**Pharmacoeconomic analysis of progestogen preparations for threatened abortion treatment in Ukraine**

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Objectives: Comparative evaluation the cost effectiveness of threatened abortion treatment by two regimens: oxyprogesteronicaproas and dydrogesterone in

Ukraine.

Methods: Pharmacoeconomic analysis was based on the results of comparative randomized trial (Belousov Yu. B., Karpov O.I., Ailamazian E.K., 2008). Two

regimens for threatened abortion treatment: oxyprogesteronicaproas and dydrogesterone were evaluated. Treatment with dydrogesterone (20 mg per day or 2 tablets

per day) was carried out during 8 weeks before closure forming placenta (56 days).

Oxyprogesteronicaproas (250 mg per day) was used from 14 to 20 weeks of gestation

(42 days). For determining the cost of therapy only the cost of drugs and auxiliary

materials (syringes, alcohol) for both schemes were taken into account. The prices

of drugs were taken from the information system “Drugs” of Company “Morion”

(February, 2013, Ukraine). The currency ratio of UAH to dollar (USA) on 01.02.13 was

8,12:1. As an indicator of efficacy the number of saved pregnancy after treatment

was used.

Results: The effectiveness of oxyprogesteronicaproas therapy was

88.6%, and dydrogesterone - 96.3%, the cost of treatment was $ 78.63 and $ 77.96 respectively. Cost-effectiveness ratio was $ 88.7 for oxyprogesteronicaproas and $

80.9 for dydrogesterone.

Conclusions: Cost-effectiveness analysis shown, that

the use of dydrogesterone is more effective and less costly for threatened abortion

treatment in Ukraine. The results of pharmacoeconomic analysis will optimize the

government, insurance companies and patients cost.