



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ФАРМАЦІЇ

«СОЦІАЛЬНА ФАРМАЦІЯ: СТАН, ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ»

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- додаткове включення тест-смужок та безкоштовне забезпечення інсуліном для людей старшого віку спрямоване на покращення контролю захворювання та профілактику ускладнень;
- розширення програми також охоплює нові антикоагулянти та препарати для профілактики інсульту, інфаркту та тромбозів, що має значення для зниження смертності від серцево-судинних хвороб;
- система реалізації змін базується на чинних механізмах, а участь виробників залишається добровільною, що створює умови для гнучкого впровадження інновацій.

Розширення програми «Доступні ліки» у 2026 році є стратегічно важливим кроком, що забезпечує доступність сучасних препаратів для лікування діабету II типу та серцево-судинних захворювань, а також зменшення витрат пацієнтів завдяки механізму реімбурсації.

Оновлення програми сприяє підвищенню якості життя людей старшого віку через безкоштовне забезпечення інсуліном та інтеграцію нових ЛЗ у систему медичних гарантій без додаткових бюрократичних процедур.

Таким чином, оновлення програми є важливим етапом розвитку державної політики у сфері охорони здоров'я, спрямованим на підвищення ефективності лікування та профілактику ускладнень хронічних захворювань.

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT APPROACHES TO IMPROVING THE RATIONAL USE OF MEDICINES IN CHILDREN

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In the modern world, the civilization of society and the spiritual development of the nation are characterized by the attitude towards the younger generation. This applies, first, to the issues of well-being, health and vitality of children. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), only 3-5% of children who graduate from school can be considered completely healthy.

Improving the rational use of medicines in pediatrics today is based on the principles of clinical feasibility, evidence-based practice and safety, since the child's body has unique anatomical and physiological features that require an individual approach. As world experience shows, the availability of children's dosage forms, as well as the implementation of patient care standards in the provision of pharmaceutical care, is extremely important for ensuring rational pharmacotherapy in children.

The purpose of the study is to analyze modern approaches to improving the rational use of medicines in children. To achieve this goal, we used the following research methods: historical, retrospective, logical.

In today's environment of new technologies, new dosage forms in pediatrics, and the growing role of the pharmacist, healthcare processes are interconnected, with each dimension influencing the effectiveness of the others. Digital tools provide the data pharmacists need to make informed decisions. Similarly, even the most qualified pharmacists may struggle to achieve results if health policies and institutional structures do not support their integration into the team. Rational use of medicines in pediatrics requires the creation of a holistic system that will help improve the safety and effectiveness of treatment. The integration of these dimensions is based on a model that recognizes that technological tools, pharmacist expertise, and supporting health systems must work together in a coordinated manner to optimize medication use in children. This model provides a framework for identifying key pathways needed to address current challenges and improve the quality of pediatric care (fig. 1).

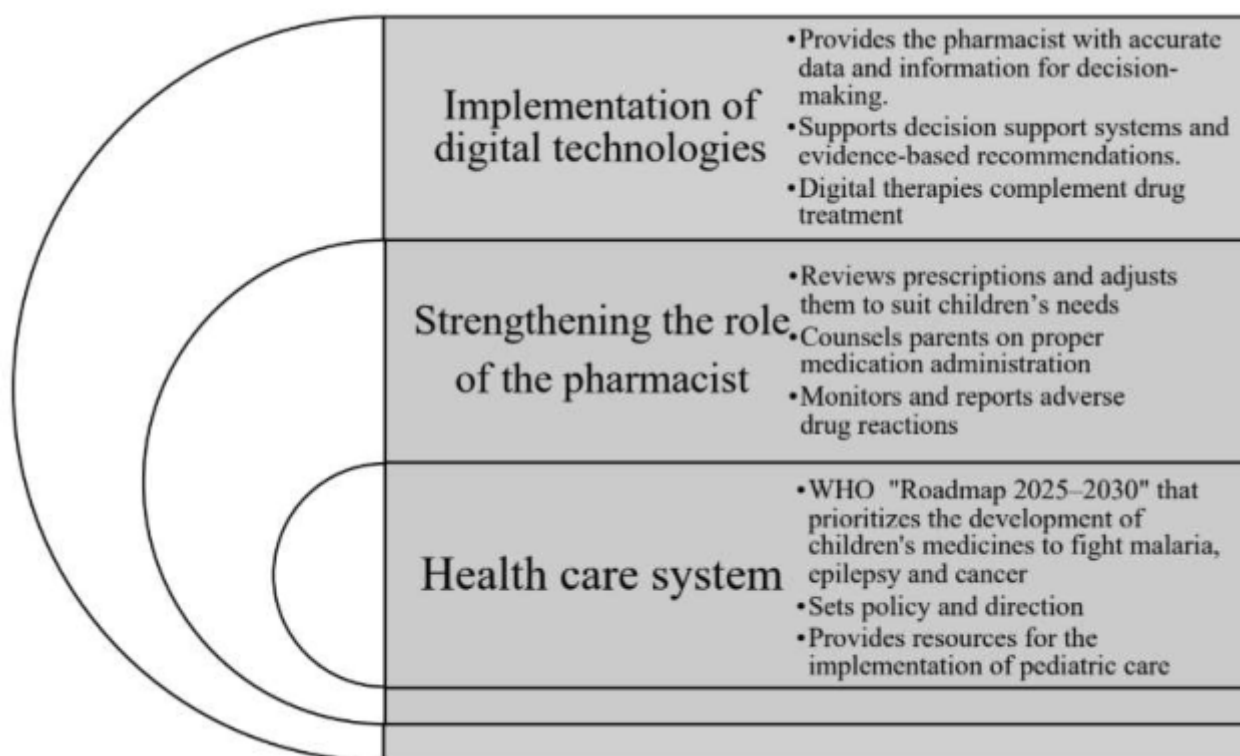


Fig 1 Interaction between modern approaches to rational pharmacotherapy of children

It has been determined that modern approaches to improving the rational use of medicines in children are based, first of all, on the integration of innovative dosage

forms, taking into account the appropriate selection, dosing and administration of drugs based on a deep understanding of pediatric pharmacology. The use of digital technologies in pediatrics significantly increases the safety and effectiveness of treatment, helping parents and doctors avoid dosing errors and adhere to the drug administration schedule.

Through the analysis of literary sources, we have come to the conclusion that the role of the pharmacist in ensuring the rational use of medicines in pediatrics goes far beyond the usual dispensing of goods. The child's body is a constantly changing system, therefore, the specialist becomes a key element in the safety of therapy.

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CATEGORIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDICATORS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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Research and assessment of the pharmaceutical situation in countries is important for monitoring compliance with the goals set by the drug policy. This is a critically important process, since this industry is of strategic importance for national security and economic stability of the state. Systematic tracking of indicators allows not only to assess the current state of the market, but also to respond in a timely manner to the challenges facing the country. World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the use of specific indicators and tools. Using these indicators, it is possible to systematically monitor the pharmaceutical sector, assess its efficiency, availability of medicines and quality of pharmaceutical care. Indicators are a tool for identifying problems in real time and making informed management decisions.

The purpose of the study: to analyze the WHO indicator system for comprehensive monitoring of the pharmaceutical situation at the national level. In the analysis process, comparative, survey, systemic and historical research methods were used.

The World Health Organization uses a three-tiered indicator system for comprehensive monitoring of the pharmaceutical situation at the national level, focusing on structural, process and outcome indicators to assess policy, access and rational use. This approach allows countries to assess not only the presence of the necessary structures, but also the real results of their work for the population.

Structure of the WHO three-tier approach

Level I: Indicators of structures and processes