

ORGANIZATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CARE FOR OPHTHALMIC PATIENTS IN MOROCCO AND THE WORLD

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According to the WHO, 285 million people worldwide suffer from visual impairments, of which 39 million are blind and 246 million have low vision. Every five seconds in the world, one adult goes blind, every minute - a child. According to WHO estimates, if urgent action is not taken, by 2021 the number of blind people in the world will double to 75 million. According to statistics, today only one in three inhabitants of the Earth suffers from myopia, and these figures are growing from year to year. About 65% of all people with visual impairments are people aged 50 and over, whose age group is 20% of the world's population. With the aging of the population taking place in many countries, the number of people at risk of age-related visual impairment is growing.

The prevalence of ophthalmic diseases is significantly influenced by the intense rhythm of modern life, constant overload, stress, prolonged use of computer technology, deteriorating environmental conditions, exposure to aggressive solar radiation, environmental problems and other factors.

Economic development, leading to deteriorating environmental conditions, and the way of life of modern man are leading to an increase in the prevalence of ophthalmic diseases, both worldwide and in Morocco. Over the last decade, the incidence of eye diseases and their appendages in Morocco has increased by 18.3% (from 93.1 to 110.1 per 1,000 people). The share of this type of pathology in the structure of the total morbidity has increased from 7.1 to 7.2%. High prevalence of ophthalmic pathology among the population was revealed by studies conducted in the regions.

The aim of the work was to organization of pharmaceutical care for ophthalmic patients in Morocco and the world.

Ophthalmic diseases according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) belong to H00-H59 Class VII Diseases of the eye and its appendages, which contains 12 sections, including: Diseases of the eyelids, lacrimal ducts and orbits; Diseases of the conjunctiva; Diseases of the sclera, cornea, iris and ciliary body; Diseases of the lens, diseases of the choroid and retina; Glaucoma and others.

According to medical statistics, the most common ocular pathology is inflammatory eye diseases, which in 80% of cases lead to temporary disability. Such diseases affect the eyesight of 2.8 million Moroccans every year. Inflammatory eye diseases can take many forms, especially inflammation of the eyelids, lacrimal ducts, conjunctiva, cornea, and inflammation of the choroid and retina. The most common inflammatory eye diseases (66.7% of the total) include conjunctivitis. The number of patients with conjunctivitis is more than 30% of all people suffering from eye diseases. Common inflammatory diseases include blepharitis - inflammation of the eyelids (23.3% of patients with ophthalmic infections), keratitis - inflammation of the cornea, uveitis - inflammation of the vascular membrane of the eye.

According to the WHO, there are 20 million blind people in the world due to cataracts, with approximately 3,000 cataract extraction operations per 1 million population per year. In Morocco, the prevalence of cataracts is more than 1.3 thousand people per 100 thousand population. The absolute number of people suffering from this disease exceeds 1.5 million. According to statistics, in 70-80 years, cataracts occur in 26% of men and 46% of women. After 80 years, almost 90% of the population suffers from cataracts. If earlier the age threshold for cataracts was considered to be 60 years, now it has dropped to 40 years. Age-related cataract in the structure of eye diseases is one of the leading places in the world (42%). Among congenital eye diseases, cataract is also one of the leading positions. On a global scale, non-operated cataracts are one of the main causes of visual impairment - 33%. Cataract patients make up up to a third of people hospitalized in

ophthalmic hospitals, they account for 35-40% of all operations performed by ophthalmic surgeons. Analysis of data from foreign scientists on the reduction of visual acuity in the world shows that cataracts - is the most common (with ever-increasing importance) cause of preventable blindness.

According to many researchers, glaucoma is a pressing medical and social problem in all countries, including Morocco. Currently, according to the WHO, 105 million people in the world suffer from glaucoma, and according to forecasts, by 2030 this number could double. In Morocco - 1.02 million patients with glaucoma, of which more than 70 thousand are blind due to this pathology. Glaucoma can occur at any age, from birth, but the prevalence of the disease increases significantly in old age and old age. Thus, the incidence of congenital glaucoma is 1 case per 1000 thousand newborns, aged 40-45 years, primary glaucoma is observed in approximately 0.1% of the population. In the age group of 50-60 years, glaucoma occurs in 1.5% of cases, and in people over 75 years in more than 3%. According to statistics, glaucoma ranks second in the world ranking of causes of complete vision loss: from 6 to 19% of all cases end in blindness. Of concern is the fact that every second patient with glaucoma is unaware of their disease and seeks help too late (when up to 40% of the optic nerve is already destroyed).

In recent years, in industrialized regions due to deteriorating environmental conditions, allergic eye diseases have become an urgent problem of ophthalmology; they affect from 4 to 32% of the population.

The ecological situation in the world causes an increase not only in the number of allergic eye diseases, but also a variety of forms of their manifestation: from damage to the skin of the eyelids, inflammation of the cornea and vascular membrane of the eye, to retina and optic nerve. Allergic conjunctivitis and eyelid dermatitis are the most common. Allergic eye diseases are associated with every fourth referral to allergists-immunologists and about 10% of appeals to ophthalmologists.

Dry eye syndrome plays a significant role in the structure of ocular pathology. This disease occurs in 9-18% of the population, more often in women (almost 70% of cases). Moreover, the incidence of the disease increases significantly with age: up to 50 years - 12%, after 50 - 67%. Over the past 30 years, the incidence of dry eye syndrome has increased 4.5 times due to the environmental situation and lifestyle of modern man. Today it can be found in almost every 2nd patient who first consulted an ophthalmologist.

More than 10% in the structure of ophthalmic pathology are eye injuries. Every year there are more than 50 million eye injuries that lead to temporary disability and 750 thousand eye injuries that require hospitalization. Most eye injuries (up to 90%) are micro-injuries and blunt eye injuries. Eye burns account for 5 to 15% of all eye injuries; of these, 65-75% of cases occur in production. The largest group of burns (60-80%) are damage to the eyes by chemical agents and thermal burns.

Conclusions. Leading positions in the world ranking of causes of blindness are age-related macular degeneration. The average incidence is about 15 people per 1,000 population, increasing significantly with age, so, in the age group from 52 to 64 years, it is 1.6%, from 65 to 74 years - 15%, from 75 to 84 years - 25% , and among persons over 85 years-30%.

The provision of patients with pathology of the visual organs with qualified medical care is guaranteed by the state. The current Procedure provides for the following conditions for the provision of medical care to ophthalmic patients: outpatient (do not require round-the-clock monitoring and treatment); in a day hospital (require observation and treatment during the day, but do not require round-the-clock medical observation and treatment); inpatient (provide round-the-clock medical supervision and treatment).

Ophthalmic diseases, their treatment and diagnosis are an urgent problem of modern health care.