

common treatment, but nonsurgical alternatives are available for patients who cannot or are unwilling to undergo surgery.

Oral bile acids used for the dissolution of gallstones include chenodeoxycholic acid and ursodeoxycholic acid. Oral bile acids are most effective for small gallstones (0.5-1 cm) and may take up to 24 months to clear the stones. Ursodeoxycholic acid is the most commonly used oral bile acid, secondary to its safer side-effect profile compared with chenodeoxycholic acid. Chenodeoxycholic acid is associated with dose-dependent diarrhea as well as with hepatotoxicity, hypercholesterolemia, and leukopenia, all of which limit its use.

Conclusions. Pharmacists can play a role in the treatment of gallbladder disease by educating patients about the risk factors for gallbladder disease – particularly cholelithiasis – and about how the risk can be reduced with proper nutrition, diet, exercise and rational use of medications.

ALGORITHMS FOR IMPROVING PHARMACEUTICAL CARE WHEN USING A GROUP OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS

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Introduction. Persistent indicators of the prevalence of mental disorders, pathological conditions and mental illnesses occupy a significant place among the causes of inefficiency, disability and mortality of the population in all developed countries of the world. The realities of today are such that a protracted war is raging in our country – "endless February". These factors lead to the development of stress, psychological trauma, persistent crisis situations associated with military operations. A pronounced trend towards an increase in mental disorders and morbidity among people of working age determines the great social significance and relevance of this problem in modern clinical medicine. Doctors, pharmacists and clinical pharmacists constantly use psycholeptic drugs in their practice and use the principles of pharmaceutical care. Pharmaceutical care in the use of rational therapy is the basis for successful treatment of patients with a neuropsychiatric profile and ensuring the prevention of possible complications. Improvement of the main criteria of pharmaceutical care concerns increasing the effectiveness of the use of medicines, as well as reducing their side effects, negative effects, which are necessary conditions for high-quality therapy and are relevant from the standpoint of clinical pharmacy.

Aim research. Modern improvement and optimization of the algorithm of pharmaceutical care when prescribing a group of antipsychotic drugs (neuroleptics) in patients with neuropsychiatric pathology.

Materials and methods. Conducting a clinical and pharmaceutical study to optimize the modern use of pharmaceutical care when prescribing a group of antipsychotic drugs with the analysis and clinical processing of questionnaire data for patients with neuropsychiatric pathology.

Results. The processed and systematized results of the clinical and pharmaceutical analysis of the use of antipsychotic drugs in the treatment of common

crisis conditions confirm that the main clinical aspect in the therapy of this direction is the effectiveness and safety of the rational use of antipsychotic drugs in the psychoneurological practice of clinical medicine. As a result of the use of this group of drugs and on the basis of the data obtained, the modern provisions of pharmaceutical care in the use of a group of antipsychotic drugs (neuroleptics) were determined and improved.

- The use of antipsychotic medications is recommended only after a doctor's prescription with constant monitoring by a specialist.

- With specific neuropsychiatric symptoms, it is always necessary to determine according to the clinical picture of which disease the drug is prescribed.

- Taking into account the neuropsychiatric specifics of the pathological condition, contraindications to prescribing the drug in this patient are specified, which are indicated in the treatment regimens.

- Taking into account the neuropsychiatric specifics of the disease, the algorithm of pharmaceutical care and the patient's willingness to take the prescribed treatment are clarified.

- Antipsychotics (neuroleptics) have a calming, inhibitory effect on the nervous system, especially actively acting on the state of agitation (affective disorders), delusions, hallucinations, mental automatisms and other manifestations of psychosis.

- Antipsychotic drugs are effective in reducing the clinical manifestations of schizophrenia and have a less negative effect on cognitive symptoms.

- Neuroleptics potentiate the action of drugs that depress the central nervous system (anesthetics, hypnotics, narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics, local anesthetics), in particular in the form of neuroleptanalgesia.

- The algorithm of treatment with antipsychotic drugs provides the necessary positive clinical effect only with constant and regular use according to the treatment regimen.

- Atypical antipsychotics effectively suppress productive symptoms, reduce suicidal and aggressive behavior, comorbid affective disorders (dysphoria, depression).

- Atypical antipsychotics improve communication abilities, abstract thinking, cognitive functions, attention, memory, language fluency, and are the drugs of choice for psychoses that have developed in adolescence.

- The most common side effects with typical, or traditional, antipsychotic medications are extrapyramidal side effects, which include akathisia, dystonia, dyskinesia, and parkinsonism.

- The use of antipsychotics is contraindicated in Parkinson's disease and symptomatic parkinsonism in severe depression, epilepsy, severe cerebral sclerosis, glaucoma.

- The use of antipsychotics is contraindicated in diabetes mellitus, porphyria, agranulocytosis, arrhythmia, hypotension, pregnancy.

- During treatment with antipsychotics, breastfeeding should be stopped, and potentially dangerous activities that require high speed and accuracy of mental and motor reactions should be avoided.

-- Older patients with dementia-related psychosis treated with antipsychotic medications are at increased risk of death due to cardiovascular complications or infection-related causes.

Conclusions. At the present stage, sections and separate points of pharmaceutical care for patients and patients with neuropsychiatric pathology who use antipsychotic drugs of the psycholeptic group have been substantiated and improved. The necessity of an integrated approach to the clinical problem of treatment of crisis states has been identified and proved. Clinical and pharmaceutical substantiation and improvement of modern aspects of pharmaceutical care in the use of a group of antipsychotic drugs contributes to the improvement of the level of professional training of doctors, pharmacists and clinical pharmacists.