

# **THE ANALYSIS OF STATE OF PHARMACEUTICAL CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OLD IN THE REIMBURSEMENT SYSTEM OF MEDICINES**

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Today, due to the predicament of economic situation and insufficient budget financing of health care system, the level of providing of pharmaceutical care of privileged categories population, which primarily includes of social-vulnerable people and children remains unsatisfactory. The problem is becoming stronger due to increased incidence of population in particular its children's contingent. Given the aforementioned, the objective of our work was to investigate the current state of pharmaceutical care of children under 3 years old on preferential terms. During the research we used interrogatory methods of analysis in particular questionnaires, and statistical and mathematical methods of data processing. In a questionnaire survey were involved consumers of medicines who had children under 3 years old.

According to the results of a questionnaire survey of consumers of medicines to assess the current state providing pharmaceutical care of children under 3 years old, who are eligible to receive medicines by free prescription at the legislative level, it has been found that the only 10,4 % of children under 3 years old enjoy the right to acquire medicines by free prescriptions. At the same time it has been found that the 54,2 % of respondents weren't informed about the reimbursement system of medicines to privileged categories and groups of population. Also it has been found that in case of appointment of treatment of children under 3 years old only 2,3 % of physicians proposed to use the medicines from the "Budget list" which are dispensed by free prescription.

On average their right to free and privileged medicines respondents have assessed by 5 %. In addition 59,3 % of respondents say the existing reimbursement system of medicines needs improvement. According to the opinion of the respondents, promising areas are improving the system of budget financing and introduction of compulsory health insurance, it can act as a guarantor an additional source of money for reimbursement system of medicines to the population in conditions of limited financing of national health care system. Thus, we can argue that today the pharmaceutical care of children under 3 years old on preferential terms is low enough. Such a state, in our opinion, due to the lack of compulsory health insurance and effective mechanisms of reimbursement system of medicines, and as a result, limited funding of privileged categories of population and low awareness of citizens about their privileged status.