

ANALYSIS OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS USED IN DERMATOLOGICAL ALLERGIES REGISTERED IN THE STATE REGISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article presents the results of a study analyzing medicines used in dermatological allergies within the domestic pharmaceutical market. Literature data are summarized and systematized, demonstrating the feasibility of increasing the volume of import-substituting drugs.

Keywords: Dermatological allergy, pharmaceutical market, domestic medicines, CIS countries, foreign drugs.

Introduction

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI DAVLAT REESTRIDA RO'YXATDAN O'TGAN DERMATOLOGIK ALLERGIYADA QO'LLANILADIGAN DORI PREPARATLARI TAHLILI,

АНАЛИЗ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕПАРАТОВ, ПРИМЕНЯЕМЫХ ПРИ ДЕРМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ АЛЛЕРГИЯХ, ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАННЫХ В ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ РЕЕСТРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada mahalliy farmatsevtika bozorida dermatologik allergiyada qo'llaniladigan dori vositalarining tahlilini o'rganish bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari keltirilgan. Adabiyot ma'lumotlari umumlashtirilgan hamda tizimlashtirilgan bo'lib, ular import o'rnini bosuvchi dori vositalari hajmini oshirishning maqsadga muvofiqligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Dermatologik allergiya, farmatsevtika bozori, mahalliy dori vositalar, MDH davlatlari va xorijiy preparatlar.

Аннотация

В данной статье приведены результаты исследований по анализу лекарственных средств, применяемых при дерматологических аллергиях на отечественном фармацевтическом рынке. Обобщены и систематизированы литературные данные, демонстрирующие целесообразность увеличения объема импортозамещающих лекарственных препаратов.

Ключевые слова: Дерматологическая аллергия, фармацевтический рынок, отечественные лекарственные средства, страны СНГ, зарубежные препараты.

Research Objective

To analyze the market share of pharmaceutical drugs used in the treatment of dermatological allergies within the pharmaceutical market. Based on research findings and utilizing plant raw materials cultivated in the Republic, to develop an original formulation drug product.

The primary objective of the pharmaceutical industry is to provide the population with safe, effective, and, most importantly, affordable medicines. Currently, domestic pharmaceutical companies are manufacturing new, effective drugs and successfully competing with foreign manufacturers. One of the key directions in the development of modern pharmaceutical science is the search for and expansion of effective natural remedies, as well as products based on well-studied plant raw materials.

In the healthcare sector, allergic diseases remain a global issue, with 10% to 30% of the world's population currently suffering from various manifestations of allergies. This increasing trend underscores the need for more effective prevention, diagnostic, and treatment strategies. Rapid urbanization and changing environmental conditions, particularly those caused by global warming, are increasingly recognized as major drivers of the rising prevalence of allergic diseases worldwide [1].

Since allergies are chronic rather than short-term and their occurrence is not associated with infection, therapy must incorporate methods with long-term efficacy.

When the immune system is exposed to an allergen, inflammatory and irritative responses develop. The signs and symptoms that manifest depend on the specific type. Allergic reactions can occur in the intestines (gastrointestinal tract), skin, respiratory tract, eyes, and nasal cavity [2].

Dermatological allergies (dermatitis, eczema) represent skin reactions to external and internal triggers, primarily caused by cosmetics, household chemicals, food items, drugs, dust, and mold fungi. In addition, genetic predisposition, stress, and synthetic clothing are also among the main contributing factors [3].

The primary causes of major dermatological allergic diseases include: Contact dermatitis (external factors): Substances coming into direct contact with the skin, such as soaps, detergents, perfumes, cosmetics, jewelry, latex, and synthetic fabrics. Allergic dermatitis (internal factors): Entry of allergens through the blood or respiratory tract, including foods (citrus fruits, nuts, milk), drugs (antibiotics), and plant pollen. Genetic and immune factors: Atopic dermatitis is frequently hereditary and develops due to hypersensitivity of the immune system. Environmental factors: Dust mites, mold fungi, and extreme heat or cold temperatures. Psychological factors: Severe stress and nervous tension can act as triggering factors for skin allergies [4].

