

SUMMARY

SELECTED INFORMATIONS ABOUT MEDICINAL PRODUCTS III. – PHARMINDEX KOMPENDIUM INVESTIGATION FOCUSED ON PATIENT'S HAIR LOSS

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Introduction: The main mission of current pharmacists is to provide quality pharmaceutical care to their patients, which requires continual education and learning.

Objective: The dissertation consists of two studies. The first study sets itself the goal of providing a comprehensive overview of the five selected adverse manifestations of pharmacotherapy, namely the effect on hair and body hair (quantity and quality), sweating as affected by the drugs administered, the interaction between medicines and ingested alcohol or the alcohol content in medication, the likelihood of developing drug addiction, and the occurrence of hallucinations. The aim of the second study is to gain practical knowledge and opinions of patients on one of the observed negative effects of drugs – hair loss and other hair – related problems.

Methods applied: *Study No.1.* Based on the study of 4,706 articles in the Pharmindex Compendium 2001 containing information on HVLP registered in the Czech Republic, Microsoft Excel databases were created for selected side effects of pharmacotherapy, which were then compiled in overview tables of medicinal substances exhibiting these negative side effects. Subsequently, they were compared with the most current ATC databases under AILSP of the year 2012.

Study No.2. The questionnaire survey was conducted in 2006 at a base type pharmacy in a regional city center involving 100 patients (84 women, 16 men) suffering from hair loss (alopecia). The study was monitoring the medication, therapy or other procedures sought by the respondents in coping with the disability or in attempting to eliminate it. Target patient experiences and opinions on the issue of hair loss were also taken into account.

Results: Table summaries have been prepared for the above-mentioned five selected adverse manifestations of pharmacotherapy. The ATC codes of the registered medicinal products are always stated along with the contained medicinal substances and the number of “table rows” of the recorded occurrence under the articles of Pharmindex Compendium 2001. A wide range of products and remedies has also been found by means of which the respondents have been trying to solve their hair loss problems. However, it is striking that many respondents who have expressed their personal experience with the treatment, tend to have the feeling that none of the used medicinal products and other preparations have been of any significant help to them.

Over half of the respondents consider their hair problem to be a long – term one. The vast majority of women believe that hair loss might be caused by inconsiderate cosmetic procedures or hormonal changes. Conversely, men consider hair loss hereditary.

Conclusion: The present study aims to contribute to the expansion of knowledge and a better orientation in the above – mentioned adverse manifestations of pharmacotherapy and to give impetus to the further direction and implementation of pharmaceutical care in the activities of pharmacists.