STUDY OF INDICATORS OF MORBIDITY OF POPULATION
ON EPILEPSY IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Epilepsy and epileptic syndromes are some of the most common and socially significant diseases of the nervous system. In the European countries of the world, 6 million people suffer from epilepsy, of whom 40% do not receive proper treatment. At the same time, in low-living countries, the proportion of such patients is 75%. The European Commission of the International Antiepileptic League noted that the range and nature of the problems associated with epilepsy is similar in all European countries, despite their economic, social and other characteristics. This is due to a lack of development of the medical and pharmaceutical care system for patients, including surgical treatment, stigmatization and social problems, insufficient funding and information on the prevalence of the disease. Therefore, the organization of effective medical and pharmaceutical care for epilepsy patients in many countries is a priority issue in building a socially-oriented state. To date, in Ukraine, the analysis of the dynamics of population morbidity rates for epilepsy as a whole across Ukraine and its administrative-territorial associations (regions) has not been conducted to determine the necessary amount of costs for providing pharmaceutical assistance.

Aim. To analyze the dynamics of population morbidity for epilepsy in Ukraine and its administrative-territorial associations (regions).

Materials and methods. For the purpose of the study, official data for 2013-2017 of the State Institution "Center for Medical Statistics of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine" were used for indicators of morbidity for epilepsy. The study used logical, mathematical, statistical, system-analytical, retrospective and comparative methods of analysis. Statistical data processing was performed using standard statistical analysis packages Statistica (version 12.0, StatSoft, Tulsa, USA) and Excel spreadsheet.

Results and discussion. The analysis shows that the minimum number of epilepsy patients in the population of Ukraine was observed in 2014 (54,606 people), with a gradual increase to 62,775 people in 2017. It should be noted that in 2014 there was a decrease in the population of epilepsy . The aforementioned fact is caused by a significant decrease in the population of the country against the background of the separation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the introduction of a military regime in the east of the country. So, according to the official data of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine during 2013-2017 the population decreased from 45.37 million to 42.41 million. It should also be noted that according to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, more than 7 million citizens are temporarily working abroad.

Analysis of the incidence rates of epilepsy of the population in terms of working and incapacitated age showed that in 2013 the proportion of patients with epilepsy among working age was 49.58%, and in 2017 - 53, 30%. In the structure of the incidence of epilepsy during 2013-2015, the unemployed population occupies a small leading position. This may be due to an increase in risk factors that contribute to the occurrence of epilepsy in the adult population, namely: alcoholism, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, tuberculosis, autoimmune encephalitis, tumors of various etiologies, strokes, head injuries, central nervous system infections, hereditary diseases and etc.

In the next stage of the study we analyzed the dynamics of changes in the number of cases of epilepsy of patients of working age in Ukraine for 2013–2017. It is proved that the maximum value of

absolute growth is observed in 2017 (1877 people), and the minimum value in 2014 (-1280 people). The analysis of the indicators of the rate of increase of the incidence of epilepsy of the population of working age for the years 2013-2017, shows a wave-like nature. Thus, in 2014, the growth rate was -4,44%, in 2015 this figure was 2.50%, in 2016 - -3,25%, and in 2017 the growth rate was 6,87%. The calculated growth rate indicates a trend of further increase in the values of morbidity indicators.

An important stage of the study is to compare the incidence rates separately by administrative-territorial associations (regions) of Ukraine, taking into account the demographic and geographical data of the regions. It is established that during 2013-2017 there is an increase in the number of able-bodied epilepsy patients in such administrative-territorial associations as Odessa, Sumy, Lviv and Ternopil regions. The lowest incidence rates were observed in Chernivtsi, Kharkiv, Donetsk regions. It should be noted that in 2017 the maximum number of patients was observed in Lviv (2681 patients), Dnipropetrovsk (2053 patients) and Odessa (1968 patients) regions. It is proved that the western regions of Ukraine lead the way in quantitative indicators of morbidity. Thus, the total number of patients in these areas is 9728 persons or 35,5% of the total number of registered patients.

Conclusions. The results of the research form a statistical basis for conducting promising research work to determine the necessary volume of financing the cost of providing pharmaceutical care to patients with epilepsy by administrative-territorial associations (regions), forecasting the reimbursement of the cost of medicines.

«KROKUEMO» WITH ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. PART IV

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Introduction. The proposed work is devoted to the analysis of the results of dates of the license integrated examination (LIE) "Krok 1" for correspondence students of the National University of Pharmacy in 2019.

Aim. The object of the study were the results of the license tests by students of specialty "Pharmacy" extramural department education with a basic high school education and pharmaceutical schools.

Materials and methods. In order to improve the results of the license exam on the discipline of the study was carried out a survey of students III-IV courses of the educational program "Pharmacy" extramural department education.

We developed a questionnaire, in which respondents were asked:

- to assess the complexity of the discipline analytical chemistry as such;

- differentiate the degree of difficulty of mastering test for analytical chemistry in blocks qualitative, quantitative and instrumental analysis methods;

- identify the best answer to the algorithm tests for analytical chemistry;

- determine the most appropriate algorithm for the student to prepare for the test (sequential test study of each discipline, part of the exam, a comprehensive training in booklets of previous examinations; computer testing to obtain maximum results).

We, too, were interested in the time factor in preparing for the tests and sources of information (training and monitoring). The survey was not anonymous for the purpose of correlation of the responses received to the results of the exam.

Results and discussion. In the course of the survey were interviewed 58 students, among which 27 (31%) graduated from high school; 31 (9%) with a basic pharmaceutical schools. Working of the filled questionnaires was conducted taking into account the specific of forms of studies. An analysis educed the