

**A MODERN VIEW ON THE PROBLEM OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE  
IN THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES  
IN GYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE**

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**Introduction.** The introduction of antibiotics into clinical practice has become the world's largest medical achievement. However, the emergence and spread of resistance to them in many bacteria caused significant damage to the health of millions of people and significantly complicated the treatment of some diseases. In the European Union alone, 35,000 people die each year from infections caused by bacteria resistant to them. And now Europe has adopted an appropriate action plan to combat this phenomenon. The EARS-Net (European Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance Network) has been operating for over 20 years.

**Purpose of the research** was a comparative analysis of antibiotic resistance when using antibacterial medicines in the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases of the female genital area in 2019-2021.

**Materials and methods.** Questioning, clinical and statistical review, retrospective analysis of case histories of inpatients.

**Obtained results.** The analysis of case histories of patients with pelvic inflammatory disease treated over the past two years was carried out in the gynaecological department of the regional hospital in Khmelnytsky using a random sample. 38 patients of different ages, primary and concomitant diseases, etc. were selected. It was revealed that the frequency of side effects of antibacterial medicines in the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases of the female genital area with traditionally used treatment regimens was significantly higher than the frequency of such when using medicines according to the protocol. Likewise, cases of antibiotic resistance, recurrence of infectious processes, and other manifestations of antibiotic resistance were more common. Similarly, when using protocol regimens for the treatment of individual diseases, the number of side effects of medicinal treatment was significantly lower. All this emphasizes the advantages of treating inflammatory diseases of the female genital area according to the standards of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which takes into account the effect of antibiotic resistance.

**Conclusions.** The conducted clinical and pharmaceutical analysis showed that the number of cases of resistance during antibiotic therapy in gynaecological practice is increasing. Therefore, to reduce the rate of its development, it is necessary to strictly adhere to the indications, dosage and duration of treatment with antimicrobial medicines. And also limit the unnecessary use of antibiotics.

**QUESTIONNAIRE OF PHARMACY VISITORS AND DOCTORS  
ABOUT THE USE OF SOFT DOSAGE FORM DRUGS**

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**Introduction.** Pharmaceutical care is the main task of the pharmacist, and its constant improvement is an urgent scientific goal. To identify the shortcomings of pharmaceutical care, it is advisable to conduct a survey among pharmacy visitors and doctors.