

## **VEN/FREQUENCY ANALYSES OF PATIENTS WITH STEATOHEPATITIS PHARMACOTHERAPY**

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The purpose of the study. VEN/frequency analyses medical appointments and evaluation of necessary drugs prescription to patients with steatohepatitis in health care facilities (HCF) of Kharkiv.

Materials and methods. Were used Auxiliary types pharmacoeconomic analyses: frequency and VEN-analyses. VEN-analyses was carried out by "formal" sign: the drugs from the National Drug Formulary (NDF) of Ukraine (5th Edition) – had index «V», another drugs had – the index «N».

The obtained results. The analyses of 55 case histories of patients with steatohepatitis aged 26 to 80 years has allowed to determine the 74 drugs that were assigned to these patients. The majority of patients were – men 32 and 23 were women. The average term of patient's staying in the department was 14 days. The average of prescriptions per 1 patient were 10 drugs, that indicates the presence of polypharmacy, drug therapy, because the recommended optimal number of drugs 1 patient must not exceed 3-4 drugs.

The undisputed leader of appointments was hepatoprotectors "Tiotriazolin" - 39% of the total number of appointments and "Ursohol" - 26% of total appointments. Most of the 10 top leaders ("Spasmobru", "Thiotriazolin", "Ursohol", "Berlithion", "Fosfohliv", "Creon", "Dalargin", "Espa-lipon", "Panhrol", "Geptral") were used in schemes of complex therapy of patients with a diagnosis steatohepatitis this confirms rationality of appointments pharmacotherapy in HCF of Kharkiv. As a result of formal VEN-analyses of a large number of drugs were included in the NDF of Ukraine (5th edition), because these drugs were classified in group V (vital). They made most of the medical appointments - 74.3%, but 25.7% of drugs were not included in the NDF of Ukraine, so it is necessary to optimize the assignment of non-essential drug, which can not exceed 10% of the intended drugs.

Conclusions. About 75% of drugs intended for patients with steatohepatitis Can we consider reasonable, but set polypharmacy and a significant amount of drugs (25.7%), in the absent in the NDF Ukraine opposes their use. Thus, the results can be as a basis for further study of rational pharmacotherapy of patients with steatohepatitis in this department HCF.