

## RESULTS OF FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF MEDICINES PRESCRIPTIONS TO PATIENTS WITH CANCER DISEASES

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The study of cancer diseases has a medical and social significance, which is due to the high incidence of this pathology in the world. One of the most common types of cancer diseases in the world is prostate cancer and bladder cancer. These diseases have a complicated epidemiological picture. Prostate cancer statistics vary from country to country. Prostate cancer is most common in North America. In addition, mortality among black Americans is 2.3 times higher than that of the white population of US citizens. In the Far East and Asia, this pathology is much less common. According to official figures in China, mortality is one per hundred thousand people.

European countries have average incidence rates (40 per one hundred thousand men) and mortality (about 20 people per one hundred thousand). Tumors of the bladder in the general statistics of cancer diseases make 3-4%. So, 260,000 new cases of bladder cancer are recorded annually in men in the world. This disease is most common in North America, Europe and Australia.

More than 100,000 new cases are diagnosed every year in Europe. The reasons for these indicators are not fully understood and require further research.

In Ukraine, in the treatment of patients with prostate cancer, doctors keep the recommendations of the current Unified clinical protocol of primary, secondary (specialized) and tertiary (highly specialized) medical care for prostate cancer (Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 235 dated April 2, 2014), which describe the main directions of pharmacotherapy of patients with this diagnosis. Doctors use the Local Treatment Protocol and the Clinical Route of Bladder Cancer Patients for the pharmacotherapy of bladder cancer patients (National Cancer Institute, dated 22.04.14).

The aim of the work is to determine the main treatment regimens of postoperative patients with prostate cancer and bladder cancer in the Regional Center of Oncology, Kharkiv, male surgical department.

**Materials and methods.** Prescriptions were analyzed using frequency analysis. In the course of the research, a collection of primary information was made. The sources of information for analysis were the prescription sheets from 19 medical records of patients in 2017 with cancer pathology, the main of which were prostate and bladder cancers. Most of the patients were residents of Kharkiv and the region, of retirement age, not working anywhere. Calculations, interpretation and evaluation of the results were obtained.

**Research results.** In the course of the research, the main directions of pharmacotherapy of patients with this diagnosis and the leading drugs by the number of prescriptions for 2017 were determined: ceftriaxone 17.81 % of the total amount of prescriptions, metrogil 10.96 % of prescriptions – antibacterial agents; sol. Ringer 12.33%, sol. glucose 9.59 %, sodium chloride 8.22 % – blood substitutes and perfusion solution; sibazon 10.96 % of prescriptions – anxiolytic; depyophene and ketones 8.22% of appointments – non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic drugs; clexane 8.22% – antithrombotic agents; tavegil 8.22% antihistamines. Schedules of prescriptions included medications for the treatment of concomitant diseases (arterial hypertension, coronary heart disease).

**Conclusions.** In the course of this study, the main directions of pharmacotherapy for postoperative patients with prostate cancer and bladder cancer, are in accordance with the requirements of the current Unified Clinical Medical Record Protocol, have been established.

The data obtained are relevant for further research. Such studies are necessary for the development of measures to optimize the use of drugs.