

analysis showed that in terms of the amount of cash from sales among anthelmintic drugs for INN is albendazole. The leader of sales among preparations of albendazole in the pharmacies of Kharkov is medicine of foreign production Vormil "Mili Healthcare", United Kingdom. By the amount of money from the sale Vormil takes 52% of the total revenue. The second place in the cash sold is medication Vormil a drug of Ukrainian origin «Zdorovie». The revenue from the sale of the Ukrainian drug Aldazol is 32% of total revenue. According to the frequency of sales of packages, Aldazol produced in Ukraine in the first place. In second place by the number of packages sold, the drug Vormil. The next four positions with the almost equal frequency of sale in pharmacies are occupied by the cheapest anthelmintic drugs - Levamisol "Health"), Pirentel ("Genom Biotech", India), Pirentel ("Kusum Healthcare") Piperazin (Agrofarm, Ukraine). There are no big differences in the sales structure between different pharmacies. The structure of sales of anthelmintic medicines in the pharmacy corresponds to the structure of sales in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine.

Conclusions. The established structure of sales allows you to optimally formulate an assortment of drugs in a pharmacy. The number of packages sold does not depend on the price of the medicine.

ANALYSIS OF ASSORTMENT AND VOLUMES OF CONSUMPTION OF SPASMOLYTIC DRUGS IN UKRAINE DURING 2014-2016

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Introduction. Functional disorders of the gastrointestinal tract is one of the most pressing problems of modern gastroenterology. According to the results of numerous epidemiological studies, up to 50-60% of adults and up to 30-40% of children who apply to gastroenterologists suffer from various functional disorders of the digestive system. The World Health Organization (WHO) states: over the past 60 years, the incidence of these disorders has increased 24-fold. The spread of functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract helps to increase the usage of spasmolytic drugs in their complex treatment.

Aim. Research of the assortment of spasmolytic drugs in the Ukrainian pharmaceutical market and a comparative analysis of their consumption in Ukraine during 2014-2016.

Materials and methods. The pharmacoepidemic method (ATC-DDD methodology) of the quantitative study of drug consumption was used based on the number of doses of DDD drugs to which the ATC classification code was assigned. The ATC-DDD methodology is used to monitor the consumption of certain groups of drugs that are of particular public interest in terms of the medical, social and economic consequences of their irrational use.

Results and discussions. In the course of research into the pharmaceutical market of ATC group A03A drugs, data for 2014-2016 years were used that indicate that the same number of trade names were credited in the pharmaceutical market in 2014, and in 2016, 69 TNs, but in 2015 there was an increase in the assortment to 76 TN, presented on the basis of 9 international non-proprietary names (INN). Analysis of the pharmaceutical market of spasmolytic drugs showed that it was represented by domestic producers – 67%, and foreign manufacturers – 34% TN. Structural analysis of the assortment of antispasmodic drugs in 2016 showed that the largest characteristic for subgroups: Drotaverin (A03A D02), in which there are 30 trade names; Simethicon (A03A X13) -16; Papaverin (AO3A D01) – 10 trade names. The volume of consumption of antispasmodic drugs in DDDs / 1000 / per day in total for all INNs slightly changed from 2014 from 6,955 to 6,162 in 2015 and to 6,66 in 2016. The indicators DDDs / 1000 / per day for the three years for the sub-group of pinaveria decreased slightly (2014 – 0,006, 2015 – 0,002, 2016 – 0,001) due to the high price and low availability of trade names.

Conclusion. On the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine in 2016 are presented 69 TN antispasmodic drugs, the number of which has changed somewhat during 2014-2016 and is sufficient for individual medication selection. A comparative analysis of the consumption of the whole set of spasmolytic drugs showed a slight change in the level of consumption of the above mentioned INN during 2014-2016, that confirms their stable use in medical practice.