

USE AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPOUNDED MEDICINES IN BRAZIL: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

USO E ACEITAÇÃO DOS MEDICAMENTOS MANIPULADOS NO BRASIL: UMA REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA

USO Y ACEPTACIÓN DE MEDICAMENTOS COMPUESTOS EN BRASIL: UNA REVISIÓN INTEGRADORA



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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Magistral Pharmacy is one of the numerous areas of activity of the pharmaceutical professional, with approximately 8,373 establishments in this segment registered in Brazil. Some of the activities that can be carried out within the magistral pharmacies are: manipulation of medicines from raw materials / inputs, including those of vegetable origin; antibiotics, hormones, cytostatics and substances subject to special control; homeopathic medicines among others.

Objective: The objective of this work is to build a review of articles that assess the demand and acceptance by magistral pharmacies, by society.

Methodology: An integrative review was carried out using six articles, with approaches on masterful pharmacy and acceptance of medicines by the Brazilian population.

Results and Discussion: In the results, it can be noted that there is no specific age for people who use the manipulated drugs, with an age range of 11 to 70 years, this type of product has been growing precisely because it offers a wider range of age. When related to sex, it is observed that the female population is the one that buys the most, this is due to the fact that the female class has a greater presence of chronic conditions and greater use of medicines. Regarding acceptance and use, studies had a higher percentage for manipulated drugs and a lower percentage for those who did not use them. Most studies have indicated that manipulated drugs have a lower cost.

Conclusion: These results stimulate professional qualification, personalized customer service, which leads to an increase in the number of manipulation pharmacies, however, there are still few studies on manipulated drugs.

Keywords: Social Perception. Handled. Pharmaceutical Preparations.

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RESUMO

Introdução: A Farmácia Magistral é uma das inúmeras áreas de atuação do profissional farmacêutico, sendo registrados no Brasil cerca de 8.373 estabelecimentos desse seguimento. Algumas das atividades que podem ser desenvolvidas dentro das farmácias magistrais são: manipulação de medicamentos a partir de insumos/matérias primas, inclusive de origem vegetal; de antibióticos, hormônios, citostáticos e substâncias sujeitas a controle especial; de medicamentos homeopáticos entre outros.

Objetivo: O objetivo deste trabalho é construir uma revisão de artigos que avaliem a procura e aceitação por farmácias magistrais, pela sociedade.

Metodologia: Foi realizada uma revisão integrativa utilizando seis artigos, com abordagens sobre farmácia magistral e aceitação dos medicamentos por parte da população brasileira.

Resultados e Discussão: Nos resultados pode-se notar que não existe uma idade concreta das pessoas que fazem uso dos medicamentos manipulados, contendo uma faixa etária de 11 a 70 anos, esse tipo de produto vem crescendo justamente por oferecer uma maior abrangência de idade. Quando relacionado ao sexo, observa-se que a população feminina é a que mais compra, isso se dá pelo fato da classe feminina ter maior presença de condições crônicas e maior utilização de medicamentos. Sobre a aceitação e uso, os estudos tiveram maior porcentagem para medicamentos manipulados e menor para aqueles que não usam. A maioria dos estudos apontou que os medicamentos manipulados têm menor custo.

Conclusão: Esses resultados estimulam a qualificação profissional, o atendimento personalizado ao cliente, o que leva ao aumento do número de farmácia de manipulação, entretanto ainda existem poucos estudos sobre os medicamentos manipulados.

Palavras-chave: Percepção Social. Manipulados. Preparações Farmacêutica.

RESUMEN

Introducción: La farmacia de preparados magistrales es una de las numerosas áreas de actividad de los profesionales farmacéuticos, con aproximadamente 8.373 establecimientos registrados en este sector en Brasil. Algunas de las actividades que se pueden realizar dentro de las farmacias magistrales son: preparación de medicamentos a partir de insumos/materias primas, incluidas las de origen vegetal; antibióticos, hormonas, citostáticos y sustancias sujetas a control especial; de medicamentos homeopáticos entre otros.

Objetivo: El objetivo de este trabajo es construir una revisión de artículos que evalúen la demanda y aceptación de las farmacias de preparación magistral por parte de la sociedad.

Metodología: Se realizó una revisión integradora con seis artículos, con abordajes sobre farmacia magistral y aceptación de medicamentos por la población brasileña.