Based on our research, two of the most common types of dermatological allergic conditions were identified: contact dermatitis (eczema) and urticaria (hives) arising on its basis.

Despite significant scientific advancements in developing new, effective drugs to treat dermatological allergies, the prevalence of this disease continues to grow.

A comparative analysis of allergy medications registered in the State Register of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2025) was conducted. Out of a total of 2,666 registered medicinal products, a list of 55 local drugs used for dermatological and anti-allergic treatments is presented (Diagram 1) [5].

The diagram below presents an analysis of domestic manufacturers.

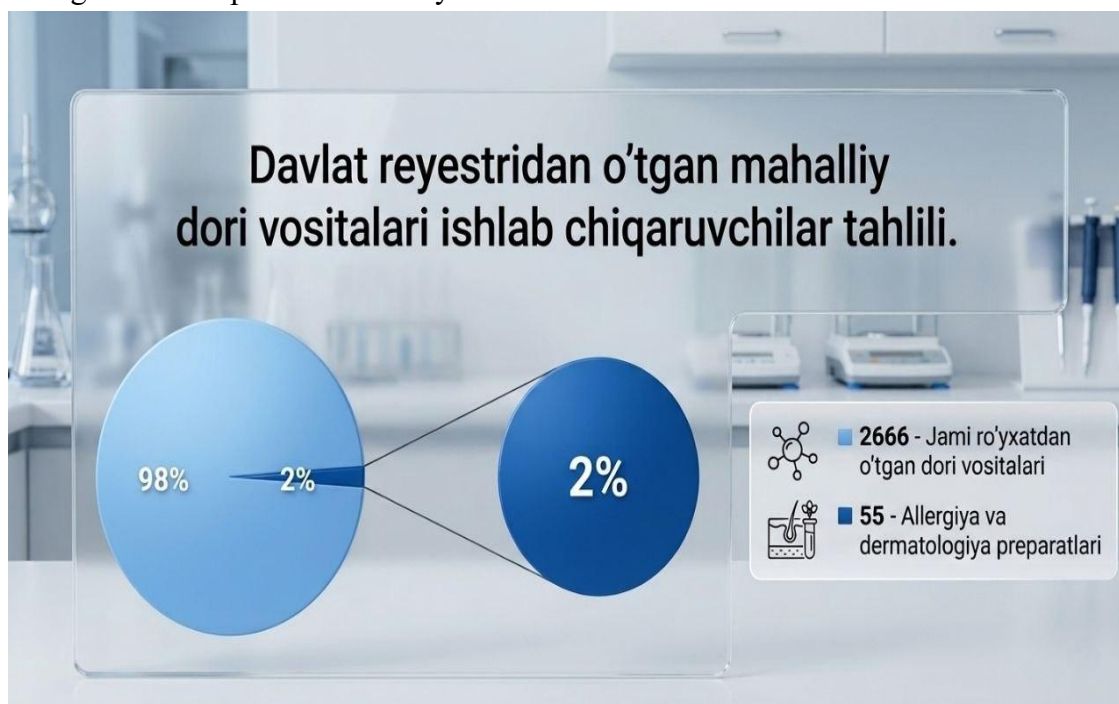


Diagram - 1

If these 55 anti-allergic medications are considered as 100%, tablets account for 56.4%, solutions represent 21.2%, syrups constitute 5.45%, and capsules along with liquid extracts account for 1.9% (Diagram 2).

