

Vaccination is recommended for the prevention of rabies. For this purpose, the vaccines Indirab and Sparrow are used. Vaccination is carried out for 28 days, divided into 5 doses.

**Conclusions.** For the prevention of rabies it is necessary to carry out comprehensive measures, which include timely first pre-medical aid, preventive pharmacotherapy with antibacterial agents and carrying out vaccinations.

## MODERN PHARMACOTHERAPY OF DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS

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**Introduction.** Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) remains relevant disease, and the problem of their occurrence, prevention and treatment is still not resolved and debatable in many aspects. In Ukraine, they register annually about 260 cases of DVT and their complications per 100,000 population the mortality rate from pulmonary embolism is 20-25%. There are several risk factors for DVT: over 40 years of age, obesity, history of lower extremity immobilization, stroke, long flight (> 6-8 h, in a sitting position), varicose of lower extremity veins (for people over 60, especially under 45). There are main signs of DVT: edema, pain along the thrombus veins, hyperesthesia of the skin, local fever or erythema of the skin over the area of DVT.

**Goal.** Analysis of foreign literary sources on the modern pharmacotherapy of DVT.

**Materials and methods.** We have studied and analyzed American Society of Hematology 2018 Guidelines for venous management thromboembolism: diagnosis of venous thromboembolism

**Results and discussion.** Anticoagulant pharmacotherapy remains the basis of DVT treatment as it has a number of advantages, low risk complications and the results of its use show a decrease in frequency morbidity and mortality. First line pharmacotherapy consists of direct oral anticoagulants, vitamin K antagonists and low-molecular weight heparin (LMWH). In this case, the preference is given to direct oral anticoagulants before vitamin K. Antagonists oral anticoagulants include Rivaroxaban, Dabigatran, Apixaban. Rivoraxaban is recommended by Food and drug administration (FDA) for treatment DVT or pulmonary embolism and to reduce the risk of recurrent thrombosis after initial treatment. Dabigatran has been approved by the FDA for reduction risk of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with atrial fibrillation. FDA approves Apixaban for Prevention of DVT and pulmonary embolism in adults who have underwent hip or knee replacement surgery. LMWH (Dalteparin, Enoxaparin) is recommended for use when DVT is associated with malignancy. Patients with recurrent DVT who are on anticoagulation treatment, should be transferred to the treatment of LMWH. Patients suffering from recurrent DVT during LMWH therapy should receive an increased dose of LMWH.

**Conclusion.** The main objectives of DVT pharmacotherapy are prevention pulmonary embolism, reducing the incidence of disease and preventing or minimizing the risk of post-thrombotic syndrome.

## PHARMACOTHERAPY OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING

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**Introduction.** Nausea, the unpleasant feeling of needing to vomit, represents awareness of afferent stimuli (including increased parasympathetic tone) to the medullary vomiting center. Vomiting is the