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**ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНА ОСВІТА,
НАУКА ТА ПРАКТИКА:
СТАН, ПРОБЛЕМИ,
ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ**

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ІМЕНІ О. О. БОГОМОЛЬЦЯ
ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНА ОСВІТА, НАУКА ТА ПРАКТИКА: СТАН, ПРОБЛЕМИ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ

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Taking into account the revealed heterogeneity of sanatoriums, their typology is expedient. For its implementation, methodical approaches were developed, according to which, by the method of hierarchical cluster analysis, out of 19 specialized in the rehabilitation of neurological patients, on the basis of 10 dominant signs, which are not related by correlation dependence, 4 clusters were selected; 3 sanatoriums as atypical were not included in any cluster.

The study of data from the histories of diseases showed the heterogeneity of the structure of nervous diseases depending on the typology of the sanatorium. In the "sanatoria-clinic" typology, patients with vertebral vascular pathology (24.0 %), dyscirculatory encephalopathies (20 %) and chronic disorders of cerebral blood circulation (18.0 %) are most represented. In the sanatoriums of the "boarding house" typology, almost all nosologies are represented, in various types of osteochondrosis and polyradiculoneuritis (49 %) lead the structure of diseases. "Hospital sanatoriums" have a narrower profile and mainly specialize in the treatment of osteochondrosis (73 %). Patients with chronic disorders of cerebral blood circulation (11 %) also recover their health here. In institutions of the "sanatorium-hotel" typology, probably due to the presence of a good medical and diagnostic base, the structure of patients is heterogeneous, although mostly they are people suffering from various types of osteochondrosis (57 %) and vegetative-vascular dystonia (14 %).

Conclusions. In accordance with methodological approaches, the study of the assortment by the degree of its influence on the financial volumes of purchases (ABC-analysis) and the expert assessment by the degree of importance (VEN-analysis) were carried out in parallel, then the results were combined.

EFFICIENCY OF APPLICATION OF PHARMACOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MEDICINES

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Introduction. The growth of the development of the pharmaceutical market, the high rate of growth of drug prices, the shortage of domestic innovative drugs, the need for effective spending of budget funds and the social importance of the drug market necessitate thorough research and identification of problems in bringing innovative drugs under development to the market. Currently, science as an object of management is becoming more complicated, as it is not only a source of new knowledge, but its strategic importance for the socio-economic development of the state and ensuring national security is growing. In all developed countries, the state continues to play a key role in regulating the sphere of scientific developments and innovations, including in the pharmaceutical industry. The relevance of the research topic is determined by the need to solve a whole set of problems that prevent the introduction of innovative

medicinal products to the market, which requires an institutional approach, i.e. taking measures of a political, legal, social, organizational, scientific-technical and economic nature.

The purpose of the study is to form institutional mechanisms for the modernization of the state scientific, technical and innovation policy, aimed at solving systemic and branch problems that prevent the introduction of innovative medicinal products to the market.

Research methods. When solving the tasks, cognitive methods were used, including methods of empirical (observation, comparison, interviewing) and theoretical research (analysis, synthesis, aggregation), modeling ("decision tree"), mathematical statistics, expert assessments, system and SWOT-analysis, as well as informatic research methods. Processing of research results was carried out using modern mathematical methods (Microsoft Excel).

Results. According to the results of the analysis of the current instruments of state support for the scientific and technological development of the pharmaceutical industry, meaningful relationships were determined regarding the nature of the results obtained, the tasks to be solved, the prospects for the further application of the results and other aspects, for which the possibility of financing (or other assistance, including the creation of the appropriate infrastructure) was assessed). State support tools for the following innovative stages of drug development projects: 1) Search for promising pharmaceutical substances - this stage includes searches aimed at finding and substantiating scientific approaches to the development of new drug candidates. 2) Preclinical studies – this stage is the stage of development and introduction of medicinal products into clinical practice, which allows timely study of pharmacological, toxic and pharmaceutical properties and evaluation of effectiveness and safety of medicinal products. 3) Development and (or) scaling of technology – this stage includes the development of technical documentation for the production of research and industrial samples of medicinal products. 4) Clinical studies – this stage is a study of the effectiveness, safety and tolerability of medicines in humans. 5) Preparation and development of industrial production – a complex of interrelated organizational, technical, technological, planning, economic and other measures, including technical equipment of new production (purchase and manufacture of equipment, technological equipment and tools, as well as, if necessary, reconstruction of enterprises), mastering the production of medicines (development of industrial regulations, validation of processes and equipment).

Conclusion. The main indicator of the innovativeness of medicinal products has been determined – the drug must give the maximum economic effect (return the maximum number of people to work) and be competitive for as long as possible.