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## ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROVISION OF QUALITY PHARMACEUTICAL CARE FOR POISONING POISONS

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**Introduction.** Ukraine is one of the largest European states behind the territory, the population and economic potential, and also one of the first accidents in terms of scale and consequences.

**Aim.** The aim of the work is to analyze the factors that influence the provision of quality pharmaceutical assistance for poisoning with poisonous substances.

**Materials and methods.** The analysis of literature data showed that poisonous substances are used in the production of household goods, food products and other goods. Therefore, conducting an analysis of domestic and foreign experience in providing assistance to victims in accidents and catastrophes will allow us to improve the pharmaceutical supply of patients with poisonous substances poisoning.

The statistical analysis carried out by us showed that between 2015 and 2016 in hospital departments an average of 603 people with toxic poisoning were hospitalized every year, where carbon monoxide poisoning was almost 50%, food poisoning was 31% and poisoning with household chemicals was almost 19 %.

Since the treatment of poisoning affects both quality of life and mortality, there is a need to assess the reduction in mortality and to assess the change in the quality of life as possible results of the pharmacotherapy.

Due to the fact that poisoning is accompanied by severe psychological stress, pain, fever, the possibility of complications from different organs, we developed a psychometric questionnaire that covers the spheres of physical, psychological and social well-being, as well as the medical sphere.

The questioning was conducted on the basis of the hospital of emergency medical care in Kharkov (sample 1). We also conducted a parallel survey of residents of Kharkov (sample 2). General data on respondents.

Analysis of the general data in sample 1 and 2 showed that the average age of patients was 38 years, the inhabitants of Kharkov - 42 years. Patients with poisonings within 10% - 68%, in the total number of respondents: working - 92%, pensioners - 5%, unemployed - 3%, women - 38%.

In the analysis of the second part of the questionnaire, it was revealed that in case of poisoning for sample 1 the most worried question of the medical sphere was expressed by almost 61% of respondents, the physical sphere - 13.9%, the level of independence - 10%, the psychological sphere - 7.7%, social Relationships - 4.6% and less than 3.1% - the environment.

**Results and discussion.** In connection with the above, we developed and proposed a calculation of the coefficient of stressogenicity, which reduces or increases the overall quality of life and the effectiveness of poisoning treatment.

When calculating this coefficient, we took into account such indicators in the treatment of poisonings in a patient: the effectiveness of treatment; The total volume of infusion solutions that was introduced; Frequency of administration; The duration of therapy and the average daily volume of infusion solutions.

To evaluate the indicators, the following scoring scale was developed.

The results of the analysis of the questionnaire showed that respondents from sample 1 and 2 for poisoned patients preferred treatment according to scheme "A" in which the infusion therapy was performed in less time (three days). They almost did not care about the volume of solutions, which he introduced for one appointment of a doctor. As we see the stressogenicity in the treatment of poisoning scheme "A" is less than almost 2 points in comparison with the scheme "B".

The next step in the analysis was the calculation of the coefficients of the ratio of total costs and stress.

As a result of calculating the coefficients of the ratio of total costs and stress, it was found that, in comparison with scheme "A" for scheme "B", the stress factor is increased by 20%, while the consumption for treatment of poisonings according to scheme "B" is smaller by 53%, or To 640.59 UAH. Comparing these coefficients in our opinion, the ratio of the total costs should be more important, therefore, the use of the "B" scheme is more economically feasible.

**Conclusions.** For the group of drug-leaders, liquidity indicators and adequate solvency were calculated. The results obtained indicate the relative availability of drugs of this group and their stability in the market.

The developed and proposed calculation of the coefficient of stressogenicity, which reduces or increases the overall quality of life and the effectiveness of treatment of poisoning SDYAV.

As a result of calculating the coefficients of the ratio of total costs and stressogenicity, it was found that, in comparison with scheme "A" for scheme "B", the stress factor is increased by 20%, while the cost of treatment for poisoning under scheme "B" is less by 53% , Or at 640.59 UAH. Comparing these coefficients, in our opinion, the ratio of total expenditures should be more significant, therefore the use of scheme "B" is more economically feasible.