

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GLAUCOMA DRUG CONSUMPTION IN UKRAINE, ESTONIA, AND NORWAY

L. Iakovlieva, O. Tkachova,, N. Bezditko,
O. Gerasymova, T.Bahlai, O. Berdnyk

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine



INTRODUCTION

According to the WHO, the number of glaucoma patients in the world is about 100 million people, and it increases annually. About 74% of people with visual impairment have neurodegenerative diseases, among which glaucoma takes the first place. The most severe clinical manifestation of glaucoma is a decrease in vision to the point of its complete loss. Pharmacotherapy of glaucoma is aimed at achieving hypotensive target intraocular pressure (IOP) and neuroprotective effect. The recommended IOP level is 25% (and in glaucoma with normal IOP, it is 30%) below the one, at which the lesion develops. Prostaglandin analogs and beta-adrenoceptor blockers are used as first-line drugs for antihypertensive therapy [1, 2].

OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work is to assess the consumption of S01L group drugs, Ocular vascular disorder agents, in 2014-2016 in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine, Norway, and Estonia.

METHODS

The calculation of drug consumption for glaucoma treatment was carried out on the basis of ATC/DDD methodology according to retail sales data of the information system of market research of Ukraine "Pharmstandard" of the company "Morion" [3] in terms of DDDs/1,000 inhabitants/day (DID).

RESULTS

The assessment of anti-glaucoma drug consumption in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine shows that a representative of β 1- and β 2-adrenoceptor blockers, timolol, had the largest volume of consumption in 2014-2016 (3.48 to 4.06 DID), which is explained to by its affordable price, a large number of generic drugs, and proven clinical efficacy of the drug in glaucoma treatment. A representative of prostaglandins, latanoprost (0.94 to 1.08 DID) took the second place, and timolol combinations (1.26 to 1.74 DID) were the third. In Estonia and Norway, the first place in terms of consumption also belongs to timolol, but its consumption levels in Estonia were 2.5 times higher (8.66 to 9.09 DID), and in Norway – 1.5 times higher (4.99 to 5.24 DID) compared to Ukraine. Combinations of timolol ranked second in terms of consumption, and latanoprost was the third. Unlike Ukraine, pilocarpine drugs and its combinations are scarcely used in European countries, and travoprost, tafluprost, dorzolamide, and brinzolamide are used more actively (fig.1).

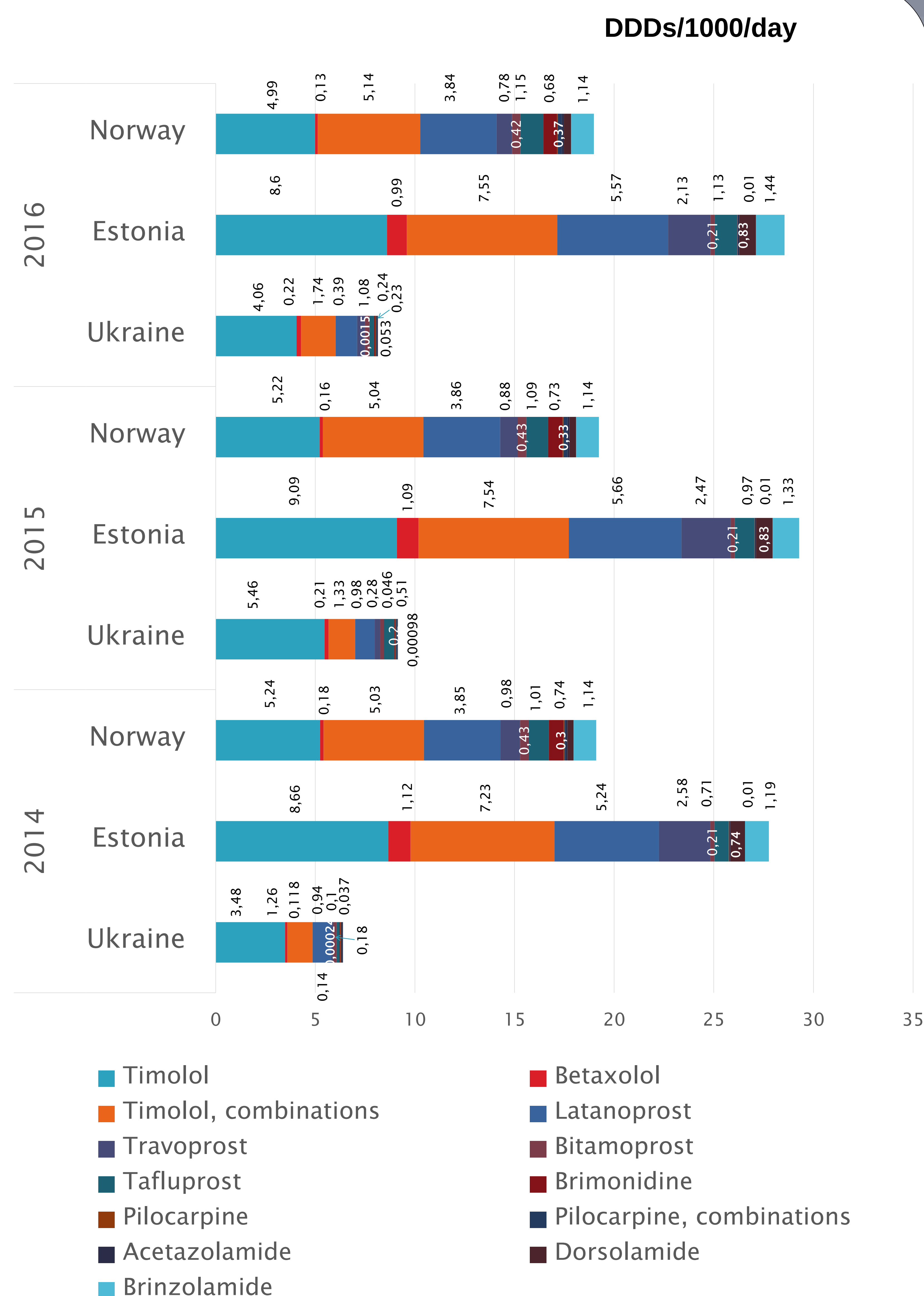


Fig.1. Consumption of glaucoma drug in Ukraine, Norway, and Estonia in 2014-2016

CONCLUSIONS

Comparative analysis of consumption volumes of anti-glaucoma drugs in Ukraine and in two European countries has determined that Estonia ranks the first in this list, Norway is the second, and Ukraine is the third.

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