Methods of the Research. Polysaccharides in *Moringa oleifera* leaves were identified using a well-known gravimetric method – 96% ethanol was added to the water extract of the plant material.

Results of the Research. As a result of the experiment, the formation of a yellowish flocculate precipitate was observed, which indicated the presence of polysaccharides in the studied plant material.

Conclusion. The obtained results will be used in the further research on *Moringa oleifera* leaves, in particular, standardization of the plant material with the development of herbal remedies on its basis.

STUDY OF THE EVIDENCE BASE EFFICACY OF A RECOMBINANT ANTIHEMOPHILIC DRUG ADVATE OF THE THIRD GENERATION

O. R. Rashid Carrar, O. V. Tkachova

Department of Pharmacoeconomics

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

ph-econom@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Hemophilia A is individually and socially burdensome due to its chronic nature and the potential for progressive disability. Failure to provide adequate treatment is costly since managing the ensuing complications of hemophilia requires considerable healthcare resources. In addressing the last recommendation, several developed countries, including Canada, the UK, Ireland, Sweden and Denmark, have implemented 'Recombinant For All' programs, which include national directives to switch patients over time to recombinant products only. Currently, however, only developed countries can feasibly achieve high standards of care. While treatment levels have been consistently negligible in countries bearing an average income of less than $2000 per person, FVIII usage has been rising consistently in middle-income emerging markets since 2004.

Recombinant drug «Advate» – is the first, full-length molecule rFVIII without the addition of human or animal plasma components. Since initial licensure in July

2003 in the US, over 5 billion IUs of «Advate» have been dispensed across 45 different countries.

The purpose of this work is to evaluate the clinical efficacy of the recombinant drug of the 3rd generation of the antihemophilic Factor VIII «Advate» compared to the 2nd generation «Refacto AF» in patients with hemophilia A. To study the evidence base for the effectiveness of the drug «Advate», the results of all the clinical trials of efficacy and safety that were found in the Cochrane and Medline databases were used.

Methods of research. To study the evidence base for the effectiveness and safety of the drug «Advate», only 6 prospective multicenter CT were found, which included 263 patients. Patients had with severe or moderately severe forms of hemophilia A (level FVIII≤2% of the norm). The hemostatic effectiveness of the drug «Advate» was recognized is excellent in 80% - 94% of patients. This is indicated by immediate pain reduction and elimination of bleeding within 8 hours after 1-2 infusions.

Results of research. The search for the clinical efficacy of the 3rd generation Advait recombinant drug showed that there is limited evidence suggesting that using a full length rFVIII (FL-rFVIII), such as «Advate», may be economically advantageous over a BDD-rFVIII «Refacto AF». Employing Miners' Markov model (Miners, 2002, 2009), Axelsen and Miners (abstract, 2011) compared the life-time economic consequences of a FL-rFVIII product (Advate) versus a BDD-rFVIII (Refacto AF) product for primary prophylaxis in patients with severe hemophilia A in a Swedish country setting. The analysis was based on the differences in product half-life (ie, 13.3 hours for FL-rFVIII and 11.2 hours for BDD-rFVIII), which were documented in a pharmacokinetic cross-over license study submitted to the EMA. Incorporating the respective list prices for each product, costs were measured and expressed as the total lifetime cost of treatment per patient. Based on the half-life assumptions and considering the amount of FVIII required to maintain trough clotting factor levels ≥1%, the mean expected, discounted lifetime cost of primary prophylaxis for a patient with severe hemophilia A was 9.5 million SEK less using

FL-rFVIII than the cost for using the BDD-rFVIII product. Over a typical lifetime of 70 years, the difference would yield over 135, 000 SEK in annual cost savings per patient. The authors noted that lowering the price per IU of the BDD-rFVIII product resulted in the same trend for cost-savings with FL-rFVIII.

Conclusion. The results of the analysis of the evidence base showed that Recombinant preparation of the third generation «Advate» is effective for patients with severe or moderately severe hemophilia A. Treatment of «Adwate» instead of «Refacto AF» will result in more annual savings per patient than 135,000 Swedish crowns on condition of average life expectancy of patients with hemophilia - 70 years.

RESEARCH OF ECONOMIC AVAILABILITY OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES IN UKRAINE

V. M. Tolochko, V. Iu. Adonkina

Department of Management and Economics of Pharmacy

Institute of Pharmacy Professionals Qualification Improvement, Kharkiv, Ukraine

uef-ipksf@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. In recent years, in Ukraine, there has been an increase in attention to non-traditional methods of treatment, in particular to homeopathy, which syands out from all known medical systems by its special understanding of the disease and the way of its treatment.

The aim of the study is the determination of economic availability of ready-made homeopathic medicines (HoM) in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine.

Materials and methods of research. The research of economic availability of HoM were analyzed according to the State Register of Medicinal Products.

Results of research. In the course of the analysis, it was found that the most (91.4%) of ready-made HoM, which are registered in Ukraine, have the solvency adequacy ratio (Ca.s. < 5), which confirms their high availability for the average resident of Ukraine. The group of moderately available included 14 ready-made HoM (8.0%) from