

INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE II

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Introduction. The development of tactics for the treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus type II in recent years has become one of the most pressing and challenging tasks of modern medicine due to the tremendous increase in the incidence.

Aim. Analysis of intellectual resource management in pharmaceutical developments for the treatment of diabetes mellitus type II.

Materials and methods. Studies were conducted using a databases on the Internet: Ukrainian patent office, the US patent office, the Food and drug administration, State enterprise «The State Expert Center» of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

Results and discussion. It is known that the administration of metformin is recommended as the first line of hypoglycemic therapy. The spread of diabetes mellitus type II stimulates research and development in order to find additional treatment options, taking into account the mechanisms for reducing glucose levels. It has established active patenting of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1: liraglutide US6268343, lixisenatide US10028910), able to regulate glycemia by influencing the secretion of insulin and glucagon depending on its level. Another new treatment strategy aimed at incretin gut hormones – inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase (DPP-4: sitagliptin US7326708, vildagliptin, saxagliptin US7951400, alogliptin US7807689, linagliptin US7407955). It has established the effectiveness of sodium-dependent glucose transporter (SGLT2: dapagliflozin US7456254, kanagliflozin US7943582, empagliflozin US9949997). These drugs are under patent protection and are represented on the Ukrainian market by foreign pharmaceutical companies. Currently, most clinical guidelines recommend the use of the mentioned preparations of new classes as drugs of the third choice. The promising areas in the treatment of diabetes include the combined use of metformin and GLP-1, DPP-4, SGLT2 (UA104136, UA100008, UA102429).

Conclusion. Thus, intellectual resource management in pharmaceutical developments for the treatment of diabetes mellitus type II is aimed at finding and developing combined glucose-lowering drugs with complementary mechanisms of action.

INVESTIGATION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a common chronic disease characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airway constraints due to pathological changes in the airway and alveoli, usually caused by significant harmful effects of harmful particles or gases. The main causes of COPD exacerbations are respiratory infections (usually viral or bacterial) and increased air pollution, the termination of baseline therapy. The World Health Organization (WHO) has, until recently, formulated its positions on asthma and COPD in the form of individual provisions, and now analyzes them as a component of a single problem of non-infectious pathology.

Aim. Reporting the investigation of the state of bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. Statistical, pharmacoeconomic analysis, structural.