



ASSESSMENT OF CONSUMPTION OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS IN UKRAINE IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

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INTRODUCTION

Depression is one of the most common mental disorders worldwide. According to WHO, about 300 million people suffer from this disease [1]. Statistical data of various studies indicate that these indicators only increase every year [2]. In parallel with this, the number of people who will engage in self-medication will also increase. Based on this, for a better understanding of the problem of the spread of this pathology and self-medication, conducting a statistical study at the international level will be quite relevant for professionals in the medical and pharmaceutical industries and consumers of medicines.

OBJECTIVES

Assessment and comparison of the level of consumption of antidepressants (AD) in Ukraine, Estonia and Norway for 2020-2021.

METHODS

Assessment of consumption of AD was carried out by ATC/DDD-methodology. International index of DDDs / 1000 inhabitants / day (DID) was calculated at carrying out research. Number of drugs packaging, which were sold for a year in Ukraine, was taken from the information system «Pharmexplorer» of Company «Morion». The data «Statistical yearbook of the State Agency of Medicines 2022» was used to assess of AD consumption in Estonia, the data «Drug Consumption in Norway 2017-2021» - in Norway [3-4]. A DDD of AD are taken from the WHO website (<https://www.whocc.no/>).

RESULTS

According to the analysis of consumption volumes of the studied AD groups, it was determined that in 2020, the most ADs of the NMRI group (N06AA) were consumed in Norway. The results showed that in Ukraine, drugs of this group were used 7.9 times less than in Norway, and 4.2 times less than in Estonia. Consumption in Estonia in 2020 was 1.9 times lower than in Norway. In 2021, these indicators differed slightly. Consumption in Ukraine was 8.5 times lower than in Norway and 4.2 times lower than in Estonia. Estonia consumed 2 times less drugs of this group than Norway (fig.1, 2).

The analysis of AD consumption volumes showed that in 2020 the SSRI (N06AB) group of ADs was consumed the most in Norway. According to the results of the study, in Ukraine, drugs of this group were used 19.5 times less than in Norway, and 11.7 times less than in Estonia. Consumption in Estonia in 2020 was 1.7 times lower than in Norway. In 2021, consumption in Ukraine was 16.1 times lower than in Norway and 10.3 times lower than in Estonia. The population of Estonia consumed 1.6 times less drugs of this pharmacotherapeutic group than in Norway (fig.1, 2).

According to studies of the consumption of ADs, it was determined that in 2020 the most ADs of the N06AX group "Other antidepressants" were consumed in Norway. In Ukraine, the indicators of consumption of drugs of this group differed significantly from the analyzed countries - 46.5 times less than in Norway, and 33.4 times less than in Estonia. Consumption in Estonia in 2020 was only 1.4 times less than in Norway. In 2021, consumption in Ukraine was 35.4 times lower than in Norway and 26.8 times lower than in Estonia. In turn, Estonia consumed 1.3 times less AD of this group than Norway (fig.1, 2).

CONCLUSIONS

The results of a comparative study of AD consumption showed that Norway in 2020-2021 significantly exceeded Ukraine and Estonia in terms of AD consumption in DID. According to the obtained results, in 2020 ADs were consumed in Ukraine 21.6 times less than in Norway, and in 2021 – by 18.2 times. Compared to Estonia, the consumption of AD in Ukraine in 2020 was 13.6 times lower, and in 2021 - by 12.2 times. In Estonia, AD consumption in 2020 was 1.6, and in 2021 – 1.5 times less than in Norway. Differences in consumption between countries were very significant. The undisputed leader in terms of consumption was Norway, followed by Estonia [5].

According to domestic researchers [6], the very low level of drug consumption in Ukraine is due to the fact that a large number of people suffering from mental disorders do not receive the treatment they need, which is due to their irresponsibility. As the study showed, detection of cases of depression by general practitioners is also complicated by the fact that in almost half of cases patients try to keep silent about its symptoms [7, 8].