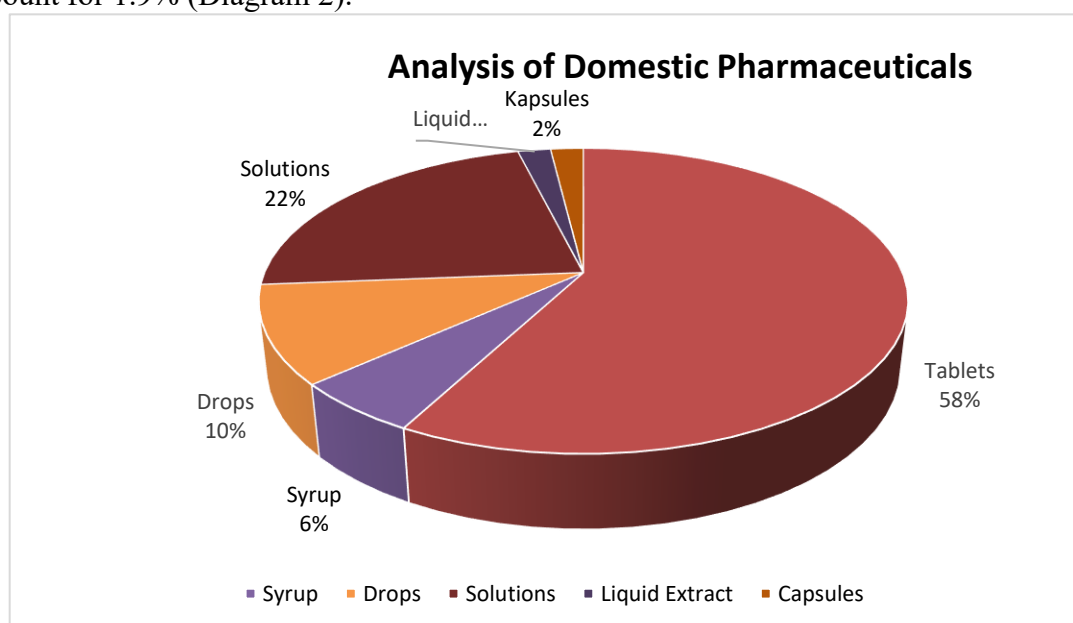


Diagram – 2

According to the State Register of Medicines and Medical Devices (2025), there are 1,334 pharmaceutical products manufactured in CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries, of which 26 are dermatological anti-allergic drugs, accounting for merely 2% (Diagram 3).

