

Use of medicines in Bosnia and Hercegovina

Tea Mušić¹, Belma Tuna-Repovac², Katica Velija³, Vedina Čordalija⁴

¹*Mobis pharm, Clinical pharmacist, Jovana Bijelića 8, 71000 Sarajevo BIH*

²*Privacy pharmacy Monis, Bulevar Franca Lehara 2, 71000 Sarajevo BIH*

³*Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Dzemala Bijedića bb, 71000 Sarajevo BIH*

⁴*Psijhiatric hospital, Clinical pharmacist, Panjina kula 73, 71000 Sarajevo BIH*

Introduction

According to the census of 2013. in Bosnia and Hercegovina is 3,531,159 inhabitants, of which the older population accounts for about 502,014. In comparison, Bosnia and Herzegovina is a state with a high percentage of an older population (Germin Petrovic and Vlahovic-Palčevski, 2011). The changes in the pharmacokinetics of the physiological consequences of aging increase the risk of side effects associated with the drug dose. The impact of the drug can be altered in old age because of changes in the sensitivity of receptors for the drug or changing the mechanism to maintain homeostasis. The most common medical intervention in elderly people is prescribing (Macolić Šarinić, 2002). Specifically, it was found that more than 40% of people older than 65 used five or more drugs, and 12% used even ten or more different medications (Gurwitz et al., 2003).

Polytherapy is a significant therapeutic problem because it increases the risk of interactions and Side effects, and in addition, increases the possibility of non-compliance with the prescribed therapy.

Materials and methods

This study used the data from Starn Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices, based in Sarajevo. Requested the data related to the use of drugs (chronic therapy) in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, expressed in the monetary value of KM (Convertible Mark) and percentage.

Results and discussion

According to the results obtained by the Agency for drugs in 2016, consumption of drugs for chronic diseases was 109,163,181.19 KM, a percentage of 21.33%; in 2017, the spending amounted to 123,734,369.32, which percentage is 22.48%, 2018 amounted to 110,675,113.05, the percentage of the 21.01%, in 2019 the amount of money spending on medications for chronic patients was 111,494,410.11, which proportionally is 20.97% and in 2020 spending amounted to 120,113,346.76, what percentage is 20.12%.

Conclusion

It is taking into account that persons older than 65 are elderly people and that they hold some physiological changes in the body condition that can lead to a reduced dose or toxic doses of the same. It is also important to emphasize that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, patients predominantly use four or more drugs and further combine specific OTC compositions, which may cause drug interactions with the drug or drug to OTC preparation. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, clinical pharmacy has not yet taken place, but it may still carry.

References

Germin Petrović, D., Vlahović-Palčevski, V., 2011. Propisivanje lijekovastarijim osobama. *Medicina flumensis* 47(1), 15–28.

Macolić Šarinić, V., 2002. Primjena lijekova u starijoj dobi. *Medicus*, 11(1), 93–99.

Gurwitz, J.H., Field, T.S., Harrold, L.R., Rothschild, J., Debellis, K., Seger A.C., et al., 2003. Incidence and preventability of adverse drug events among older persons in the ambulatory setting. *JAMA* 289(9), 1107–1116.