

CERTAIN DISINFECTANTS ISSUES IN THE DOMESTIC MARKET

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Introduction. By the definition of Cabinets of Ministers of Ukraine (Cabinets decision) № 1544 of 2 October 2003 « State registration(re-registration) procedure of disinfectants»; Cabinets decision № 908 of 3 July 2006 « About approval of State registration(re-registration) procedure of disinfectants», disinfectants - are chemical or biological substances or substances mixture, which are used for eradication of infectious diseases pathogens on the external facilities (premises surfaces, medical products, items for the care of patients, sanitary equipment) and transmission factors of infectious diseases pathogens.

Purpose of the research. Examination and review of disinfectants assortment in the domestic market, their registration in Ukraine and usage during a pandemic of Covid-19.

Materials and methods. Fundamental analysis of professional literature, legal acts and the results of published researches on the selected topic.

Obtained results. During a pandemic, the demand for disinfectants is significantly increased, which is contributed to the creation of new drugs (inorganic and organic), which will have a wider range and stronger bactericidal properties than existing medicines have. The State registration (re-registration) of disinfectants conducts by the Ministry of Health, based on the submitted documents or positive conclusion of state sanitary and epidemiological expertise. Submitted documents should be considered within 30 days after their income to the Ministry of Health with subsequent announcement of registration decision or denial of that. Only after their placement on the state roster of disinfectants within 3 days, the remedy could be officially registered. According to the Cabinet's decision № 908 of 3 July 2006 «About approval of State registration (re-registration) procedure of disinfectants», duration of registration or re-registration is limited to five years.

There is a classification of disinfectants, which divide them into inorganic and organic. Inorganic, in turn, are divided into: halides (Betadine, Chlorhexidine), oxidants (Hydrogen peroxide, Potassium permanganate), salts of heavy metals (Protargole, Silver nitrate, Desitine), acids and alkalis (Salicylic acid, Boric acid, Sodium tetraborate). According to the classification, organic disinfectants are divided into: phenols (Resorcine, Threekresol), dyes (Methylene blue, Diamond green, Ethacridine lactate), nitrofurans (Nitrofurane, Furasolidone), aldehydes and alcohols (Ethyl alcohol, Formaldehyde), tars and resins (Ichtamole, Vinizole), derivatives of 8-oxychinoline (Chinozole).

According to the Order of Ministry of Health of 04.01.21. «About State registration (re-registration) procedure of disinfectants», 15 new disinfectants and insecticides were amended the State register, among which: hand and skin disinfectant, alcohol-containing «SterillPlus»; disinfectant with detergent effect «Dezaldum 20», disinfectants «Dezoquatium 10», «АНІОСПАБ 85 НПК (ANIOSRUB 85 NPC)», «MDA 72»; repellent «OFF!»; insecticides «АнтиМуравьин», «Супер Фас», «Ультра Магік», «СтопТарган», «АнтиМуравьин Экстра»; rodenticide «Бродіфакум 0,25%». Nearly half of registered disinfectants are the medicines of domestic production and another half- are imported from China (insecticides). The above-listed disinfectants and insecticides are permitted to be used as the medicines for surgical and sanitary hand treatment, premises disinfection, insect destruction and are allowed to be implemented through the commercial and pharmacy network.

Conclusions. Disinfectants are always have been important and during a pandemic of Covid-19 their role has especially grown, because the necessity of disinfection for prevention the spread of virus has increased. This group of drugs causes the irreversible changes in microbial cell (protein

coagulation, membrane damage), by providing a bactericidal type of action. Consequently, after reviewing the assortment of disinfectants in the domestic market, it can be concluded that, in response to increasing demand, the new disinfectants, antiseptic drugs and insecticides as domestically production, as foreign production, are established and recorded in our country.

PLACE OF ORPHAN DISEASES AMONG THE TOTAL INCIDENCE IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Earlier, in ancient times, before the discovery of all modern medicines, antibiotics and vaccines, humanity was treated with everything that was near. Medicinal plants from which medicinal infusions and ointments were made, of course, helped, but the mortality rate was still very high, from almost any disease. Probably, if doctors of that time saw how far medicine and pharmacy had gone in their development, they would have decided that modern society is on the verge of immortality. But even today, humanity is still not immune from disease and death. Nature, as if mocking, throws us new and new diseases, sometimes so rare and complex, it is impossible to cure them.

The aim. Study and research of statistical data of orphan diseases, and comparison with statistics of common diseases in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. Orphan diseases are acquired or congenital diseases that are very rare - even less than one case per 2000 population of the country. 80% of these diseases are genetically determined. They are chronic and severe, accompanied by disability, reduced duration and reduced quality of life of patients.

Results and discussion. The European Committee of Rare Diseases Experts has recognized more than 7000 orphan diseases. In Ukraine so far this list includes about 300. To date, according to statistics, in Ukraine it has been recorded that about 5% of the population suffers from orphan diseases, and this is about two million patients. Comparing the statistics of orphan diseases with oncological diseases, we can see that in 2021 in Ukraine there are 1 million 187 600 patients with oncological diseases registered in medical institutions, and these data are also close to the statistics of patients with diabetes mellitus, which is currently registered in Ukraine 1 million 134 thousand patients.

Conclusions. The data obtained make it possible to understand that Orphan diseases are not rare for Ukraine, given the total number of patients for this group of diseases. The Health Department reports that the state is taking measures to prevent orphan diseases and to organize the provision of appropriate medical care to citizens suffering from such diseases. It is completely impossible to cure a genetic disorder, but it is quite possible to improve the quality of life and prolong it.