

absolute growth is observed in 2017 (1877 people), and the minimum value in 2014 (-1280 people). The analysis of the indicators of the rate of increase of the incidence of epilepsy of the population of working age for the years 2013-2017, shows a wave-like nature. Thus, in 2014, the growth rate was -4,44%, in 2015 this figure was 2.50%, in 2016 - -3,25%, and in 2017 the growth rate was 6,87%. The calculated growth rate indicates a trend of further increase in the values of morbidity indicators.

An important stage of the study is to compare the incidence rates separately by administrative-territorial associations (regions) of Ukraine, taking into account the demographic and geographical data of the regions. It is established that during 2013-2017 there is an increase in the number of able-bodied epilepsy patients in such administrative-territorial associations as Odessa, Sumy, Lviv and Ternopil regions. The lowest incidence rates were observed in Chernivtsi, Kharkiv, Donetsk regions. It should be noted that in 2017 the maximum number of patients was observed in Lviv (2681 patients), Dnipropetrovsk (2053 patients) and Odessa (1968 patients) regions. It is proved that the western regions of Ukraine lead the way in quantitative indicators of morbidity. Thus, the total number of patients in these areas is 9728 persons or 35,5% of the total number of registered patients.

Conclusions. The results of the research form a statistical basis for conducting promising research work to determine the necessary volume of financing the cost of providing pharmaceutical care to patients with epilepsy by administrative-territorial associations (regions), forecasting the reimbursement of the cost of medicines.

«KROKUEMO» WITH ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. PART IV

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Introduction. The proposed work is devoted to the analysis of the results of dates of the license integrated examination (LIE) "Krok 1" for correspondence students of the National University of Pharmacy in 2019.

Aim. The object of the study were the results of the license tests by students of specialty "Pharmacy" extramural department education with a basic high school education and pharmaceutical schools.

Materials and methods. In order to improve the results of the license exam on the discipline of the study was carried out a survey of students III-IV courses of the educational program "Pharmacy" extramural department education.

We developed a questionnaire, in which respondents were asked:

- to assess the complexity of the discipline analytical chemistry as such;
- differentiate the degree of difficulty of mastering test for analytical chemistry in blocks qualitative, quantitative and instrumental analysis methods;
- identify the best answer to the algorithm tests for analytical chemistry;
- determine the most appropriate algorithm for the student to prepare for the test (sequential test study of each discipline, part of the exam, a comprehensive training in booklets of previous examinations; computer testing to obtain maximum results).

We, too, were interested in the time factor in preparing for the tests and sources of information (training and monitoring). The survey was not anonymous for the purpose of correlation of the responses received to the results of the exam.

Results and discussion. In the course of the survey were interviewed 58 students, among which 27 (31%) graduated from high school; 31 (9%) with a basic pharmaceutical schools. Working of the filled questionnaires was conducted taking into account the specific of forms of studies. An analysis educed the

spectrum of results of stowage of LIE "Krok 1" in categories from 10% to 100% results. The majority of respondents of extramural department also considered it to the disciplines of medium complication, but the most complicated it is considered by those, who didn't score the minimal limit from 20% to 50%. For the students of extramural department the most difficult were tests in qualitative analysis, the simplest – in instrumental methods of analysis. Preparing for the testing, the students of extramural department, who got positive results, used, in the main, the basis of studying and control tests of the site of the chair and the basis of the site of distant studying.

Conclusions. The results are presented in the form of statistical data and recommendations for students who have yet to take part in the "Krok 1" licensed integrated examinations.

ANALYSIS AND DEFINITION OF PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Pharmaceuticals is one of the most high-tech industries and has a leading position in global R&D expenditures. The development of the health care system in Ukraine in order to increase the level of health of the population has been identified as a priority. Recognizing the critical health and demographic situation, negative population growth and demographic aging, increasing the overall burden of disease, and considering the need to optimize the health care system immediately, the government has developed and implemented several initiatives including the development of pharmaceutical solutions.

Aim. Analysis and definition of pharmaceutical manufacturing development in Ukraine

Materials and methods. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were defined: analyze general trends in the pharmaceutical market; to analyze the factors influencing the first stages of pharmaceutical production; to analyze the structure of the pharmaceutical market in Ukraine, to determine its role and functions of foreign economic activity; to analyze the factors that influence the development of pharmaceutical production in Ukraine

Results and discussion. Pharmaceuticals are one of the most important sectors of the economy: pharmaceutical production accounts for almost 1% of GDP, with over 23,000 employed people working in this field. Also, pharmaceutical production is the leader in R&D funding – about 15%. Therefore, the practical importance of the analysis and identifying the prospects for the development of pharmaceutical production in Ukraine is important. An analysis of the structure of the Ukrainian pharmaceutical market in physical terms, showing that almost 76% are Ukrainian pharmaceutical products, and 24% – foreign production, and in monetary – 43.3% and 56.7% respectively. In the structure of consumption of pharmaceutical products in kind expressed over-the-counter drugs: their share in total sales was 61%, and in natural terms prescription drugs was 39%, over-the-counter – 61%. In monetary terms, prescription drugs are 57.4% and non-prescription drugs – 42.6%.

Leaders in implementation are such drugs as Nurofen, Actovegin, Nimesil and other preparations presented on the slide. When analyzing data on the consumption of drugs per capita, we found that in Ukraine this figure is low and amounts to \$60. In analyzing the price structure of pharmaceutical products for end users in developed countries, we found that the pricing for pharmaceutical products varies by country, but the price structure for end users at the margin of the participants in the supply chain is mostly typical – 66% is the manufacturer's price, then 4, 8% distributor trade margin, 19.2% drugstore and 10% tax.

According to forecasts, the share of biotech products is more promising for manufacturers and will be just under a third of the market for prescription and over-the-counter medicines.