

37. PHARMACOECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY IN THE CURATIVE INSTITUTION

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Introduction. The rational use of drugs is one of the most important objectives of the health system because the financial resources for the purchase of preparations are constantly increasing at national and institutional level. This activity becomes very actual in the conditions in which the administration of the curative institution is forced to find methods of financial resources' rational use to ensure an efficient and harmless pharmacotherapy. The use of antimicrobial preparations in the curative institution, according to the number and volume of financial resources, is an indispensable component of the analysis of the pharmaceutical market and of the control programs after infections and prophylaxis of the development of resistance of microorganisms..

Aim of study. Optimal antimicrobial therapy will facilitate a reduction in the cost of treatment for the patient as well as the degree of antibiotic resistance

Methods and materials. In order to achieve this goal, the analysis of the acquisition of antibacterial preparations in PMI MCH Gheorghe Paladi- public medical institution+municipal clinical hospital, up to till pandemic, was performed, using the ABC / VEN analysis. The results of ABC / VEN can allow the assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of national or institutional drug insurance programs in terms of clinical pharmacology and rational pharmacotherapy.

Results. 1,235,000 lei were spent on purchasing synthetic antibiotics and chemotherapeutics. Following the ABC analysis, it was concluded that: In class A were included 6 preparations for which 78.3% were allocated, for class B another 8 medicines for which 15% were invested, for class C another 23 preparations - 6.7% of the financial resources.

Conclusion. Analysis of the current evolution of infectious diseases, including the SARS CoV-2 pandemic and alarming global resistance demonstrates the need for developing effective infection control strategies. Based on the results of the study, we can conclude that the financial resources, released for the purchase of antibacterial preparations, were correctly distributed according to the requirements of the clinic.