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DIJABETES U SRBIJI: TRENDOVI U POTROŠNJI ANTIDIJABETIKA OD 2012. DO 2021. GODINE

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Kao jedan od najvećih javnozdravstvenih izazova *diabetes mellitus* predstavlja razlog konstantnog unapređenja farmakoterapije (1). Savremena terapija *diabetes mellitus*-a može promeniti tok bolesti, prevenirati komplikacije i doprineti uštedi u zdravstvu (2). Cilj rada bio je da se analizira potrošnja antidijabetika u Srbiji, u periodu od 2012. do 2021. godine i usklađenost sa preporukama Nacionalnog vodiča. Podaci o potrošnji antidijabetika prikupljeni su iz publikacija Agencije za lekove i medicinska sredstva Srbije. Za svaki internacionalni nezaštićen naziv (INN), praćena je potrošnja izražena u standardizovanoj jedinici - definisanoj dnevnoj dozi na 1000 stanovnika u danu (DDD/1000 stanovnika/dan). Najveća potrošnja antidijabetika tokom ispitivanog perioda primećena je 2020. godine, dok je najniža bila 2012. godine. Potrošnja antidijabetika u 2021. godini iznosila je 92,18 DDD/1000 stanovnika/dan što je za 23,73% više u odnosu na 2012. godinu. Među ovom grupom lekova dominira upotreba oralnih antidijabetika koji se u proseku primenjuju 4,45 puta više u odnosu na insulin i analoge. Najzastupljeniji lekovi u ukupnoj potrošnji antidijabetika do 2017. godine bili su sulfonamidi i derivati sulfoniluree kada su u proseku činili 43,39%. Nakon 2017. godine prvo mesto po potrošnji zauzima metformin, čiji udeo u ukupnoj potrošnji antidijabetika dostiže 48,75% u 2021. godini. Potrošnja novih oralnih antidijabetika je veoma mala i ne prelazi 0,1% ukupne potrošnje tokom ispitivanog perioda. Ipak najveći porast je primećen u upotrebi inhibitora natrijum-glukoznog kotransportera 2 (SGLT2) (3,19 DDD/1000 stanovnika/dan u 2021. godini nasuprot 0,001 DDD/1000 stanovnika/dan u 2015. godini). Rastući trend potrošnje posebno je izražen kod metformina i SGLT2 inhibitora. Rezultati ukazuju na usklađenost primene antidijabetika sa preporukama Nacionalnog vodiča.

Literatura

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Zahvalnica

DIABETES IN SERBIA: TRENDS IN ANTIDIABETIC DRUG CONSUMPTION FROM 2012 TO 2021

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As one of the biggest public health challenges, *diabetes mellitus* represents the reason for the constant pharmacotherapy improvement (1). Modern therapy of *diabetes mellitus* can alter the course of the disease, prevent complications, and contribute to healthcare savings (2). This study aimed to analyze the consumption of antidiabetic drugs in the Republic of Serbia from 2012 to 2021 and compliance with the recommendations of the National Guide. The consumption of all registered antidiabetic drugs was obtained from publications of the Medicines and Medical Devices Agency of Serbia. For each International Nonproprietary Name (INN), consumption was monitored and expressed in a standardized unit-defined daily dose per 1000 inhabitants per day (DDD/1000 inhabitants/day). During the study period, the highest consumption was observed in 2020, while the lowest was in 2012. Antidiabetic drug consumption in 2021 amounted to 92.18 DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, which is 23.73% higher compared to 2012. The consumption of oral antidiabetics was dominant, on average 4.45 times more than insulin and analogs. The most commonly used drugs until 2017 in total antidiabetic consumption were sulfonylureas and sulfonylurea derivatives, constituting an average of 43.39%. After 2017, metformin took the lead in consumption, reaching 48.75% of total antidiabetic consumption in 2021. New oral antidiabetic drugs do not exceed 0.1% of the total consumption during the examined period. However, sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT2) inhibitors (3.19 DDD/1000 inhabitants/day in 2021 compared to 0.001 DDD/1000 inhabitants/day in 2015) noted the most significant increase. The increasing consumption trend is particularly pronounced for metformin and SGLT2 inhibitors. The results indicate compliance in the use of antidiabetic drugs with the National Guide recommendations.

References

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