

ANALYSIS OF THE COSTS ON PHARMACOTHERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION

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Introduction. Costs for hypertension treatment are significant, so rationality of costs for pharmacotherapy of patients with hypertension is very actual.

Aim - analysis of the costs for pharmacotherapy of patients with hypertension.

Materials and methods. The medical cards of 120 patients, receiving care in the hospital of town Gorodok of Khmelnytsky region, were analyzed. ABC-analysis, which provides the distribution of medicines into three groups according to the size of the costs of their using: group A includes drugs, the costs of which constitute 70-80%; group B – 15-20%; group C – 5-10% respectively, were used. Frequency analysis is the distribution of drugs according to frequency of prescriptions was used.

Results and discussion. For the patient treatment 175 trade names (TNs) of drugs from 34 pharmacological groups were prescribed. 120 patients received 1164 prescriptions, more than 10 drugs per patient. It indicates polypharmacy. This number of prescriptions can be justified by serious disease and associated pathologic conditions. Combinative ABC- and frequency analysis showed, that group A consisted of 33 drugs, 18.9% of the total number of drugs and 37.7% of the total number of prescriptions. Costs on medicines of group A accounted 79.7% of total costs on hypertension therapy and related diseases. Group B consisted of 46 drugs, that were 26,3% of the total number of drugs and 34,4% of the total number of prescriptions. Costs on medicines from group B accounted 14.7% of the total costs. The least expensive group C (5.4% of the total costs) consisted of 96 drugs, that were 54.8% of the total number of drugs and 27.9% of the total number of prescriptions.

Conclusion. The high level of costs expended on frequently prescribed antihypertensive drugs, which indicates the rationality of costs.