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PROPER PRACTICE OF PRESCRIBING MEDICATIONS IN GEORGIA

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მედიკამენტების დანიშვნის სათანადო პრაქტიკა საქართველოში

თსსუ-ის სოციალური და კლინიკური ფარმაციის დეპარტამენტი; ანატომიის
დეპარტამენტი; კლინიკური უნარ-ჩვევების დეპარტამენტი, თბილისი, საქართველო

რეზიუმე

სამკურნალო საშუალებებით მოსახლეობის უზრუნველყოფის ხარისხი დამოკიდებულია არა მხოლოდ სააფთიაქო ქსელში არსებული მედიკამენტების რაოდენობაზე, არამედ - ამ ასორტიმენტის რაციონალურ გამოყენებასა და ფარმაცევტული ბაზრის თავისებურებებზე. სოციალურად ორიენტირებული ფარმაცევტული ბაზარი ითვალისწინებს მოსახლეობის იმ ფენას (ინვალიდები, პენსიონერები, ბავშვები, სტუდენტები, მრავალშვილიანი და ხელმოკლე ოჯახები, ქრონიკული ავადმყოფები), რომლებსაც უნარი არ შესწევთ გადაიხადონ წამლის ღირებულება. სოციალურად ორიენტირებული ფარმაცევტული ბაზრის კონცეფციის რეალიზაცია საჭიროებს მრავალი პოლიტიკური და ეკონომიკური საკითხის გადანყვეტასა და მოგვარებას, რადგან მრავალი საკითხის გადანყვეტის შედეგი თავისუფალი საბაზრო ეკონომიკის პირობებში შეიძლება ნეგატიური აღმოჩნდეს.

მედიკამენტების დანიშვნის არასათანადო პრაქტიკა ნაწილობრივ დაკავშირებულია სამკურნალო საშუალებების გვერდითი ეფექტების მონიტორინგის მექანიზმების არარსებობით და სტატისტიკური ინფორმაციის ნაკლებობით მათი გამოყენების შესახებ. სათანადო სააფთიაქო პრაქტიკის სტანდარტების შემუშავება და დანერგვა ხელს შეუწყობს პროფესიონალური ეთიკისა და აფთიაქის კომერციული ინტერესების გათვალისწინებას, სადაც ყველაზე მთავარი პაციენტის ინტერესებია.

Overview: The quality of medical care for the population depends not only on the number of medicines available in the pharmacy network, but also on the rational use of this range and the peculiarities of the pharmaceutical market. The socially oriented pharmaceutical market provides a layer of the population (disabled, retirees, children, students, large and poor families, the chronically ill) who are unable to afford the cost of medicine. Realizing the concept of a socially oriented pharmaceutical market requires resolving and resolving many political and economic issues, as the outcome of many issues can be negative in a free market economy.

Aim of the Study: The aim of the study is to study the factors, affecting the health of the population, to determine the role of the economy in improving health services.

Material and methods: The objects of research are relevant statistical data, resolutions, law and regulations, WHO recommendations, data of the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, the Drug Agency and the State Compulsory Medical Insurance Company, on the basis of which the healthcare management system was analyzed. The research materials of the State Department of Socio-Economic Information of Georgia, the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia used in the research process. A survey of the population (300 users) and medical staff (150 pharmacists, doctors and nurses) conducted to assess

the ongoing processes in healthcare and pharmacy during the transition period. The following research methods used in the performance of the paper: sociological, historical, expert evaluation. The obtained data were processed using modern statistical methods. Correlation and dispersion analysis of the data performed.

Research Results and Discussion: The structure of population morbidity and mortality is closely dependent on the socio-economic development of the country, the education and income of citizens. However, with the increase in the economic well-being of the country, the share of non-communicable diseases is significantly increasing, which reflected in the structure of mortality.

Therefore, it has become a tradition around the world to analyze the health of biological and socio-economic determinants such as genetic and individual factors, lifestyle, environment, health services, gender factors, family, poverty, psychosocial factors, education, etc. All of the above determinants related to social and economic factors, which in turn play an important role in political and social development. The crucial role in improving the health of the population is to create normal working and leisure conditions, provide safe food and drinking water, pursue a well-thought-out demographic policy, establish a healthy lifestyle, train the population to acquire basic medical knowledge and habits, and eliminate social stress.

