

## RESEARCHES OF NATIONAL LISTS OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES IN UKRAINE AND TURKMENISTAN.

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The health care and pharmacy systems in over the world have significant differences in strategic intentions and objectives, buildings, mechanisms and methods of state influence. Most of countries implement the Concept of Essential Medicines today. It was proposed by specialists of the World Health Organization. The intention is equal access for population to medical and pharmaceutical care through the introduction of drugs and medical devices included in the National List. These drugs have conclusive advantage in pharmacotherapeutic action, safety, quality and others. So we researched conformity of National Lists in Ukraine and Turkmenistan with the List of World Health Organization.

The analysis showed that List of WHO consists of 456 INN, National List of Ukraine consists of 541 INN and 374 INN consists in Turkmenistan's List. It should be noted that the list of OLZ WHO is divided into basic and additional . Basically a list of those medicines listed are recommended for the treatment of the most common pathologies. An additional list of drugs submitted for priority treatment of diseases that require specialized diagnostic or supervisory equipment , and / or specialized medical care and/or training. National lists of Ukraine and Turkmenistan Consequently , it was found that the draft list of Ukraine consists of primary and secondary meeting the requirements of the WHO and Turkmenistan - only basic, they contradict. Analysis were conducted by anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC). They showed that anatomical group J (antibiotics for systemic use) has the maximum number of items in the Ukraine's and Turkmen's Lists. It has for 19,6% and 15,7% of the total drugs in Lists. The second position was taken by the group A (digestive system and metabolism). It contains for 9,06% and 14,25% respectively. The group G (the urogenital system and sex hormones) contains the least amount of items in the Ukrainian List. It has for 3,88% of the total drugs. The group H (hormone's drugs, except sex and insulin) has for 1,69% of the total drugs in the Turkmen's List. Solid medicaments dominate. The data indicate that National List of Ukraine partially complies with the requirements of the WHO unlike Turkmen's. A significant drawback of these Lists they don't update every 3 years. It indicates the use of outdated medicines and their compliance to modern methods of treatment. Selection of medicines in both countries are broadly consistent with the WHO's requirements.