

RESEARCH OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS IN UKRAINE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Introduction. The need to determine the main directions and priorities of the pharmaceutical healthcare of Ukraine caused by the real political and socio-economic processes. Priority areas of national pharmacy is to create appropriate conditions for improving the quality of treatment and medicines (drugs) in Ukraine. Requirements to ensure the quality of drugs is to create a system of quality management of the entire cycle of circulation of drugs by implementing standards of good practice GLP, GCP, GMP, GDP, GPP. Good Distribution rules and conditions of storage of drugs in wholesale sales (distribution) for participants in the pharmaceutical market. Accession of Ukraine to the Pharmaceutical Inspection PIC / S (Pharmaceutical Inspection Cooperation Scheme) also requires harmonization of Ukrainian legislation to European standards, including the requirements of GDP in 2013

Materials and methods. Study materials as opposed guide to Good Practice distribution of drugs for human EU («Guidelines of 5 November 2013 on Good Distribution Practice of Medicinal Products for human use (2013 / C 343/01)»), which sets out the principles and rules (requirements) to the wholesale sale of drugs in Europe and the new edition of GDP Ukraine 2014. (Guidelines "Drugs. proper practice of distribution. CT-N 42-1.0:2014 Health Ministry " (Ministry of Health of Ukraine of 05.02.2014 № 100), which was designed to update and harmonize in accordance with the regulations of the EU «Guidelines of 7 March 2013 on Good Distribution Practice of Medicinal Products for Human Use (2013 / C 68/01) " . was used in the study and comparative analysis method for organizing and summarizing data of good practice.

Results. Practice proper distribution under license terms of Ukraine - a set of guidelines and rules for the wholesale drugs (procurement, storage, supply or export of drugs, except for drugs supply to the final consumer), which ensures compliance

with the quality at all stages of the trade. Distribution chooses by manufacturer to cooperate one or more suppliers of their products. One feature of Ukrainian pharmaceutical market is the variety of distribution models. Between the Ukrainian pharmaceutical manufacturers and consumers, there are three types of distribution channels: *domestic manufacturers - retailers*, *domestic manufacturer - wholesaler company (affiliate products) / distributor - retailers*, *domestic producer - independent wholesale companies / distributors - retailers*. At the same time, in Europe there are six kinds of distribution models: *manufacturer - distributor - Pharmacy - patient*; *Manufacturer - Distributor - Pharmacy - patient* (DTP (Direct verily Pharmacy)); *manufacturer - distributor - Pharmacy - patient* (DD (Direct Distribution)); *producer - distributor chosen - Pharmacy - patient* (RWA (Resticted Wholesaler Availability)); *producer - selected distributor - hospital pharmacy - patient* (FFS hospital distribution). Foreign companies practically not sell drugs directly through retailers and therefore can not use distribution model *maker - Pharmacy - patient*. Other models are different from distribution model *domestic manufacturers - retailers* on method of supply medicines to pharmacies.

Conclusions Researches have shown that Ukraine should pay attention to and consider introducing models supply of drugs available in the EU, allowing pharmaceutical companies producing ensure compliance with appropriate standards for the storage, delivery, dispensing drugs and export of pharmaceutical products and to develop other services to patients in collaboration with pharmaceutical pharmacy staff.