

ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL EVALUATION OF AVAILABILITY OF MEDICINES' CIRCULATION FOR CANCER PATIENTS

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Summary. Presented statistics concerning the number of patients with malignant neoplasms in Ukraine. From the position of pharmaceutical organization, analyzed the level of availability of analgesic drugs for cancer patients. To evaluate the level of pharmaceutical provision with necessary drugs, conducted a survey by questioning the doctors of different specialties, who made the pharmacotherapy of oncological patients. According to the results of the survey, data processing, the clinical and pharmacological groups of drugs (non-narcotic and opioid analgesics, antipsychotic), which, according to respondents, are the most effective, promising, safe, are also most often prescribed, including by the preferential prescriptions.

Keywords: pharmacy organization, accessibility, circulation, analgesic drugs, questionnaires, doctors, cancer patients.

Introduction

In Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which is the main Law of Ukraine, proclaimed, that human, its life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security recognized as the highest social value in Ukraine. In context of practical implementation of above-mentioned proclamation, the following principles respected: population's health is a priority, therefore citizens provided with the necessary set of preventive and curative measures; population's access to essential medicines is obligatory. According to statistics, in Ukraine, non-communicable diseases, which include cancer, are the cause of death in almost 86% of cases of annual mortality. That is why researches in the field of availability of medicines' circulation for cancer patients reveals a very high relevance. The burden of such diseases is a challenge for public healthcare in Ukraine, so the main goal of healthcare is to improve the quality

of life of cancer patients by reducing morbidity and mortality [1]. The purpose of the work was to conduct an organizational and legal evaluation of the availability of medicines for cancer patients through a questionnaire survey of doctors, who work in the field of treatment of cancer patients by five indicators.

Materials and methods

As materials of the study, used the questionnaires (125) of doctors who conducted the pharmacotherapy of oncological patients. Anonymous questionnaires were used during the survey. The main sections of the questionnaire were: information about the respondent, evaluation of drugs recommended for use in pharmacotherapy in accordance with the protocols of medical care on the specialty "Oncology" [2–5].

In the section "Information about the respondent", suggested to answer the questions about age, gender, specialty, place of work,

position and professional experience.

In Section II, proposed to evaluate the following four-point scale for medicines by five indicators:

– efficiency (4 - highly effective, 3 - effective, 2 - ineffective, 1 - practically ineffective, 0 - difficult to say);

– safety (4 - safe, 3 - almost safe, 2 - many side effects, 1 - a lot of side effects, 0 - hard to say);

– promising of use of medicine (4 - very perspective, 3 - perspective, 2 - unlikely, 1 - unpromising, 0 - difficult to say);

– the frequency of appointment of the medicine in the medical practice of the respondent (4 - appoint in most cases, 3 - often appoint, 2 - appoint in individual cases, 1 - do not appoint, 0 - difficult to say);

– the frequency of preferential prescriptions recipes for medicine (4 –in most cases, 3 – often, 2 - in some cases, 1 - never, 0 - difficult to say).

The processing of the results of the questionnaire carried out with the help of mathematical, comparative, graphical methods of analysis with further evaluation of the availability of the studied medicines.

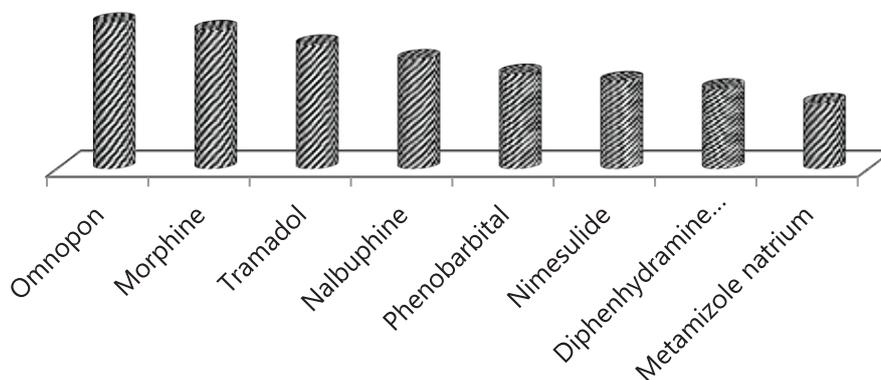
Results and discussion

Statistical data shows the lack of physical and economic availability of basic medicines

and medical services. At the same time, a significant problem is that patients without consulting a doctor buy drugs that do not meet the diagnosis and do not coincide with the rates of prevalence of the disease. According to the results of the research of the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine, conducted by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, since 2014, the cost of medicines in pharmacy facilities has increased rapidly. Such objective factors as the exchange rate of the national currency, the level of inflation, changes in the taxation system, the introduction of additional import duties, etc. had a significant impact on the formation of the value of the drug. In order to avoid unreasonable overestimation of medicines prices in most developed countries, there is a practice of state regulation of prices for medicines. Therefore, during the analysis of the results of the questionnaire, the evaluated medicines divided into five groups according to the indicators of effectiveness, safety, promising of use, frequency of appointment by respondents and the frequency of prescribing by preferential recipes for privileged contingents of patients [6 - 8].

