

RESEARCH OF MODERN TRENDS OF DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA IN OF THE WORLD

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Introduction. Since the end of the 20th century, the age structure of the population has been changed in the direction of a constant increase in the number of elderly people. Who can suffer from cognitive impairment and dementia. The term dementia, in accordance with ICD-10, is defined as a pathological condition manifested by a violation of higher mental functions (memory, speech, orientation, cognitive activity, thinking, praxis) owing to an organic brain disease and leads to a professional, household and social maladaptation. Timely detection of cognitive impairment at add-on stages increases the possibilities for their treatment and secondary prevention of dementia.

The purpose of the work is to study the current trends in the distribution of patients with dementia in the world.

Using the **methods** of information retrieval, summarization and analysis, data from WHO, Alzheimer Europe and Medline databases have been studied.

Results. As a result of an analysis of European epidemiological data and data from WHO statistics, around 50 million people worldwide suffer from dementia, with 63% of them living in low and middle income countries, and 37% of people with dementia live in high-income countries. This number will almost double every 20 years, reaching 75 million in 2030 and 131.5 million in 2050, which indicates an increase in patients with dementia by 18%.

As a result of analysis of information sources, the level of dementia in people aged 65 and over by regions was established. In South Africa, for example, this indicator is 5.6%, in the Middle East it is 7.6%, in Central Europe it ranges from 4.6% to 8.7%.

It is established that more than 9.9 million new cases of dementia occur annually, which indicates the appearance of a new patient every 3.2 seconds (table).

Table

Distribution of emergence of new cases of dementia by region

Region	Number of people with dementia (persons)	Specific weight of the total (%)
Asia	4,9 million	49
Europe	2,5 million	25
USA	1,7 million	18
Africa	0,8 million	8

The results of numerous studies have shown that the rapid rate of population aging is a major factor affecting the increase in the number of people suffering from dementia. It was established that in 2018, in the world in the segment more than 65 years old, there were about 600 million people. It is projected that in 2030 this age category will be 275 million in developed countries and 680 million in developing countries. The fastest growth rates of the elderly population are in China, India and the countries of the South Asian and Eastern Pacific.

Among the factors influencing the population frequency in patients with dementia syndrome, the greatest proportion is the role of sex - female or male. As a result of an analysis of the incidence of dementia by gender, based on data from Alzheimer Europe, it is estimated that in Europe, the prevalence of dementia is much higher in women than men, which is 2: 1.5.

Data from epidemiological studies indicate that the risk of dementia in women is higher and the incidence of older women is higher. Today women make up 62% of cases.

Conclusions. Summarizing, we note that in the whole world every year there is a tendency for a rapid increase in the number of patients with dementia, which directly depends on the high number of elderly people and on the aging of the population. As a result of the high incidence and prevalence in the world, the complexity of diagnosis and progression, dementia is an important socio-medical problem that needs to be addressed.

VEN-ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA PHARMACOTHERAPY

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Introduction. Community-acquired pneumonia is one of the most common infectious and inflammatory diseases throughout the world. The medical and social significance of this disease is also associated with high mortality among patients, with the risk of complications and significant economic costs for the state.

The aim of research – to determine the need of medicines prescriptions for the treatment of adult patients with community-acquired pneumonia in one of health care institutions in Kharkov.

Methods of research. Supplementary clinical and economic method: VEN - analysis. VEN-analysis has been carried out according to the “formal feature”, that is, the existence of medicines in current Ukrainian clinical protocols of community-acquired pneumonia treatment, and also accompanying diseases – acute