

**Conclusions.** Thus, statins are now a mandatory component in the treatment of patients with cardiovascular catastrophes, in order to correct dyslipidemia and reduce cardiovascular risk. The expediency of widespread use of statins in clinical practice is not in doubt today. However, statins are not always used correctly, in adequate doses, which, of course, significantly reduces the effectiveness of their use as a means of preventing severe complications of atherosclerosis.

## **DIAPER DERMATITIS (DIAPER RASH): PHARMACEUTICAL CARE PRINCIPLES**

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**Introduction.** Diaper dermatitis (diaper rash) is skin pathological condition of newborns and the first year children that occurs periodically as a result of physical, chemical, enzymatic and microbial factors' exposure to the contact skin area with the diaper. Diaper dermatitis is one of the most common dermatological diseases in newborns and the first year children, the prevalence of which, according to various authors, is from 35% to 50%, and in some countries reaches 75-87%. This disease can cause significant discomfort and stress in both infants and caregivers.

**Aim.** According to the survey results to assess the awareness of pharmacy visitors about the principles of rational use of skin care products in children.

**Materials and methods.** Methods of search, collection, analysis, and systematization of information, as well as observation and pharmacy visitors survey were used.

**Results and discussion.** At any stage of the diaper dermatitis treatment, it is extremely important to comply with pharmaceutical care principles. So when identifying life-threatening symptoms in acute exacerbation of diaper dermatitis, children have to be consulted by a pediatric dermatologist. One of the main obstacle on the diaper dermatitis positive treatment result is inadequate and irregular care of the baby skin (insufficient hygiene procedures, infrequent diaper changes, and irrational use of water, liquid soap, detergents, antiseptics and baby powder). By the research data, half of the surveyed parents (47% of all respondents) have a tendency to systematic violation the elementary rules of rational baby skin care. Unfortunately, the overwhelming majority of respondents (78% of all respondents) are not satisfied of their baby skin condition.

**Conclusions.** Diaper dermatitis (diaper rash) treatment should be comprehensive with considering the individual manifestations of each child. In case of complicated or prolonged diaper dermatitis, a pediatric dermatologist have to be consulted. The key point in the diaper dermatitis prevention is to maintain the barrier skin function: ensuring its dryness, friction reducing, maximum contact time limitation with urine and feces, as well as the optimal use of local prophylactic agents. Equally important are the recommendations for non-pharmacological treatment, namely, breastfeeding, frequent diaper changes, exact selection of diapers by size, and gentle skin cleansing, etc.