

«Postinformative society». The main features of them are weakness and dependence of people on society. A high value of professional specialization of people can satisfied their demands only in the system of socio-economic relations, where the working results of each individual can be exchanged for the working results of the whole society. It provides a wealth of opportunities for consumption that are too difficult to implement in reality. It is well known that the work of one person is not equivalent to the work of the whole society. A man and society start to chase each other and every stop badly influences humanity.

The process of consumption is necessary for people. Under the condition of postindustrial society it is steadily accelerating and increasing. Human being can not catch up with it. There is lack of time. There is lack of skills. There is lack of updated knowledge. Dependence on consumption forces people to make a choice and act for the sake of consumption, even under the risk to harm their health. People hope that pharmacy will assist them to solve the problem that may appear. Indeed, modern pharmaceutical science and industry are able to address an issue that can occur during people`s lives. The result of pharmacy branch activity is a wide range of drugs that provide with a rapid therapeutically effect and its prolonged duration. Medicines with such properties were created with a goal to return people to their working state with a minimum of wasted time. Above-mention state is a key driver of feeling confidence in the society of consumers.

Along with that, medicines have an enormous number of restraints and contraindications. However, looking at the rate of drugs` consumption, this fact is in most of cases ignored by people. It can be explained in such a way: people prefer to solve a definite problem and hope that pharmacy is able to solve other problem, if it appears and, mostly, they do not have any desire to act looking in the future. The chain of interactions can be noted: a man is oriented to the consumption, for the sake of consumption he needs his problems with health to be solved immediately, pharmacy can and do address an issue with medicines that leads to the active use of antibiotics. These drugs are appreciated by human for quick curative effect as well as for the wide range of indications for use. A time consuming diagnostics of disease`s etiology can be replaced by the fast antibiotic consumption. It provides people with the ability in the shortest time to return to the consumption even with a conscious understanding how risky it can be for their health.

Conclusions. Process of consumption that characterizes modern society, can be considered as point of pharmacy and society interaction. Being a partaker of this process, humanity causes a need that are satisfied by pharmacy and oriented to the speeding up in the solving of problems and ignored possible risks for health. Furthermore, human being is ready to neglect his health with an aim to catch up with the process of consumption.

RESEARCH OF THE RANGE OF MEDICINES OF HYPOTENSIVE ACTION UNDER THE PROGRAM «AFFORDABLE DRUGS»

Zhorniak A.O.

Scientific supervisor: Podkolzina M.V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

ghorniak@gmail.com

Introduction. Arterial hypertension is one of the most common cardiovascular diseases. About 25% of the world's adult population suffers from arterial hypertension, the prevalence is projected to increase to 1.5 billion in 2025. and 7.6 million premature deaths (about 13.5% of the total), 54% of strokes and 47% of events caused by coronary heart disease occur due to high blood pressure. In Ukraine, almost 12 million people with hypertension, which is within 30% of the adult

population. Unfortunately, only 60% of people know that they have high blood pressure, of which 50% are treated only for a month, constantly – only 14%. In addition to severe complications for the vascular system, kidneys and heart, hypertension contributes to early aging of the body, reduced memory and intelligence, accompanies obesity, diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis, which often develops already at the age of 40-50 years.

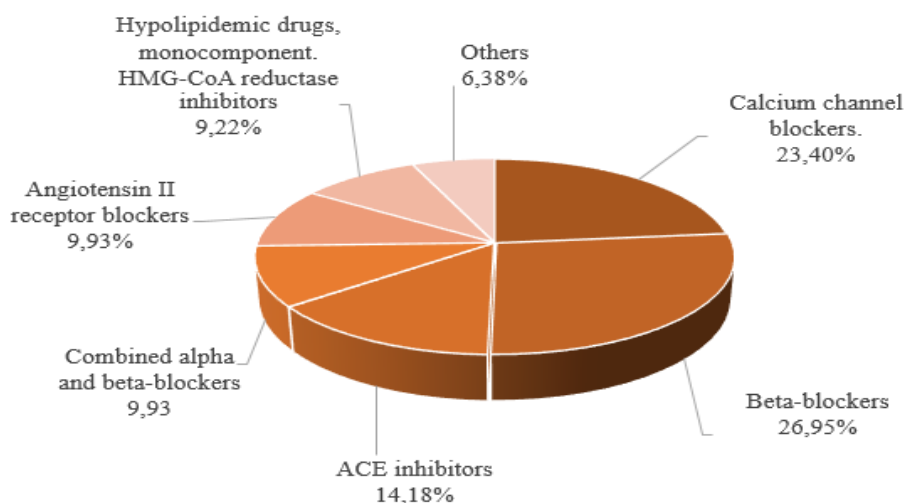
Aim. To investigate the assortment of hypotensive drugs under the government program reimbursement of medicines «Affordable drugs».

