well as the optimal suppository base, was carried out on the basis of a study of literature data and the results of experimental studies. Witepsol N15, butyrol an alloy of polyethylene oxides 400 and 1500 (2: 8) and solid fat are used as suppository bases. The listed suppository bases meet the requirements and have the necessary structural and mechanical properties; optimal ratio of melting temperature and solidification temperature; when introduced into the body cavity, some are able to melt, while others dissolve in the secretions of the mucous membranes.

Results of content analysis of treatment strategies for rare diseases

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Introduction. Rare diseases (RD) represent a public health problem:10% of people eventually present with an RD. Roughly 5000–8000 RDs have been described, but the number of RDs is estimated to exceed 10,000. Patients with RDs often face diagnostic delays; it can take 7 years or more to reach an accurate diagnosis. Financial strain from orphan and rare diseases can affect both patients and their caregivers. Lost productivity, lost wages or lack of manageable work with crucial benefits can impact individuals living with a rare disease. It has shown the topicality and sociality of the RDs [1]. Adequate and long-life therapy can reduce impact for patients and goverments.

The aim of the study. Analysis of the content of treatments for some rare diseases has been conducted to be used in future calculations of costs.

Materials and methods. Available specialized reviews in the Open Access have been summarized using analytical, graphical, historical and others methods.

Obtained results. Discussions of treatment for rare diseases tend to focus on care for a single condition or a set of related conditions. Various textbooks, online sites, and other resources advise on treatment for a broad range of infections, including some that are rare; other resources advise on treatments for a broad range of poisonings, again including some rare poisonings. Many rare diseases have been discovered relatively recently, so researchers have had limited time to work on identifying their causes and mechanisms of disease as the basis for investigating treatment targets or preventive strategies [2]. In the table there are basic approaches to treatment.

Table

Examples of treatments for rare diseases

Therapeutic Category	***Treatment Example***	***Rare state (disease)***

Small-molecule compounds	Imatinib	Chronic myelogenous leukemia
Protein therapies	Enzyme replacement therapy	Gaucher disease
Metabolic therapies	Sodium phenylbutyrate	Urea cycle disorders
Nutritional therapies	Phenylalanine-restricted diet	Phenylketonuria
Environmental modification or adaptation	Avoidance of sunlight	Xeroderma pigmentosa
Medical procedures	Phlebotomy	Hemochromatosis
Surgical procedures	Open heart surgery	Tetralogy of Fallot
Medical devices	Orthopedic implant	Thoracic insufficiency (e.g., Jeune syndrome)
Organ transplants	Combined liver-kidney transplant	Primary hyperoxaluria
Bone marrow or cord blood transplants	Bone marrow or cord blood transplant	Hurler syndrome
Stem cell transplants (investigational)	Neural stem cell transplant	Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis
Genetic therapies (investigational)	Exon skipping	Duchenne muscular dystrophy

Conclusions. Rare diseases take their toll on all involved, from affected individuals and their families and friends, to the health professionals who care for them, to their communities, and the larger society. Many rare diseases result in premature death of infants and young children or are fatal in early adulthood. Such premature deaths can have lifelong effects on parents, siblings, grandparents, and others close to a family. Frequently, rare conditions produce devastating long-term functional, physical, and mental disabilities that strain families' emotional and economic resources. Even for rare conditions that are less severe, the isolation, the uncertainty about the course of the disease, and the frequent lack of effective treatments can have a significant impactn.

In sum, rare diseases have a profound impact on patients. Basic approaches and treatments are equal in different countries. It is urgent problem the reimbursement of treatment for rare patients. It should be noted that pharmaceutical care includes not only medicines, which are vital for rare patients, but medical devices and nutritions also.

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Calculation price indicators of group drugs fluoroquinolones

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Introduction. Acute pyelonephritis is a sudden and severe kidney infection that causes the kidneys to swell and can damage them completely. Like most kidney diseases, pyelonephritis as a diagnosis is a relatively new phenomenon; he entered medical nosology in 1837, but remained inactive until the 1950s. Epidemiological data on the incidence of various types of pyelonephritis are limited. It is known that the incidence of acute pyelonephritis is highest in healthy women aged 15 to 29 years, followed by infants and the elderly. Annually, this type of pyelonephritis accounts for at least 250,000 doctor's visits and 200,000 hospitalizations. Therefore, the study of drug proposals for the treatment of patients with acute pyelonephritis becomes relevant.

The purpose of the research - analysis of drug proposals for the treatment of acute pyelonephritis group J01MA02 - ciprofloxacin**.**

Materials and methods. Research methods - analytical, statistical, generalization of information.

Obtained results. To analyze the availability of drugs of the selected group in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine, we calculated the price liquidity ratio and the solvency adequacy ratio. According to the calculations among ciprofloxacin drugs, the highest rate for the period 2018-2020 was in the drug Ciprofloxacin solution for infusion, 2 mg / ml per 100 ml produced by Novopharm (Ukraine) - 0.510; 0.481; 0.534 respectively. Among other drugs registered on the market, the ratio was as follows:

- Ciprofloxacin coated tablets 250 mg, №10, PJSC "Technologist", Ukraine 0.327; 0.298; 0.351 th most common
- Ciprofloxacin euro tablets coated with 250 mg, №10 Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratory 0.336; 0.307; 0.360