

RESEARCH OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN MOROCCO

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Introduction. To date, bronchial asthma (BA) is one of the dominant global problems. In the world, about 1 in 12 people are ill with asthma or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). On the planet, asthma affects about 300 million people. Prevalence varies between 1 and 16% in different countries.

Aim. Reporting the investigation of the state of bronchial asthma in Morocco.

Materials and methods. Statistical, pharmacoeconomic analysis, structural

Results and discussion. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2015, asthma caused the deaths of about 323,000 patients with asthma. WHO estimates that over the next 10 years, the number of fatalities could increase by almost 20% if no urgent measures are taken to prevent and treat BA. Nearly 80% of BA deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. In such countries, there is a lack of development of diagnostic and therapeutic methods for asthma. Most often, deaths occur among the elderly. In Morocco 3.89% of the Moroccan population, suffer from asthma, which is more than 1.2 million people. In Morocco, asthma mortality in 2012 was 20.55 per 100,000. This disease is a major medical and social problem of the population, given its significant impact on the quality of life (QL) of patients and significant economic losses on treatment, which requires a more detailed study and development of new ways to overcome these problems. According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), QL is an individual relation of one's position in society, in the context of the diverse culture and value systems of that society, with the goals of a particular individual, his plans and capabilities. Research data on the assessment of the consumption of anti-asthma drugs in Morocco show that with a fairly high prevalence, therapeutic care for asthma remains unsatisfactory at the national level compared to other countries. This is due to a combination of many factors: the special socio-economic environment of developing countries with its consequences (low purchasing power); part of generic medicines and material insurance that is poorly distributed; the influence of beliefs and the lack of national guidelines for asthma treatment.

Due to the rapid development of scientific and technological progress, as well as significant advances in the technology of drug creation and production, the range of pharmaceuticals for the treatment of asthma is quite wide and varied.

Conclusions. Asthma remains one of the major global health problems to date. The main criterion for WHO for this disease is that asthma remains an incurable disease, but is quite well controlled for the incidence.