

# **IDENTIFYING OF THE MEDICINE PROVIDING PROBLEMS AND THE BASIC TOOLS OF THEIR SOLVING**

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Problems in the medicine supply are present in any country, regardless of the level of economic development. No health care system can compensate the cost of all medicines circulating in the domestic pharmaceutical market. New factors that significantly affect the pharmaceutical medicine provision have been appeared during recent decades: increase the role of private enterprise in the pharmaceutical sector, reforms in the health sector, the effects of globalization. Despite the ever-increasing health care needs due to lack of funds, many countries reduce the cost of their financing. Therefore, issues related to limited access to quality medicines and their rational use, given new relevance. To optimize the use of scarce budgetary resources for medicine providing used different methods and approaches. Practice shows that more and more countries are addressing issues related to the provision of pharmaceutical care in the development and implementation of national drug policy (NDP) on the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), based on rational choice, purpose and use of medicines at all levels of the health system.

The aim of our work was to study the problems of pharmaceutical provision, as well as the trends of current research in the field of development and implementation of national drug policy as a mechanism to solve them.

Health is a fundamental human right. Access to health care, which includes access to essential drugs, is a prerequisite for realizing that right. If available, affordable, of good quality and properly used, drugs can offer a simple, cost-effective answer to many health problems. However, WHO estimates, at least one third of the world's population still lacks access to essential medicines, or because they are absent or too expensive, or because there is no adequate and qualified professionals to prescribe them. In poorer parts of Asia and Africa, the figure could be higher than twice. As a

result, millions of children and adults die or suffer need, although the disease can be prevented or treated with cost-effective and affordable essential medicines. Today's problems of the pharmaceutical provision in Ukraine can be briefly described as follows. Firstly, the concept of the essential drugs, which involves the use of a small number of drugs, selected treatment protocols based on the principle of therapeutic effectiveness and efficiency is poor. Secondly, difficult access to medicines because of high prices. The problem of affordability of drugs began gradually solved by limiting trade and wholesale mark-ups in the pharmacy network, the widespread use of generic drugs, the development of the domestic pharmaceutical industry, but with the introduction of VAT on medicines in Ukraine, a sharp drop UAH rate fell below the economic availability of imaginary levels. Third, the drug used irrationally, often caused by the irresponsibility of doctors and pharmacists, as well as the patients themselves. As a result we have useless or ineffective used drugs. In addition, there is an important issue on import dependence of Ukraine and quality products. Analysis of the international experience has shown that these complex and interrelated problems can best be addressed within the overall structure as piecemeal approaches can leave important problems unsolved and often fail. Based on this experience, WHO recommends all countries the development and implementation of a comprehensive national policy on drugs.

The key components of a national drug policy are: selection of essential drugs; availability of drug prices; financing of drug supply; the system of pharmaceutical supply; regulation and quality assurance; rational use of drugs; organization of research and development of new drugs; human resources; monitoring and evaluation of the work performed.

As the main tools of NDP one can consider: regulation of drug pricing; regulation of drug procurement hospital sector, financed by the budgets of all levels; standardization and certification at all stages of drug; tax and customs policy; investment and innovation policy; policies of professional training; policy on education and promotion of adequate use of drugs policy in the field of advertising of medicines.