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**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАГЫ СТЕРОИДДИК
ЭМЕС СЕЗГЕНУҮГӨ КАРШЫ ДАРЫЛАР ЖӨНҮНДӨ
МААЛЫМАТТАРДЫН САПАТЫН БААЛОО**

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**ОЦЕНКА КАЧЕСТВА ДАННЫХ О НЕСТЕРОИДНЫХ
ПРОТИВОВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕПАРАТАХ
В КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ**

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF THE DATA
PROVIDED ON NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY
DRUGS IN KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

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Макалада дарыканада фармацевттен алган сатып алуучу стероиддик эмес сезгенүүгө каршы дарылар жөнүндө маалыматтын болушу жөнүндө алынган маалыматтардын натыйжалары талкууланат. Изилдөө 620 катышуучу менен анонимдүү, кайталанбаган онлайн сурамжылоонун жардамы менен жүргүзүлгөн. Сурамжылоо көрсөткөндөй, респонденттердин басымдуу бөлүгү (35,9%) фармацевттен маалымат алып, алардын сунуштары боюнча стероиддик эмес сезгенүүгө каршы дарыларды сатып алышат, ал эми 33,1% айрым дарыларды дарыгердин рецептинин негизинде сатып алышат. Респонденттердин 89,7% дарынын эффективдүүлүгүнө басым жасашат. Кошумчалай кетсек, респонденттердин 69,4% дары-дармектер тууралуу маалыматты камтыган жарнамалар пайдалуу экенин белгилешкен. Белгиленгендей, фармацевттердин 52,2% айрым фармацевтикалык өндүрүүчүлөрдүн дары-дармектерин сунушташат. Сурамжылоого катышкандардын жарымы фармацевт тарабынан берилген маалыматтын сапатына канааттанышты. Жетиштүү убакыттын жетишсиздиги жана фармацевттердин квалификациясынын төмөндүгү консультациялардын жетишсиз деңгээлинин олуттуу себептери болуп жатканы белгиленди.

Негизги сөздөр: анкета, сатып алуучулар, дары-дармектер, квалификация, фармацевттер, маалымат, респонденттер.

В статье рассмотрены результаты полученных данных о доступности информации о нестероидных противовоспалительных средствах (НПВП), которые покупатель получает от фармацевта в аптеке. Исследование проводилось с использованием анонимного, бесповторного онлайн-опроса, в котором участвовало 620 человек. В ходе обследования было установлено, что большинство респондентов (35,9%) получают информацию от фармацевта и покупают НПВП в соответствии с их рекомендациями, а 33,1% покупают определенные лекарства по рецепту врача. 89,7% респондентов акцентируют внимание на эффективности препарата. Кроме того, 69,4% респондентов указали на полезность рекламы, содержащей информацию о наркотиках. Отмечается, что 52,2% фармацевтов рекомендуют лекарства от определенных фармацевтических производителей. Половина респондентов удовлетворены качеством информации, представленной фармацевтом. Было отмечено, что отсутствие достаточного времени и низкая квалификация фармацевтов становятся существенными причинами недостаточного уровня консультирования.

Ключевые слова: опросник, покупатели, лекарственные средства, квалификация, фармацевты, информация, респонденты.

The article reviewed the results of the data obtained on the availability of information regarding nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), which the buyer receives from a pharmacist in a pharmacy. The study was conducted using an anonymous, non-repetitive online survey, which involved 620 people. During the survey, it was found out that the majority of respondents (35.9%) receive information from a pharmacist and buy NSAIDs according to their recommendations, while 33.1% purchase certain medications according to a doctor's prescription. 89.7% of respondents focus their attention on the effectiveness of the drug. Also in the questionnaire, 69.4% indicated the usefulness of advertisements that provide information about drugs. It is noted that 52.2% of pharmacists recommend drugs from certain pharmaceutical manufacturers. Half of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the information provided by the pharmacist. It was noted that the lack of proper time and low qualification of pharmacists became essential in the insufficient level of counseling.

Key words: questionnaire, buyers, medicines, qualifications, pharmacists, information, respondents.

Introduction. One of the most important elements of pharmaceutical care is informing, instructing and warning the patient about the use of prescribed medicines. According to some consumers of medicines, pharmacists should answer all questions related to medicines, but they perform an information and advisory function improperly. Due to the lack of information about the over-the-counter medication, drug users often use them irrationally [1,2,3]. WHO experts note that reliable and accessible information contributes to the implementation of the concept of rational use of medicines, increases the patient's commitment to treatment, as well as prevents the irrational expenditure of financial resources [4,5].