Resultados y Discusión: En los resultados se puede observar que no existe una edad específica para las personas que utilizan medicamentos compuestos, con un rango de edad de 11 a 70 años. Este tipo de productos ha ido creciendo precisamente porque ofrece un rango más amplio de edades. Al relacionarlo con el sexo se observa que la población femenina es la que más compra, esto se debe a que la clase femenina tiene mayor presencia de enfermedades crónicas y mayor uso de medicamentos. En cuanto a aceptación y uso, los estudios tuvieron un mayor porcentaje para medicamentos elaborados y un menor porcentaje para aquellos que no los utilizan. La mayoría de los estudios han demostrado que los medicamentos compuestos son más baratos.



Conclusión: Estos resultados incentivan la cualificación profesional y la atención personalizada al cliente, lo que se traduce en un aumento del número de farmacias de preparación magistral. Sin embargo, todavía hay pocos estudios sobre medicamentos compuestos.

Palabras clave: Percepción Social. Manipulado. Preparaciones Farmacéuticas.



1 INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times the pharmacist has been present in the life of the home, helping us the worst moments of affliction and pain through the magistral preparations. It has been more than 3,000 years since the medicinal plants are used for the treatment of diseases, and most of them were recorded in China around 1100 B.C. It is accredited that the end of the week 16 were developed about 1900 assorted remedies, Chinese herbs, used by all over the world (TAYLOR, 2016).

In Brazil, during the sixteenth century, the boticários, who were itinerant healers, manipulated and provided products in apothecaries, for the society of that time. Contudo, o comércio de produtos foi actually authorized in 1640, multiplicando assim a quantidade de pessoas nesse seguimento de norte a sul (CORRAL *et al.*, 2009; PEREIRA, NASCIMENTO, 2011).

The implantation of new technologies was a determining factor for the expansion of Pharmacy Magistral in the period from the 80s to the 90s, developing practices and suitable conditions for drug handling. A Farmácia Magistral ou Farmácia de Manipulação, is one of the innumerable areas of pharmaceutical professional activity, with about 8,373 establishments registered in Brazil since this follow-up. This set requires regulations and instruments, which go through continuous modifications, current inspections, and constantly seeks to improve and know (BRASIL, 2018; PARANÁ, 2016; BONFILIO, 2010).

During that same period, 1990, he instituted "the movement for the revaluation of the pharmaceutical in pharmacies" with enormous intensity, imposing reproductions of health legislation, granting as "extensões do direito constitucional à saúde em normatizações" to Assistência Farmacêutica and Atenção Farmacêutica (SÃO PAULO, 2016, p.13). Pharmacy is a health establishment, which provides a boost between the patient and the pharmacist, leading to the promotion of the rational use of medications, not to the dispensation or to the care and accompaniment provided to the user (OLIVEIRA *et al.*, 2017).

As industrial progress, pharmaceutical products in the masterful field were gaining more and more shape, becoming fundamental to the treatment of pharmaceutical professionals in the detection of pharmacological errors; pharmaceutical care, turned for Pharmacotherapeutic Follow-up (SFT), among other qualifiers (ALFORO; RODRÍGUEZ, 2018).

Some of the activities that can be developed within the magistrate's pharmacies can be: manipulation of medicines from raw inputs/materials, including vegetable origin; handling of antibiotics, hormones, cytostatics and substances subject to special control; and manipulation of homeopathic medicines among others, as is available in Resolution No. 67/2007 (BRAZIL, 2007).



O farmacêutico magistral é o responsável técnico por garantir a manipulação de formulações magistrais. There are several vantagens in the collection due to manipulated drugs, among the main vantagens are: possibilitization of dosage, substitution of some component of the formulation, manipulation of associations between medications, adaptation of formulations for pediatric use, and manipulation of medications that were discontinued by industries (VASCOCELOS *et al.*, 2016)

In view of the great increase in the number of pharmaceutical companies in Brazil, which is seeing a great deal of consumer procurement, both for the personalization of products and also for the difference in price, it is necessary to analyze how this mode of supply is being received by users and their preference over manipulated medicines. The objective of this work is to gather stories and build a review of articles that evaluate the procurement and oil by pharmaceutical teachers, for society.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 TYPE OF STUDY

An integrative review, of bibliographic order, was carried out with approaches to Magistral Pharmacy and oil of drugs manipulated by the Brazilian population.

2.2 CRITÉRIOS DE INCLUSÃO E EXCLUSÃO DOS ESTUDOS

They were used as criteria for including original articles, in the Portuguese language, which contain total availability of texts in the databases cited, and articles adapted to the topic, with approaches to the oil of products manipulated in Brazil. Quanto aos critérios de exclusão, excluídos da amostra artigos com período de publicação maior que vinte anos, estudos ocorridos em farmácias comunitárias, drogarias, textos de revisão bibliográfica, artigos duplicas e os que não estavam de acordo com o tema.

