

PHARMACOECONOMICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFICIENCY OF BASE THERAPY AND ANTYHYPERTENTHIVE THERAPY FOR PATIENTS WITH THE COMORBIDITIES OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE DISEASE OF LUNG AND ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSIVE

L. V. Rasputina

Summary. *In this article the analysis of charges is presented on stationary and ambulatory treatment of patients with the comorbidities of chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD) and essential hypertension (EH). It is set that a fate of preparations of base therapy of COPD and antihypertention drugs is among all of medicines which was appointed it is enough insignificant as in pulmonology so in cardiologydepartment, accordingly: 10,85 % and 5,15 % ($p = 0,01$). Application of base therapy of COPD was instrumental in diminishing of frequency of hospitalizations both in a pulmonology so in cardiologydepartment in 1,8 and 1,64 times, accordingly. Achievement of high-quality control above a disease, as COPD so EH, is accompanied diminishing of direct charges on stationary treatment at the terms of the combined motion of COPD and EH, on the average on $(1790 \pm 37,4)$ ua on a year.*

Key words: *chronic obstructive lung disease, essential hypertention, pharmacoeconomical analysis, antihypertension therapy.*