

RESEARCH OF NEMATODOSISES PHARMACOTHERAPY CHARACTERISTICS

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Nematodosises are helminthosises, provoking by parasitic nematode worms Nematoda. According to World Health Organization's data, the number of people with enteric helminthosises consists 1.9 billion. In Ukraine specific gravity of helminthosises is near 90% in structure of parasitic diseases. There is information about rising of prevalence of enterobiasis, ascariasis, trichuriasis, trichiniasis, ancylostomiasis and other nematodosises in children and persons, who came from Africa's and Asia's countries.

The aim of the work was research of nematodosises pharmacotherapy characteristics to create the anthelminthic medicine. General principles of enteric helminthosises' treatment are: opportune and compulsory treatment of infested people; rational choice of anthelminthic medicine to treat specific patient; necessity of making-ready of patient depending on pharmacological characteristics of medicine; compulsory taking into account age characteristics, physical state, contra-indication during choosing dose of specific medicine; guarantee of specific dietary regimen, pathogenetically grounded and symptomatic treatment. In therapy of stable helminthes' forms it is reasonably to use the most effective and the least toxic combinations of medicines, follow principles of pharmaceutical care during chemotherapy. Anthelminthic medicines, used for nematodosises treatment, are etiotropic medicines. The mechanism of action of anthelminthic medicines (registered in Ukraine) is related to the parafunction of the neuromuscular system of round worms: pyrantel (helmintox, nemocid), piperazini adipinas, levamisolum (decaris), flowers of tansy; operating mainly on the energy processes of helminthes: mebendazol (vermox, ahelmin-Darnitsa), albendazol (vormil, medizol-200, medizol-400, nemozol) and operating as cell poisons: tetrachlorated ethylene. So, anthelminthic medicine must satisfy such requirements: high activity, wide range of action, bad blotting capacity in a gastrointestinal tract, absence of resorptive action and damaging influence on organs and tissues of person, rapid removal from an organism, absence of cumulation.