

## CLINICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SAFETY OF THE USE OF IRON PREPARATIONS FOR ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN OBSTETRIC PRACTICE

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**Introduction.** Anaemia of pregnant women is an urgent problem in modern obstetric practice, which is due to the significant prevalence of this pathology. It is known that physiological hemodilution is inherent in the normal course of pregnancy, when the volume of blood increases by 1000 ml, and the volume of erythrocytes - only by 300 ml. In this regard, for a pregnant woman, the lower limit of the haemoglobin content of blood is 110 g/l. This indicator changes depending on the trimester and reaches a minimum at 34 weeks, and also drops to 100 g / l in the postpartum period. Anaemia in pregnant women is iron deficient in 90% of cases and is characterized by a violation of haemoglobin synthesis due to physiological and pathological processes. According to the WHO, the incidence of anaemia in pregnant women ranges from 34 to 82%. Treatment and prevention of anaemia should be carried out among pregnant women who are at high risk of its development and considered the factors contributing to the development of this extragenital pathology.

**Purpose of the research** to study the clinical and pharmaceutical features of the use of iron preparations used in the treatment of anaemia in pregnant women and to determine a safe algorithm for their use in obstetric practice.

**Materials and methods.** Data analysis of outpatient cards; questioning.

**Obtained results.** A clinical assessment was carried out in 45 pregnant women who were registered in the antenatal clinic of the Scientific and Production Medical Center of KhNMU and who had anaemia of pregnant women. Ferrous iron preparations were used for therapy: Sorbifer Durules and Gyno-Tardiferon. Due to the combined composition, they retain the concentration of iron in the blood serum longer and have fewer side reactions. As a result, 39 pregnant women showed a significant increase in the level of haemoglobin in the blood and an increase in the level of ferritin.

It should be noted that the prevention of side effects with the use of iron preparations must strictly adhere to the indications, dosage and duration of treatment with antianaemic drugs. The severity of anaemia in a pregnant woman and the presence of concomitant extragenital pathology should be considered as clinically significant. It is necessary to adhere to their rational use.

**Conclusions.** The conducted clinical and pharmaceutical analysis confirmed that ferrous iron preparations have high therapeutic efficacy and good tolerance with minimal adverse reactions, which makes it possible to recommend them from the point of view of evidence-based medicine standards for the treatment of anaemia in pregnant women.

## REPARATIVE PROPERTIES OF GLUCOSAMINE DERIVATIVES IN COMBINATION WITH FLAVONOIDS

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**Introduction.** It is known that glucosamine is one of the structural elements of the connective tissue, which performs a variety of functions in the human body, including reparative process and