

In the first group, 39 names out of them 22 medicines or 7.3% of domestic production and 17 or 5.7% of imported production.

The second group is represented by 26 (8.7%) drugs and this is only imported medicines.

Medicines used in the disease of the endocrine system, eating disorders and metabolic disorders are represented by 3 (1%) of domestic production and 17 (5.7%) imported.

The fourth group is represented by 11 (3.7%) of domestic production and 24 (8%) imported.

The medicines used for diseases in the fifth group are 6 (2%) of domestic production and 16 (5.4%) are imported.

32 (10.7%) of the domestic preparation and 33 (11%) imported were chosen for the treatment of respiratory diseases.

In diseases of the genitourinary system, 18 (6%) of domestic preparation and 10 (3%) imported.

The last group of drugs used in emergency medical care and medicines used in surgical interventions are represented by 6 (2%) of the medicines of domestic production and the largest number of imported drugs - 58 items or 19.4%.

At the next stage of our studies, the analysis of drugs by form of output was carried out. The results of the analysis showed that 43 tablets, 38 injections, 8 capsules, 4 ointments and 5 names of ear and eye drops (1 and 4, respectively) were produced by domestic preparations. Of the imported: 58 tablets, 121 - injectable, 10 capsulated, 4 ointments and 8 drops of the eye.

Conclusions. According to the results of the study, we come to the conclusions:

1. The list of socially significant medicines and medical products sold at fixed prices for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 343 items. Of these, 299 items are medicines and 44 medical goods. This means that the list consists of 87% of medicines and 23% of medical goods.

2. The list of medicines is represented by 98 names of domestic production or 32.8% and 201 or 67.2% of imported products.

3. The list of medicines is divided into 8 groups. The most representative for domestic preparations is a group of drugs for the treatment of respiratory diseases - 32 denominations or 10.7%. The most representative for imported preparations, these are drugs for emergency medical care and medicines used in surgical interventions - 58 items or 19.4%

ANALYSIS OF THE LIST OF SOCIALLY SIGNIFICANT MEDICINES AND MEDICAL PRODUCTS SOLD AT FIXED PRICES FOR THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Introduction. Analysis of literary, statistical data, standard and legal documents showed that for today in the Republic of Uzbekistan the provision of medicines by the social program is carried out in accordance with the Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №. PP-2647 of October 31, 2016 "On measures for further improvement of the population in the field of medicines and medical products "

Aim. The purpose of our research was: to analyze the list of socially important medicines and medical products sold at fixed prices for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Materials and methods. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were identified:

To conduct an analysis of the list of fixed wholesale and retail prices for imported medicines and medical products included in the List approved by the protocol of the Republican Commission for Control of Provision of Medicinal Establishments and Population with Drugs and Medical Devices No. 4 of 03.02.2017

- Analyze the list of comparative prices for 2016 and 2017 imported medicines and medical products from the list of socially important medicines and medical products sold at fixed prices;
- Conduct an analysis of the annual drug needs for 2017 of the list being analyzed;
- Conduct an analysis of the maximum fixed contractual, wholesale and retail prices for imported medicines and medical products included in the List.

Results and discussion. The subject of the study was a list of socially important medicines and medical products sold at fixed prices for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The subject of the study was the process of pharmaceutical provision in order to improve the availability of high-quality pharmaceutical assistance to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Analysis of the literature data and regulatory documents showed that for today in the Republic of Uzbekistan there has been established control over observance by the business entities of fixed, contract wholesale and retail prices for imported socially significant medicines and medical products included in the List of 167 medicinal products. And their annual need is also defined.

At the first stage of our research, five drugs were selected with the greatest number of annual requirements. These preparations and their quantities are presented on the slide.

At the second stage of the research, we analyzed contract wholesale and retail prices. Prices for them are fixed and should not exceed 15% of the mark-up level for wholesale prices, and for retail sales 20%.

The next step was to calculate the total budget for the year for the purchase of this assortment in the list. So, for purchase under the contract price, a little more than 24 million 170 thousand US dollars, on wholesale almost 27 million 800 thousand US dollars and at retail prices 33 million 355 thousand US dollars.

Since this list of socially significant medicines, we also calculated the availability of medicines for the population of Uzbekistan. And we compared, calculating a similar accessibility coefficient for the Ukrainian population.

To calculate the coefficient, we needed an average salary for the countries studied.

An analysis of the calculations of the coefficients showed that today more affordable preparations are available for the population of Uzbekistan. Since the analyzed coefficient was an order of magnitude smaller than for the population in Ukraine.

Conclusions. According to the results of the study, we come to the conclusions:

1. The Department for Combating Tax, Currency Crimes and Legalization of Criminal Incomes under the Prosecutor General's Office together with the State Committee on Competition shall continue to monitor the activities of pharmacies in observing the pricing of medicines and medical products, including those sold at fixed prices.

2. To establish that it is not prohibited to sell medicinal products and medical products included in the List at prices that exceed the fixed prices, depending on the production costs of individual producers, with strict observance of the pricing procedure with the application of marginal trade mark-ups determined regardless of the number of intermediaries, for wholesale sale no more than 15% of the purchase price, for retail sale not more than 20% of the wholesale value. At the same time, pharmacies must necessarily have similar medicines.

3. To establish that control over observance by the business entities of fixed, contracted wholesale and retail prices for imported socially significant medicinal products and medical products included in the List in accordance with Annex No. 1 to Protocol No. 24 of the meeting of the Republican Commission of 09.02.2017.

4. Analysis of contract wholesale and retail prices showed that prices for them are fixed and should not exceed 15% of the mark-up level for wholesale prices, and for retail sales 20%.

5. Calculation of the total budget for the year for the purchase of this assortment in the list. So, for purchase under the contract price, a little more than 24 million 170 thousand US dollars, on wholesale almost 27 million 800 thousand US dollars and at retail prices 33 million 355 thousand US dollars.

6. Analysis of the calculations of the coefficients showed that today more affordable drugs for the population of Uzbekistan. Since the analyzed coefficient was an order of magnitude smaller than for the population in Ukraine.