

OTC-DRUGS FOR HEARTBURN TREATMENT IN CHILDREN IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Heartburn is a common symptom of the digestive system diseases, especially the gastrointestinal tract diseases, for example, gastritis, peptic ulcer, gastroesophageal reflux disease, etc. Also heartburn may be a symptom of nutritional errors in healthy people, including children. For symptomatic treatment of heartburn over-the-counter antacids are widely used. But, if antacids are not properly applied, a variety of side effects may occur. An important task is to prevent the side effects of antacids in their use in children.

Aim. Study the antacids in the Ukrainian market and determine the possibility of their use in children of different ages.

Materials and methods. A descriptive method for comparing the clinical and pharmaceutical properties of antacids was used. Instructions for the medical use of antacids registered in Ukraine were the objects of study.

Results and discussion. Currently, 30 trade names of antacids are registered in Ukraine. 100% of antacids are non-prescription drugs and can be applied by parents of children without a doctor consulting. The vast majority of antacids (76.7%) contain aluminum compounds (phosphate, hydroxide, magaldrate, etc.). 10 (33%) antacids are presented in suspension dosage forms, 1 (3.3%) in oral gel, 13 (43.3%) – chewable tablets, 1 (3.3%) – soft capsules, 3 (10%) – resorption tablets, 2 (6.7%) – tablets. So, forms which are convenient for use in children (oral suspension and gel) are 36.3%. Cations of aluminum can contribute to the development of constipation, encephalopathy, osteoporosis. The latter are especially dangerous for a growing child's body. Nevertheless, in this group there are drugs that are approved for use in children, including a young age. For example, aluminum phosphate is allowed to be used since the first month of life, hydrotalcite – after 6 years, a simple combination of aluminum and magnesium hydroxides – 10 years, and adding of simethicone led to an increase of age up to 14 years. The remaining antacids, including the calcium and magnesium carbonates combination, are allowed for use only after 15 years old.

Conclusions. Taking into account the age restrictions of antacids usage, their possible side effects, as well as difficulties in symptom diagnostics in children, the pharmacist must to prevent uncontrolled use of antacids in children by parents. Pharmacist must specify the age of the patient and necessarily send to a pediatrician if the antacid is bought for the child without a prescription.

CLINICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASPECTS OF USE OF NEUROPROTECTIVE DRUGS IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGICAL PROFILE

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Introduction. Over the past 10 years, there has been a significant increase in the incidence of neurological diseases worldwide. In particular, according to a special study by WHO, one in four people in the world suffers from a neurological disorder. The most common of these are epilepsy (more than 50 million people) and dementia (about 24 million patients with Alzheimer's disease plus other pathologies). Further on the frequency are the consequences of injuries, neuroinfections, Parkinson's disease and the consequences of a stroke. At the same time, the problem of neurological diseases affects people in all countries, regardless of age, sex, education or income. About 6.8 million people die each year as a result of neurological diseases. In Europe, the economic losses from the treatment and deaths of this group of diseases were estimated at about 139 billion euros in 2004. It should be remembered that in most countries of the world access to proper care of people with neurological disorders is difficult.