

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

this group in the pulmonological practice of clinical medicine. The implementation of the obtained data will allow to improve and modernize the algorithms of pharmaceutical care when using group of drugs for the treatment of fever symptom.

-- Treatment with drugs of the group of non-narcotic analgesics and NSAIDs is recommended only after confirmation of the clinical manifestations of febrile (>38) fever and under constant monitoring by a specialist doctor.

-- With specific manifestations of a fever symptom, it is always necessary to justify the appointment of drugs, the duration of self-treatment should not exceed 2-3 days.

-- Given the pathological condition, 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 is permissible with a tendency to seizures.

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

-- With the improvement of 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 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 past liver disease in the patient's history.

-- Most combined 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 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.

-- When using ibuprofen, dizziness may occur, so this drug is not prescribed to workers whose professional activity requires high concentration of attention and speed of psychomotor reactions.

-- It is recommended to target patients with manifestations of fever symptom to the need for a full course and treatment regimen, since a significant clinical effect can be achieved 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 fever symptom. 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 treatment 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 in the clinical manifestations of the symptom of fever can significantly improve the effectiveness of treatment of patients with respiratory pathology, prevent the manifestations of complications and relapses.