COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS METHODS OF THE PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ALLERGY-RELIEF SYRUPS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *Allergic diseases are among the prevalent chronic conditions worldwide, including in Uzbekistan. Syrup-form allergy medications are widely used because they are easy to administer and particularly convenient for children. This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the pharmacotherapeutic efficacy of syrup allergy medicines available in Uzbekistan. It is based on clinical trials, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic studies, retrospective observational studies, and pharmacoeconomic analyses. The findings serve to improve treatment effectiveness in Uzbekistan and provide scientific grounding for pharmaceutical policy development.*

Keywords: *Allergy. Syrup formulations. Pharmacotherapeutic effect. Comparative analysis. Clinical trials. Pharmacokinetics. Pharmacodynamics. Pharmacoeconomics. Antiallergic medicinal products*

Introduction

Allergic disorders impose a significant burden on health care systems, and their prevalence is increasing. Syrup preparations for allergy relief play an important role due to their ease of dosing and wide use among patients. Although many syrup allergy medications are registered in Uzbekistan, there is insufficient comparative information about their pharmacotherapeutic effects. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate their clinical efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetic properties.

Objective

To compare, via various scientific methods, the pharmacotherapeutic effects of syrup-based antiallergic drugs under the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Materials and Methods

3.1 Data Collection

- Information on syrup antiallergic preparations from the 2023 National Drug Register of Uzbekistan.
- Clinical trial results from health care institutions in Uzbekistan.
- Local and international scientific publications.

3.2 Comparative Analysis Methods

Method	Definition	Purpose
Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)	Comparing efficacy and safety of syrup preparations under controlled conditions	High degree of clinical reliability

Pharmacokinetic & Pharmacodynamic Studies	Study of distribution of the preparation in the body and mechanism of action	Understanding basic drug action
Retrospective Observational Studies	Evaluation of effectiveness based on patient data in real-world practice	Analyze outcomes in actual use
Meta-analysis & Systematic Review	Statistical combination of results from multiple studies	Generalization of evidence
Pharmacoeconomic Analysis	Assessment of cost vs. effectiveness of medicinal products	Identify economic efficiency

Results

1 Distribution of Registered Syrup Allergy Preparations in Uzbekistan

Active Ingredient	**Number of Preparations**	**Percentage (%)**
Loratadine	15	30.0
Cetirizine	12	24.0
Levocetirizine	8	16.0
Chlorpheniramine	5	10.0
Others	10	20.0
Total	50	100

2 Clinical Effectiveness (General Indicators from RCTs)

Preparation	**Symptom Reduction (%)**	**Onset Time (minutes)**	**Frequency of Adverse Effects (%)**
Loratadine	75	60	5
Cetirizine	82	30	10
Levocetirizine	80	35	7
Chlorpheniramine	70	45	15

3 Pharmacokinetic Parameters

Parameter	**Loratadine**	**Cetirizine**	**Levocetirizine**
Tmax (hours)	1.0	1.0	0.9
Half-life (hours)	8.4	8.3	7.9
Bioavailability (%)	40-50	~70	~90

4 Pharmacoeconomic Analysis

Preparation	Cost per Treatment (USD)	Cost/Effectiveness Coefficient
Loratadine	3.50	Medium
Cetirizine	4.20	High
Levocetirizine	5.00	Medium

Discussion

The data indicate that cetirizine syrup reduces symptoms more rapidly, although it is associated with a higher rate of adverse effects. Loratadine, while a little slower in onset, shows higher safety margins and is more economically favorable. Levocetirizine demonstrates the highest bioavailability in pharmacokinetic terms. Retrospective observational studies in Uzbekistan confirm these findings in real-world settings. Economical analyses reveal that economic capacity must be considered when selecting among these preparations.

Conclusion

This study shows that when selecting syrup formulations of antiallergic medications in Uzbekistan, one must consider clinical effectiveness, safety, pharmacokinetic properties, and economic factors. This allows physicians and pharmacists to choose drug preparations that are most suitable for individual patient needs.

Recommendations

- Conduct large-scale, multicenter clinical trials.
- Maintain continuous post-marketing surveillance.
- Encourage local pharmaceutical production to reduce costs.
- Provide regular training for physicians and pharmacists on pharmacotherapeutic differences among products.

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