Found that, according to respondents, the effectiveness of medicines for cancer patients decreasing in a row: omnopon, morphine, tramadol, nalbuphine, phenobarbital, nimesulide, metamizolenatrium, diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Fig. 1).

Figure 1

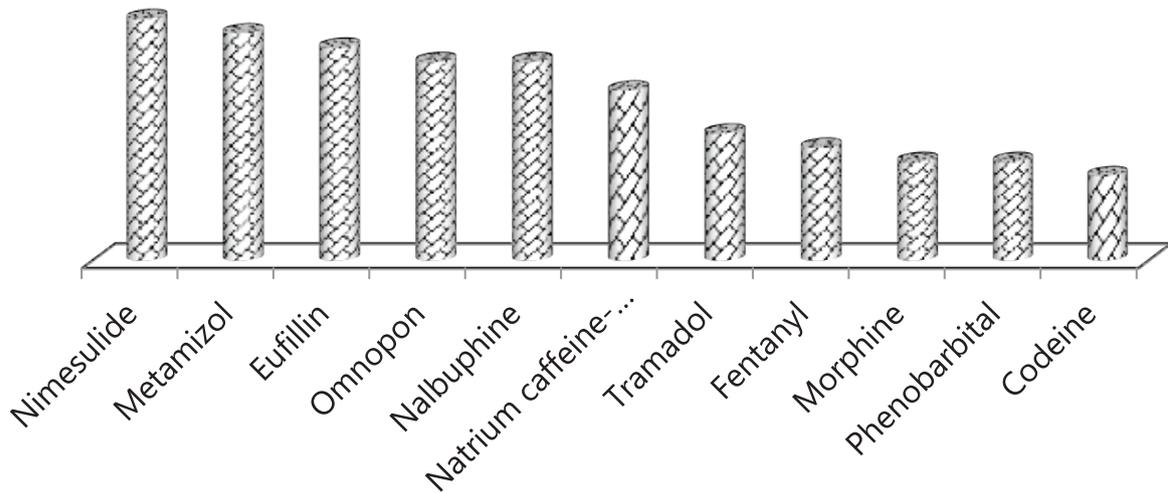


A figure of efficacy of medicines of pharmacotherapy for cancer patients

According to the "safety" indicator, respondents prefer the following medicines for cancer patients: omponon, nalbuphine, nime-

sulide, metamizol, eufillin, natriumcaffeine-benzoate, fentanyl, tramadol, morphine, phenobarbital, codeine (Fig. 2).

Figure 2

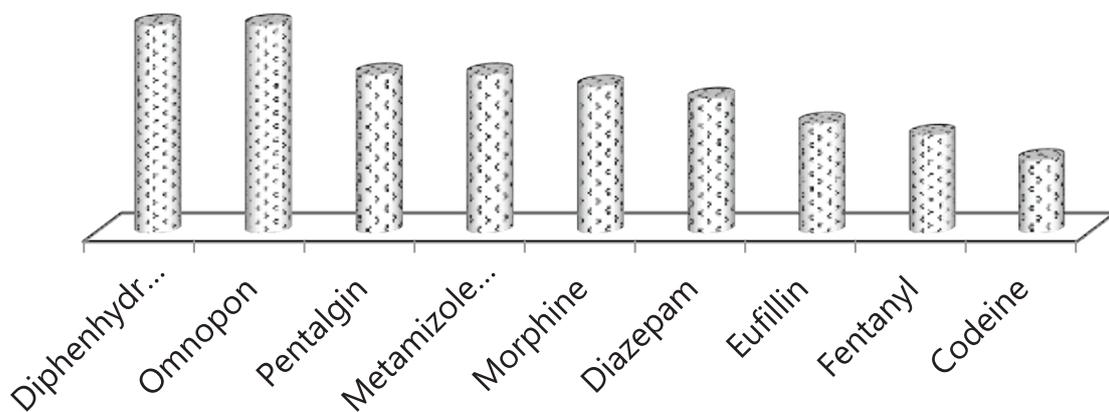


A figure of safety of medicines of pharmacotherapy for cancer patients

According to respondents' opinion, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, omponon, pentalgin, metamizolenatrium, morphine, diazepam, eufilin, fentanyl, and codeine (Fig. 3) are

the most promising for cancer patients regarding the availability of treatment in pharmacotherapy for cancer patients.

