Introduction

The study of oral antidiabetic drugs (OAD) volume and structure consumption and the comparison of it with prevalence rate of pancreatic diabetes (PD) in Ukraine enable to evaluate the real provision and consumption structure of subgroups of these drugs. The data of this analysis also reflect correspondence of their application to the contemporary treatment strategies and call for revision of PD therapy irrational schemes (less clinically and cost-effective).

Objectives and Methods

The objective of the study is OAD consumption data of the market research analytical system “PharmXplorer/Pharmstandard” of “Proxima Research” company. The consumption level of medicinal preparations has been evaluated with ATC/DDD methodology in terms of defined daily doses per 1,000 inhabitants per day (DDDs/1000/day - DDD). This index shows a ratio of the population receiving a certain drugs. A comparative analysis of OAD consumption has been carried out based on data of years 2008-2013.

Results

In year 2008, OAD consumption in Ukraine was 5.78 DID and increased to 11.13 DID in year 2013. In year 2011 OAD consumption was 54.28 DID in France, 44.58 - in Germany [1], 33.25 - in Estonia, 29.87 - in Latvia [2] showing that OAD consumption in Ukraine was very low.

The structure of OAD consumption in Ukraine shows that 98.95% of the total consumption volume is distributed to 2 subgroups: sulfonylureas (73.84%) and biguanides (25%) and only 1.05% to gliptines, glitazones, glinides and glinides. The total share of preparations of sulfonylureas and biguanides subgroups in the total consumption structure in Germany is 32.1% and 48% and in France - 33.3% and 38.5% respectively [1]. In Ukraine in year 2013 OAD of the II generation - glimepiride (3.01 DID) and gliclazide (2.09 DID) had the highest level in sulfonylureas subgroups, the preparations of III generation - glimepiride had lesser consumption rate (2.48 DID). Out of 61 OAD trade names (TN), presented in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine, 8 TNs took 89.78% of the total consumption volume. In Estonia and Latvia the highest level of consumption in the subgroups of sulfonylurea was observed for drugs of III generation - glimepiride (7.05 and 5.76 DID respectively).

Conclusions

Very low rate of OAD consumption in Ukraine shows the necessity of its increase. Analysis of OAD consumption structure in the Ukraine pharmaceutical market testifies about the overwhelming use of sulfonylureas, among which the greatest level of consumption for glibenclamide, gliclazide and glimepiride was observed. A comparative analysis of the sulfonylureas consumption in Ukraine and in other countries and analysis of evidence-based medicine data determines the need to increase the use of drugs, which have a number of advantages compared glibenclamide. In part, the relatively high level of glibenclamide consumption may be explained by the presence in the pharmaceutical market relatively inexpensive generics and financial capabilities of the payer.

Reference