The study of the use of NSAIDs is of undoubted theoretical and practical interest for the healthcare system of the Kyrgyz Republic, since NSAIDs occupy the first place among all drugs prescribed in the world, both for rheumatic diseases and for other diseases accompanied by pain and fever syndromes. The high frequency of the use of NSAIDs in clinical practice is due to the spectrum of their pharmacological effects: anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic, antiplatelet.

The purpose of the research. To analyze the quality of information and consulting assistance to NSAID

consumers provided by pharmaceutical workers when dispensing medicines in a pharmacy.

Materials and methods of research. To conduct the survey, questionnaires designed for NSAID consumers who have passed a sociological examination were developed. The study was conducted in the design of a prospective random non-repeated survey of respondents in the incognito variant. 620 NSAID users were interviewed. All regions of the Kyrgyz Republic were included in the study. In the course of the research, sociological methods were used (questionnaire, interviewing, expert assessment). Statistical data processing was performed using the SPSS package and Microsoft Excel.

The results of the research and their discussion.

The study included pharmacy visitors over the age of 18. The largest share (38.8%) of the study participants are respondents aged 65 years and older, the least respondents (1.3%) were people aged 18-24 years.

The majority of pharmacy visitors who participated in the study indicated a pharmacist as the main source of information about drugs (35.9%). It is important to note that information about drugs from advertising messages is the second most popular source of information, and the information received by patients from doctors occupies only the 3rd place in this rating along with information on the Internet – 10.6% each (fig.1).

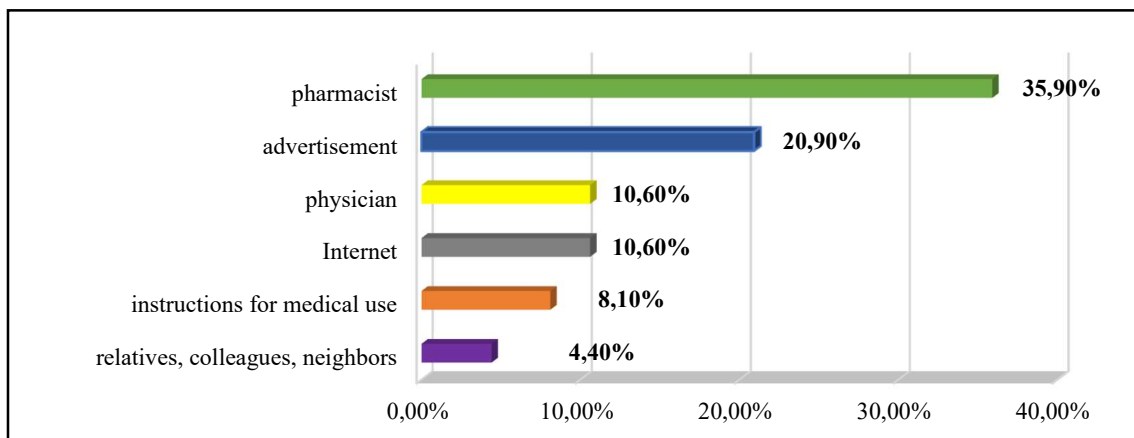


Fig. 1. The main sources of information when choosing nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs by consumers of medicines.