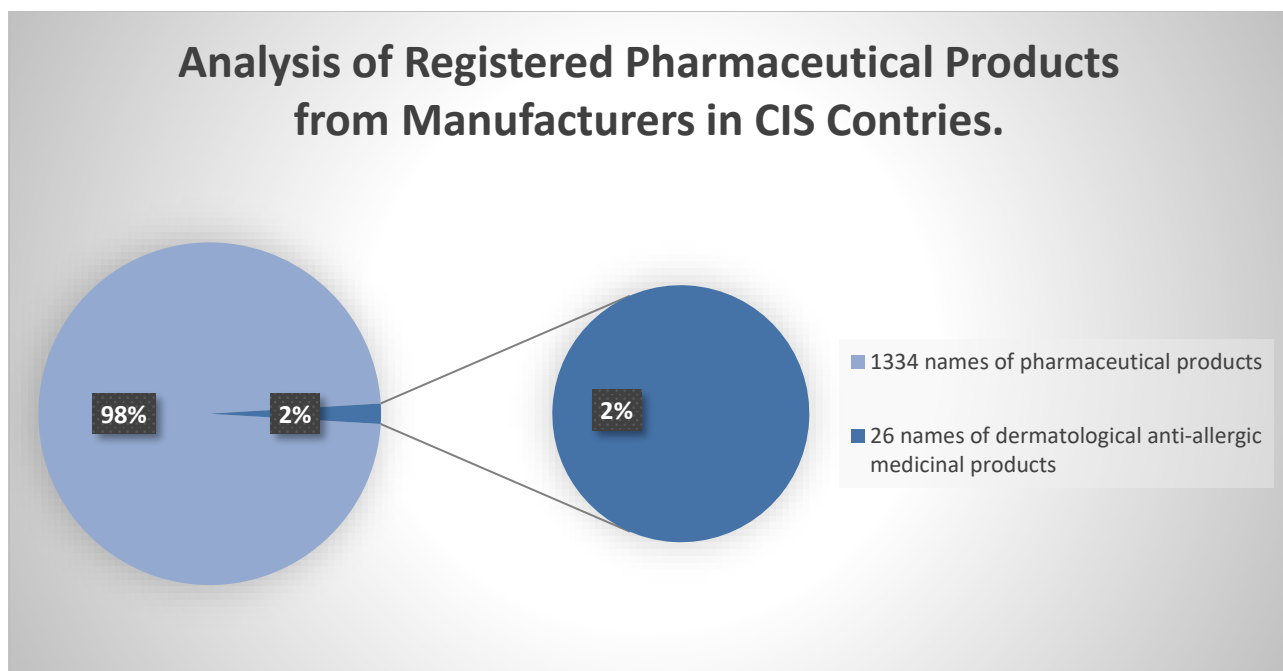


Diagram - 3

Additionally, anti-allergic medications in tablet form account for 38.5% (10 items), solutions represent 15.38% (4 items), drops constitute 7.7% (2 items), syrups account for 3.84% (1 item), and creams and ointments make up 7.7% (2 items) (Diagram 4).

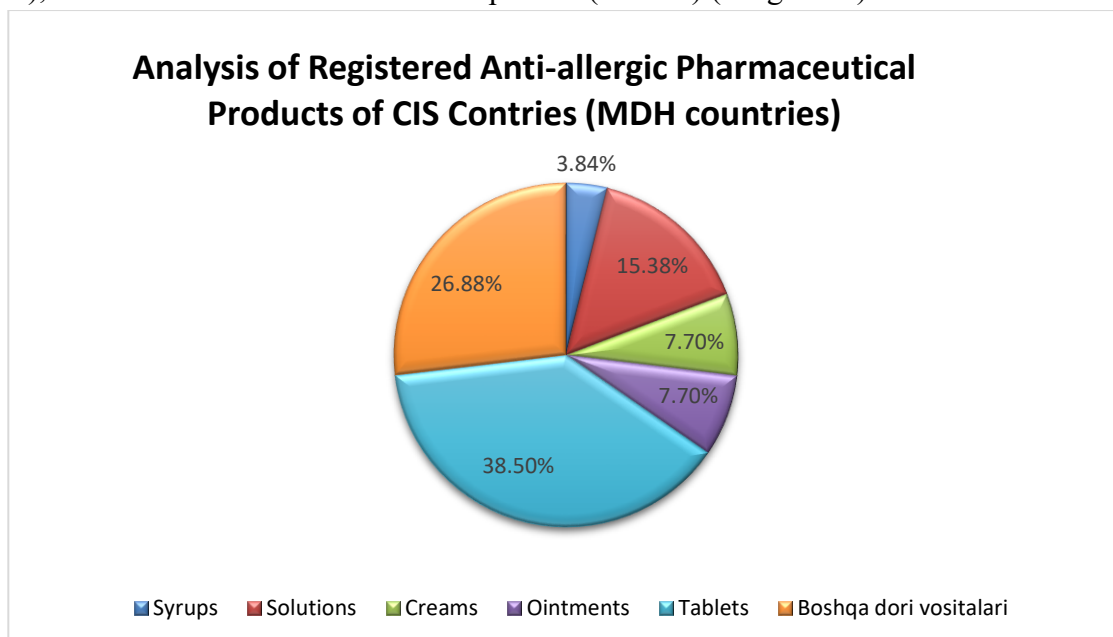


Diagram - 4

The State Register of Medicines and Medical Devices (2025) includes 4,593 pharmaceutical products from foreign manufacturers, of which 81 have anti-allergic activity, accounting for 2% of the total number of medications (Diagram 5).

