

RESULTS OF A PHARMACOECONOMIC STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHEMOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA USING HIGH DOSES OF ANTHRACYCLINE ANTIBIOTICS

O. V. Tsurikova

*Department of Pharmaceutical Marketing and Management, Faculty of Pharmacy
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine*

zurikova2008@gmail.com

Objective. The organization of effective treatment of patients with acute myeloid leukemia is an important problem in modern oncohematology. At the same time, the rational use of limited healthcare resources is a topical issue, given the high cost of antitumor drugs. In addition, the organization of effective chemotherapy is very important given the severity of the occurrence of acute forms of leukemia, in particular acute myeloid leukemia

Materials and methods. The studies used data from randomized trials in 145 patients with acute myeloid leukemia, who were assigned chemotherapy courses in hematologic centers from 15 cities in Russia. («The first results of treatment for adult acute myeloid leukemia according to the AML-01.10 protocol of the Research Group of the Hematology Centers of Russia», Parovichnikova E.N., et al). Thus, a multicenter, randomized study of the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia in adult patients was conducted. The main principle of this treatment was the use of high doses of anthracycline antibiotics in induction / consolidation. For the unit of effectiveness, the likelihood of achieving a complete remission from the use of induction regimens of chemotherapy was taken. Two groups of patients were prescribed two courses of the scheme «7+3» (high doses of Daunorubicin, 60 mg/m² for the introduction and background of constant infusion of Cytarabine at the 2nd year, the interval between the courses of chemotherapy depended on the degree of cytopenia. The average interval was 10-15 days).

Results. During the analysis, the ratio of costs for each mode of induction of chemotherapy remission to its effectiveness was determined – «cost-effectiveness analysis» (CEA) for the course of treatment for one patient. For the first group of patients (treatment scheme №1), the total medical expenses for chemotherapy were 2,802.66. USD and in the second - 42.0% (3,979.98 USD). In this case, in the first group of patients, the indicator of clinical efficacy (achieving complete remission after induction) was 41.2%, in the second - 66.5%. Estimated CEA in the first group of patients was 68.03 USD/unit effect. and in the second 59.85 USD/unit effect.

Conclusions. Taking into account the above, it can be argued that from the point of view of the rational use of the limited resources of the health care system, the most

favorable is the use of the «7+3» induction scheme using high doses of cytarabine (treatment scheme №2). So, to achieve the unit of efficiency at the stage of induction in the case of applying the treatment scheme №1, 68.03 USD are needed. A treatment scheme №2 - 59.85 USD. The ICER value is 46.54 USD/unit effect.

CLINICO-PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO TREATMENT OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN POLICLINICAL DEPARTMENT

Yu. V. Tymchenko

Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

clinpharm@nuph.edu.ua

For many countries, anemia is a medical and social problem, since it leads to a violation of a condition of patients, reducing their efficiency and causes functional changes in the organs and systems of the body. Particular importance this problem gets during pregnancy, due to the high rate of pregnancy complications.

The aim of this study is to analyze the clinical and pharmacological action of oral iron drugs used for anemia for pregnant women.

Methods. To conduct a clinical assessment 45 women attended the antenatal clinic Outpatient Department The Training and Research Medical Complex «The University Clinics» Scientific Center Kharkov National Medical University about anemia in pregnant women. In a retrospective analysis took into account the action of drugs that are administered in case of anemia in pregnant women. Drugs of choice are two drugs ferrous iron. «Sorbifer Durules» - a combination of iron and ascorbic acid. «Gino – Tardiferon» - iron complex preparation of prolonged action that restores iron deficiency and folic acid in the body. Thanks to the combined composition, they significantly increase the concentration and maintain long serum iron, have fewer side effects.

Results. As a result of treatment in 39 pregnant women showed a significant increase in hemoglobin in the clinical analysis of blood. The high content of ferrous iron in these preparations, their high therapeutic efficacy and good tolerability with minimal side effects allow us to recommend them in terms of standards of proof-based medicine for the treatment of anemia of pregnant women in outpatient conditions.

Conclusions. Clinical and pharmacological properties of oral preparations containing ferrous iron and recommended the Ministry of Health of Ukraine have significant pharmacodynamic efficiency, lower incidence of side effects and have advantages over other dosage forms.