

delegates authority and responsibility and which is financed from license fees and other sources of income.

In general, the legal and regulatory framework of any country must be internally consistent. Adoption regulations borrowed from other countries often entails the need to adapting them to the local context and to the consistency of national regulations base. In addition, this base needs regular review and introduction of changes and amendments, taking into account current and future trends in pharmacy practice. A number of countries, including Hungary,

Denmark, Poland and Morocco have recently revised and updated their legislation. To such a revision was effective and should be based on a strategic approach that involves setting a set of goals for the community pharmacy network and allows for future and the desired roles of community pharmacies in the health care system.

ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 IN MOROCCO

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Introduction. An analysis of the literature has shown that since August 2020, the number of reports of COVID-19 cases has been steadily increasing in the EU / EEA and the United Kingdom, but this does not have the same effect on all countries. In some countries, there is an increase correlated with an increase in testing and intensive transmission of infection among people aged 15 to 49 years. In such countries, mild or asymptomatic cases are most common. However, in a number of other countries, this increase coincides with high or higher registration rates among the elderly and, as a consequence, with an increase in the proportion of hospitalized and severe cases. The observed increased levels of transmission indicate that the non-drug measures taken did not achieve the desired effect. or because compliance is not optimal, or because these measures are insufficient to reduce or control the impact. In addition, the vulnerability of the population to infection remains high, as available serological prevalence data suggest that the level of immunity in the population is <15% in most EU / EEA regions and the United Kingdom. The current epidemiological situation in many countries is a matter of concern as it poses an increased risk of infection for vulnerable people (people with risk factors for severe COVID-19, such as the elderly) and health workers, especially in the primary care, and calls for public health action. I. According to available serological prevalence studies, the level of immunity among the population is <15% in most EU / EEA regions and the United Kingdom.

Aim. Analysis of pharmaceutical supply of patients with COVID-19 in Morocco.

Materials and methods. In countries with stable and low cases and low levels of positive test results, the risk of COVID-19 to the general population and to health care is low due to the low probability of infection and low exposure to the disease. For vulnerable individuals, the overall risk is moderate due to the low probability of infection and the very strong impact of the disease.

In countries where there is a high or sustained increase in the number of cases or a high positive test result, but with high rates of testing and transmission occurring mainly among young people, the risk of COVID-19 is moderate for the general population and for health care based on with a very high probability of infection and low exposure to the disease. However, the risk of

COVID-19 is very high for vulnerable people, due to the very high probability of infection and the very strong impact of the disease.

In countries where there is a high or sustained increase in the number of cases or a high positive test result, as well as an increasing proportion of older cases and / or high or increasing mortality from COVID-19, the risk of COVID-19 is high for the general population. the likelihood of infection and moderate exposure to the disease.

Some countries now appear to be moving from limited transmission in local communities to sustainable transmission in communities. This requires a strong response, focused on both containment and mitigation. Geographical areas that did not have widespread transmission during the first wave may have a higher level of public susceptibility and be less prepared to meet the growing demand for health care. Therefore, public health efforts should focus on strengthening the capacity of health care to treat a potentially large number of patients with COVID-19.

Results and discussion. Key target groups - The current epidemiological situation requires targeted public health actions aimed at:

- control of transmission among older children and adults under 50 years of age
- protection of medically vulnerable people
- protection of health professionals, especially those providing primary care.

Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs) - Until a safe and effective vaccine against COVID-19 is available, NPIs will continue to be the primary public health tool for controlling and managing SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks. However, some NGOs can have a negative impact on the general well-being of people, the functioning of society and the economy. Therefore, their use should be guided by the local epidemiological situation with the overall goal of reducing the transmission and protection of the most vulnerable in society.

Testing strategies. Testing strategies have evolved during the epidemic and should now focus on wider testing in society, prevention of nosocomial transmission, rapid detection and containment of outbreaks, and detection of infections to prevent further transmission. Easy access to testing and timeliness of testing are critical to the effectiveness of measures such as contact tracking and case isolation.

Contact tracking - rapid detection, symptom-free testing and quarantine of high-risk contacts remains one of the most effective measures to reduce transmission. ECDC also recommends testing low-risk contacts, regardless of symptoms, at high risk (eg, in nursing homes) to ensure early detection of secondary cases and to begin further follow-up of contacts.

Quarantine - A four-day quarantine is recommended for those who have been in contact with confirmed cases of SARS-CoV-2. This period can be reduced to 10 days after infection if the PCR test on day 10 is negative.

Maintaining clear messages to help adhere to basic protective rules of conduct - risk reports should emphasize that the pandemic is far from over and that the SARS-CoV-2 virus continues to circulate in the community. The comprehensive ideas proposed by ECDC earlier in the pandemic remain valid: "This is a marathon, not a sprint"; and "We must not lose vigilance." Human behavior continues to be the key to fighting a pandemic.

Informing about the risks for young people. The decline in young people's compliance with protection measures is a growing concern. Communication campaigns specifically targeted at young people should ideally be based on information from behavioral research to ensure that messages are responsive and acceptable to the target group. It is very important that young people see themselves as part of the solution and take an active part in pandemic strategies as well as recovery efforts.

Mental health protection - although the reduction in the number of COVID-19 cases in the summer months and the consequent lifting of some restrictive measures could have given a respite, a continuing return to high morbidity rates and, as a result, the possibility of reintroducing

restrictive measures in some countries. countries can lead to stress recovery. The mental health of people with COVID-19 is another concern, as there is evidence of a high level of psychological illness after the disappearance of physical symptoms.

Our further research will be to conduct a pharmacoeconomic evaluation of COVID-19 treatment regimens in Morocco.

Conclusions. COVID-19, caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, formerly known as 2019-nCoV, which belongs to a large group of coronaviruses, is a major global medical and social problem that has acquired pandemic status. This pathology is spreading rapidly around the world, causing complications such as viral pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, sepsis, and as a result can be fatal.

The main economic problems of Morocco and other countries of the world are caused by the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic and take on the task of finding ways to solve them.

Ways have been developed to develop protocols to address the global human infectious threat, which has led to solutions for the treatment of COVID-19 in Morocco and the world at large.

The current global epidemiological crisis, which arose with the emergence of an acute infectious disease - coronavirus, does not prevent the results of successful treatment and preventive methods of prevention. The object of the study were: pharmaceutical establishments related to the provision of pharmaceutical care to the population at COVID-19 in Morocco and the regulations governing this process.

PROSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS OF ACHIEVING AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC POLICY IN THE FIELD OF CHILD HEALTH PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF CHILD MORTALITY

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Introduction. The health of the child population is an important indicator of well-being of the country, reflecting its socio-economic, environmental, demographic and sanitary situation is an indicator of progress, largely socio-cultural development of society. That is why the health of the child population should be at the forefront of the values of any civilized country. The United Nations (UN) Member States have set out 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. Almost all SDGs are directly related to health or indirectly contribute to health improvement. The WHO report "Health in 2015: from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals" identifies the main factors that have influenced the progress of health in accordance with the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as outlined actions, which countries and the international community must do in the first place to achieve new goals in the SDG. WHO experts have developed a list of key health indicators that are proposed for monitoring the achievement of SDG. Goal 3 puts health in itself as a desired outcome. Health-related indicators can be grouped into: *reproductive health, maternity, neonatal and child health*; infectious diseases; non-communicable diseases and mental health; injuries and violence; health care system; environmental risks; outbreaks of disease.

In recent decades, child health and the prevention of infant mortality have been considered priority areas of public health and public policy in most countries. Modern state policy in the field of child protection should aim to maximize the creation of conditions for the birth and development