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Opinion Article

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The Shortage of Adequate Form of Dosage for Industrially Manufactured Drugs Cindy Rafig*

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DESCRIPTION

Extemporaneous preparations are pharmacological preparations that are uniquely made for a single patient or patient group, but they are also high-risk medications with concerns about their safety and quality. The legislation governing the compounding of extemporaneous remedies is not standardized across Europe. To understand the importance of extemporaneous compounding in Latvia and the fulfilment of the above-mentioned resolution's criteria, data on the volume and breakdown of sales of extemporaneous medical products in community pharmacies is required. Extemporaneous preparations are pharmacological preparations that are specially made for a single patient or patient group and are delivered after production, according to the European Pharmacopoeia. The lack of acceptable dose forms of industrially made medications is one of the primary reasons for prescribing extemporaneous concoctions. Nevertheless, extemporaneous medical products are high-risk goods with concerns about their safety, accuracy, shelf life, and quality, because they are not subject to the same stringent quality control as industrially made medications. Numerous publications and reports have been published in several nations describing faults in the compounding of extemporaneous medications. Pharmaceuticals are a class of newly discovered chemical molecules that have helped to improve our quality of life. The pharmaceutical sector is in charge of developing, manufacturing, and selling branded and generic drugs. For the first time, total pharmaceutical earnings in the globe topped one trillion US Dollars (USD) in 2014. During 2017, the market has grown at a 5.8% yearly pace. In 2017, the global pharmaceutical market revenue was 1143 billion USD, and it is expected to reach 1462 billion USD by 2021. Because of the dominance of the US pharmaceutical business, North America accounts for the lion's share of these revenues. Nonetheless, in recent years, the Chinese pharmaceutical sector has had the fastest growth rates of any country in the world.

Musculoskeletal medications accounted for 14% of the global pharmaceutical market in 2017. Cardiovascular, oncological, and anti-infective medications had the second, third, and fourth-largest markets. Pharmaceuticals for treating metabolic disorders such as diabetes were the fifth-largest market; illnesses of the thyroid and

pituitary glands will be the fastest-growing area of the global pharma industry by 2021. This section will increase at 9% each year in the future, following 11.6% growth in the previous year.

In addition to the pharmaceutical market, global pharmaceutical consumption was increasing, owing in part to an increased demand for pharmaceuticals to address age-related and chronic disorders, as well as changes in clinical practice. Between 2000 and 2015, use of cholesterol-lowering medications nearly tripled, consumption of depressive pharmaceuticals nearly doubled, and consumption of antihypertensive and antidiabetic drugs nearly doubled in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nations. As economies flourished and healthcare supply and insurance systems expanded, demand for domestic and imported pharmaceutical items surged. Not only was demand growing, but so was the diversity of pharmaceutical needs, as emerging markets increasingly address Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) already prevalent in stronger economies. The growing global population is also increasing medication usage.

CONCLUSION

As a result, each pharmacy's part is given as a percentage of the total of 2.25 million euros. In 2017, 384 pharmacies, or 50.07% of all community pharmacies, had the annex to their license with the specific operation requirement "preparation of medical items in the pharmacy." Every year, pharmacies that compose medical goods must submit to the SAM a report detailing the amount of money (in euro, excluding VAT) earned from the sale of extemporaneous medicinal products to natural and legal persons.