

## **ABC-ANALYSIS OF GASTRIC ULCER PHARMACOTHERAPY**

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**Introduction.** Gastric ulcer is a common gastroenterological disease around the world. Serious complications (bleeding, perforation, etc.) often occur in patients with this disease. They lead to a decrease in the quality of life of patients and are a major cause of their mortality [1]. Treatment of gastric ulcer and its complications is accompanied with high costs [2]. Therefore, conducting a clinical and economic analysis of gastric ulcer pharmacotherapy is relevant.

The aim of research – to evaluate the structure of medicines costs for the treatment of patients with gastric ulcer in one of health care institutions in Kharkov.

**Materials and methods of research.** Supplementary clinical and economic method: ABC- analysis [3]. Research lasted 6 months (from January to June 2015).

**Results of research.** According to the 92 disease histories of patients with gastric ulcer aged from 20 to 54 years (62 men and 30 women) 53 trade names (TN) of medicines (39 international non-patent names (INN)) from 23 pharmacological groups have been determined. Following diagnoses were indicated in disease histories of researched patients: biliary dysfunctions, hypertensive disease of II degree,  $\beta_{-12}$  deficiency anemia, iron deficiency anemia, chronic gastritis, chronic cholecystitis, chronic hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, cirrhosis of the liver.

The division TN of medicines into the ABC-groups was the following, group A – 15 medicines with 80.41% of costs from the total costs sum on all

researched medicines; group B – 17 medicines (15.21% of costs), group C – 21 medicines (4.38% of costs).

The leader of ABC-rating according to TN became a representative of the group “Proton pump inhibitors” – “Proksium” (Limited Liability Company “Pro-Pharma”, powder for the infusion solution 40 mg vial, with the solution in the ampoule 10 ml, №1) which is 12.81% of total sum costs.

The most expensive pharmacological group – antibiotics (19.28% of costs, 5 INN, 7 TN), proton pump inhibitors (14.47% of costs, 4 INN, 5 TN), electrolyte solutions (13.37% of costs, 2 INN, 2 TN), other medicines for the treatment peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease (11.80% of costs, 3 INN, 5 TN), stimulators of peristalsis (11.78% of costs, 1 INN, 2 TN) and other medicines influencing the digestion system and metabolic processes (11.02% of costs, 1 INN, 3 TN). Most of them were prescribed for the pharmacotherapy of the main disease - gastric ulcer.

Conclusions. The results of this carried out ABC-analysis can be the basis to improve the pharmacotherapy of gastric ulcer in the mentioned health care institution.

### **References:**

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