

Abstract

SSRI antidepressant consumption in Czech republic

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Introduction: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors increase the available amount of neurotransmitter serotonin in synapses, resulting in their antidepressant and anxiolytic effect.

Objective: The objective of this diploma thesis was to evaluate the consumption of SSRI antidepressants in the Czech Republic in the period from 01. 01. 2008 – 31. 12. 2018, based on the data on consumption from the State Institute of Drug Control (SIDC).

Methods: The research consisted of a retrospective analysis of the SIDC database. The study included all approved SSRI in the Czech Republic. Drug Utilization Review was used in the thesis as a methodology. Drug consumption is calculated as the number of defined daily doses per thousand inhabitants per day (DID). The data on the number of residents was acquired from the Czech Statistical Office. Descriptive statistics and ATC/DDD methodology were applied.

Results: The consumption of sertraline and escitalopram increased significantly during the period under review. For sertraline, the DID increased from an initial 8.623 to 15.513, increasing consumption by 1.8 fold. The greatest increase in consumption was observed for escitalopram, which increased from 3.81 DID to 15.037, an increase of 3.95 times. It was possible to observe a decrease in the consumption of citalopram by 12 %, over the period considered. Consumption values of paroxetine, fluvoxamine and fluoxetine are constant with a slight decrease.

Conclusion: The results showed an increasing trend in sertraline and escitalopram consumption in the period under review. Sertraline has been a leader in prescribing since 2010. Fluvoxamine shows the lowest consumption with a decrease of 18 % compared to 2008. The largest decrease in consumption (27 %) is recorded for fluoxetine, over the period considered.

Key words: SSRI, drug utilization, depression, anxiety disorders, adverse effect