

RESEARCH MEDICAMENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF PROSTATITIS

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Prostatitis is one of the most common inflammatory diseases of the male urogenital area. Prostatitis - an inflammation of the prostate gland. There are about 7 types of prostatitis: acute catarrhal, follicular or acute suppurative focal acute purulent diffuse parenchymal or abscess of the prostate.

Prostatitis suffer from 35 to 58% of men over 50% of them are patients from 20 to 40 years. After 45 years, the number of patients increases to 75% after 60 years - up to 85%. At present, the disease is much "rejuvenated".

Socially and economically important area in modern pharmacy is to expand the range of safe and effective drugs that normalize the condition of the urogenital tract of man.

For the treatment of prostatitis use different kinds of therapy: massage, physiotherapy, acupuncture, metallotherapy, laser therapy.

In the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine registered more than 120 drugs for the symptomatic treatment and etiopatogeneticheskogo different types of prostatitis. Most of them are represented by foreign agents, quite expensive.

For the treatment of prostatitis use different groups of drugs. We analyzed prostatoprotektorov on the dosage form. For treatment of prostate using various forms: capsules, tablets, powders for preparation of injectable solutions, suppositories, granules, drops, infusions.

The drugs of choice are the fluoroquinolones (ofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, pefloxacin), macrolides (azithromycin, clarithromycin, spiroimitsin), and tetracyclines (doxycycline, methacycline). The efficacy of rectal administration of several drugs (nitrofurans, analgesics).

The prostatitis problem is growing and requires new research and new technologies for production of drugs to combat the disease. Thus, we can conclude that the drugs analyzed in this study are effective in the treatment of various types of prostatitis, but should not be treated as the last point in the research work of scientists in the field. Pharmaceutical science priority is to improve and further identificate new active substances to expand the range of innovative medicines and its successful implementation in clinical practice.