MARKET ACCESS OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS IN REPUBLIC MACEDONIA Bistra Angelovska, Elena Drakalska, Hristina Seremetkovska, Aleksandar Cvetkovski University "Goce Delcev"-Stip, Faculty of Medical Sciences (FRY Macedonia)

Antipsychotics are drugs mainly used in therapy of symptoms of psychosis such as schizophrenia, manic psychosis, depression etc. The treatment of the patients with psychotic conditions is directly connected with physical and financial availability of safe, effective and drugs with good quality. The market access of antipsychotics implies analysis of all antipsychotics registered in Republic of Macedonia, their status as regards the reimbursement, financial and physical availability, compared with the recommendations for the treatment of psychosis in evidence-based medicine and other therapeutic guides, as well as the analysis of the consumption of antipsychotic products dispensed and reimbursed by the Health Insurance Fund (HIF) in pharmacies in Macedonia.

For this purpose, we used relevant data from primary, secondary and tertiary literature, recommendations from Evidence-based Medicine, official data from world and national drug registers and published reports from the HIF of Republic of Macedonia for consumption of antipsychotics from the Positive List for the period 2011-2015. For data processing we used the descriptive method and presented the obtained results in tabular form.

The market_of antipsychotics in Republic of Macedonia is characterized with high presence of generic drugs, high consumption determined by the number of issued prescriptions and also by the financial amount. Innovative drugs hardly enter the market and even more difficult on the Positive List, due to the financial constraint of the Health Insurance Fund and complicated procedures. These important factors significantly limit the possibility of doctors' choice to introduce new therapy in these patients, to monitor the effects of treatments and also to gain experience with innovative drugs and treatment. Obtained results clearly show that it is necessary to improve health and drug policies in order to improve the possibility of effective treatment of these patients in accordance with the recommendations and clinical guidelines.