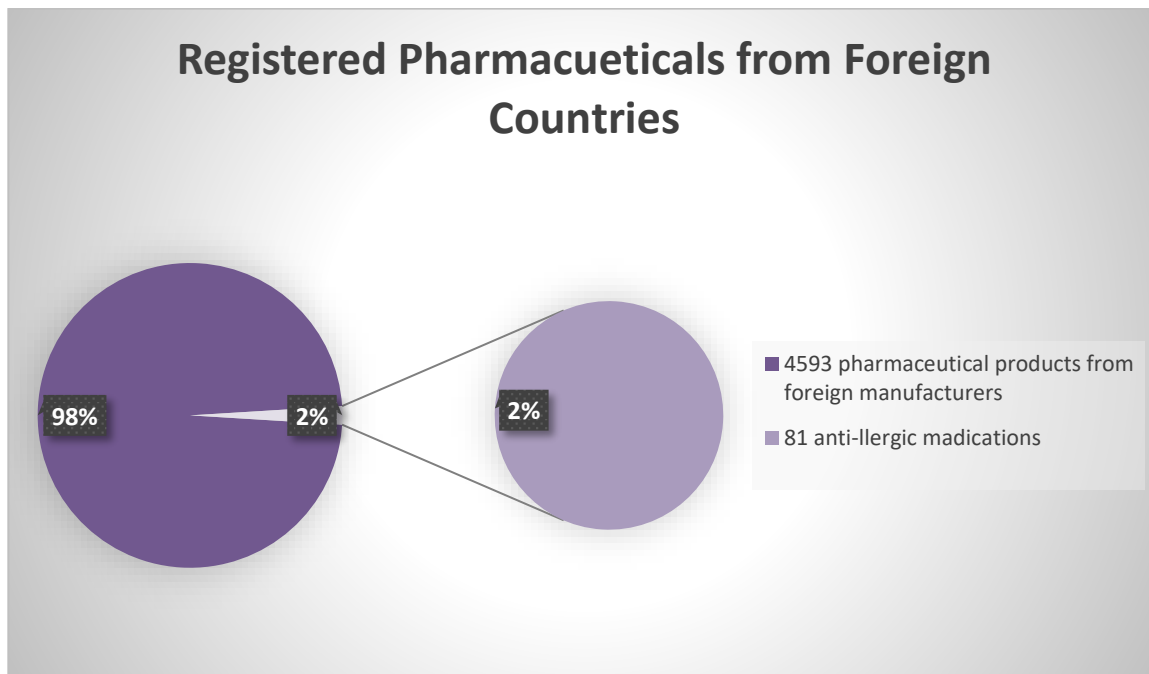


Diagram - 5

Thus, the analysis of the range of drugs used in the treatment of dermatological allergies provides a foundation for developing a rational and optimal product mix for new pharmaceuticals. The systematization of the assortment of drugs for treating dermatological allergies by manufacturers revealed that the vast majority of commercially available anti-allergic medications are registered by foreign companies (90–95%), while domestic drugs account for a mere 5%.

Conclusion: Based on the above data, the State Register of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2025) and market statistics on medicinal products used in dermatological allergies were comprehensively studied.

The primary objective of studying these statistics was to analyze the market position of drugs used in the treatment of dermatological allergies within the domestic pharmaceutical market and to establish a basis for developing a rational and optimal product assortment. The results of the analysis revealed that the vast majority of anti-allergic drugs on the market, accounting for a 90–95% share, originate from foreign companies (CIS and other foreign countries). In contrast, the share of domestic manufacturers constitutes a mere 5%. Therefore, to reduce dependence on foreign pharmaceuticals and increase the volume of import-substituting products, there is an evident need to expand domestic drug production. To achieve this, it is expedient to develop original local ointment (topical) formulations utilizing natural plant raw materials cultivated in our Republic (specifically, dry extracts of medicinal plants) and to

establish their local manufacturing. This, in turn, will make it possible to provide the population with affordable, safe, and effective domestic medications.

Adabiyotlar ro'yhati

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