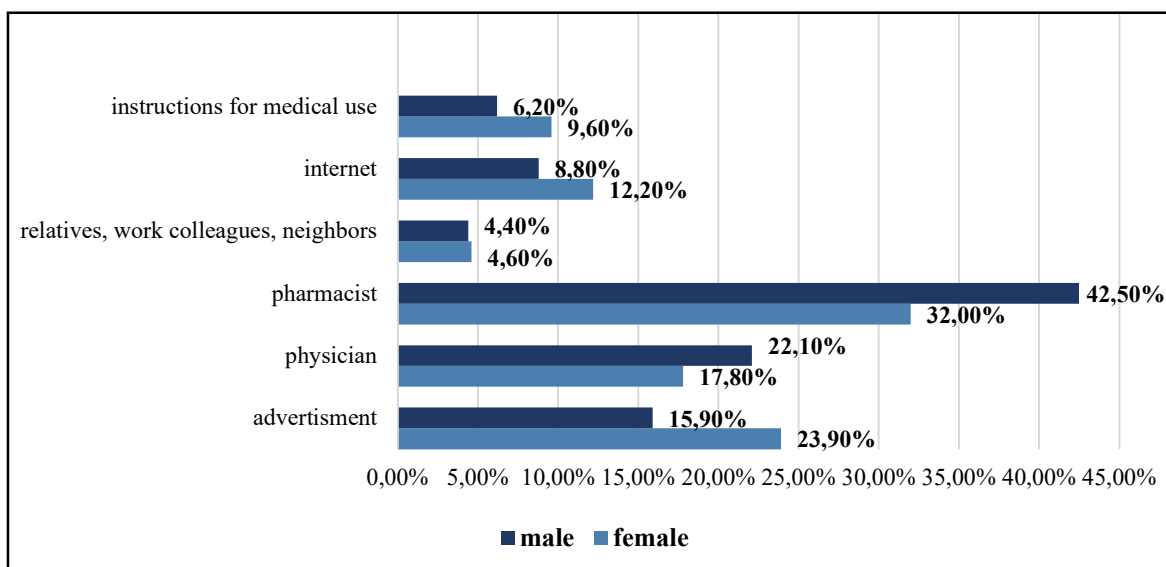


Fig. 2. The main sources of information when choosing nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs depending on the gender of the patient.

From the above diagram, it can be seen that men are more likely to receive information about NSAIDs from pharmacists and doctors, while women prefer to receive information from pharmacists and from advertising messages, and doctors' recommendations are in 3rd place.

A large proportion of respondents were women (64%), the proportion of male respondents was 36%, these data indicate that NSAIDs are used 1.7 times more often among women.

To the question "What is your position regarding the placement of advertising information about drugs in the media?" the majority (69.4%) of respondents replied that advertising information about NSAIDs is necessary, as it allows them to learn about new drugs and their new forms of release. At the same time, 24% of respondents believe that advertising messages should be placed only in specialized medical publications intended for doctors and pharmacists. 33% of respondents aged 65 and older believe that drugs should not be advertised at all, as this leads to their uncontrolled use.

Almost half of the respondents receive advice from a pharmacist about taking NSAIDs when serving at a pharmacy, while 34% of respondents indicated that they did not receive such information. 18% of respondents who bought drugs noted that pharmacists sometimes provide incomplete information, most often providing the necessary information only about the rules of taking medication.

During the survey, we tried to find out how much time a pharmacist spends on consulting one visitor. As it turned out, more than half of consumers consulted a pharmacist for no more than three minutes, 8% of consumers noted that they were consulted within five minutes, and 1% of consumer respondents - 10 minutes.

Opinions on the reasons for insufficient consultation of pharmacy visitors vary slightly depending on the age categories of respondents, 36% of respondents indicated that they did not receive consultations from a pharmacist and these were mostly respondents aged 45 to 64 years.

The overwhelming majority of respondents believe that pharmacists do not consult them due to lack of time and a large number of visitors. 27% of consumers surveyed believe that pharmacists do not have the necessary knowledge for this. 9% of respondents noted that it is impossible to maintain confidentiality in pharmacy salesrooms.

More than half of the survey participants note that pharmacists often (52.2%) offer them to purchase medicines from certain drug manufacturers. 44% of respondents indicated that pharmacists sometimes offer them medicines from certain companies, and only 4% of respondents noted that pharmacists have never offered them medicines from certain manufacturers (fig. 3).

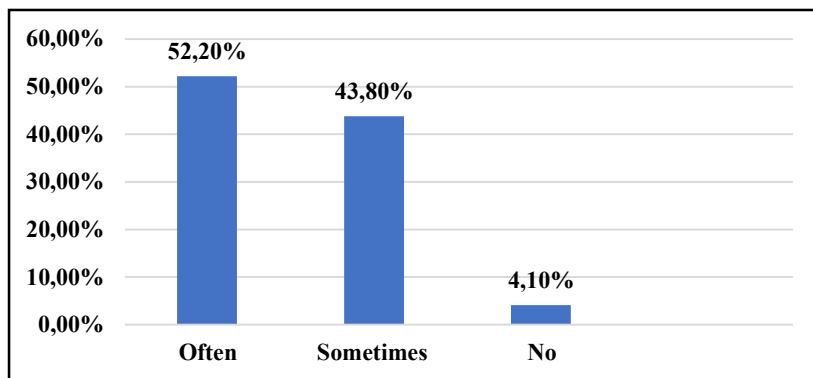


Fig. 3. Pharmacists' proposals for the release of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs of certain manufacturers.

