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REVELANT ISSUES OF OPTIMIZATION OF MEDICAL SUPPORT FOR PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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Revelance. Parkinsons disease (PD) is a chronic progressive neurodegenerative brain disease characterized by a combination of motor disorders with a wide range of non-motor disorders. Epidemiological studies indicate that Parkinson's disease occurs in all ethnic groups and occurs with different frequency in men and women. According to the World Health Organization, this disease affects more than 10 million people worldwide and more than 400 thousand new cases are registered every year. Due to the fact that the nature of Parkinson's disease is still unknown at the moment there is no therapy aimed at the etiology of the disease. Most treatment methods are related to symptomatic therapy. Since Parkinson's disease is a chronic degenerative disease, it's treatment is a complex therapy that is carried out throughout the patient's life since the onset of the disease, including both pharmacotherapy and rehabilitation programs. During therapy, the course of the disease is constantly monitored in order to change it appropriately in accordance with changes in the patient's condition.

These features of Parkinson's disease cause a heavy socio-economic burden of this disease for the patient, significantly reducing the quality of his life, and for the health system and the state as a whole, due to the need for significant financial costs for the management of patients. In connection with these indicators, there is an urgent need to improve the system of medical care, including drug provision. In 2019, the state allocates more than 970 billion tenge (\$2.5 billion) for financial support of guaranteed volume of free medical care. In 2020, the state's spending on medical care for the population will increase by 16.6% and will amount to more than 1 trillion 134 billion tenge (\$2.9 billion). Despite these circumstances, as a negative factor, some authors indicate the insufficient volume of drug therapy in a stable period of the disease, as well as the lack of a proper methodological approach, which contributes to the development of exacerbations of the disease process, increases the need for hospitalization and, consequently, leads to additional costs for the state.

Aim: formation of the purpose and objectives of the study to optimize the system of drug provision for patients with Parkinson's disease in the conditions of guaranteed volume of free medical care and compulsory social health insurance.

Materials and methods. The study used a literary review of domestic and foreign sources to optimize the drug supply of patients with Parkinson's disease.

Results and discussion. Based on the results of our research, we identified the main problems of the drug supply system for patients with Parkinson's disease. To solve these problems, we have formulated a goal consisting of developing methodological approaches to optimizing the system of drug provision for patients with Parkinson's disease in terms of guaranteed volume of free medical care and compulsory social health insurance. In order to achieve this goal, we identified the following tasks: to analyze the drug market and determine the clinical characteristics of the consumption of drugs used in the treatment of patients with Parkinson's disease, to conduct an expert assessment of the range of drugs used at the stage of outpatient care for patients with this

Conclusion. Thus, in favor of solving the problems considered in the results of this study, it is proposed to develop guidelines for optimizing the drug supply of patients with Parkinson's disease within the guaranteed volume of free medical care and compulsory social health insurance. As well as to form the concept of improving the drug provision for patients with Parkinson's disease within the guaranteed volume of free medical care and compulsory social health insurance at the level of primary health care services.