2.3 UPDATED WRITERS

Some of them were used as descriptions of the research, namely: "manipulated drugs and manipulation of formulas", "drugs and magistral pharmacy" and "adaptation and oil of manipulated". Os termos abordados visam a inclusão de artigos relacionados ao tema no idioma português.

2.4 DATABASES USED

A bibliographic review was carried out through research on scientific articles in electronic databases, such as BVS, LILACS, PubMed, Google academia and Scielo, as well as the Czech list of references from articles found on these platforms.

2.5 ANALYZE TWO RESULTS

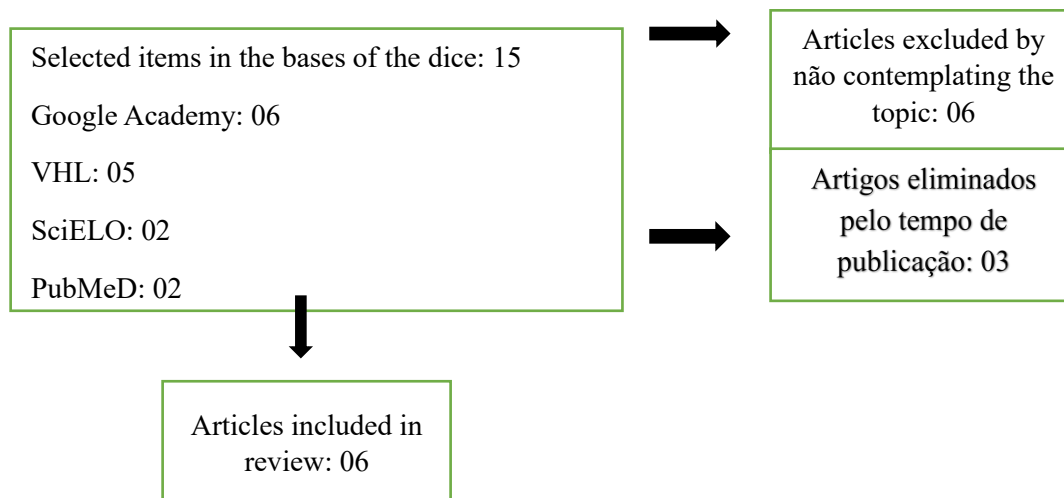
After reading, the texts were organized by stages, for the construction of a narrative, starting from the sociodemographic principle, as given as follows: life and sex, use and oil of manipulated medications, individuals who do not use, rejeitam or do not trust manipulated medications, custo e receituário médico. They were considered articles that contemplated the ethical aspects during the study, however, this work does not lack the approval of the ethics committee.

3 RESULTS

At the outset, 15 articles were selected, and 6 were used to compare the results of this review. As can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Flowchart of the selection of articles that comprised the review



Source: The authors (2020).

The selected articles, were listed from 1 to 6, according to the year of publication, as shown by the Table 1. The most recent article was published in 2014.

Table 1

Information on data from articles selected for research

Order of articles	Article title	Authors/ Year
Article 1	Or use of non-municipal manipulated medicines of Toledo.	(SZATKOWSKI <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
Article 2	Index of oil of manipulated drugs, not municipio of Cacoal-RO.	(ALVES, 2008)
Article 3	Grau de informação de idosos a respeito de medicamentos manipulados, em municípios do sul do país.	(NEZELLO; GRASEL, 2008)
Article 4	Use and oil of magistrais medications in patients treated at Integrated Clinics - UNIRP of São José do Rio Preto, SP.	(FACHINA; ABELAN, 2012)
Article 5	Análise dos consumidores de drogarias e farmácias e índice de aceitação dos Manipulated medicines born in the city of São Francisco de Assis, RS.	(GINDRI <i>et al.</i> , 2013)
Article 6	Index of oil of non-municipal manipulated medicines of Pelotas, RS.	(PRIETSCH, 2014)

Source: The authors (2020).

No quadro 2 foram relacionados os dados encontrados em cada estudo. Not that they respect the use and oiling of manipulated drugs (MM), or article 1, 44% use manipulated drugs and 66% prefer industrialized drugs, 66% disagree that MM has less cost and 89.6% affirm that they buy with medical prescription (SZATKOWSKI *et al.*, 2004). In article 2, when asked about oil from the MM, 93.72% disseram oiling and 6.28% rejeitam, on the custos 47.8% responded that

the MM had less price (ALVES, 2008). In article 3, 31% use and 69% do not use manipulated medicines. Two interviewees 52% said that the MM had less knowledge and 81% stated that they did not ask for recipes to be manipulated (NEZELLO; GRASEL, 2008).

