

RESEARCH SUPPORT SYSTEM DRUGS IN POLAND

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Introduction. The pharmaceutical sector is an important part of the primary health system its condition depends on the overall level of the industry and the economy as a whole. However guarantee level free medical care to the patients is a problem carried out the most difficult and hardest.

The availability of drugs is determined by their presence in the pharmaceutical market and economic accessibility that is to say price regulation and compensation of spending on medicines through compulsory health insurance.

Aim. To analyze the current state of pharmaceutical care in Poland and establish a mechanism reimbursement cost of medicines.

Materials and methods. Materials of scientific literature, statistics. Used analytical, statistics and structural methods.

Results and discussion. The volume of drugs spending is based on the consumption per person in Poland is 114 euros, which is one of the lowest rates among the member states of the EU. The average expenditure on drugs is based on one person in the EU is estimated at 218 euros. In addition, the weighted average cost of 1 package of drugs in Poland is 3.6 euros. It is the low level of spending per person in EU also.

Providing drugs population of Poland through pharmacies. Implementation of medicines carried out recipes mostly. Some drugs are used to remove symptoms that are easy to identify, such as: painkillers, antipyretics, vitamins, homeopathic medicines can be bought without a prescription. In other cases - you need to see a doctor. Each patient is insured in Poland has the right to discount the price of the drugs. A specific kind of discounts approved for some drugs by legislation. The cost compensation was going through the National Health Fund (Narodowy Fundusz Zdrowia (NFZ). The process of compensation – refundacja (reimbursement).

There are 4 levels of reimbursement of drugs:

- ♣ 100% free (bezpłatny (B) dispensed medicines used to treat severe, chronic diseases such as cancer, tuberculosis, infectious diseases, mental disorders, seizures, etc.;

- ♣ 100% reimbursement for long-term use of drugs (ryczałt (R) – a special purpose drugs used, usually 30 days, for example - insulin for diabetics;

♣ 50% of the cost subject to reimbursement for drugs that are take less 30 days, for example, antibiotics;

♣ 30% of the compensation provided for other drugs that patient takes the above-mentioned groups.

It should be noted that the award is calculated not on the retail price, and according to the so-called limit financing (reference price) determined NFZ. Where the retail price is higher than the set limit for financing, the patient must pay the difference between the retail price and size limit funding.

For discounted prescriptions mainly released generic drugs because their price is much lower than the original. So according to IMS Health and DSM Group data in the global pharmaceutical market share to generic medicines account for 77 to 88% in-kind of a tendency to increase. In Poland this percentage is about 85%.

In the case of the introduction of the first generic drug to limit the group, its price will be not more than 75% of the original drug price. At the end of patent protection, the manufacturer of the original drug should reduce the price by at least 25%, even if his group does not include any generic drag.

Draws attention to the fact that the purchase of drugs can use and prescription prescribed in another country. But Specification should always be written in Latin.

If some medicines that prescribed in the recipe are absent, pharmacist can represcribe them for a patient, and leave the old prescription at the pharmacy. One prescription forms are allowed to issue up to 5 drugs on; the prescription valid 30 days usually. If the prescribed antibiotic – a valid term of 7 days only. For some, complex diseases, the recipe can be valid for 120 days. The doctor prescribes medicines in an amount such that enough for 3 months of treatment. To continue treatment need to re-apply to the doctor by appointment.

According to statistics, the price of drugs in Poland for the last 20 years steadily increased, but still they are three times lower than in other European countries. Established, the average trade margin on drugs Poland is only 17%, and in most European countries – almost 30%.

Conclusions. The provision of medical and pharmaceutical care for the population of Poland is in the form of compulsory social health insurance was determined. Medications are dispensed from pharmacies in most cases by prescription. Compensation cost of drugs depends on the drugs, it pharmacotherapy and limit the size of the fund, which is set by NFZ. There are four compensation levels can be carried out on: the full amount (100% – chronic and prolonged) or partially (50% – treatment of the disease for 30 days, and 30% – other by defined list).