influencing patient´s perception and trust in chosen treatment. Social pharmacy here should be considered not only as communivation link between pharmacists and patients, but also as a bonding element for success of the ongoing therapy. In terms of creating such process we must keep in mind all the individual characteristics which may apply to majority of patients which include their age, gender, religion, personal beliefs and desire of recovery. Establishing a friendly contact and giving explanation if needed, may create a trustworthy basis for ongoing cooperation of patient and pharmacist.

Conclusions. Succesful treatment of any disease includes the desire of recovery and various factors, which an existential therapy approach has as a basis of ongoing treatment process. Finally, the possibillity of good cooperation between patient and pharmacist would only be possible if the basic principles of social pharmacy are done and individual existencial situation of a patient is taken into consideration.

STUDIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE POPULATION WITH DYSBACTERIOSIS IN MOROCCO

Sabihi I.
Scientific supervisor: Iurchenko G. M.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
iurchenkogena@gmail.com

Introduction. About 33 million people live in Morocco, of which about 19% of the population lives below the poverty line. About 43% of the total population do not have the prerequisites for the implementation of high-quality self-treatment. In rural Morocco, only 80% of the inhabitants have electricity. In the cities of Morocco, only 89.8% of residential buildings have drinking water.

The most common cause of death in Morocco is diseases of the circulatory system (22.14%), tumors are in second place (11.04%), but an analysis of the literature data also showed that drugs in the treatment of digestive system and metabolism.

The aim of the research: to conduct research on the availability of pharmaceutical care for the population with dysbacteriosis in Morocco.

Materials and methods. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were defined: to analyze and summarize literature data on the main signs of dysbacteriosis and its treatment; to analyze treatment regimens for dysbacteriosis; to conduct a structural analysis of the list of drugs that is necessary in the treatment of dysbacteriosis; to conduct a pharmacoeconomic analysis of the treatment of the Moroccan population with dysbacteriosis.

The object of the study was a list of prescription and over-the-counter medicines that are necessary for effective treatment of dysbacteriosis for the population of Morocco. The subject of the study was the process of pharmaceutical provision in order to improve the availability of high-quality pharmaceutical care for the population of Morocco with dysbacteriosis.

Research results. Dysbacteriosis is an imbalance between normal and pathogenic intestinal microflora. The reasons for the violation of this balance are the use of antibacterial agents, malnutrition. Under conditions of normal functioning of the intestine, the microorganisms inhabiting it are divided into fertile and conditionally pathogenic. About 90% are anaerobic.

An analysis of the literature data showed that the criteria for the causes of dysbacteriosis are:

• uncontrolled use of antibiotics;

• transferred intestinal infections;

• diseases of the digestive system;

• operations on the stomach and intestines;

• malnutrition;

• decrease in the body's defenses.

The diagnostic criteria include – gastroscopy, etc. We have studied the criteria for treatment and their characteristics. Possible outcomes were studied, the frequency of development and the estimated time for treatment were determined. The required amount for the course of treatment was determined using the example of Bifidumbacteriorm.

Our analysis of treatment regimens helped to determine the list of effective antibacterial drugs that are used by doctors. To conduct our further research on the availability of pharmaceutical care for the population with dysbacteriosis in Morocco, we needed to know the average salary in Morocco. It is almost 2500 US$.

Analysis of the studied list of medicines and determination of availability showed that there were an average of 20 names, that the most expensive was the antifungal antibiotic Ambizom, and the most affordable was Furazolidone.

Conclusions. An analysis of the literature data showed that dysbacteriosis is a condition in which the composition of microorganisms inhabiting the intestine changes (beneficial bacteria become less, and harmful, respectively, more), which leads to disruption of the gastrointestinal tract. Dysbacteriosis is the most controversial disease in modern medicine. Dysbacteriosis does not develop in healthy people, it is a kind of signal of trouble in the body.

Successful treatment of intestinal dysbiosis does not guarantee getting rid of the disease for life. The intestinal microflora is very sensitive to external influences and reacts to various problems in the human body. To reduce the risk of developing dysbacteriosis, it is necessary to take antibiotics only according to strict indications, to treat colds and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in a timely manner.

Analysis of the studied data and the choice of antibacterial drugs used showed that there are an average of 20 items.

The analysis of the list of medicines and the determination of availability showed that the availability coefficient is very high and does not rise above 0.01.