

THE RESEARCH OF THE ACTIVITY OF SOME ANTIFUNGUL DRUGS

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Introduction. In Ukraine, as elsewhere in the world in recent years increase in morbidity mycosis have observed. This contributed significantly to the social, medical and pharmacological factors. This deterioration in health education work and expand the network of services for the population rendered pools, saunas, a beauty parlor, which provided non-compliance with the relevant rules can become centers of infection, and some problems with the treatment of patients with fungal diseases from socially disadvantaged segments of the population and the use of invasive diagnostic techniques, increasing the pathologies that are often accompanied by a fungal" we infections (diabetes, cancer, HIV infection, etc.). In addition, there is a general deterioration of immunity among the population. These causes contribute to increased incidence of systemic fungal infections (cryptococcosis, histoplasmosis, parakoktsyidiomikoz etc.) that the high cost of treating the underlying disease become important pharmaco-economic importance. Antifungal agents are extremely attractive pharmacotherapeutic group for manufacturers and distributors of products because some of the drugs or even individual doses allowed to sell without a prescription, that patient can buy them on their own initiative under the influence of advertising for the purpose of self. In Ukraine, nearly 100 registered trade names of antifungal drugs, and in 1999 there were 60. However, if four years ago, about 80% of its imports is, but now its share has dropped to 75%, which should be regarded as a positive structural shift in the Ukrainian pharmaceutical market. In 1999 antifungals it represented 12 domestic manufacturers and 66 foreign companies in 2002 were respectively 13 and 45.

Conclusions. In the current socio-economic environment it is important to take into account the economic availability of medicines, which should adequately correlated with the clinical and microbiological efficacy. In this regard, as desired further search of new antifungal agents given the drawbacks and side effects of existing drugs and the latest research to develop more sophisticated schemes of their application for reduction of unwanted effects on the patient as quickly as possible and achieve a therapeutic effect. It should be noted that advancements in this area relate to the emergence of new azoles. Difficult to predict their broad economic availability in the near future, so we must continue to examine the existing system antimycotics, particularly those that can be applied at superficial fungal infections, and in systemic onihomikozah effective on a broad spectrum of pathogens and have satisfactory ratio price / quality.