More than half of the survey participants note that pharmacists often (52.2%) offer them to purchase medicines from certain drug manufacturers. 44% of respondents indicated that pharmacists sometimes offer them medicines from certain companies, and only 4% of respondents noted that pharmacists have never offered them medicines from certain manufacturers (fig. 3).

According to the results of the study, 33.1% of consumers purchase NSAIDs by prescription. Respondents are least likely to trust the advice of friends, neighbors and relatives when choosing NSAIDs. At the same time, 35% of respondents, when purchasing NSAIDs, trust the recommendations of pharmacists (fig. 4).

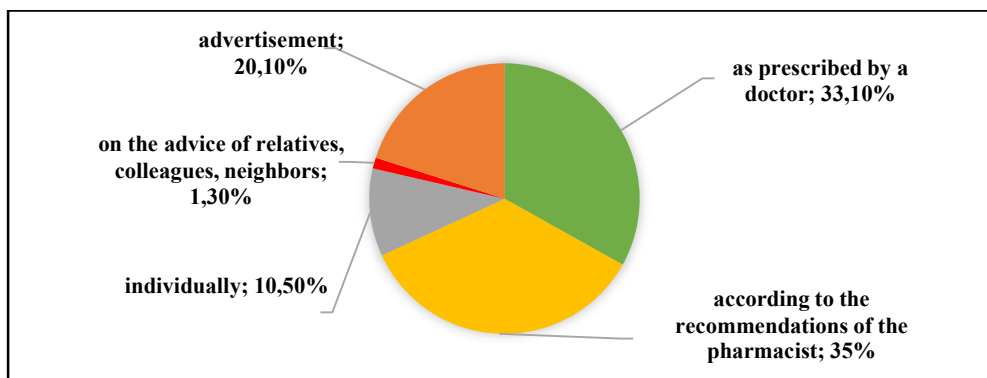


Fig. 4. Consumers' purchase of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

If we consider the purchase of NSAIDs, taking into account the age category of respondents, we can see that young drug users aged 25-44 years tend to trust the recommendations of a pharmacist, while respondents of retirement age rely more on doctors' prescriptions.

For the vast majority of respondents, the decisive criterion when choosing an NSAID is its effectiveness (Fig. 5).

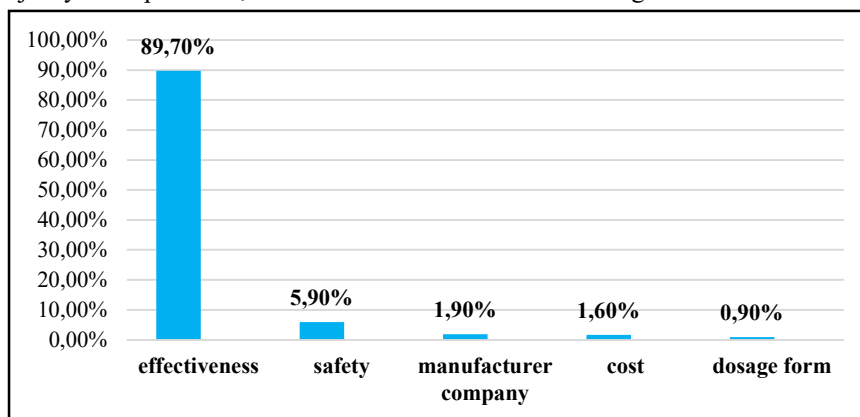


Fig. 5. Decisive factors in the choice of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs by consumers.

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Conclusion. It was found that pharmacists are the main source of information about medicines for pharmacy visitors (35.9%). According to 69.4% of respondents, advertising about NSAIDs in the media is necessary. At the same time, it should be taken into account that advertising often exaggerates the effectiveness of medicines and does not pay due attention to the safety of using medicines. It was revealed that 18% of respondents who use NSAIDs do not receive full advice from a pharmacist. The reasons for insufficient counseling, according to drug users, are lack of time and insufficient knowledge of the pharmacist. The analysis showed that pharmacists (52.2%) offer NSAID consumers to purchase medicines from certain manufacturers.

To improve the quality of providing information and advisory assistance to drug users, it is necessary to increase the professional literacy and responsibility of pharmaceutical workers for the results of their activities.

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