

hypothyroidism, cystic fibrosis and adre 365.3 thousand UAH), purchase of medicines for citizens with primary (congenital) immunodeficiencies (195 241.7 thousand UAH), purchase of medicines for children with dwarfism of various origins (42 330.2 thousand UAH), purchase of medicines funds for the treatment of citizens suffering from a resistant form of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (149,915.0 thousand UAH), purchase of medicines for citizens suffering from orphan metabolic diseases (1 183 871.5 thousand. UAH), purchase of medicines for citizens suffering from bullous epidermolysis (168 937.8 thousand UAH), purchase of medicines for citizens suffering from pulmonary arterial hypertension (75 978.6 thousand UAH), purchase of medicines for citizens , suffering from idiopathic familial dystonia, spastic crooked neck, idiopathic oral-facial dystonia (UAH 14,153.7 thousand), purchase of medicines for citizens suffering from cystic fibrosis (UAH 139,154.8 thousand) and patients with hemophilia type A or In or Willebrand's disease (children - 295 797.0 thousand UAH and adults - 141 353.9 thousand UAH).

Thus, the provision of orphan patients for these pathologies for 2021 is planned for a total of 2 438098.750 thousand UAH. Taking into account the balances at the beginning of 2021, the total budget of the program for orphan pathologies is UAH 6,313,289.9 thousand, which is 61.2% of the total funds of the budget program for 2021.

In conclusion, it should be noted, that the burden of orphan diseases on the state is significant, however, given the high cost of therapy, the implementation of state guarantees to ensure timely and complete treatment of orphan patients is vital and the only mechanism to improve quality and life expectancy.

It should be noted the special complex conditions for rare patients in COVID-19 pandemic – patients with rare and orphan disorders have grappled with reduced care, isolation, and adherence risks throughout their lives, which leads to an extraordinary impact upon individual outcomes.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, these same patients now face heightened stress because many of them are immunosuppressed, conscious of infection, and wary of getting sicker than they already are. As a result, they are hypersensitive to viral threats, more isolated than ever, and struggling to self-protect.

Conclusions. By EURORDIS'-Rare Diseases Europe published final results of a multi-country survey highlighting the detrimental effect of the first wave of the global pandemic on 30 million people living with a rare disease in Europe, and calls for continued and reinforced efforts to protect this vulnerable population during the current second wave and beyond: 84% of European rare disease patients surveyed experienced some sort of disruption of their care due to the COVID-19 crisis.

ANALYSIS INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC RECIPES IN CANADA, USA, UK AND DENMARK

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Introduction. According to Surescripts, in 2020 compared to 2016, the number of medical errors decreased by 64% thanks to electronic prescriptions. Electronic prescription of prescriptions has changed the way patients, doctors and pharmacists interact. At the same time, the electronic prescription system has different approaches in different countries.

Aim. The aim analyze approaches to electronic prescriptions of the world.

Materials and methods. Methods - analytical and generalization of information. Materials - articles on selected topics, Internet sites, profile sites of the ministries of health of selected countries.

Results and discussion. In the USA the electronic recipe developed systematically: in 2006 in 3 states from 50 the electronic recipe was introduced; in 2008 - 74 thousand doctors wrote 68 million prescriptions; in 2010 - it is allowed to write prescriptions for controlled drugs electronically; in 2012-2015 - 210 thousand doctors wrote about 770 million prescriptions (46% of all appointments). In Canada, there is an information association of clinics, laboratories and pharmacies that have in their use a common electronic patient health passport. For convenience, a national register of telemedicine technologies has been created, and since 2016 there is a system of electronic appointments - PrescribeIT national information infrastructure in the field of health care. In general, doctor visits increased by 10% in 2018 and self-medication decreased by 12% due to prescription leave and electronic prescription.

Since 2009, the UK has had the NHS Digital Electronic Prescription Service, a healthcare booking system. EPS allows prescriber to send prescriptions electronically to a pharmacy of a patient's choice. This makes the process of prescribing and dispensing drugs more efficient and convenient for patients and staff. The main advantage of this formulation is that patients can receive repeated prescriptions at the pharmacy without visiting their physician, and they do not have to lose a paper prescription. In Denmark, the National Medical Center has been introduced since 1995 MEDCOM information system. All medical histories are electronic, all subjects of medical and pharmaceutical care have the opportunity to track prescriptions and, if necessary, adjust therapy. 90% of all appointments are by electronic prescription only.

Conclusions. The electronic recipe certainly has most of the advantages over traditional recipes, but the risks associated with it should be taken into account, namely the loss of confidentiality in the event of a virus invading the program, etc.

APPROACHES TO THE PROPER DISPOSAL OF DRUGS IN THE EU

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Introduction. Residues of drugs in various concentrations are found in surface and groundwater, soil, throughout the European Union. Traces of some drugs were also found in drinking water. More often than others note painkillers, antimicrobials, antidepressants, contraceptives and antiparasitic drugs. Therefore, the problem of proper drug disposal is relevant worldwide.

Aim. The aim is analysis of approaches to proper drug disposal in EU countries.

Materials and methods. Methods - analytical and generalization of information. Materials - articles on selected topics, Internet sites.

Results and discussion. Medicines enter the environment mainly through the following routes: dumping of untreated industrial waste, improper disposal of sewage sludge, free grazing of livestock receiving medications, improper disposal of drug residues. In the near future, in particular, as stated in the document of the European Commission, it is necessary to: explore the possibility of reducing waste by optimizing the size of packaging for rational dosing and extending the shelf life to minimize the need for drugs; to promote the exchange of best practices among healthcare and