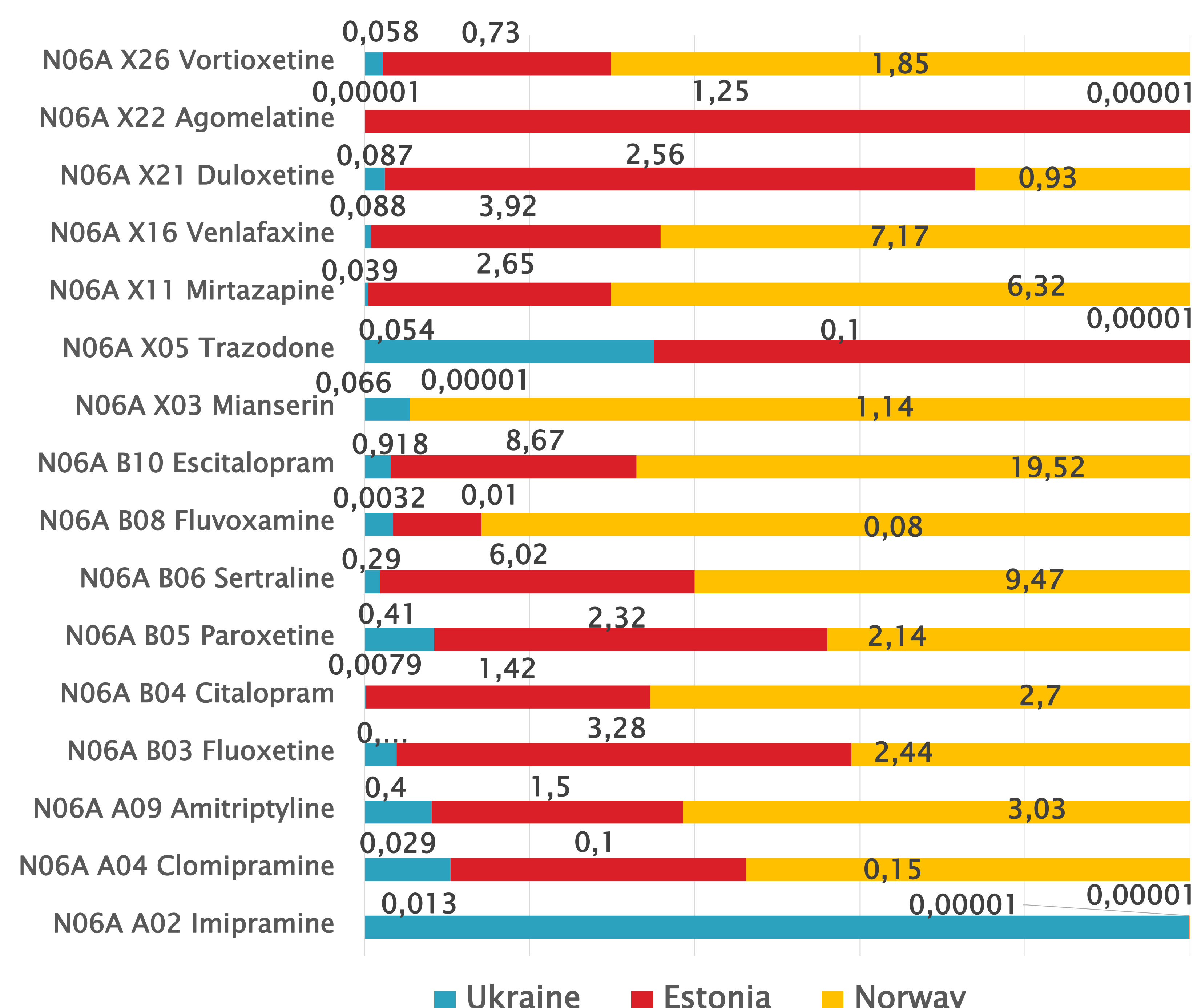


Fig. 1. Volumes of AD consumption in 2020 (DID)

