

SOCIALLY DANGEROUS DISEASES IN UKRAINE: LEGAL, MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

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Introduction. The current stage of development of Ukrainian society is characterized by adverse trends in the development of the economy, a significant deficit financing of the health system, increasing morbidity and mortality among working-age population. In such circumstances, the effectiveness of the organization of medical and pharmaceutical care is largely dependent on the choice and justification of the main vectors of health care reform in the aspect of public funding, depending on the social importance of diseases and patients.

Purpose of the study. In view of the foregoing, the aim of our study was to analyze the legal, medical and social aspects of the organization of pharmaceutical care to patients socially dangerous diseases in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. We used the methods of scientific analysis, in particular the comparison of techniques and categories, content analysis, statistical research methods.

Results. Based on the results of the analysis of the existing regulatory framework for the organization of medical and pharmaceutical care in Ukraine, we have established the absence of a legal definition of the classification of diseases according to their social significance. However, in the structure of Ukrainian Ministry of Health operates the National Council on TB and HIV / AIDS, the Ukrainian operating control center for socially dangerous diseases Ministry of Health of Ukraine. According to the classification of the last socially dangerous diseases in our country are: tuberculosis, HIV / AIDS, opioid addiction, hepatitis B and C infections, sexually transmitted diseases. The fight against these diseases as defined by WHO as a strategic goal of global health. The results of the analysis of health statistics in Ukraine for the period 2013-2015 gg. suggest stability prevalence (\approx 300 persons per 100 thousand..) and mortality (12 thous.) HIV / AIDS, with 65% of patients of the working-age population aged 49 years and 20% respectively - children up to 14 years. Also today, you can not reach the national health care a significant reduction in the prevalence rate of tuberculosis, the target for this indicator is nosology 36 people per 100 thousand. people.

Conclusions. The necessity of determining the classification criteria and the list of diseases in Ukraine related to the social and dangerous. This approach allows to optimize the health and resources of society as a whole for effective medical, pharmaceutical and social assistance to the most needy sections of the population and patients with socially significant diseases.