

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Results of the Clinical and Economic Assessment of Drugs Prescriptions to patients with Breast Cancer in the Ukrainian Health Care Institution

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ABSTRACT:

The economic damage caused by breast cancer includes not only indirect costs, but also direct losses for the provision of medical care. Given that in Ukraine the main payer of expenses is the patient, the issue of cost effectiveness is relevant. The purpose of this work - to estimate efficiency of expenses for pharmacotherapy of patients with breast cancer according to the results of clinical and economic (combined ABC/VEN/frequency) analysis. For VEN analysis current regulatory medical and process documents that determine the provision of medical care to patients with BC, namely the Unified Clinical Protocol of Medical Aid to Patients with BC (Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 396 dated 30.06.2015) and the State Formulary of Medicinal Products (2015) were used. The pooled ABC/VEN/frequency analysis was performed. 91 % of drugs in the prescriptions of doctors for the treatment of patients with BC were vital ones. 100% of the financial costs in the costliest group A fall on vital drugs (V category). It was found the high level of compliance of drug prescriptions with current regulatory medical and process documents and high efficiency of the costs of pharmacotherapy for patients with BC in Ukraine. The primary task of the health care system of Ukraine is to implement targeted programs aimed at preventing the impact of risk factors and increasing the economic affordability of sensitive diagnostic tests and modern therapies. This will allow both to reduce the incidence of BC, and diagnose an early stage, the treatment of which is more effective and requires less costs.

KEYWORDS: breast cancer, drug prescriptions, clinical and economic analysis, frequency analysis, VEN analysis, ABC analysis.

INTRODUCTION:

Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer among women in both developed and developing countries¹. The incidence of BC in developing countries is increasing due to an increase in life expectancy and further urbanization². More than 60% of new cases of malignant neoplasms are registered in the countries of Africa, Asia, Central and South America. 70 % of all deaths from cancer occur in these regions. According to forecasts, the number of cases of cancer will continue to