

PHARMACOECONOMIC ASPECTS OF HYPERTENSION TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL

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In Ukraine the prevalence of arterial hypertension (AH) among cardiovascular diseases is 46.8%, almost 32% of adults have high blood pressure. The primary goal of antihypertensive treatment is to prevent clinical complications and not simply to lower elevated blood pressure. A significant proportion (60%) of the costs of treating cardiovascular diseases are the costs related to the medical treatment of patients. Pharmacoeconomic evaluation of treatment of hypertension and rationale for the selection of a medicinal product (MP) in order to optimize costs is relevant today.

The aim of this study was to analyze the consumption of antihypertensive drugs in hospital.

Materials and methods. Analysis of hospital pharmacotherapy of AH was performed on the basis of the therapeutic department Railroad Hospital of Poltava region. For analysis of AH hospital pharmacotherapy ABC -, VEN - and frequency analyses were used.

Results. The total number of prescribed drugs were 127 trade names (TNs). As a result of ABC-analysis showed that group A consists of 10 drugs, total cost of which amounted to 108398.26 USD, or 79.91% of the total costs for pharmacotherapy. In the group B 27 drugs were included, the total cost of which amounted 20 579.16 USD, or 15.17%. The group C consists of 90 drugs related total cost of which amounted 6670.01 USD, or 4.92%. To vital drugs (category V), which are presented in clinical standard, 73 (57.48%) drugs were included, in the group non-essential (category N) 54 (42.52%) drugs were included. In the group A the majority 109 (85.83%) of prescribed drugs were included, 18 drugs (14.17%) were included in the group B. The frequency assignments leaders were: sodium chloride - 275 appointments, thiotriazolin – 111 appointments, metamax – 84 appointments, tivortyn and cardiomagnil 76 and 51 appointments respectively.

Conclusion. Comparison of results AVC-, VEN- and frequency analyses of prescriptions to the patients with arterial hypertension showed that majority of funds were spent on essential drugs (category V), which were accounted the majority of appointments.