

Unfortunately, the First World War tried to change everything. After the new legal regime appeared and the next government was elected, Richter became repressed for “counter-revolutionary acts”. He was forced to hide in Szeged, Hungary. Very soon, after the collapse of this authority, Gedeon continued his matter of life. By the 1930th «Gedeon Richter» already had 10 subsidiaries in Britain, Poland, Italy, Mexico etc., also more than 30 patents. And after the improvement of cases came the Second World War. The infringement of Jews had an effect not only on lots of employees but on large enterprises, too. First of all, in 1942 Gedeon had to step down from the head`s post of the company. Then in 1944 he was shot with a group of some other Jews and dropped to a river. This tragedy hit the factory much, although it slightly step by step combated issues and grew forward. Richter created a machine, which could resist challenges. The Hungarian writer, Jenő Hidvegi, describes Gedeon as follows: “He was a real man who knew the value of virtue. Through all the hardships, his name will be forever associated with his creation.”

**Conclusion.** So, now «Gedeon Richter» is one of the oldest pharmaceutical corporations but the most innovative one. It covers 0.03% of the world`s medical market size. At the time it had lots of difficulties and, as we see it today, could perfectly solve them. Plenty of its achievements existed exactly due to the basement, created by the first owner. Here is in which manner the National Association of Managers mentions Geden during their conferences: “He was a newcomer who believed in the power of work, continuous research, development and innovation, and in fair competition, and above all in the power of the Hungarian spirit.” Richter became an icon of management. Nowadays, his methods of business development are often studied all around the world during the administration of pharmacy courses. They make companies` structure even better.

## COMPARISON OF COST OF COVID-19 VACCINES IN SOME COUNTRIES

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**Introduction.** The COVID-19 pandemic remains a pressing problem today. One of the effective solutions in combating this threat to humanity is vaccination. According to the global strategy, vaccination against COVID-19 is free of charge for the population, all costs are borne by the health care system. Since the beginning of the pandemic, 5 vaccines of different mechanisms of action against COVID-19 have been developed and registered by various manufacturers according to the WHO-agreed procedure. Currently, Ukraine is actively immunizing the population with COVID-19, which uses 4 vaccines – Moderna (Switzerland), Oxford/AstraZeneca (UK), Pfizer/BioNTech (Germany/America) and Sinovac (China).

**Purpose of the research.** Comparison of prices for main vaccines from COVID - 19 for governments of different countries.

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

**Obtained results.** An analysis of public information sources on public procurement of prophylactic vaccines produced data for 6 countries, including Ukraine, on the procurement cost per dose of vaccine from different manufacturers (table).

The cost of one dose of vaccines from COVID-19 for some countries

|          |                | Purchase price per dose, \$ |         |         |                 |             |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| Producer |                | Pfizer/BioNtech             | Sinovac | Moderna | Johnson&Johnson | AstraZeneca |
| Country  | Belgium        | 12                          |         | 18      | 8.5             | 2           |
|          | Bolgaria       | 22.9                        |         | 20      | 10              | 2.15        |
|          | Israel         | 23.5                        |         | 20      | 10              | 2.15        |
|          | Poland         | 19                          |         | 20      | 10              | 2.15        |
|          | USA            | 19.5                        |         | 15      | 10              | 4           |
|          | <i>Ukraine</i> | 20                          | 17.9    | 20      | 10              | 3.2         |

The difference in prices for 1 dose in different countries is due to the degree of security and income of the population, as well as diplomatic agreements between countries. Some countries have allocated a certain amount for the purchase of vaccines, for example, Austria has allocated 1.2 billion euros for the purchase of 72.5 million doses of Moderna vaccine at once, so the price of 1 dose will be € 19.35. Vaccine prices are just one factor in the cost of an immunization campaign. Of the £ 11.7 billion the UK plans to spend on its vaccination program, the country plans to buy vaccines for just € 2.9 billion, providing 267 million doses of five different types of vaccines.

The trend of vaccination shows that Ukrainians will continue to actively vaccinate, and the state continues to purchase the necessary vaccines against coronavirus.

**Conclusion.** The above data indicate that the purchase of vaccines is generally possible and the prices for the purchase of doses in Ukraine are relatively comparable to the prices of Western countries, but not the lowest. Also, given the current situation with virus mutations and the potential need to be vaccinated in the future with a third dose, this information may be useful for further procurement calculations.

## CONTENT ANALYSIS ERYTHROPOIETINS MARKET SEGMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Introduction.** According to some forecasts, the global erythropoietin market could reach US \$ 17.4 billion by 2025. Also, the main players in this segment are representatives of «Big Pharma». The reason for this concentration is most likely associated with the difficulties in the production of this group of drugs, since biotechnological capacities are required to produce high-quality erythropoietin products. Unfortunately, the production of drugs from the studied group is underdeveloped in the territory of the CIS countries. This state of affairs necessitates a preliminary study of the specifics and structure of the domestic market to identify possible vectors for growth.

**Purpose of the research.** Study of the structure and specificity of the assortment of the domestic market for erythropoietin-containing preparations.

**Materials and methods.** As a source of information about the studied market, the aggregate data of LLC "Drug Audit" for 2020 was used. The study methodology applied content analysis of the