

PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN UKRAINE

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Summary. Study of the antibiotic consumption underlies elaboration and estimation of actions for control of development and spreading of the antibiotic resistance that is one of the global problem of medicine. For estimating dynamics of antibiotic consumption in Ukraine expressed in DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day (DDD/1000/day) data about antibiotic selling during 2007 – 2010 was analyzed. In Ukraine antibiotic consumption had tendency to decreasing from 9,30 DDD/1000/day in 2007 till 8,64 in 2010. Penicillines was the most frequently prescribed antibiotics. Level of their use was almost in 2 times higher than antibiotics of the other groups and varied in range 2,82 – 2,95 DDD/1000/day. Second place of antibiotic use occupied fluo-

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roquinolones with tendency to decreasing from 1,77 DDD/1000/day in 2007 till 1,5 in 2010. Macrolides consumption had tendency to decreasing from 1,65 DDD/1000/day in 2007 till 1,30 DDD/1000/day in 2010 (-12,9 %). Consumption of cephalosporines increased up to 19,4 %. Use of tetracyclines decreased to 28,0 % co-trimoxazole – 42,9 % and chloramphenicol – 22,8 %, it reflected positive changes in antibiotic prescriptions. Thus, level of antibiotic consumption in Ukraine is low. We found positive tendency at the penicillines, macrolides, cephalosporines use that may restrain developing antibiotic resistance in our country. Level of fluoroquinolones use requires conducting actions for diminishing consequence of non-rationale antibiotic therapy.

Key words: *antibiotics, dynamics of consumption, antimicrobial resistance, DDD/1000/day index.*