

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE RARE DISEASES' OFFICIAL LIST IN UKRAINE

Belikova A. G.

Scientific supervisors: prof. Nemchenko A. S., assoc. prof. Podgaina M. V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

economica@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Rare diseases are a large group of pathologies, the prevalence of each of which in the general population does not exceed 1 patient per 2000 people (this is the criterion adopted in the European Union, or 1 patient per 1250 persons according to the US criteria). According to the World Health Organization data, more than 7,000 nosologies have been defined. The total number of patients with rare diseases is quite large and accounts for more than 5% of the world's population. The significance of rare diseases for the health care system is determined also by the high cost of medicines for pathogenetic therapy. However, the social significance of rare diseases is also in the fact that for the overwhelming number of orphan diseases there are no medications that allow to influence the cause of the disease development, and for many people the treatment is limited only to symptomatic therapy.

Aim. To analyze current legislation in rare diseases by structure with estimation of part of each one.

Materials and methods. Legislative regulation of pharmaceutical providing of patients with rare diseases has place in Ukraine. Thus, there is an order of the Ministry of Health (MH) of Ukraine № 778 "On approval of the list of rare (orphan) diseases" dated 27.10.2014, as amended in accordance with the Ministry of Health Order No. 919 of 30.12.2015; No. 731 dated 29.06.2017, where the list of rare diseases is given.

Results and discussion. The total number of rare diseases, declared in the order, is 275. Eleven (11) groups of rare diseases of different etiology are given in the order of MH, of which 23.27% are rare neoplasms, 19.6% endocrine diseases, 13.8% birth defects. The least rare diseases are in such areas eye diseases (0.7%), skin disease and mental disorders (1.1%), and infectious and parasitic diseases (1.8%). Many rare diseases, including infections, some rare cancers, and some autoimmune diseases, are not inherited. While researchers are learning more each year, the exact cause of many rare diseases is still unknown.

Conclusions. Analyses of legal acts has shown that regulation of rare diseases issues has place in Ukraine. Structural analyses of established list of rare diseases has indicated 11 general groups of rare diseases in Ukraine. Given results can be used in future researches for improving of pharmaceutical providing of patients with rare diseases in Ukraine and abroad.

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION CENTERS AS THE CONDITION OF IMPROVING THE INFORMATION OF PATIENTS

Belikova A. G., Korobova E. S.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

socpharm@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. According to the concept of the World Health Organization (WHO) "Health for All in the 21st Century", aimed at promoting health and disease prevention, it is necessary to raise awareness of the patient in the treatment and prevention of diseases, as well as the modification of the doctor-pharmacist-patient-drug system with priority functions of the pharmacist. At the same time, an important component of pharmaceutical care is the provision of patients with quality pharmaceutical information that allows the effective use of medicines.

Aim. The purpose of our work is to analyze international experience regarding information and reference activities in the pharmaceutical industry.

Materials and methods. Theoretical analysis of literary sources and Internet resources; statistical analysis, generalization, hypothetical, historical and logical methods, analogy.

Results and discussion. As is known, pharmaceutical information is information that characterizes