

**THE ANALYSIS OF LEGAL REGULATION
OF MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL CARE TO PATIENTS
WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS**

Kubarieva I.V., Zaytseva Yu.L., Chernichko I.M.

Department of Social Pharmacy

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv

socpharm@nuph.edu.ua

The problem of treating multiple sclerosis (MS) has not only a medical but also a socio-pharmaceutical aspect. Timely diagnosis and effective treatment of the disease can significantly reduce the number of patients with disabilities and severe disabilities. MS treatment is a high-cost process, so proper state support becomes critical for these patients. It should be noted that in Ukraine, treatment measures for MS do not fully meet the needs of patients with this diagnosis.

The main normative document governing the provision of medical and pharmaceutical care for patients with multiple sclerosis is the clinical protocol approved by the Ministry of Health of August 17, 2007 N 487 "On approval of clinical protocols for providing medical care in the specialty" Neurology ". This protocol reflects a clinical and diagnostic program consisting of several parts.

The first part includes the pre-hospital stage – assessment of the state of neurological functions, assessment of vital functions (heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, respiratory rate) and urgent hospitalization of the patient. Second stage - hospital stage: diagnosis of stroke, laboratory tests. The third stage of the protocol includes a treatment program: basic therapy and differentiated therapy by indication. The fourth stage is the consideration of the final expected result of treatment. In front of it: reduction of neurological deficit; stroke prevention, correction of risk factors.

MS is one of the most expensive in the treatment of neurological diseases. Significantly slow the progression of the disease in the debut and early stages preventive therapy. It is estimated that the costs of preventive therapy correlate with the total costs of all other types of MS treatment carried out over the next 5 years

without the use of preventive measures. Often, preventive therapy allows you to refuse less effective, but no less expensive supportive treatment or significantly reduce its volume. Currently, the means for preventive therapy of MS are β -interferon drugs such as Rebif, Betaferon, Avonex and glatiramer acetate – Copaxone. These drugs can reduce the frequency and severity of exacerbations. Therefore, the state has developed and implemented programs to support patients with MS, namely:

- Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated April 11, 2018 № 658 "On Distribution of Medicinal Product" METIPRED "for the Treatment of Patients with Multiple Sclerosis Purchased from the State Budget of Ukraine for 2017".
- Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated February 13, 2018 № 242 "On Distribution of BetaFERON® Medicinal Product for Treatment of Multiple Sclerosis Patients Purchased from the State Budget of Ukraine for 2017".
- Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 18.12.2018 № 2356 "On the Distribution of the drug" SOLU-MEDROL "for the treatment of patients with multiple sclerosis, purchased at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine for 2018".

Also in January 2019 was approved the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 04.01.2019 № 21 "On the Distribution of the drug "KOPAKSON 40" for the treatment of patients with multiple sclerosis, purchased at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine for 2017".

At the same time, the main problem regarding the adequate level of pharmaceutical care for patients with MS remains the lack of funding and the low level of provision of medicines with preventive therapy; today, budgetary funding satisfies no more than 10% of the needs of patients. Therefore, ongoing research on the pharmaceutical providing of MS patients is necessary.