

зазначеної програми в Австралії продемонструвало зменшення навантаження на лікарів загальної практики, забезпечуючи альтернативу для інтеграції фармацевтів як основних членів команди первинної медичної допомоги.

Отже, аналіз світового досвіду впровадження програм надання додаткової фармацевтичної консультації показав, що такі послуги призводять до зменшення навантаження на лікарів первинної ланки надання лікарської допомоги, економії часу пацієнта, а взаємодія фармацевта та пацієнта оптимізує внесок фармацевтів в охорону здоров'я і підвищує загальну якість медичного і фармацевтичного обслуговування.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE IN UKRAINE

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The problem of organizing medical and pharmaceutical care for patients with dementia Alzheimer's disease (AD) is relevant in modern society. This issue is related to important scientific and practical tasks, such as improving the quality of life of patients, optimizing medical costs and improving treatment approaches. The purpose of the study is to study the organization of medical care for patients with Alzheimer's disease in Ukraine, as well as the analysis of the pharmaceutical component of regulatory documentation.

The research was conducted on the basis of the analysis of scientific literature, international recommendations, clinical protocols and guidelines, as well as the National List of Medicines and the State Formulary.

For a deep understanding of the organization of medical care for patients with AD in Ukraine, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of available sources of

information. During the analysis, it was found that in most countries of the world, including Ukraine, the main drugs for pathogenetic treatment of AD are cholinesterase inhibitors (Donepezil, Rivastigmine, Galantamine) and Memantine.

These drugs have scientifically proven effectiveness and are widely recommended in international clinical protocols. The Ukrainian Clinical Protocol also includes these drugs, but Cerebrolysin and Ginkgo biloba are additionally included in it.

It is worth noting the difference between international recommendations and the National List. Some drugs recommended by international organizations are not in the National List and the State Formulary of Ukraine, which can make it difficult for patients to access the necessary medications.

A clinical and economic analysis showed the superiority of Memantine in medical purposes, which is reflected in the high costs of treating patients with AD.

The study indicates the need to optimize the pharmaceutical supply for the treatment of AD in Ukraine. The national list and the State formulary must be adapted to international standards and recommendations. Further research may be aimed at examining the factors that influence physicians' decisions when prescribing treatment, as well as at developing effective strategies to improve pharmaceutical care for patients with AD.

ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY PATIENTS

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Introduction. According to official data of the World Health Organization (WHO), about 50 million people suffer from epilepsy in the world. Epilepsy accounts for 0.6% of the global burden of disease, a measure combining years of life lost due to premature death and years spent in conditions below the level of full health.