must be measured in units that can be aggregated across individuals. This is not necessary for the living standards measure, which is used only to rank individuals from richest to poorest. First step in concentration curve analysis is to score the indicators of access based on discomfort and annoyance caused by unavailability of medicines. The higher scores of indicators determine the power of influence on access to medicines. These results will be correlated with the following factors: demographic, age, gender; socioeconomic factors: ethnicity (Caucasian and non-Caucasian), housing condition, level of education, income (monthly family income per head), classified per quintiles.

Conclusions. The present study provides insights into the socioeconomic factors associated with access to medicines in Republic of Moldova. Knowledge about inequalities in access to medication is important for health policies to contribute to reducing inequalities in health care services use and will be investigated more deeply.

Key words: equity, population, access to medicines.

418. DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC MODEL FOR ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PHARMACIST INTERVENTIONS

Author: **Stela Pascari**
Scientific adviser: Elena Chitan, University assistant, Department of Social Pharmacy *Vasile Procopisin*, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Pharmacists contribute to reduce the number of medication errors during medication review. Assessing the significance of pharmacist interventions (PIs) is essential to demonstrate the added value of pharmacists. Methods and tools for assessing the potential significance of PIs are diverse and their properties are questionable.

Aim of the study. Assessment of significance of pharmacist intervention for health system to obtain additional resource in clinical pharmacy practice.

Materials and methods. A systematic review was performed in the databases PubMed (1982 – March 2020), MEDLINE/EMBASE (2000 - March 2020), (1999 - February 2013), Cochrane library (1999-March 2020) and Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO) (2001- 2019) in order to collect studies using tools for assessment of potential significance of an individual PI. Have been used two groups of keywords as the main search: drug-related problems and pharmacist interventions.

Results. Adverse drug events are the major problems relating to patient safety and wellbeing. They are associated with increased rate in morbidity and mortality, extended hospitalizations, and higher costs of care. Reviewing literature have been determine that it is possible to classify the approaches of assessing the significance of an individual PI into 3 main types: approach 1 - the evaluation of actual consequences of drug related problems (e.g., actual severity of harm); approach 2 - the evaluation of actual consequences after performing a PI and following-up the patient (e.g., actual clinical outcomes); or approach 3 - the estimation of potential significance of a PI. Term "actual" is used as meaning the entity that has appeared in the patient, while the term "potential" referred to the situation in which the possibility that the entity could appear in the patient existed. The conceptual models of Donabedian suggested that the quality of healthcare interventions could be assessed through three types of indicators related to "structural features"- appropriate resources and system design; "process of care"- the method by which health care is provided; and "outcome"- the consequence of the health care provided,

this model is called "structure-process-outcome". The Kozma model, place outcomes into three categories - economic, clinical, and humanistic Outcomes (ECHO model) which characterize the value of pharmaceutical services. According to risk model, risks are analyzed by combining severity of consequences and probability in the context of existing situation, in PI are evaluated medication errors. According to the basic model of pharmacoeconomics, the value of a PI considers both inputs and outputs of a PI compared to the absence of a PI. Inputs can be thought of as resources required implementing the PI. Outputs can be thought of as consequences of a PI, in form of clinical, humanistic, or process-related consequences. The difference between the cost of the original therapy and the new therapy gives the cost savings (or the increase in the cost of therapy). Cost avoidance refers to the prevention of additional health resources which are required to treat drug adverse events if a pharmacist has not intervened such as a hospitalization or a medical visit. Cost of implementation of a PI refers to the expenses of providing the PI such as cost of pharmacist's time, phone calls.

Conclusions. Various structures and contents of tools for evaluation of impacts of PIs were highlighted. Majority of tools focused primarily on assessing clinical aspect and failed to detect other impacts.

Key words: pharmacist interventions, pharmacoeconomic model.

419. COMPETITIVE REGULATIONS IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Author: **Valeria Garmaşov**
Scientific adviser: Brumărel Mihail, PhD, associate professor, Department of Social Pharmacy *Vasile Procopisin*, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Competition reflects a relationship of forces between the economic agents in the market of consumer goods and targeted services for the purpose of attracting the consumer, resulting in growth, diversifying and improving the quality of the offer and an increase in consumers' demand for goods consummation, being better informed about the existing consummation alternatives. The pharmaceutical market has some particularities: a) a large number of products with very strict demands on their characteristics, a long period of research and a large volume of resources needed for their conditioning; b) consumers of the pharmaceutical market are the health system and the sick people, usually economically disadvantaged. In order for the effects of competition to be predominantly beneficial, it is necessary to regulate it, thus ensuring a balance between the interests of businesses, drug users, increasing the number of products offered on the market and ensuring the performances that characterize them (harmlessness, effectiveness, quality and accessibility).

Aim of the study. Highlighting the regulations on the pharmaceutical market of the Republic of Moldova and their consequences on competition.

Materials and methods. The study is based on an analysis of the legal norms for regulating some activities related to the pharmaceutical activity and substantiating these rules in terms of the effects on competition as an element of the market.

Results. The pharmaceutical legislation of the Republic of Moldova contains several regulations that influence the level of competition in the pharmaceutical market. 1. Expansion and placement regulations of pharmacies. These regulations contradict the requirements of the market economy, examined from the point of view of the drug trade, but they were introduced