

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
які проводитимуться у 2025 році №1005249

Чернівці – 2025

УДК 61(063)
М 34

Матеріали підсумкової 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2025. – 450 с. іл.

У збірнику представлені матеріали 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) зі стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

Загальна редакція: професор Геруш І.В., професорка Годованець О.І., професор Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:

професор Батіг В.М.
професор Білоокій В.В.
професор Булик Р.Є.
професор Давиденко І.С.
професор Дейнека С.Є.
професорка Денисенко О.І.
професор Заморський І.І.
професорка Колоскова О.К.
професорка Кравченко О.В.
професорка Пашковська Н.В.
професорка Ткачук С.С.
професорка Тодоріко Л.Д.
професорка Хухліна О.С.
професор Черноус В.О.

ISBN 978-617-519-135-4

© Буковинський державний медичний
університет, 2025

Results. The total costs for the use of fulvestrant, considering the costs of treatment of PR and stay in the clinic, amounted to UAH 217906.54, and CMF schemes - UAH 258969.23. Overall patient survival with fulvestrant is 1.875 years and CMF is 1.5 years. ICER = - UAH 109497.84 for one additional year of life saved.

Conclusion. The use of fulvestrant (500 mg once per month) compared to CMF chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide 600 mg/m², methotrexate 40 mg/m², fluorouracil 600 mg/m²) for the treatment of locally progressive or metastatic ER (+) HER2 (-) breast cancer in postmenopausal women with recurrence or progression of the disease after the use of the first line of hormonal therapy (non-steroidal estrogen antagonists and aromatase inhibitors) and in the absence of a visceral crisis is clinically justified from the point of view of the frequency of side effects and the life expectancy of patients and economically more profitable in the conditions of the health care system of Ukraine.

Kopchuk T.G.

ANALYSIS OF THE RANGE OF PANCREATIN PREPARATIONS PRESENTED ON THE PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET OF UKRAINE

*Department of Pharmacology
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Introduction. Pancreatin is an enzyme preparation that contains essential digestive enzymes (lipase, amylase, protease) that aid in the breakdown of fats, carbohydrates, and proteins in the gastrointestinal tract. It is intended for replacement therapy in cases of pancreatic insufficiency, digestive disorders, and chronic gastrointestinal diseases. Due to its properties, pancreatin helps improve digestion and the absorption of nutrients, which is crucial for patients with digestive system issues.

The aim of the study is to conduct a marketing analysis of the range of pancreatin preparations registered in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine, with a particular focus on identifying their varieties, dosage forms, manufacturers, and the ratio of domestic and foreign products.

Material and methods. The object of the study is the nomenclature of medicinal products with the active ingredient pancreatin, presented in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine. Methods of marketing research of the range of medicinal products and statistical processing of the obtained data were used for the analysis.

Results. Various pancreatin preparations are registered on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine, differing in dosage form, dosage, and manufacturers. This offers patients a wide choice according to their needs and preferences. The main dosage forms include Tablets: The most common dosage form of pancreatin, accounting for about 60% of all preparations. Tablets are often used due to their convenience in dosing and long shelf life. Capsules: They occupy about 30% of the market. Capsules may be more convenient for patients who have difficulty swallowing tablets or who require a gradual release of the active substance. Powders for dissolution: Represent a smaller market share – about 10%. This dosage form can be useful for patients who require individualized dosing or for children.

Thus, the variety of pancreatin dosage forms on the market allows for selecting the optimal option depending on the needs and preferences of patients, as well as the specifics of their treatment situations.

Foreign manufacturers occupy 55% of the pancreatin market in Ukraine, emphasizing their significant role in ensuring market diversity and competitiveness. Among these international companies: Indian manufacturers occupy about 40% of the foreign pancreatin market share. They are known for their competitive pricing and wide range of products, making their offerings attractive to consumers due to low production costs. German companies account for approximately 10% of foreign suppliers. Germany is noted for high-quality products and strict production standards, ensuring high efficacy and safety of their preparations. Polish manufacturers hold about

5% of the foreign market share. Poland offers moderately priced and reliable products, making their products accessible to a wide range of consumers.

This distribution demonstrates the important role of foreign companies in the pancreatin market, providing consumers with a wide choice and promoting healthy competition.

Conclusions. Pancreatin preparations have a wide range on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine, including various dosage forms and manufacturers. Domestic preparations constitute a significant portion of the market, although foreign products are also widely represented. Patients and healthcare providers need to consider not only the efficacy and safety of the preparations but also their availability and cost. Further studies may focus on assessing the pharmacoeconomic effectiveness of pancreatin preparations and their impact on the treatment process.

Kostyshyn L.V.

CONTENT OF TANNINS IN THE RAW MATERIALS OF SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS

Department of Pharmaceutical Botany and Pharmacognosy

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. Tannins (tannoids) are a group of high-molecular natural compounds of a polyphenolic nature, which are genetically related to each other. Their property exhibits the ability to condense protein molecules in the upper layers of the skin or mucous membranes. In addition, tannoids have an astringent, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effect. Therefore, the search for domestic plant sources of tannins is urgent.

Saponaria officinalis is a medicinal perennial herbaceous plant of the carnation family. Widespread throughout the territory of Ukraine, it grows as a weed on the edges of forests, meadows and river valleys and is cultivated as an ornamental plant. It has anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, diuretic and expectorant effects.

The aim of the study. To conduct a study on the content of tannins in the raw materials of medicinal *Saponaria officinalis*.

Material and methods. The object for research was the herb and roots with rhizomes of *Saponaria officinalis*. The herb was harvested in the summer during the phase of mass flowering (July-August), and the roots with rhizomes in the autumn (October-November). The determination of tannins was carried out using the method of high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

Results. HPLC analysis of the raw materials of soapwort showed the quantitative content of the following components of tannins: halocatechin – 5838.14 µg/g and epicatechin – 155.75 µg/g. Only epicatechin – 174.77 µg/g was found in roots with rhizomes.

No catechins and pyrocatechins were detected in all the studied samples from the raw material of soapwort; in grass-epicatechin gallate, and in roots with rhizomes - epicatechin gallate and epicatechin.

According to the literature, it is known that gallocatechin exhibits anti-inflammatory activity, and epicatechin has antioxidant activity.

Conclusions. Therefore, the component composition of the tannins of the medicinal herb and rhizomes and roots was investigated by the method of high performance liquid chromatography. It was established that the raw material of the studied species contains epicatechin and epicatechin gallate. Therefore, taking into account the research data we received, it can be assumed that the herb and roots with rhizomes of the *Saponaria officinalis* can be studied in the future for the further creation of new medicinal forms and means of domestic production.