

traditional ones (sale and information on the release of medicines, the extemporal preparation of medicines), new ones appeared – blood pressure measurement, cholesterol and blood sugar level determination, on-line drug ordering.

Pharmacies of the capital of Ukraine are characterized by: imbalance between the prices of drugs and individual income level; lack of access to objective information about the drug; development of unwanted activities (online pharmacies); possibility of purchasing all medicines without prescription in most private pharmacies; the professionalism of pharmacists is low.

Conclusions. In recent years, the increase in the number of retail in the pharmaceutical market is mainly due to the opening of new pharmacies. We have established that in the retail segment of subject of pharmaceutical activity in the capital, most pharmacies are integrated into small pharmacy chains. There is also a tendency to expand megasets in Kiev. In recent years, pharmacies have greatly expanded the types of their activities.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLICATIONS OF HTAi ORGANIZATION BY CATEGORIES

Nemchenko A.S., Podgaina M.V.

National university of pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

economica@nuph.edu.ua

Health technology assessment (HTA) is the systematic evaluation of properties, effects or other impacts of health technology. The main purpose of HTA is to inform policymaking for technology in health care, where policymaking is used in the broad sense to include decisions made at, e.g., the individual or patient level, the level of the health care provider or institution, or at the regional, national and international levels. HTA may address the direct and intended consequences of technologies as well as their indirect and unintended consequences. HTA is conducted by

interdisciplinary groups using explicit analytical frameworks, drawing from a variety of methods.

Health technology assessment, HTA – is a multidisciplinary process that summarises information about the medical, social, economic and ethical issues related to the use of a health technology in a systematic, transparent, unbiased, robust manner. Its aim is to inform the formulation of safe, effective, health policies that are patient focused and seek to achieve best value (Kristensen, 2006).

Health technologies had been studied for safety, effectiveness, cost, and other concerns long before the advent of health technology assessment (HTA). Development of technology assessment (TA) as a systematic inquiry in the 1960s and 1970s coincided with the introduction of health technologies that prompted widespread public interest in matters that transcended their immediate health effects. Health care technologies were among the topics of early TAs.

The purpose of HTA is to provide policy-makers, funders, health professionals and health consumers with the necessary information to understand the benefits and comparative value of health technologies and procedures, to inform policy, funding and clinical decisions, and also patient choices.

HTA provides a means by which new technologies can be assessed and prioritised against existing health care interventions to determine the best value for money for the Australian community. It is therefore a key tool for the Australian Government to achieve its overall objective of delivering a safe, effective and efficient health system.

Our investigation had been conducted with the purpose of the total analysis of all reviews of HTAi organization. Main categories of publications have been selected. It is indicated there were 27 groups of reviews, into which reports were grouped topically. The period of the investigation was 2011-2018 year. It means that all report that were published during 2011-2018 year were included to the investigation. In results we see that 27 groups of reviews include different methods of treatment and diagnostic of most serious diseases (infectious, cardiovascular, respiratory tract and

others), management, organizational and methodology of decision-making process reviews.

The highest quantity of reviews were published about the diagnostic procedures/screening – 54 units or 12,6%. Second place belong to the neoplasms – 38 unit – almost 9%, and on third place reviews about the infectious diseases are – 33 units, more 7,5%. Also among the most published categories of reviews surgical procedures, cardiovascular diseases, miscellaneous and psychiatry and psychology have been shown.

Middle group of categories of reviews consist of: femal genital diseases & pregnancy complication, respiratory tract diseases, nutritional & metabolic diseases, skin & connective tissue diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, nervous system diseases, urologic & male genital diseases, endocrine diseases and one organization issue.

Rare discussed topics of reviews deals with stomatology, eyes diseases, transplantation and others. Just one article during full year was about disorders of environmental origin

Summarize we may do conclusion that most discussed topics were about approaches to treatment, mostly pharmaceutical, of strong diseases. Obtained results may be used for future researches and educational process in health.