

Ivermectin was screened in 2020 for activity against COVID-19. The research purpose was to analyze efficacy of the ivermectin based upon international scientific papers with meta-analysis data and systemic reviews. Free access journals in the COVID-19 field, Cochrane library publications, PubMed data were analyzed.

In March 2021 WHO advises that ivermectin only be used to treat COVID-19 within clinical trials. 24 randomized controlled trials with total number of 3,406 participants were conducted. The antiparasitic ivermectin, with antiviral and anti-inflammatory properties, has now been tested in numerous clinical trials. Ivermectin application for scabies gives a direct cost of around three dollars for a hundred of 12-mg tablets.

Most trials were registered, self-funded, and undertaken by clinicians. It had been assessed efficacy of ivermectin treatment in reducing mortality from COVID-19, as well as for prevention and reducing of clinical signs and severity.

Conclusions suggest that ivermectin reduced risk of death compared with no ivermectin. Meta-analysis of 15 trials (n=2,438) revealed average risk ratio 0.38 and suggest moderate-certainty evidence by GRADE score.

There are still insufficient data to recommend either for or against the use of ivermectin for the treatment of COVID-19. The sample size of most of the trials was small. Various doses and schedules of ivermectin were used. Some of the randomized controlled trials were open-label. Patients received various concomitant (confounding) medications (e.g., doxycycline, hydroxychloroquine, azithromycin, zinc, corticosteroids). The severity of COVID-19 in the study participants was not always well described. The study outcome measures were not always clearly defined.

Thus, moderate-certainty evidence finds that large reductions in COVID-19 deaths are possible using ivermectin. Using ivermectin early in the clinical course may reduce numbers progressing to severe disease. The apparent safety and low cost suggest that ivermectin is likely to have a significant impact on the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic globally. Studying of efficacy of ivermectin should be continued.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVALENCE OF ADVERSE REACTIONS TO ANTIMYCOBACTERIAL DRUGS IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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The problem of effective and safe pharmacotherapy is relevant worldwide. Treatment of a patient with tuberculosis (TB) is one of the main issues. The development of common, destructive, resistant forms of TB and the occurrence of severe adverse reactions (AR) in the treatment process are the main problems in the fight against this disease.

230 patients with confirmed pulmonary TB were examined. The daily doses of drugs included in the standard chemotherapy regimen were calculated according to the concept of chemotherapy. An average follow-up was 59 days (95% CI (95% CI) 16-133 days).

Allergic ARs were found in 15% of patients. The manifestations of AR in the form of eosinophilia were found in 25% of patients, including urticaria - in 41.7% of patients.

AR of a toxic nature was determined in 66.7% of cases. Medical-induced liver damage was registered in 57.9% of patients, of which it was confirmed only by an increase in the level of transaminases in the blood - in 86.4% of patients. In 13.6% of patients, the cytolysis syndrome was accompanied by clinical manifestations (increased direct bilirubin fractions, jaundice, nausea, vomiting). From the side of the nervous system, AR of a toxic nature was recorded in 26.3% of patients in the form of headaches, in 18.4% of individuals in the form of a sleep disorder. From the side of the cardiovascular system, the following changes were noted: an increase in blood pressure was noted in 27.6% of the patient, pain in the heart - in 10.5% of people, metabolic changes on the ECG - in 9.2% of patients. The manifestations of AR considering the gastrointestinal tract were noted in 63.2% of cases in the form of nausea and in 55.3% of vomiting.

From the side of the musculoskeletal system, AR of a toxic nature in the form of arthralgias was recorded in 22.4% of patients. From the side of the visual analyzer, 5.3% of the patient noted the loss of visual fields and double vision of objects. AR of a toxic nature, in particular, drug-induced liver damage was observed in 57.9% of people ($r = 0.8$; $p < 0.05$).

ARs of toxic-allergic nature were registered in 22.8% of cases. In 65.4% of patients, this was manifested by itching and ectericity of the skin, nausea, vomiting; in 19.2% of the surveyed - itching, pinpoint rash, nausea, increased blood pressure, pain in the epigastrium; in 15.4% - a rash, pain in the heart and joints, an increase in the level of transaminases.

Therefore, AR of a toxic nature in 39.5% of cases develops in the first month of treatment and in 55.3% of cases - in the second. AR of toxic-allergic nature in 69.2% of cases is detected after a patient receives 60 doses of anti-TB drugs, and in 11.5% of cases, AR may develop during treatment for 4 months.

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