

### **PS1.310**

#### **Utilisation of dermatologicals in Croatian primary health care: longitudinal study, 2005 - 2014**

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**Background & Aim:** Skin disorders are highly prevalent in primary care, including family practice, but rather neglected as research topic. The study aim was to investigate ten-year trends in the utilisation of dermatologicals in Croatia.

**Method:** Data were collected from the Annual reports of Croatian Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices, 2005 - 2014; anatomical therapeutic chemical classification (ATC) is used and pharmaceutical utilization is expressed in Defined Daily Doses per 1000 inhabitants per day (DDD/TID) and financial spending in Croatian kunas. According to the ATC classification, dermatologicals belong to the group D, subgroups D01 - D11, and they are mostly (more than 95%) prescribed in primary care. They are mainly for topical use, DDD/TID cannot be given exactly, consumption is only presenting as financial spending.

**Results:** The financial spending on dermatologicals shares are between 2-3% of the total drug consumption in Croatia, with downward trend. Dermatologicals exhibits slightly increased trend. The largest share in utilisation (around 50%) is in sub-group D07 (corticosteroids), which since 2009 have a declining trend. It is followed by sub-group D01 (antifungal) with stable trend in about 20%, and the sub-group D08 (disinfectants and antiseptics) with about 15% share. The largest growing trend is observed in sub-group D03 (cicatrizants) and subgroup D04 (antiprurics); the spending for antiprurics increased in 1571.7%, and for cicatrizants in 1387.9%. The largest fluctuation is observed in the sub-group D10 (anti-acne drugs).

**Conclusions:** Utilisation of dermatologicals slightly increased, but in comparison to the total drug's utilisation, it shows decreasing trends. The most used are topical corticosteroids, and the most increasing trends are observed in the groups of cicatrizants and antiprurics. The quality of the utilisation of dermatologicals, should be, in the future, investigated within skin disorders morbidity trends.