

**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.

Purpose of the research. Surveys of pharmacy visitors and doctors on the problem of pharmaceutical care of soft medicines.

Materials and methods. The survey was conducted in writing on the basis of pharmacies and clinics. 30 doctors were interviewed, including: 9 dermatologists, 10 pediatricians and 11 family doctors, as well as 109 pharmacy visitors. Two questionnaires were developed for the survey: for doctors and for patients.

Obtained results. According to the survey of pharmacy visitors, it was found that 80.7% do not know how to properly apply a soft dosage form drug to the skin, which indicates a low level of awareness of reviewers. 61.5% of patients seek medical advice and pharmacy care from pharmacists, and 34.9% do not seek medical attention. Patients are very poorly informed about side effects. They do not know about the possible manifestations of allergic reactions. Also, this survey shows which pharmaceutical dosage form is more popular among patients, 53% of reviewers chose ointments and 34% - creams. Treatment with soft dosage form drugs requires a lot of attention from pharmacists.

According to the results of the survey of doctors, for 86.7% of the reviewers, safety of the drug is the main priority for the choice of soft dosage form. 76.7% of patients follow the recommendations of their doctors, while doctors try to provide quality pharmaceutical care and help the patient to detect side effects. Also, the results of the survey showed that doctors are educated in the treatment of diaper rash, but make mistakes in the differences between ointment and cream. Thus, as much as 66.7% of doctors use a cream as a prophylactic, and 86.7% use an ointment to treat hives and diaper rash.

Conclusions. The results of the study are the basis for the development of approaches to improving the pharmaceutical care of soft dosage form drugs.

GENERAL ACADEMIC REVIEW OF CHARACTERISTICS OF PROBLEMS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS OF COMPLEX PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC CURING FOR COVID-19 DISEASES PRIOR TO VACCINES

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Introduction. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has caused a global pandemic, as declared by the World Health Organization on March 12, 2020. It is a viral disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus that has affected large populations in more than 120 countries. There is no specific treatment and treatment is experimental. Until an effective vaccine against COVID-19 virus infection is available, well-known therapeutic drug molecules such as angiotensin II receptor blockers, a commonly used antihypertensive drug, can be used to prevent the COVID-19 virus from entering the host cell. By blocking the angiotensin receptors. Clinical trials of statins, which are lipid-lowering drugs but have anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties, are also necessary to prevent acute lung damage from COVID-19 infection. In accordance with the recommendations, a combination of drugs against COVID 19 was used. Some of the more promising drugs include chloroquine phosphate and hydroxychloroquine, which are both antimalarial drugs, remdesivir, lopinavir-ritonavir with or without a combination, according to a preliminary WHO study. interferon, which is an anti-HIV drug and plasma pharmacotherapy for convalescents. However, some antiviral drugs (Rideliver, favipiravir) and antimalarial drugs (chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine) have