

## SECTION XXXII. PHARMACY AND PHARMACOTHERAPY

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### ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL PREPARATIONS BY STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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Uncontrolled and irrational use of antibiotics, may lead to the formation of resistance of microorganisms to antibacterial drugs, causing the appearance of various side reactions. Currently rate of antibiotic resistance and multi- antibacterial drugs resistance in Ukraine reaches 50%. According to World Health Organization (WHO) reports, the number of deaths due to antibiotic resistance in the world could reaching 10 million people a year in 2050 (Tangcharoensathien et al, 2017, p.600). We planned this investigation in order to analyze the frequency of use of antibacterial drugs among student population of the medical, dental and pharmaceutical faculties, the percentage of students who used drugs without prescription and determine the most common antibiotic associated adverse reactions. For this purpose, a questionnaire has been developed for interviewing students of the medical, dental and pharmaceutical faculties of the 3rd year. Total respondents were 160 students (n = 160) from 18 to 45 years old. A statistical method was used for the analysis. The results of our research revealed that of 160 surveyed respondents, 131 (81.9%) took antibacterial drugs at least once in their life. According to the gender of the respondents, men accounted for 33.6% (n = 4), and women - 66.4% (n = 87). 119 respondents (90.8%) used antibacterial drugs prescribed by a doctor, and the remaining 12 respondents (9.2%) self-medicated, had sought advice from their parents, friends and pharmacists. According to the adverse effects, 95 respondents

(72.5%) did not note specific adverse reactions due to the use of antibacterial drugs, while 36 respondents (27.5%) mentioned allergic reactions. 81.9% of respondents have used antibacterial drugs at least once in their life. 9.2% of respondents used antibacterial drugs without a doctor's prescription, which, in our opinion, is a relatively low indicator and indicates a rational approach of medical students to their own treatment, while Grigorian and co-authors (2019, p.261) reported apparently increase in nonprescription antibiotic use prevalence in United States. According to our survey the most common side effect of antibacterial drugs is allergic reaction; it complies with the results of the research on antibiotic hypersensitivity and adverse reaction that demonstrated high prevalence reported antibiotic hypersensitivity (Jourdan et al, 2020, P.3).

### References:

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