

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**

Zhbel Zakariaa<sup>1</sup>, Olieinikova N. V.<sup>2</sup>, Korzh I. V.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Pharmaceutical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup> Asino Ukraine LLC, Kyiv, Ukraine

korzh2001@gmail.com

**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.

In 2015, the World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA68.20 "The Global Burden of Epilepsy and the Need for Coordinated Country-level Actions to Address Its Health, Social, and Public Information Consequences." This resolution calls on governments to develop, strengthen and implement national policies and legislation to increase access to medical and pharmaceutical care for people with epilepsy, and to protect their rights. Today, they are gaining special socio-economic importance the results of price characteristics that make it possible to justify the availability of drugs and improve the organization of pharmaceutical care patients with epilepsy.

**The aim of the study.** was a study of indicators of socio-economic availability of drugs (LP) for the treatment of epilepsy patients during 2019–2023.

To analyze the socio-economic availability of drugs for the treatment of epilepsy patients, the index of adequacy of payment capacity (Ca.s.) and economic availability (D) of drugs included in the National List of OLZ and not included in it was calculated. The national list is a priority list for Ukraine in the principles of state regulation of social and economic availability of pharmaceutical care to the population. The nomenclature of the National List includes LPs registered in Ukraine and unregistered LPs in the cases specified by legislation, which are purchased with state budget funds for the implementation of programs and implementation of centralized health care measures. During the study, data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on average wages for the relevant periods were used.

**Main results.** Based on the results of the analysis, it was established that there is a general tendency to decrease Ca.s., which indicates an increase in the availability of LP. However, it is fair to note that the value of Ca.s. overall, they are insignificant, which is ensured by the relatively low retail price of drugs for the treatment of epilepsy.

Structural analysis of Ca.s. according to the INN showed that during 2019-2023. the lowest values of Ca.s. was observed for LP of phenobarbital, phenytoin, benzobarbital. In our opinion, this is due to a significant share of domestically produced LP. Levetiracetam drugs were the least available. This fact is due to the fact that the specified INN is represented on the retail pharmaceutical market only by

pharmaceuticals of foreign production. It was established that PPE included in the National List of PPE were more accessible to the population.

The next stage of the research was the analysis of indicators of the economic availability of PEP for 2019–2023. According to the data of the scientific literature, it was established that for the state-guaranteed pharmaceutical aid, the indicator of availability should be equal to one or be greater than one. It was established that during 2019-2020, the average value of D for LP was greater than one, with the exception of the benzobarbital LP group. This fact should be evaluated as a positive characteristic of the development of the studied segment of the pharmaceutical market. This trend can be explained by the fact that the growth index of drug prices did not significantly exceed the growth index of average wages. However, in 2021, in comparison with 2022, four LPs under the INN did not reach one, in particular phenobarbital (included in the National List of OLZ), clonazepam, oxcarbazepine, lacosamide (not in the National List of OLZ).

**Conclusions.** The obtained results of the research of the drug market for the treatment of epilepsy make it possible to assert the socio-economic ambiguity of the existing trends in different periods of the functioning of the pharmaceutical market, which determines the conduct of further scientific research in various directions.