PHARMACEUTICAL CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH CATARACTS

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In Ukraine every second inhabitant has a visual impairment. Over the last decade, the incidence of diseases of the eyes and their appendages has increased by more than 18%, with the share of ophthalmological pathology in the structure of general morbidity increasing. Pharmaceutical assistance plays a significant role in solving the problem of reducing the high prevalence of ophthalmological pathology among the population, which is realised in a complex of medical and pharmaceutical measures. One of the conditions for providing patients with visual impairment with qualified, timely and affordable pharmaceutical care is the development of effective management mechanisms to ensure the provision of pharmaceutical care to ophthalmological patients in full, with the necessary level of quality at optimal economic costs.

According to WHO, 285 million people suffer from visual impairment in the world, of which 39 million are affected by blindness, and unless urgent measures are taken, the number of blind people in the world will double by 2026. The introduction of new modern technologies in the implemented complex of medical and pharmaceutical measures allows preventing or treating up to 80% of cases of visual impairment. It has been established that the problem of optimising pharmaceutical care for patients with visual impairment is directly related to the development of an effective mechanism for managing the system of pharmaceutical care and, being extremely important, remained unresolved until recently. This caused the objective need to design a conceptual model of pharmaceutical care management for ophthalmic patients and organisational and economic justification of its implementation.

In accordance with the developed research programme, a marketing analysis of the ophthalmic drugs market was conducted to identify the physical and economic accessibility of drug assistance to patients with eye diseases. It was found that ophthalmological medicines are represented by 315 trade names (112 INN); more than half of medicines (65%) are prescription medicines; 27% are included in the list of vital medicines; foreign medicines (67%) and eye drops (66%) prevail.

The analysis of medicines consumption was conducted using clinic materials reflecting the receipt of medicines from extra-budgetary sources (relatives of patients), as well as prescription letters. The analysis of medicines consumption was conducted using similar data. Our comparative analysis of various information sources allowed us to select prescription lists from ophthalmology patients' medical records as the main information array, from which we selected information on the nomenclature, single and daily doses, and duration of prescription. Further research will focus on optimising the nomenclature of medicines, which will involve selecting the most effective and widely used medicines by medical staff from the entire range of medicines used in ophthalmology departments.