

ABC- ANALYSIS OF PHARMACOTHERAPY OF CHRONIC GASTRODUODENITIS IN CHILDREN

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Introduction. Chronic gastroduodenitis is one of the most common gastrointestinal diseases in pediatric patients. The disease has a chronic course, reduces the quality of life of patients, often accompanied by the occurrence of complications and significant financial costs for treatment and prevention of recurrence.

The **aim** of this study: ABC-analysis of pharmacotherapy chronic gastroduodenitis in the gastroenterology department of children's clinic in Kharkiv.

Materials and methods. The analysis of 94 disease histories of children with chronic gastroduodenitis at the age of 10 to 16 years was conducted. Besides in disease histories there were also such recorded diagnoses: biliary dyskinesia, chronic cholecystitis, chronic pancreatitis, irritable bowel syndrome, cholelithiasis, chronic non-specific non-ulcer colitis. The average period of staying in hospital was 12 days. The research lasted during 2016. Clinical and economic method named ABC-analysis was used.

Results. According to the analysis of disease histories of patients with chronic gastroduodenitis 46 trade names (TN) of drugs, which are consisted to 36 international nonproprietary name from 23 pharmacological groups were identified. Correlation of Ukrainian and foreign drugs is 1:1.3.

The results of the ABC-analysis showed that the group A consisted of 15 TN, which spent 79.88% of the total expenditure for all investigated TN, in group B - 14 TN with moderate cost (15.31%) in groups C – 17 TN with low cost (4.81%).

The drugs, which included in the most costly group A, were used to treatment both chronic gastroduodenitis and associated diseases. They were representatives of the following pharmacological groups: medicines for the treatment of functional disorders from the gastrointestinal tract, antacids, cholagogic drug, antispasmodics, gastroprotectors. Among them cholagogic drug "Artihol" (Kyiv Vitamin Factory, tabl. 0.2g №30) has the largest costs (16.32%).

Conclusion. The results of the ABC-analysis of pharmacotherapy of pediatric patients with chronic gastroduodenitis identified the structure of the cost of drugs and the most expensive among them. These results can serve as a basis for the further study of the question of rational pharmacotherapy of pediatric patients with chronic gastroduodenitis at this department.