

PHARMACOECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PROLONGED INSULIN ANALOGUES USAGE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF UKRAINIAN PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET

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Introduction. Diabetes mellitus type 2 (formerly noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus or adult-onset diabetes) is a metabolic disorder that is characterized by hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) in the context of insulin resistance and relative lack of insulin. Diabetes mellitus type 2 (DM) makes up about 90% of cases of diabetes. Diabetes mellitus imposes an increasing economic burden on national health care systems worldwide. The global health expenditure on diabetes is expected to total at least USD 376 billion in 2010 and USD 561 billion in 2030. Globally, 12% of the health expenditures and USD 1330 per person are anticipated to be spent on diabetes in 2010. The expenditures vary by region, age group, gender, and country's income level. To date, considerable funds allocated from the budget of Ukraine for the treatment of patients with diabetes, spent mainly on providing insulin.

Methods of research were cost minimalisation analysis and budget impact analysis of Levemir® in Diabetes mellitus type 2 in the Odesa region. The objects for were the results of direct comparative randomized clinical trials use in patients with DM type 2 insulin detemir and insulin glarhin.

Results. Comparative clinical and economic estimation of insulin analogues glargine (Lantus®) and detemir (Levemir®) in patients with DM type 2 under the conditions of Ukrainian pharmaceutical market has been investigated.

Conclusions: It was found, that insulin glargine in patients with DM type 2 has significant economic benefits versus insulin detemir under the conditions of Ukrainian pharmaceutical market. These results are confirmed by the data of studies conducted in other countries.