Figure 3

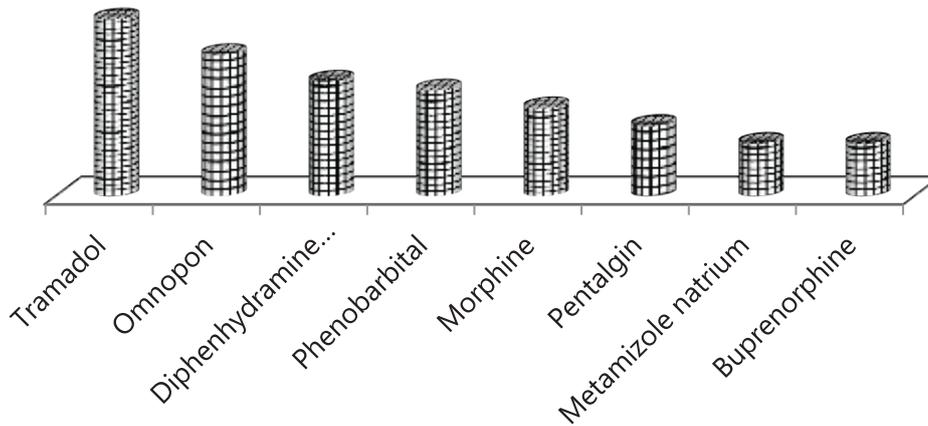


A figure of perspectives concerning the availability of medicines of pharmacotherapy for cancer patients

Found that doctors, as the respondents, most often prescribe the following medicines for cancer patients: tramadol, omnopon, diphen-

hydramine hydrochloride, phenobarbital, morphine, pentalgin, metamizolenatrium, buprenorphine (Fig. 4).

Figure 4

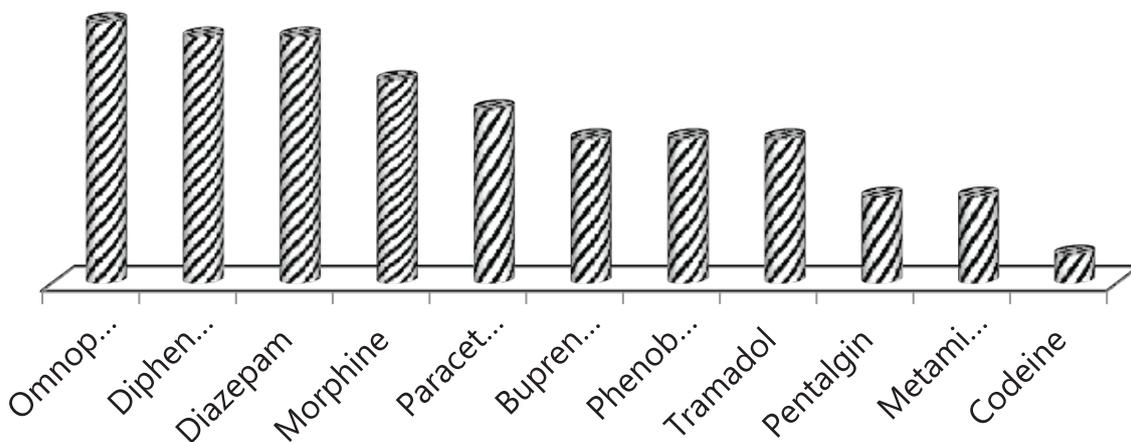


A figure of the frequency of medicines appointment of pharmacotherapy for cancer patients

Important to note, that oncological patients belong to the categories of patients, for which in the case of ambulatory treatment, medicines released free of charge (at the expense of the state and local budgets), in accordance to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 17 August, 1998 No. 1303 "On the ordering of free and preferential sell of medicines by doctors' prescriptions in the case of

ambulatory treatment of certain population groups and certain categories of diseases" [9, 10]. According to the results of the survey, a number of medicines found, for which doctors most often prescribe free recipes for cancer patients: omnopon, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, diazepam, morphine, paracetamol, buprenorphine, phenobarbital, tramadol, pentalgin, metamizolenatrium, codeine (Fig. 5).

Figure 5



A figure of preferential prescribing frequency on medicines for oncological patients

Thus, according to the results of organizational and legal evaluation, found the clinical and pharmacological groups of medicines, which according to the respondents are the most effective, safe, promising, often appointed by doctors of different profiles, who work in the field of treatment of cancer patients and prescribed on privileged recipes by general practitioners – family medicine for cancer patients: omnopon, tramadol, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, nalbuphine, metamizolatrium, phenobarbital, diazepam.

Conclusions

The results of the study found, that the primary objective of healthcare institutions is to improve the well-being of the population by improving the quality of life, reducing the incidence and mortality of cancer patients.

To evaluate the availability of medicines' circulation for cancer patients, conducted a questionnaire survey of doctors experienced in the pharmacotherapy of such patients and who work in the field of treatment of cancer patients. According to the results of organizational and legal evaluation, a number of medicines were identified which, according to respondents, are the most effective, safe, promising and prescribed for cancer patients most often, including on preferential terms, most popular are: omnopon, tramadol and diphenhydramine hydrochloride. The most often medicines, prescribed with free recipes for cancer patients: omnopon, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, diazepam, morphine. According to the "safety" indicator, doctors prefer the following medicines for cancer patients: omponon, nalbuphine, nimesulide, metamizol.

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