

## **RESULTS OF MARKET RESEARCH OF ANTI-ULCER DRUGS PRESENTED IN UKRAINE**

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Gastric ulcer is a polyetiological disease. The introduction of new approaches in the treatment of gastric ulcers, which have taken place in recent decades, as well as the increase in society's demands for the effectiveness of the treatment of these patients under conditions of limited funding in the health care system, have led to significant structural changes in the pharmaceutical market. The appearances of fundamentally new drugs, as well as the expansion of the range of generic drugs, make it necessary to monitor their socio-economic availability for consumers and state special funds and programs.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the data characterizing the availability of drugs used in the treatment of gastric ulcer and presented on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine. In the studies, we calculated the indicators of drug availability (D). Based on the results of the research, it can be stated that in 2022, compared to the data of 2018, there is a general tendency to increase D indicators for the A02A-Antacids group. Thus, the highest value of D indicators was observed in 2022 for the A02AB03-Aluminum phosphate group of drugs (1.45). According to the group of drugs A02B-Means for the treatment of peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease, the highest indicators of D were for drugs A02BC02-Pantoprazole (1.32). According to group A02B-Means for the treatment of peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease, the highest D values were observed for LP A02BC06-Dexlansoprazole (1.45). According to the group A02X-Other drugs for the treatment of diseases associated with acidity disorders during 2018-2022, we observed a tendency towards the dominance of relatively low values of drug availability. Yes, only according to the data of 2018, drugs from this group were

relatively affordable (1.04), and later D indicators were  $\leq 1.0$ . Thus, it can be stated that, in general, the group of drugs used in the treatment of gastroenterological patients with gastric ulcer in 2022 showed a positive trend towards an increase in D indicators for ordinary citizens. For all groups of drugs, except LP from the group A02BX-Other drugs for the treatment of peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease and A02BX13-Alginic acid in 2022, compared to the data of 2019, we observed an increase in data D. For drugs, from the above groups the group index of changes in D indicators in 2022 was equal to 0.76 and 0.91, respectively. It should be especially noted that the data of D indicators for drugs from the A02BX03-Pirenzepine group increased almost twice. According to the results of studies of the dynamics of changes in D indicators for drugs used in the treatment of acid-dependent pathologies (group A02 according to the ATC classification system) in 2020, there was a tendency to increase the availability of drugs. The only exception was the data for drugs from groups A02BX-Other drugs for the treatment of peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease (0.87) and A02BX13-Alginic acid (0.93). In this way, it can be stated that the effectiveness of state regulation of indicators of drug availability should correspond not only to the humanistic dominants of the development of society, but also take into account the current trends in the development of medicine and pharmacy. First of all, it is necessary to develop and implement not only programs to support socially significant pathologies, such as cardiovascular, bronchial asthma, diabetes, and oncological pathologies. In the future, taking into account the current trends in the transition from inpatient to outpatient care, the issue of organizing the provision of effective medical care and pharmaceutical support for chronic patients with acid-dependent diseases under the patronage of pharmacy workers becomes important. In turn, the complex nature of changes in indicators that characterize the socio-economic availability of anti-ulcer drugs necessitates the earliest implementation of government targeted programs and measures aimed at financial and economic support for patients with acid-dependent pathologies, including gastric ulcers.