Materials and methods. Register of medicines subject to reimbursement as of May 28, 2020. Formation of sampling on the basis of certain parameters and analysis of the lists obtained, formation of diagrams from the obtained samples. Methods of analysis: logical, structural analysis, graphical analysis.

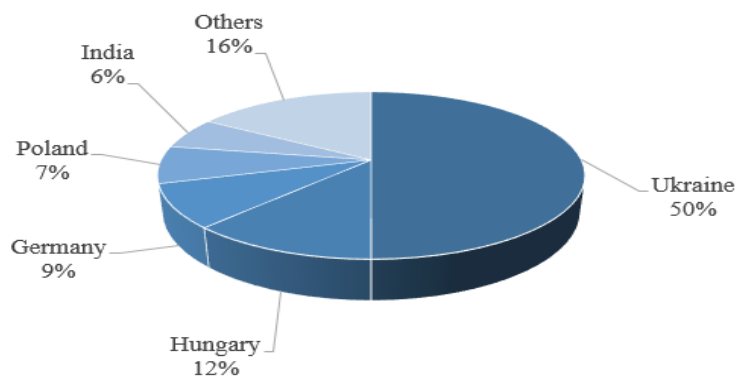
Results and discussion. As a result of the analysis of the assortment it was found that 246 medicines are on the list 22 pharmacological groups and 24 international non-patented names.

According to the results of the study of the range of antihypertensive drugs by pharmacotherapeutic group (img. 1.) it was found that the largest share is the drug of the group of selective β -adrenoceptor blockers 26.95%; a group of selective calcium antagonists with a predominant effect on blood vessels; dihydropyridine derivatives. - 23.40%; angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, monocomponent - 14.18%; combined α - and β -adrenoceptor blockers - 9.93%; angiotensin II inhibitors - 9.93%; hypolipidemic drugs, monocomponents, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. - 9.22%.

Among other drugs, the share of which was less than 8%, includes the following groups of drugs: selective beta-blockers, potassium-saving diuretics, selective calcium channel blockers with direct effects on the heart, phenylalkylamine derivatives.



Analysis of the range of hypotensive drugs by country of origin (img.2). showed that a significant part are drugs of domestic production – about 50%, then Hungary – 12%; Germany – 9%; Poland – 7%, India – 6% of drugs. The other 16% were the following countries: Romania; Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Turkey, Republic of Macedonia, Czech Republic.



Conclusions. According to the results of the study of the range of antihypertensive drugs included in the List of the program "Affordable Medicines" contains drugs of all recommended INN, for the successful treatment of hypertension of various severity.

ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ МЕХАНІЗМУ ДЕРЖАВНО-ПРИВАТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА У ВІТЧИЗНЯНУ СИСТЕМУ ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я

Бондаренко А.

Науковий керівник: Посилкіна О.В.

Національний фармацевтичний університет, Харків, Україна

bondarenkoamina0103@gmail.com

Актуальність. У всьому світі механізми державно-приватного партнерства (ДПП) сьогодні широко використовуються для вирішення складних проблем у соціально-значимих сферах, у т.ч. і в охороні здоров'я (ОЗ), оскільки це, як правило, потребує значних інвестицій. За інформацією ВООЗ, до 60% проєктів в ОЗ реалізуються у форматі ДПП, при цьому економиться до 10% державних ресурсів.

Мета роботи. Узагальнення світового досвіду щодо напрямків реалізації ДПП в ОЗ і обґрунтування доцільності впровадження цього механізму у вітчизняну систему ОЗ в умовах її реформування.

Матеріали і методи. Українська економіка сьогодні несе великі втрати через карантин. За останніми даними Мінекономіки, ВВП України в 2020 р. знизився на 4,2%, в той час як ще наприкінці 2019 р. очікувався його ріст на рівні 3,2%. За даними МВФ, в 2021 р. прогнозується падіння економіки України на 8,2%. Одним із шляхів подолання складної економічної ситуації є залучення інвестицій. Як свідчить світовий досвід, одним із найбільш дієвих механізмів залучення інвестицій є розвиток ДПП.

Отримані результати. По результатах дослідження наукових джерел визначено, що ДПП – це юридично закріплені відносини між державою і бізнесом, які базуються на розподілі відповідальності і ризиків учасників, що здійснюється з метою підвищення ефективності національної економіки (розвитку її інноваційного та інвестиційного потенціалів, інфраструктури, стратегічних і соціально-важливих галузей і т.п.), а також з метою підвищення доступності і якості послуг, які надаються державними і муніципальними органами.

На відміну від приватизації ДПП дозволяє залишити активи у власності держави (державного підприємства) і одночасно використовувати переваги доступу до приватного капіталу. Фактично, право власності держави на об'єкт з паралельним використанням не тільки фінансових вкладень, але технологій і управлінського досвіду, які часто «заходять» на