МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

КАФЕДРА АПТЕЧНОЇ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ ЛІКІВ

КАФЕДРА ЗАВОДСЬКОЇ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ ЛІКІВ

Матеріали

III міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

Proceedings of the III International Scientific and Practical Conference

ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНІ ТА ПРИКЛАДНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ У ГАЛУЗІ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОЇ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ, ПРИСВЯЧЕНА 100-РІЧЧЮ З ДНЯ НАРОДЖЕННЯ Д. П. САЛА

FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY, DEDICATED TO THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF D. P. SALO

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Фундаментальні та прикладні дослідження у галузі фармацевтичної технології: Збірник наукових матеріалів III Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції, присвяченої 100-річчю з Дня народження Д. П. Сала (м. Харків, 13 жовтня 2022 р.). Х.: Вид-во НФаУ, 2023.- С. 522 (Серія «Наука»)

Збірник містить матеріали III Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції «Фундаментальні та прикладні дослідження у галузі фармацевтичної технології», присвяченої 100-річчю з Дня народження Д. П. Сала.

Розглянуті теоретичні аспекти та перспективи розробки лікарських препаратів, висвітлені напрямки наукової роботи спеціалістів фармацевтичної галузі, що стосуються питань сучасної технології створення лікарських препаратів, контролю їх якості, організаційно-економічних аспектів діяльності фармацевтичних підприємств, маркетингових досліджень сучасного фармацевтичного ринку, фармакологічних досліджень біологічно активних речовин.

Для широкого кола наукових, науково-педагогічних і практичних працівників, що займаються питаннями розробки та впровадження сучасних лікарських препаратів.

Матеріали подаються мовою оригіналу.
За достовірність матеріалів відповідальність несуть автори.

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ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНІ ТА ПРИКЛАДНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ У ГАЛУЗІ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОЇ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ, ПРИСВЯЧЕНА 100-РІЧЧЮ З ДНЯ НАРОДЖЕННЯ Д. П. САЛА

Матеріали

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- disease code based on the "10 Classification and Nomenclature of Diseases and Causes of Death" (ICD-10);
-average duration of treatment;
- average medicinal cost of 1 bed-day and average medicinal cost of 1 treated patient.
Analysis of scientific forecasting methodology showed that the most a normative method is acceptable for solving the problem, as one of the most accessible.

Conclusions. Thus, the methodology we developed and substantiated for improving the drug supply of ophthalmological departments of military hospitals included: the formation of a database reflecting the socio-demographic characteristics of patients in the ophthalmological departments of military hospitals, the range, quantity and order of drugs used during inpatient treatment;

- distribution of medical histories included in the database according to clinical and statistical combined groups;

- application of variance and regression analysis of the database with the purpose of justifying the correctness of the formation of the DRG and the choice of direction reducing costs for drug consumption;

- optimization of the range of drugs with the replacement of more expensive generics with cheaper analogues, analysis of hierarchies, use of ABC analysis and assessment of irrational choice and combination of drugs;

A MODEL FOR OPTIMIZING PHARMACEUTICAL CARE FOR CHILDREN IN OUTPATIENT CLINICS USING THE EXAMPLE OF PATIENTS WITH ENT DISEASES

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Introduction. One of the most common pathologies in childhood is ENT diseases, which occupy second place in the structure of the general morbidity of children, accounting for 19% of all diseases.

If diseases occur in a child, including diseases of the ENT organs, Parents first of all turn for medical and medicinal help to an outpatient clinic (APU), in which the quality and frequency of prescribed therapy have a great influence on the healing process. However, currently there are negative trends in the provision of pharmaceutical care in APU, which is due to the following problems: diversity of the range of medicines (medicines) the lack of formulary lists of medicinal products (MPs) for the treatment of a number of diseases in children in APU; the lack of software tools that facilitate the development of formulary lists of drugs, as well as the rationalization of drug prescriptions by local doctors; appointment pharmacotherapy without taking into account the patient's preferences in choosing medications, as well as his economic capabilities when purchasing them; lack of awareness that the patient (his parent) during outpatient treatment is the main participant in pharmacotherapy and the need to achieve understanding and acceptance of this process.

This situation often leads to irrational prescriptions of drugs for treatment of children in APU, the inability of parents to purchase the entire range of drugs,

chronicity of the disease in the child, the increase in subsequent financial costs of the family, as well as government economic losses associated with the increase in the period of incapacity of the parent due to caring for a sick child, etc.

