

# ABC-ANALYSIS OF CHRONIC GASTRITIS PHARMACOTHERAPY

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**Introduction.** Chronic gastritis is one of the common gastrointestinal diseases. It has a chronic course, reduces the quality of life of patients as well as it may be accompanied by complications and significant costs to treat.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the structure of medicinal preparations costs for the treatment of patients with chronic gastritis in one of health care institutions in Kharkov.

**Methods of research.** Supplementary clinical and economic method: ABC-analysis. Research lasted 6 months (from February to July 2015).

**Results of research.** According to the 96 disease histories of patients with chronic gastritis aged from 32 to 62 years (52 men and 44 women) 47 trade names (TN) of medicines (39 international non-patent names (INN)) from 21 pharmacological groups have been determined. The division TN of medications into the ABC-groups was the following, group A – 15 medications with 79,48 % of costs from the total costs sum on all researched medications; group B – 15 medications (15,69 % of costs), group C – 17 medications (4.83 % of costs). The leader of ABC-rating according to TN became a representative of the group “Other medications for the treatment peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease” “De-nol” (“Astellas Pharma Europe”, tabl. 120 mg № 56) which is 20,75 % of total sum costs. The most expensive pharmacological group are antibiotics (26,94 % of costs, 4 INN, 6 TN) and other medications for the treatment peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease (26,01% of costs, 3 INN, 5 TN).

**Conclusion.** The results of this carried out ABC-analysis can be the basis to improve the pharmacotherapy of chronic gastritis in the mentioned health care institutions.