

MODERN CLINICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW FOR THE USE OF PHARMACEUTICAL BURNS IN THE APPOINTMENT OF A GROUP OF ANTI- INFLAMMATORY DRUGS IN PATIENTS WITH ARVI SYMPTOMS

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Introduction. Pharmaceutical care in the application of rational therapy is the basis for the successful treatment of patients of all profiles, ensuring an appropriate level of their quality of life and preventing possible complications. In modern conditions, the main principles of pharmaceutical care determine the increase in the effectiveness of the use of drugs, as well as minimizing their side effects. Doctors and pharmacists in their practical activities constantly use and improve the methods and principles of pharmaceutical care. Modern necessary conditions for high-quality pharmaceutical care are the following: qualified healthcare professionals should disseminate among pharmacists modern information about the main groups of drugs and treatment regimens for the most common diseases; pharmacists and clinical pharmacists must have knowledge of the basics of internal diseases; must have the basics of rational use of drugs; must have the rules for conducting consultations with patients, as well as monitor the necessary control of information coming to the pharmacist from the manufacturer of the drug through representatives and advertising.

The aim: to conduct a clinical and pharmaceutical study to optimize the modern use of pharmaceutical care in the appointment of drugs of the group of non-narcotic analgesics and NSAIDs (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) in patients with symptoms of ARVI (acute respiratory viral infection).

Materials and methods. Comparative analysis of the processing of questionnaire data of patients of a pharmacy institution of different ages.

Research results. As a result of the clinical and pharmaceutical analysis of the use of drugs of the group of non-narcotic analgesics and NSAIDs in the treatment of ARVI, it was found that the main clinical aspect during anti-inflammatory therapy is the optimization of the effective and rational use of drugs of this group in the pulmonological practice of clinical medicine. Based on the data obtained, the following modern provisions of pharmaceutical care were determined when using a group of non-narcotic analgesics and NSAIDs, which were used to treat the symptoms of acute respiratory viral infection.

-- Treatment with drugs of the group of non-narcotic analgesics and NSAIDs is recommended only after confirmation of the clinical picture of ARVI and under the constant monitoring of a specialist doctor.

-- With specific symptoms, it is always necessary to justify the prescription of the drug, the duration of self-treatment should not exceed 2-3 days.

-- Drugs in this group are taken, as a rule, enterally, after eating, drinking water. With long-term use, a blood test should be examined.

-- Given the pathological condition in ARVI, it is advisable to reduce excessively high body temperature (over 38.5-39 °C). Taking analgesics-antipyretics, if the indicators of body temperature are lower, it is permissible with a tendency to seizures.

- When improving the pathological condition, antipyretic drugs should not be taken prophylactically (to prevent the next wave of temperature rise). The recommended interval between doses of the selected analgesic antipyretic should be at least 4-6 hours.
- At the pre-drug stage of treatment, it is recommended to optimize the mode of work and rest, optimize physical activity, adhere to a rational diet and water balance.
- When prescribing drugs containing paracetamol, it becomes necessary to carefully observe the prescribed doses, since a feature of this drug is a narrowed breadth of therapeutic action (the toxic dose exceeds the therapeutic dose only by 2 –2.5 times).
- An overdose of paracetamol can cause liver failure. When prescribing paracetamol, it is necessary to clarify the presence of concomitant liver jams in the patient's history.
- Most combination anti-inflammatory drugs are contraindicated in children under 6 years of age. During pregnancy, and lactating women, it is more expedient and safer to carry out non-drug effects on the symptom of fever.
- It is not recommended to take drugs of the group of non-narcotic analgesics and NSAIDs together with anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, during pregnancy and lactation.
- Given the manifestations of the ulcerogenic action of acetylsalicylic acid and sodium diclofenac, these drugs are contraindicated in patients with gastric ulcer and 12 duodenal ulcer and hemorrhagic diathesis.
- NSAIDs, in particular acetylsalicylic acid, have an effect on the diuretic effect of loop diuretics, and ibuprofen reduces the action of thiazide diuretics and antihypertensive drugs.
- Dizziness may occur when using ibuprofen, so this drug is not prescribed to workers whose work requires high concentration of attention and speed of psychomotor reactions.
- It is recommended to target patients with symptoms of ARVI to the need for a full course and treatment regimen, since a significant clinical effect may occur after a few days of the treatment process.

Conclusions. Thus, modern recommendations have been developed and improved and pharmaceutical care points have been substantiated, for patients who go to the pharmacy to purchase over-the-counter and prescription drugs for symptomatic and therapeutic treatment of manifestations of ARVI, in particular the symptom of fever. The clinical features of the course of this pathology in patients of different age groups are determined, the need for an early and integrated approach to solving this problem has been proved. Clinical and pharmaceutical substantiation of modern aspects of pharmaceutical care in the use of drugs of the group of non-narcotic analgesics and NSAIDs for clinical symptoms of ARVI can significantly improve the effectiveness of treatment of patients with respiratory pathology, improve the quality of life of patients.