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GROUNDS AND PROCEDURE FOR THE SEIZURE OF MEDICINES, AS WELL AS THE FIGHT AGAINST SUBSTANDARD, FALSIFIED AND COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES

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ABSTRACT

The article, based on literary sources, examines the reasons for the seizure and circulation of substandard, falsified and counterfeit medicines. The author has identified a complex of reasons that are socio-economic, political, legal, and organizational in nature.

The topic of medicines withdrawn from circulation is quite relevant, since every year millions of dollars are withdrawn from circulation due to non-compliance with any indicators, and this topic is also relevant among patients and medical workers. The reasons for withdrawal may be different:

There are several reasons why drugs may be withdrawn from circulation:

1. Negative impact on patient health. Some medications may cause side effects that may be harmful to patients' health.
2. Low efficiency. Some medications may have little effect on the condition for which they are intended.
3. Violation of production standards. If the production of a drug does not meet established standards, this may lead to a compromise in the quality and safety of the drug.
4. Falsification. Medicines can be counterfeited, which can lead to negative health consequences for patients.
5. Changing the dosage regimen. If the prescribed dosage regimen of a drug is changed, this may lead to negative consequences for the health of patients. In such cases, drugs may be withdrawn from circulation.

This is important for patients, as they may be faced with the problem of taking medications that have been withdrawn from circulation and need to know which medications have been recalled and for what reasons.

This topic is also relevant for medical professionals to have additional knowledge about which medications were withdrawn and for what reason, so as not to prescribe them to their patients in the future.

Labeling as an element of identifying substandard, falsified and counterfeit drugs.

Labeling is one of the ways to identify substandard, falsified and counterfeit medicines. It may include the following elements:

1. Unique identifier. Each drug must have a unique identifier that allows its movement through the supply chain to be tracked.
2. Protective elements. The labeling may contain security elements, such as special barcodes, which allow the authenticity of the medicinal product to be determined.
3. Information about the manufacturer. The label may contain information about the manufacturer, which allows you to check its reputation and the quality of the medicines it produces.
4. Date of manufacture and expiration date. The labeling may contain information about the date of manufacture and expiration date of the medicinal product, which allows you to verify its quality and safety.
5. Information about the composition. Labeling may contain information about the composition of the drug, which allows patients with allergies or other health problems to avoid unwanted reactions to the drug.

The introduction of labeling is an important step in the fight against substandard, falsified and counterfeit medicines, as it allows you to control the movement of medicines through the supply chain and determine their authenticity.

The Data Matrix code is applied to the packaging of medicines - this is a two-dimensional matrix barcode that is used to store and transmit information. It consists of black and white cells arranged in a specific order and can contain up to 3116 characters.

Acceptance control as a stage of detection and removal of substandard, falsified and counterfeit drugs. Acceptance control in a pharmacy is a procedure for checking the quality and correctness of orders for medications that are delivered to the pharmacy. It occurs between production and sale, and its purpose is to make sure that the delivered batch of drugs meets all quality and safety standards.

Acceptance control in a pharmacy includes several steps:

1. Checking the delivery note.
2. Visual inspection - a pharmacy employee conducts a visual inspection of the product, checking the packaging, labeling, price, expiration date and other characteristics.
3. Checking documents - all documents and certificates for supplied goods must be current and correctly executed.
4. Identification - the product must be correctly identified to prevent confusion when selling.
5. Quality control - acceptance control in a pharmacy also includes laboratory and express tests to ensure medicinal effectiveness and safety.
6. Next, it is entered into the goods accounting journals by groups.
7. If the goods correspond to the waybill, we place the goods at the place of storage, and if not, then we draw up a report and place them in the quarantine zone.

Violation of storage conditions as one of the reasons for seizure.

Storage conditions can significantly affect the quality of medicinal products. Some of the main factors that can affect the quality of drugs include:

1. Temperature: Most medications must be stored at a certain temperature. If the temperature is too high or low, it may lead to the decomposition of the active ingredients and deterioration of the quality of the drug.
2. Humidity: High humidity can lead to decomposition of drugs and deterioration of their quality.
3. Light: Some medications may be sensitive to light, which may result in loss of active ingredients and poor quality.
4. Expiration date: All medications have a certain expiration date, after which they may lose their effectiveness and become hazardous to health.

Proper storage of medications can ensure their effectiveness and safety during use. Therefore, it is important to follow the storage instructions on the package of each medicine. Medicines withdrawn from circulation due to side effects.

But it is worth remembering that even if a medicine was effective in the past, this does not mean that it cannot be effective now. Deciding which drug is no longer relevant is extremely difficult and requires highly qualified and experienced medical experts.

Side effects of medications (undesirable effects) are the body's reactions to medications taken that can lead to negative health consequences. Undesirable effects may occur both immediately after taking the medicine and some time after its use. Side effects may be mild or severe, and may be temporary or permanent.

The reason for the side effects of drugs is that they often affect many systems of the body, going beyond the target effect. They can lead to changes in hormone levels, an increase or decrease in the activity of the nervous system, and affect the functioning of the cardiovascular system and other organs.Some types of side effects may include: headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, changes in appetite, mental disturbances, vertigo, changes in blood pressure, allergic reactions, changes in blood flow and respiratory function.

If we talk about the drugs themselves, then these are:

1. Thalidomide is a drug that was used to treat pregnant women for nausea and vomiting, but resulted in severe fetal defects.
2. Phen-fluramine is a drug that has been used for weight loss but has had serious side effects, including high blood pressure and heart damage.
3. Rofecoxib is a drug that was used to treat pain and inflammation, but was withdrawn from circulation due to an increased risk of cardiovascular disease.
4. Vioxx is another drug for the treatment of pain and inflammation that was withdrawn from circulation due to an increased risk of developing cardiovascular diseases.
5. Cialis is an erectile dysfunction drug that can cause serious side effects such as difficulty breathing and loss of vision.
6. Valproic acid is a drug that is used to treat epilepsy and bipolar disorder, but can cause serious side effects, such as increasing the risk of birth defects in the fetus.

Conclusion. Withdrawal of medicines from circulation is one of the most important measures in the field of drug safety. Medicines are withdrawn from circulation if they no longer meet quality, safety and effectiveness. The reasons for the seizure may be various violations of the rules of production, storage and transportation, feedback from consumers,

identification of negative side effects, as well as the presence of counterfeit drugs on the market.

Seized drugs must be disposed of in accordance with established rules and standards to prevent the risk of unauthorized use and ecosystem destruction. The seizure of medicines is a mandatory procedure to ensure the safety of patients and the population in general and an important preventive measure against the possible risk of counterfeit and ineffective medicines.

However, most drugs are not withdrawn from circulation, but are highly effective and have a favorable safety profile. It is important to understand the mechanism of drug withdrawal and the reasons why this can happen, and to use medications only under the advice and supervision of a physician.

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