

ANALYSIS OF ANTIPSORIATIC DRUGS

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Introduction. Psoriasis is a chronic non-infectious skin disease. Currently, skin diseases remain one of the most common pathologies in the morbidity structure of the Ukrainian population. According to the International Federation of Psoriasis Associations, its prevalence in the world ranges from up to 5% in general populations to around 3%. Globally, 125 million people suffer from psoriasis. The disease can occur in both childhood and adulthood, most often in the second and third decades of life. It is characterised by prolonged relapses, complete or partial disability, high levels of disability and social and psychological maladjustment of patients. The high incidence of psoriasis at the current stage of civilisation development is explained by the rapid pace of society, an increase in emotional stress, which requires enormous nervous and intellectual effort. Therefore, the analysis of product range offers and the introduction of new medicines to treat the ‘disease of civilisation’ are topical issues of today.

The purpose of the study: Analysis of the range of medicines used for topical treatment and prevention of mild psoriasis in Ukraine.

Research methods: The State Register of Medicinal Products of Ukraine and the ATC classification system. In the course of the study, content analysis was conducted, analytical and statistical methods of analysis were applied, and scientific information was analysed using Internet sources.

Main results. We analysed official statistics on the incidence of psoriasis and found that more than 90,000 patients with the disease are registered in Ukraine. It should be noted that the actual number is about 1.5 million, of which a significant number are children. This may be due to both imperfect medical and statistical systems and a low level of patient referrals.

In Ukraine, patients with psoriasis are treated according to a unified clinical protocol developed on the basis of the adapted evidence-based clinical guideline Psoriasis, including psoriatic arthropathies, which outlines the practice of providing medical care to patients with this disease. According to these documents, topical treatment can be effective in mild psoriasis. For severe forms, rapid and intensive treatment is required, as a rule, in specialised medical care, according to treatment protocols, in a hospital.

It should be noted that measures for early and timely detection of this disease can significantly improve and reduce the cost of medical and pharmaceutical care.

Conclusions. The article analyses the range of antipsoriatic drugs in the topical treatment of mild psoriasis. In recent years, scientific research has been actively conducted on the treatment of this disease due to the large number of patients. Therefore, there is a need to develop new effective domestic antipsoriatic drugs. It is advisable to further develop new drugs with a combined composition for the treatment of mild forms of psoriasis.