



# МАТЕРІАЛИ

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ПРИСВЯЧЕНОЇ 25-РІЧЧЮ  
ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ

**ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНА ОСВІТА,  
НАУКА ТА ПРАКТИКА:  
СТАН, ПРОБЛЕМИ,  
ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ**

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НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ О. О. БОГОМОЛЬЦЯ  
ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

**ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНА ОСВІТА, НАУКА ТА  
ПРАКТИКА: СТАН, ПРОБЛЕМИ,  
ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ**

Матеріали  
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*ОРГАНІЗАТОР*  
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ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

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are classified as specialists of high, 42 % – of medium competence, a total of 155 people; in further research, we took into account exactly their opinions.

**Conclusions.** The result of the processing of expert evaluations was the formed optimal assortment with high efficiency, safety, frequency of use, used in various phases of the wound process, availability on the market, affordable.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGY FOR INCREASING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF PHARMACY WHEN DISPENSING MEDICINES USED IN THE PROCESS OF SELF-MEDICATION WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION**

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**Introduction.** With the development of the process of responsible self-medication and the growth of the over-the-counter drug market, the role of the pharmaceutical worker is increasing. The question of recommending these drugs to patients should be decided based on the criteria of effectiveness, safety and their economic availability. This becomes possible when using pharmacoeconomic approaches, which can be the basis not only for justifying the choice of drugs, but also allow for the formation of a rational list, which will ultimately lead to the improvement of the over-the-counter dispensing system.

**The purpose of the study** was to develop pharmacoeconomic approaches to improving the system of over-the-counter medicines used in the process of responsible self-medication.

**Research methods.** A systematic approach to solving specific research tasks is used as a scientific research methodology.

The objects of the study were pharmacy organizations of various organizational and legal forms, outpatient polyclinic institutions that operate in large cities.

In the course of the study, methods of systematic, comparative, retrospective, pharmacoeconomic analysis, mathematical-statistical and sociological research methods were used. Statistical, economic and other information was processed and analyzed using modern computer technologies.

**Results.** The analysis of the literature showed that the use of over-the-counter drugs by patients in the process of responsible self-treatment includes rational and economic aspects on the one hand, the use of over-the-counter drugs for the patient should be effective and safe, on the other hand – economic, that is, when choosing a drug that can be used for self-medication, it is necessary to evaluate it from the point of view of obtaining maximum benefit and minimum risk.

With the help of retrospective, structural and statistical analyses, an audit of professional pharmaceutical recommendations and actual consumer preferences in the use of over-the-counter drugs in the process of responsible self-treatment of certain

health disorders was carried out, a comparative description of the main trends in recommendations and actual consumption of over-the-counter drugs under study was given; a generalized list of the most frequently recommended and used over-the-counter medicines for responsible self-treatment of certain health disorders is highlighted.

**Conclusion.** Based on the theoretical analysis and synthesis of data according to modern pharmaco-economic research methods, a block has been developed – a scheme of methodological approaches to conducting a pharmaco-economic analysis of the cost of treating certain health disorders, adapted to over-the-counter drugs used in the process of responsible self-medication and including the calculation of direct medical costs, comparison of the cost of treatment, calculation of affordability factors.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE OPTIMIZATION OF THE USE OF DRUGS IN DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM**

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**Introduction.** In recent years, there has been an increase in the consumption of medicines (drugs) all over the world, due to the influence of a whole set of factors, primarily the increase in the incidence of the population. Medical care of the population is an important socio-economic problem, the health of the nation and, therefore, the future development of the country largely depends on its successful solution. Despite the variety of synthetic anti-inflammatory agents, the authors note their insufficient effectiveness and the presence of unwanted side reactions. This makes it necessary to use drugs that have protective pharmacological properties and low toxicity. Such requirements are met by medicinal products of plant origin, which are used as the main means of the disease at the stage of anti-recurrence therapy or during the exacerbation of the disease, and in combination with basic means as means of additional therapy. Thus, the search for drugs of plant origin with anti-inflammatory, neurotropic and gastroprotective activity, their inclusion in the treatment regimen is important for modern neurology.

**The purpose of the study.** The purpose of the study is to develop methodical approaches to optimizing the use of drugs in diseases of the nervous system using pharmaco-epidemiological methods and to determine the perspective of using the original herbal remedy as a corrector of side effects in diseases of the nervous system.

**Research methods.** The theoretical basis of pharmaco-epidemiology, modified in accordance with the goals and objectives of the research, became the methodological basis of the research. Traditional general methods of scientific knowledge – methods of empirical research (comparison, measurement, expert evaluations) are used as specific research methods when collecting information; methods used both at the empirical and