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«СОЦІАЛЬНА ФАРМАЦІЯ: СТАН, ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ»

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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

Objective. Measure the availability and functioning of key national pharmaceutical elements. Examples: the presence of an approved national drug policy, the existence of a drug regulatory authority, the presence of a pharmaceutical licensing system and an up-to-date national list of essential medicines.

Level II: Result Indicators

Objective. Focus on measuring the direct effects of the pharmaceutical sector in three main areas.

Example: affordability, quality of pharmaceutical products, and rational use of medicines.

Level III: Specialized/In-depth Indicators

Objective. Provides an in-depth assessment of specific system components. Example: supply chain management (monitoring through the WHO Global Surveillance and Monitoring System to combat substandard and counterfeit products), pharmacovigilance indicators (evaluate the adverse reaction tracking system).

Thus, the study showed that the system of indicators for monitoring the pharmaceutical sector in countries is organized into three groups, hierarchically ordered by levels and based on the WHO methodology. In accordance with WHO recommendations, the system is adapted to national strategies, such as the “National Drug Policy” and the pursuit of universal health coverage. This System is designed to help countries assess the availability, quality and rational use of medicines. Methodology allows monitoring the progress of strategies implemented based on policies, as well as comparing the real situations in different countries.