

ANALYSIS OF MEDICINES FOR THE TREATMENT OF OTITIS MEDIA

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Introduction. Impaired quality of life of patients with acute otitis media and the possibility of its correction is a problem that requires urgent solution with the use of modern pharmaceuticals and the latest technologies for diagnosis and prevention of the disease. The problem of acute inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract, including acute otitis media, is one of the most pressing in modern clinical medicine. Today, liquid ear medicines are used - soft or solid dosage forms intended for instillation, spraying, blowing or applying as applications to the ear canal, or for rinsing during its cleaning. These include ear drops and aerosols, ear wash, ear ointments, tampons, powders for inhalation or dry aerosols.

The first stage of the work was to conduct market research on the range of medicines used in otology on the domestic pharmaceutical market.

The purpose of the study. The research made it possible to state that the structure of medicines for the treatment of otitis media is formed by 8 pharmacotherapeutic groups.

Research methods. Analysis of the latest literature.

Main results. Antimicrobials for systemic use accounted for 54%, and drugs respiratory system - 16%, sensory organs - 11%, dermatological agents - 8%, musculoskeletal system - 7%, antineoplastic, immunomodulatory agents - 2%, hormones for systemic use (except sex hormones and insulin) - 1%, nervous system agents - 1%.

A detailed intra-group analysis revealed that cephalosporins dominate among antimicrobials for systemic use (30%).

The assortment includes monocomponent and combination products. In the overall structure, monocomponent medicines account for 63%, while combination medicines account for 38%. Segmentation analysis by manufacturing revealed a predominant share of foreign-made drugs (67%), with domestic drugs accounting for 33%.

Segmentation of the assortment by dosage form showed that the share of solid otitis media is 71%, liquid - 22%, soft - 4% and gaseous - 2% in the overall structure of the assortment.

The vast majority of medicines on the Ukrainian market are intended for the systemic treatment of otitis media. These are solid dosage forms, represented by tablets (52%), powders (33%), capsules (13%) and granules (2.0%).

Conclusions. Extemporaneously manufactured medicines occupy a very important niche among the drugs used in otology. They allow us to take into account the individual sensitivity of the patient, his or her constitution and previous diseases, and do not contain preservatives. Therefore, our further research will focus on the development of extemporaneously manufactured otitis media.