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ТА АСПІРАНТІВ «АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ КЛІНІЧНОЇ ФАРМАКОЛОГІЇ,
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ANALYSIS OF ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINES IN NIGERIA

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Background. Malaria is one of the major life-threatening disease aside from HIV/AIDS and Meningitis and the leading cause of child deaths in Nigeria that conforms the actuality of chosen topic.

Objective. Market of antimalarial medicines in Nigeria.

Materials and methods. Data collection via the internet journals, people living in Nigeria, foreign students in Ukraine and pharmacies in Nigeria. Systematic method, content analysis and surveys.

Results. All the active ingredients are used by the nation's manufacturers to make antimalarial medicines, this is due to the fact that Nigeria is a country with major key players in pharmaceutical industry even though she is still a developing country. NAFDAC (National Agency for Food Drug Administration and Control) regulates imports, exports, manufacture, advertisement, distribution, sales and use of antimalarial medicines. The citizens of Nigeria prefer foreign antimalarial medicines – Swizz pharmaceutical company Novartis sets about 14% of Nigerian's market. The most popular foreign producers of such type of drugs are from China and India – individually they contribute 27% from all pharmaceutical importers. The most effective and popular trade name is Coartem (Novartis) that contains Artemether plus Lumefantrine. Most masses prefer to use tablets because it is easily accessible and cheaper than injections – about 64% from general medical forms presented on Nigerian's antimalarial medicines market. Oral suspension sets about 23% followed by powder – 9% and oral solution – 4%. The average price of antimalarial medicines used in Nigeria is about 5 USD so this type of medicines can be considered available for Nigerian's population, but this price is not fixed in different regions of Nigeria.

Conclusion. Analysis of antimalarial medicines in Nigeria has been carried out. It is revealed the most popular pharmaceutical importers, trade names, ingredients, medical form, average prices, etc.

Summary. In Nigeria, Malaria affects about 60% of the country's population yearly so marketing research of antimalarial medicines is of great importance. Our analysis showed key marketing information devoted to this type of medicines.

PERORAL ENDOSCOPIC MYOTOMY (POEM) AS SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ACHALASIA

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Achalasia is a severe disease of muscles of lower esophageal body and lower esophageal sphincter (LES) that prevents relaxation of the sphincter and leads to an absence of peristalsis of the esophagus, progressive dysphagia, and plenty of complications, including esophagitis, lungs pathology, weight loss and cancer of the esophagus. Achalasia is a rare disease and affects 1–10 out of 100000 persons per year. Treatment of achalasia can be conservative or surgical. Conservative treatment includes botulinum toxin injection and endoscopic pneumatic dilation. However, in connection with the late diagnosis of the disease, surgical treatment is usually required. Gold standard of surgical treatment of achalasia is Heller's myotomy (cardiomyotomy) and fundoplication. There are thoracotomic, laparotomic and laparoscopic approaches for Heller's myotomy. Among fundoplication methods used, there are Dor, Toupet and Nissen modifications. High level of traumatization led to the search for new methods of surgical treatment though. Among them peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM), which was first applied in 2008 in Japan. Now more than 5000 clinical procedures have been performed in several centers across the world (Vivek Kumbhari etc, 2015). In many cities in developed countries of Europe and Asia, USA, Canada, and Australia POEM is already used in the treatment of achalasia. POEM implies the dissection of the circular muscles of the esophagus and LES by utilizing a submucosal tunneling method. Therefore, POEM is a less invasive exible endoscopic alternative. The short-term clinical success of POEM was reported to be from 82% to 100% – until 12 months, mostly > 90%, which is highly effective (median – 93,8%).

Summary. POEM is a novel method for the treatment of achalasia. POEM is the least invasive surgical method in the treatment of achalasia. It has been a short time since the introduction of this method into medical practice, however, POEM show good treatment results, the number of complications does not exceed the same parameters of Heller's myotomy. Thus, it is necessary to introduce this method into medical practice in Ukraine, and also to monitor the long-term outcomes of treatment of POEM for more accurate conclusions about the quality and results of this method.