

## PRIORITY AREAS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE AND PRACTICE PRASHANT KUMAR

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**Abstract:** *Objective: Benzodiazepines are normal treatments for dysfunctional behavior and sleep deprivation, and are utilized during pregnancy and lactation. Even though have been demonstrated to be moved into bosom milk, the sum moved is little and viable with breastfeeding. In any case, data isn't accessible for all medications. Accordingly, we intended to decide the milk to plasma (M/P) proportion and relative baby portion (RID), which are utilized as signs of medication move to bosom milk, to decide the wellbeing of such medications for lactating ladies and breastfeeding newborn children.*

**Keywords:** *benzodiazepines; bosom milk; milk/plasma proportion; plasma; relative newborn child portion.*

### **Method and Materials**

The review included 11 pregnant ladies who visited the obstetrics division of Hokkaido University Hospital (endorsement number: 017-0131) and Tenshi Hospital (endorsement number: 103) for labor. The examples were broken down utilizing fluid chromatography-pair mass spectrometry, and the M/P proportion and RID were determined. The state of the mother and child at multi months after not entirely set in stone from the clinical data. The objective benzodiazepines were alprazolam, brotizolam, clonazepam, clotiazepam, etizolam, ethyl loflazepate, flunitrazepam, and lorazepam.

### **Results**

For all medications, the M/P proportions were  $<1$  and stayed consistent after some time. For drugs other than ethyl lorazepam, the RID values were  $<10\%$ , which are viewed as protected; notwithstanding, even with ethyl lorazepam, it was just somewhat  $>10\%$ . No anomalies were found in breastfeeding newborn children whose moms were getting these drugs.

### **Conclusion**

The RID after effects of this study propose that drug openness through bosom milk is little; consequently, maternal medication treatment and breastfeeding are viable.