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

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**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**
**ІМЕНІ О. О. БОГОМОЛЬЦЯ**
**ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ**

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methods of marketing analysis, mathematical modeling. Processing of research results was carried out using methods of mathematical statistics. Statistical data processing was carried out on a personal computer with Windows 11 using the Microsoft Office Excel editor and Statistica.

**Results.** The following materials were used during the research:

1. Medical charts of 518 patients who were treated, which became the material for compiling an average portrait of the patient.

Demographic characteristics such as gender and age were used to form the patient's portrait, clinical – symptoms, concomitant diseases, laboratory indicators, the percentage of lung damage according to the results of computer tomography, the saturation index, as well as statistical – the duration of hospitalization, the proportion of patients transferred to the intensive care unit and intensive therapy;

2. Appointments that were necessary to study the structure of drug consumption in covid departments;

3. Questionnaires for expert assessment among medical and pharmaceutical workers.

**Conclusions.** An average statistical portrait of the patient was compiled, and a comparative analysis of patients of three covid departments was carried out according to indicators: age, sex, comorbidities, clinical and laboratory indicators, percentage of lung damage, average duration of hospitalization. The identified clinical and laboratory indicators of the patient allow forming the necessary array of factors affecting the prescription of drugs, establishing the optimal range of drugs necessary for pharmaceutical care at all stages of providing medical care.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODEL OF SUPPLYING A MULTIPROFILE HOSPITAL WITH ANTISEPTIC MEANS

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**Introduction.** Medical support for inpatients is one of the main problems of medical and preventive institutions. Antiseptics are an integral component of both the treatment process and the provision of a sanitary-disinfectant regime in hospitals, however, the pharmaceutical market of antiseptics and the issue of providing antiseptics to medical and preventive facilities have not been studied before. A significant part of antiseptics in the hospital is used in medicinal forms of pharmacy production, which makes it necessary to study the extemporaneous formulation of antiseptics in modern conditions. Expanding the range of AZ and improving the surveillance of nosocomial infections in the conditions of the formulary system require the coordination of the activities of the epidemiologist, the clinical pharmacist and the pharmacy of the medical and preventive institution regarding the rational use of

antiseptics. The above determined the choice of the topic, setting the goal and objectives of the research.

**The purpose of the study.** Development of an organizational and methodical approach to optimizing the supply of antiseptics to a multidisciplinary hospital.

**Research methods.** The methodological basis of the research is the theoretical works of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of marketing, pharmacoeconomics, medical supplies and epidemiology.In the research process, a complex approach was used, which included methods of systematic, logical, economic-statistical, financial, pharmacoeconomic analysis, applied sociology, pharmaceutical technology, pharmaceutical analysis, etc. Statistical data processing was carried out on a personal computer in Windows XP using the Microsoft Office Excel editor.

**Results.** An analysis of the nomenclature of antiseptics registered as medicinal products showed that 64 % of the names are drugs of domestic production, and 36 % – foreign. Antiseptics are produced mainly (90 %) by domestic enterprises. A comparative analysis of the range of antiseptics included in the formulary lists for purchase and use in medical and preventive institutions was conducted. It has been established that the formulary list has a more extensive selection of antiseptic agents.

Despite the constant increase in the nomenclature of industrially produced antiseptics, it remains necessary to manufacture them in a pharmacy for use in the conditions of treatment and prevention. Subdepartmental pharmacy institutions are engaged in the pharmaceutical production of medicinal products for the needs of the population and medical institutions. We conducted a study of the range of antiseptics manufactured by pharmacies in 45 city manufacturing pharmacies in 2023. The analyzed list of extemporaneous antiseptics was subjected to a structural analysis, which includes the study of the dynamics of the production volume of a single name of AZ, taking into account concentration and packaging. More than 80 % of extemporaneous dosage forms of antiseptics are manufactured in city pharmacies.

The study of the rationality of the use of antiseptics in hospitals by the method of ABC-VEN analysis was carried out.

**Conclusions.** As a result of the conducted research, an organizational and methodical approach to improving the provision of a multidisciplinary hospital with antiseptic agents was developed, which includes the consistent conduct of comprehensive research: marketing research of the hospital sector of the market; identification of regional features of the hospital market (on the basis of a comparative analysis of the regional one), study of the need to provide the hospital with antiseptic agents of pharmacy manufacture, transfer of extemporaneous prescriptions of antiseptic agents, which are often repeated, to industrial production, assessment of the rationality of the use of antiseptic agents (drugs, extemporaneous dosage forms) by the method ABC-VEN analysis, adjustment of treatment standards and adjustment of treatment standards taking into account the use of antiseptics.