THE METILURACIL FORMULA DEVELOPMENT AND AVAILABILITY RESEARCH OF THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES

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Introduction: It was statistically proved that each fifth patient who consults a doctor in the Central Europe suffers from a skin disease. The causes of the continual growth of the number of people who suffer of skin diseases are unknown, but it is sure, however, that they are generally due to different types of environmental influences. At the moment, the forms for topical use constitute 4-6% of all the medical forms used in medicine. Among them, 80% are ointments. In this context, it is up-to-date to develop a new pharmaceutical form for external use- an ointment with metiluracil, which shows regenerating and anti-inflammatory properties.

Methods: During the research were used some active substances like: metilurcail, excipients and auxiliary materials like: Polyethylene, Vaseline, Lanolin. Solvents: purified water. Special devices for determination and measurements: UV-VIS spectrophotometer Agilent – 8453, the device for determining the dissolution rate, officialized by the Romanian Pharmacopoeia X, commercialized by Erweka Company. Taking into consideration the above, our aim was to develop a soft medical form with metiluracil with different excipients and to study the pharmaceutical availability of these forms.

Results: We developed the composition for five soft pharmaceutical forms with metiluracil using different hydrosoluble and liposoluble excipients. The ointments homogeneity was determined according to the Romanian Pharmacopoeia X standards. For each group of ointments was performed the determination of the dissolution rate and pharmaceutical availability. Also, it was determined the kinetics of dissolution and drawn up the concentration and time dependence chart.

Conclusions:

1. As a result of metiluracil incorporation with excipients of different nature, we developed five compositions, containing different kind of ointment base.
2. We determined the homogeneity of the proposed ointments.
3. We determined the pharmaceutical availability and the constant of dissolutin rate.

Key words: ointment, metiluracil, skin disease, pharmaceutical form

DRUG REIMBURSEMENT INDICATORS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

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Introduction: An important role in shaping the range of reimbursable drugs from insurance funds within the hospital and outpatient, is determined by various indicators.

The purpose and objectives: Assessment literature review of the main indicators of the range of drug training, in the network of reimbursement systems in different countries and assessing the overall level of influence of these indicators.

Material and methods: Descriptive study of drug reimbursement systems in different countries and the analysis and differentiation of the training determinant factors of the range of drugs.

Results: The survey is based on the drugs reimbursement system within the health insurances from 40 countries from different geographical areas. The pharmaceutical systems was entirely investigated, specifying drug reimbursement systems in out-patient and in-patient sector. As a result were relieved the basic training indicators of the range of drugs and of the reimbursement of their cost: the reimbursement schemes; co-payments on medicines; patient's social class; correlation between personal incomes and expenditure for drugs, Rx or OTC drugs, reference pricing policy, medicines evaluation criteria to be covered on positive list; medical, economic and social performance of the drug. The basis of the assessment of the reimbursement schemes carries description of reimbursement eligibility according to the 4 general types: product-specific eligibility, disease-specific eligibility, population-group-specific eligibility, consumption-based eligibility. The most used benchmark is the specific of the product - 33 or 82,5% of states, and the specific of the disease accounting for 15 countries (38%). Presence of all the eligibilities was found in 13(32%) states. In 38 (95%) countries is used the out-of pocket payments. For the out-patient sector, out-of pocket payments include 4 types of co-payment: fixed; percentage (the most commonly used - 28 states (68%); reference price system; deductibles; their various combinations is extensively use in 15 (38%) states; for the hospital sector co-payment is present in 2 states. In 24 (62%) of the analyzed countries, is used reference price system as a factor correlated with the patient's co-payment and the amount of reimbursed medicines. As criteria for reimbursement of drugs are used, as well, the following: for inpatient sector: the presence of clinical guidelines, the clinical benefit, the convenience of use and the price of the drug; for the outpatient sector: the cost-effectiveness analysis, the cost benefit, the pharmacoeconomic studies results, the impact on insurance companies budget, the value and therapeutic benefit.

Conclusions: As a result of the survey was determined that in different countries are used various index for the training of the drug reimbursement lists and systems, provision and use of which guarantees the functioning effectiveness of the drug compensation system.

Keywords: indicators, reimbursement, drugs.

ARGUMENTATION OF THE COMPONENT OF COMBINED ANTIBACTERIAL EAR DROPS

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Introduction: Combined medicines have an important role. They provide the advantages of combination therapy, extending the range of therapeutic options, also exclude the necessity of extemporal preparation of prescription formulations. However, it should take into account that the therapy with combined drugs it must be known the full composition of drug and pharmacological properties of each component, even if the properties are well known.

Materials and methods: For research it was used State Nomenclature of drugs from Republic of Moldova (01.04.2012); Nomenclature of drugs of Romania (01.01.2012); State Register of drugs of Russia (01.01.2012); Formulation of European Medical Agency (01.01.2012); Formulation of USA (FDA Drugs) (01.01.2012); Formulation of Canada (01.01.2012); Great Britain Formulation (01.02.2012); instructions for use of drugs; Standards of quality of analytical documents and therapeutic protocols in otorhinolaryngology (section "ear diseases").