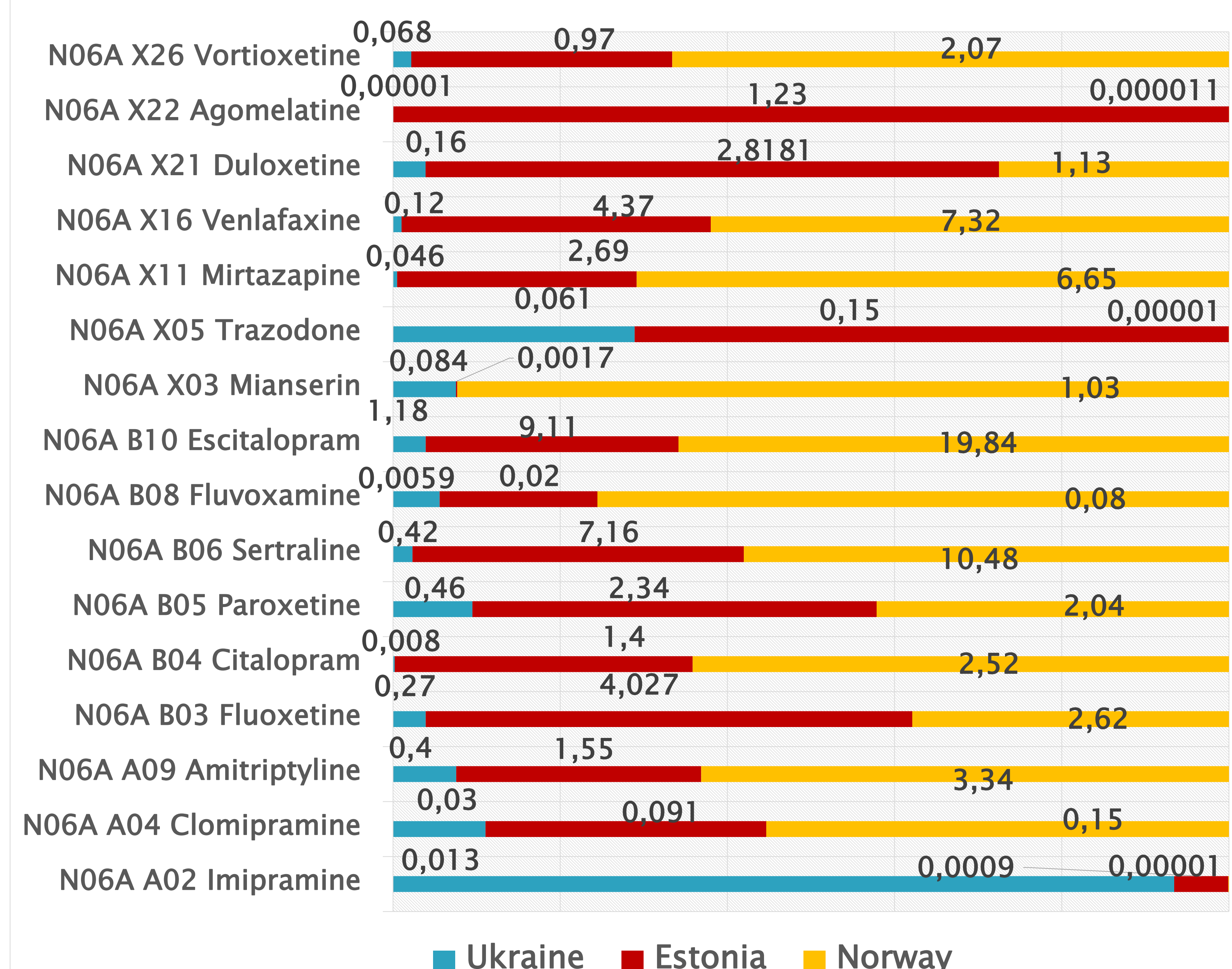


Fig. 2. Volumes of AD consumption in 2021 (DID)

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