interested in starting their own businesses in the pharmaceutical and healthcare space. Trainings offer opportunities for individuals to develop new skills and knowledge in areas such as drug development, regulatory affairs, and marketing. These events and programs are essential for the continued advancement of the pharmaceutical industry and the improvement of patient care.



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3.

QUALITY CONTROL OF PHOTOINITIATORS FOR UV-CURABLE COATINGS USING SPECTROSCOPIC TECHNIQUES

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The absorption specifications of four photoinitiators, BAPO, TPO, TPO-L and IRG184, were investigated in this work. All three (BAPO, TPO, TPO-L) are phosphor-containing photoinitiators. TPO and TPO-L have almost similar molecular weights, BAPO has the largest molecular weight and IRG the smallest. Photoinitiators are compounds that produce radicals when exposed to UV light. These then react with monomers and/or oligomers to initiate the growth of polymer chains. They are essential components of all UV-resistant adhesives, inks and coatings. For the study, Kinetics provided three photoinitiators in powder form and one in liquid form. These photoinitiators were then given at 2% dilution with monomer+oligomer and finally polymerised films were also offered, which Kinetics Ltd made themselves, but these polymerised films were too thick and impossible to measure, so we made the polymerised material ourselves. The preparation of the polymerised material consisted of 2% diluted photoinitiator in a drying lamp, and thus we obtained a thinner type of polymerised material with which to make the measurements.

4.

FABRICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF POLYCAPROLACTONE NANOFIBERS BY ELECTROSPINNING METHOD FOR CELL/BIO TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

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Polycaprolactone is a synthetic polymer that is widely used due to its low cost, availability, and physical and biological properties. Nanofibers made from this material are used and further researched in the fields of biotechnology and bioengineering. The aim of the research was to develop a polycaprolactone nanofiber matrix for the cultivation and evaluation of human skin cells in the field of biotechnology.