

REGULATORY ASPECTS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PROVISION ORGANIZATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

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Introduction. The pharmaceutical health care sector belongs to economy sectors of different countries, which are mostly regulated at the state level. Such approach is conditioned with a strategic task of almost every country to provide its population with quality, efficiency and accessibility of pharmaceutical care. The important means of state regulation in pharmacy is the organization of drug dispensing under the prescription with the purpose to provide efficient, safe and rational pharmacotherapy of different diseases.

Objective. The aim of research is conduct analysis of modern approaches to regulation of the medications dispensing in different countries of the world and to determine efficient directions of its improvement.

Materials and methods. System analysis, literature search, comparative and structural and logical methods were used. The subject of our study was documents regulating the order of the medications dispensing in different countries of the world.

Principal study material. With the purpose to achieve the objective set, we conducted the analysis of statutory instruments on organization and regulation of the medicinal products dispensing in 26 countries of the world.

According to analysis results, the medications distribution by presentation on prescription and non-prescription medications was established. Alongside with that, in the most countries considered, both prescription and non-prescription medications are divided into separate subcategories. For example, special prescription medications, medications dispensed in pharmacies only, medications dispensed with the mandatory pharmacist's consultation, medications, available for dispensing in a distribution network, etc. In our opinion, such distribution allows minimizing the incorrect administration of the medications and increasing the rationality of drug use, including the economic point of view.

It was defined in further research that in numerous countries the medications availability is not the pharmacists' prerogative. For example, in 16 countries of 26, doctors are allowed to dispense the medications. At the same time, in such countries as Canada, France, Austria, Poland only a pharmacist has a right

to write out a prescription.

The important direction of dispensing regulation on the national level is the medications advertising. The laws of the overwhelming majority of the countries considered regulate the issue of advertisement in pharmacy strictly and definitely. It is strictly prohibited to conduct advertising campaigns of the prescription medications for the final consumer. Advertisement of prescription drugs is allowed, but it is considered as the information tool and is aimed only at health care professionals.

It must be emphasized, that category of medications provision in foreign countries affects also on the organizational system forms of pharmaceutical implementation. In online-pharmacies, which are spread in 80% of countries, assortment is formed only from non-prescription medications. Prescription medications are not allowed to be sold in online-pharmacies. But exceptions are also happened. For example, in Canada provision of prescription medications are allowed in online-pharmacies.

So, results of our research show that it is necessary to provide systematic and comprehensive analysis of pharmaceutical law in different countries of the world to identify the perspective ways of its improvement. That kind of research will allow to implement the most effective forms and methods of pharmaceutical supply considering national health system and pharmacy.

Conclusion. The research of regulatory documents in the sphere of health care and pharmacy allowed us to determine the principal provisions concerning the medications dispensing regulation in different countries of the world.

Different approaches to the definition of subcategories of the medications dispensing within prescription and non-prescription forms were determined. The differentiated approach to prescription subjects, in particular, qualification of persons dispensing the medications and having the right to write out prescriptions, was determined. The medications presentation conditions the possibility or prohibition of the advertisement on the use of different organizational forms in the pharmaceutical provision system.

With regard of the modern status of reforming the national health care and pharmacy the system investigating foreign experience on organization and regulation of pharmaceutical provision is the promising direction of further scientific research.