The aim of the study. Development of methodological approaches to optimizing pharmaceutical care for children in outpatient clinics based on the example of patients with ENT diseases at the territorial level.

Research methods. The methodological basis consists of the approaches of modern management in the field of strategic management, the principles of system analysis and process management, pharmacoeconomics, approaches to assessing drug consumption, and the works of leading scientists in the field of management and economics of pharmacy.

Main results. Based on a comprehensive analysis of scientific literature, the current state of pharmacotherapy for children in the outpatient healthcare sector is analyzed. Outpatient clinics, which are the primary link in the child health care system, have high social significance, since they are charged with maintaining health and preventing processes of chronicity and disability of the child population. The quality of pharmaceutical care and the rationality of prescribed pharmacotherapy in outpatient clinics have a great influence on the healing process of a sick child.

However, at present, the problems of pharmaceutical care in outpatient clinics remain unresolved: the rationality of prescribing medications for outpatient therapy; the need to take into account the preferences and economic capabilities of patients when recommending a pharmacotherapeutic complex of drugs; optimization of the work of doctors who are forced to navigate a huge range of medicines; the feasibility of patient involvement in the process of pharmacotherapy, etc.

The high social significance of outpatient clinics makes it a priority searching for solutions to optimization problems of pharmaceutical care in these institutions, based on approaches to system management, pharmacoeconomics, process informatization, as well as pharmaceutical information.

Testing of these approaches is advisable using the example of the most common group of childhood diseases in outpatient clinics - ENT diseases, which account for 19% of the total morbidity in children.

A feature of the provision of pharmaceutical care in clinics is the indirect participation of pharmaceutical workers in it and implementation through a medical specialist. In this regard, in our opinion, the optimization system should be focused on the development of “pharmaceutical products” of an organizational, managerial and informational nature that facilitate doctor-patient interaction and help improve the quality of drug care.

The proposed research system represents a multidimensional study the process of providing pharmaceutical care in outpatient clinics using a complex of modern economic-mathematical, statistical methods, modern management approaches with the proposal of “output” specific results of process optimization.

The effect of their implementation can be seen through the rationalization of drug prescriptions in outpatient clinics, the reduction of labor costs of medical specialists, the financial costs of the family for the treatment of a child, a decrease in

the incidence of children, and an increase in satisfaction of patients and their parents with the quality of treatment.

During the implementation of the first block of research in accordance with the system presented above, an assessment was made of the strategic potential of pharmaceutical care for children in outpatient clinics.

Conclusions. A methodological approach has been developed to assess the strategic potential of outpatient clinics in the field of pharmaceutical care, including 5 stages: awareness and identification of problems using system analysis; analysis of the strategic environment within the macro environment and micro environment; assessment of the internal capacity of the outpatient clinic in the field of pharmaceutical care; systematization of results using SWOT- analysis; assessment of the strategic potential and formation of the main directions of strategic efforts of the outpatient clinic in order to improve pharmaceutical care.

TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES OF DRY GRAPE EXTRACT

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Topicality. Providing the population of Ukraine with high-quality domestic medicinal products is a strategic task of pharmaceutical science and industry. Its implementation is related to the solution of a number of important problems, the implementation of which is within the power of specialists who have appropriate training in solving issues that arise in the process of creating new effective drugs and later, when they are introduced into production.the type of dosage form is one of the components of the delivery of a medicinal substance to the focus of pathology. Numerous studies have shown that the type of dosage form significantly affects the effectiveness of the drug substance, determining the degree of its absorption and concentration in biological fluids. Recently, the attention of technologists has been attracted by such a solid dosage form as a capsule - a dosage form, which is a drug in a shell, the main component of which is, as a rule, gelatin.

Thus, we were faced with the task of choosing the optimal excipients and rational technology to achieve the final result of our research - obtaining a drug in the form of tablets with quality parameters that meet the requirements of the State Pharmacopoeia.

Purpose of work. The aim of our work is to develop the optimal composition and technology of capsules.

Powdered substances are polydisperse systems with different shapes and sizes of particles. Recently, crystallographic studies are often used in the pharmaceutical development of various dosage forms.

Materials and methods: In order to solve the tasks set in the work, the generally accepted methods of technological research on the basis of experimentally obtained and statistically processed results.

Therefore, it is advisable to study the shape and size of the particles of the substance under study, especially since this study allows us to predict the need to use certain groups of excipients to develop the composition and technology of a solid dosage