Especially since lifestyle and conditions (48-50%), environment (20-22%) and genetic factors (18-20%) have the greatest impact on human health, and the share of health care is only 12-14%. Based on the review of the data obtained from the study of the patient-general practice physician relationship, KNAPP and others conclude that in many cases:

- the patient is dissatisfied with the consultation and information received;
- The patient strongly disagrees with the advice received;
- The patient's trust and consent are interrelated (trust leads to consent);
- Patients often do not realize and remember the information received;
- Understanding and remembering information by the patient can be improved by providing relevant information materials.
- The circumstances that prevent the patient from perceiving, remembering, and using the information needed by the patient should also be considered:
- The patient will remember the instructions first; it is better to remember the provisions emphasized or otherwise separated in the instructions;
- Repeating the basic provisions several times in the instructions strengthens the memory;
- The instructions written succinctly and succinctly facilitate more significant information;
- Simple information makes for a better memory.

Conclusion: Satisfying the population with effective, quality, safe and affordable medicines and medical supplies is one of the main foundations of the socio-economic policy pursued by any country. Improper practice of prescribing medications is partly due to the lack of mechanisms for monitoring the side effects of medications and the lack of statistical information on their use. Developing and implementing appropriate pharmacy practice standards will help to consider the professional ethics and commercial interests of the pharmacy where the most important patient interests are. In the modern world, there is a tendency to look for alternative sources of funding for the health care system, which related to the systematic shortage of finances. The experience of Europe and North America shows that none of the methods of successful financing of the medical service has been found so far.

Everyone has both advantages and disadvantages. So, in fact, all national health systems are funded from different sources. The question is not about what the source of funding should be, but what kind and how much money will be enough. The current situation shows that it is

quite difficult to obtain the necessary funds to maintain the vital minimum necessary for a large part of the Georgian population. This is especially noteworthy if we consider the fact that the working population (pensioners, children, the disabled), whose number exceeds 40% of the country's population, is a special risk factor for poverty.

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ПРАКТИКА ПРАВИЛЬНОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ В ГРУЗИИ

ТГМУ Кафедра социальной и клинической фармации; Кафедра анатомии;
Кафедра клинических навыков. Тбилиси, Грузия

РЕЗЮМЕ

Качество лекарственного обеспечения населения зависит не только от количества лекарств, имеющих в аптечной сети, но и от рационального использования этого ассортимента и особенностей фармацевтического рынка. Социально ориентированный фармацевтический рынок затрагивает те слои населения (инвалиды, пенсионеры, дети, студенты, многодетные и малообеспеченные семьи, хронические больные), которые не могут позволить себе дорогостоящие лекарства. Для реализации концепции социально ориентированного фармацевтического рынка требуется решение многих политических и экономических вопросов, поскольку результат решения многих проблем в условиях свободной рыночной экономики может быть отрицательным. Неправильная практика назначения лекарств частично связана с отсутствием механизмов мониторинга побочных эффектов лекарств и отсутствием статистической информации об их применении. Разработка и внедрение соответствующих стандартов фармацевтической практики поможет учесть профессиональную этику и коммерческие интересы аптеки, где интересы пациента имеют первостепенное значение.

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SUMMARY

The quality of the provision of medicines to the population depends not only on the number of medicines available in the pharmacy network, but also on the rational use of this range

and the peculiarities of the pharmaceutical market. The socially oriented pharmaceutical market targets those segments of the population (disabled, pensioners, children, students, large and disadvantaged families, the chronically ill) who are unable to afford the cost of medicines. The realization of the concept of a socially oriented pharmaceutical market needs to address and resolve many political and economic issues, as the outcome of resolving many issues in a free market economy can be negative. Improper practice of prescribing medications is partly due to the lack of mechanisms for monitoring the side effects of medications and the lack of statistical information about their use. Developing and implementing appropriate pharmacy practice standards will help consider professional ethics and the commercial interests of the pharmacy where the patient's interests are paramount.

Key Words: medicines, pharmacy network, pharmaceutical market.

