

лікуванні псоріазу, з метою зменшення вираженості симптомів свербіжів та десквамації.

Численні клінічні дослідження демонструють високу ефективність та безпеку топічних глюкокортикостероїдів останнього покоління при псоріазі.

Одним з напрямків зовнішнього лікування є препарати, що містять діючу речовину синтетичний аналог активного метаболіту вітаміну D – кальцитриол.

Усі системні методи лікування псоріазу застосовуються відносно короткими курсами в зв'язку зі значним спектром клінічно значущих побічних ефектів.

Висновки. Псоріаз – це дуже небезпечна хвороба. Доведено, що люди з важкими формами псоріазу помирають значно раніше ніж ті, хто має легку форму хвороби. Саме тому їй потрібно контролювати та правильно лікувати.

При виборі персоніфікованої терапії враховується поширеність і ступінь тяжкості псоріазу, стадія псоріатичного процесу, його клінічна форма, а також ставлення до хвороби самого пацієнта.

Сучасний, обґрунтований доказами індивідуальний підхід до кожного конкретного пацієнта дозволить значно покращити комплаєнс та ефективність довготривалої медикаментозної терапії пацієнтів з коморбідним перебігом найбільш розповсюджених захворювань внутрішніх органів.

CLINICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASPECTS IMPROVEMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL CARE WITH THE USE OF ANTIANEMIC DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS OF ANEMIA

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Introduction. The modern clinical and pharmaceutical algorithm of pharmaceutical care in the application of rational therapy lays the directions for the effective treatment of patients in various branches of clinical medicine, provides appropriate conditions for the prevention of possible complications of the disease. The application of the main principles of pharmaceutical care is aimed at improving the effectiveness of the use of drugs, as well as minimizing their side effects. Pharmacists, clinical pharmacists and doctors in their practical activities constantly use and improve the methods and principles of pharmaceutical care. In modern conditions of introduction of high-quality pharmaceutical care, it is necessary to constantly disseminate among pharmacists and clinical pharmacists new information about the main groups of medicines, treatment regimens for the most common diseases, rational use of drugs, possession of the rules for consulting patients.

Aim of the study: conducting clinical and pharmaceutical research on optimization and modern improvement of the pharmaceutical care algorithm when prescribing a group of antianemic drugs in hematological patients with symptoms of anemia.

Materials and methods. Thorough clinical and pharmaceutical analysis and clinical processing of questionnaire data of patients with symptoms of anemia and patients of a pharmacy institution of different ages.

Results and their discussion. The results of processing the conducted clinical and pharmaceutical analysis of the use of a group of antianemic drugs in the treatment of symptoms of anemia established that the main clinical aspect in antianemic therapy is the optimization of the rational use of antianemic drugs in the hematological practice of clinical medicine. Based on the data obtained, the algorithms of pharmaceutical care were determined, improved and modernized when using a group of antianemic drugs that were used to treat the symptoms of anemia.

-- Treatment with antianemic drugs is recommended only after a doctor's prescription, and in children under the constant monitoring of a pediatrician.

-- Treatment for anemic symptoms should begin with the exclusion of "threatening symptoms" and should always be carried out in two stages, which include the elimination of the immediate cause of anemia and the correction of the deficiency state.

-- Taking into account the etiopathogenetic components of the pathological condition, antianemic treatment is combined with optimization of the diet and the mandatory use of meat dishes.

-- Preference in the treatment of anemia is given to enteral routes of administration of drugs. Parenteral administration (in particular, iron preparations) should be carried out only in an inpatient institution.

-- Simultaneous administration of iron preparations by enteric and paratheral route should be completely excluded.

-- To correct iron deficiency, preference is given to preparations of divalent iron, which are much better absorbed in the small intestine. When taken orally, different iron salts have the same efficacy and tolerability.

-- Oral iron preparations are taken at intervals of at least 4 hours. Tablets and pills containing iron, do not need to chew.

-- For the best absorption, it is recommended to take drugs on an empty stomach or 2 hours after a meal, because the joint intake of iron with food reduces its bioavailability by 75%.

-- The recommended standard daily dose of elemental iron is 100-200mg with distribution 2-3 times a day.

-- During pregnancy, it is prophylactically recommended to take multivitamin preparations containing iron (glutamevitis, complevit, oligovit). Parenteral therapy with iron preparations for anemia is indicated for pregnant women in the second, third trimesters of pregnancy and in the postpartum period in obstetric hospitals.

-- Taking iron preparations may be accompanied by the appearance of side effects from the gastrointestinal tract: nausea, abdominal pain, darkening of feces, constipation or diarrhea.

-- Therapy of anemic conditions is carried out prolongedly for 4-6 months. Treatment should last for 3 months after normalization of blood hemoglobin level to replenish iron reserves.

Conclusions. As a result of the clinical and pharmaceutical research, modern

recommendations and algorithms of pharmaceutical care were substantiated, improved and implemented for patients who go to the pharmacy in order to purchase over-the-counter and prescription drugs for symptomatic and therapeutic treatment of hematological diseases, in particular symptoms of anemia. The clinical features and rehabilitation potential of patients with symptoms of anemia have been investigated, the need for an early and integrated approach to this problem has been proved. Clinical and pharmaceutical improvement of modern aspects of pharmaceutical care in the use of a group of antianemic drugs in the treatment of symptoms of anemia allows to increase the effectiveness of treatment, which is manifested in a significant improvement in the condition of patients and an improvement in their quality of life.

THE MAIN CRITERIA FOR IMPROVING PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IN THE USE OF DRUGS OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANALGESIC GROUPS IN PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMS OF FEVER

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Introduction. In the dynamic conditions of development of modern clinical medicine, the main principles of pharmaceutical care determine the increase in the efficiency of the use of drugs, as well as the minimization of their side effects. Pharmaceutical care in the application of rational therapy is the basis for successful treatment of patients of all profiles, ensuring a positive effect and preventing possible complications. Doctors and pharmacists in their practical activities constantly use, improve the methods and principles of pharmaceutical care. Modern necessary conditions for high-quality pharmaceutical care are the following: dissemination by qualified healthcare professionals among pharmacists of modern information about the main groups of drugs and treatment regimens of the most common diseases; pharmacists and clinical pharmacists must have knowledge of the basics of clinical medicine; must have the basics of effective use of drugs; must have the rules for conducting consultations with patients, as well as constantly monitor and update the flow of information coming to the pharmacist from manufacturers of medicines.

Aim of the study: conducting 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 fever.

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

Results and their discussion. 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 fever symptom, it was found that the main clinical aspect during anti-inflammatory therapy is the optimization of the effective and rational use of drugs of