According to article 4, 62.5% used manipulated and 30.36% preferred industrialized ones. On the price, 71.42% disagreed that MM had a lower cost and 95.45% purchased medical prescription (FACHINA; ABELAN, 2012). Two 77% interviewed in article 5, trust us manipulated and 33% do not trust, 47% dissem that the pharmacies of manipulation offer discounts (GINDRI *et al.*, 2013). In the case of 6, 300 people were interviewed, with 240 of the MM oiling, and 60 disseram rejeitar, 47.8% affirmed that the MM had a lower price when compared to industrialized years. Os artigos 2, 5 e 6 não relataram se os usuários compravam com receita médica (PRIETSCH, 2014).

It was noted that after two years, the number of people who used the manipulated medicines increased, and that in 2004 the study showed 44% of oil and in 2014, 80% of the oil of the MM, as can be observed in Table 2.

Table 2

Results found in the variations related to the age, sex, use and oil of manipulated drugs, individuals who did not use, rejeitam or did not trust the MM, were sold with medical advice

Articles by order	Faixa etária	Gender	Use and Oil of MM	Individuals who do not use them, rejeitam or do not trust us MM	Custo	Medical Prescription
Article 1	11 to 60 years old	140 women and 110 homens	44% Usam Manipulated	66% industrialized USAM	66% lower cost	89.6% buy with receita
Article 2	Não foi relatado	398 people of both sexes	93.72% Olive Oil MM	6.28% rejeitam or use two MM	47.8% lower cost	Não foi relatado
Article 3	60 to 69 years old	76% female sex	31%	69% do not use	52% lower cost	81% say they don't ask for receituário to manipulate
Article 4	18 to 70 years old	44.64 % homens e 55.36% mulheres	62,5%	30.36% industrialized preferred	71.42% lower cost	95.45% on medical prescription



Article 5	Não foi relatado	1,927 people of both sexes	77%	33% do not trust	47% offer discounts	Não foi relatado
Article 6	Não foi relatado	300 people of both sexes	80%	20%	47.8% affirmed that MM had a lower cost	Não foi relatado

Source: The authors (2020).

4 DISCUSSION

After evaluating the results, it can be noted that there is no dominant trend of people who make use of two manipulated drugs, ranging from 11 to 70 years, this type of product grows precisely because it offers a greater abrangance in the age of users, from infant prescriptions to the idosos No entanto, o estudo hecho apenas comidosos (NEZELLO; GRASEL, 2008) showed the least oil among all the studies chosen in Quadro 2.

When related to sex, it is observed that the female population is the one who buys this type of medication, it should also be done by the class to be more concerned with health and to always be in search of treatment for the pathologies that she may feel, taking care of herself as well as the whole family (SILVA *et al.*, 2012).

Some authors suggest that the greater the presence of chronic conditions, as well as the greater use of health services by women, can contribute to explain this greater use of medicines, since the factors increase the probability of medical prescription (SILVA *et al.*, 2012). Comparing the individuals who use and oil the manipulated medicines, it is perceived that most of the interviewees have a preference for these medicines, for being developed in a personalized way, according to each prescription.

Segundo Prietsch (2014), Os manipulados são preparados com exclusividade para atender a quantidade e dosagem ideal para o tratamento de cada pessoa, respeitando o individualo como único, com idade e peso specific, donde cada componente da fórmula está adaptado às suas necessidades. Or that it constitutes an economical, safe and effective alternative to pharmacological and cosmetic therapy.

According to the results, the people who do not use them, rejeitam or do not trust the manipulated drugs, the reason for this atitude, is related to the lack of information about these products, despite the growth of the masterful setor, even there is an absence of credibility and interest in these drugs.

A further observation is that many doctors do not indicate and do not prescribe these drugs, and patients end up following the guidelines of the prescribers, opting to acquire industrialized

medicines, as noted only two selected studies that have been purchased with medical treatment (NEZELLO; GRASEL, 2008). Os estudos citados acima, a maioria afirmou que a farmácia de manipulação tem menor custo, e que dão descontos nos produtos (Quadro 2).

De acordo com os estudos, como passar dos anos, observou-se um aumento na quantidade de pessoas que usam os produtos manipulados, mesmo que o número de farmácias magistrais em cada município ainda seja pequeno. The growth traces new challenges inherent to the increase in demand for manipulated drugs, as well as the increase in the need to serve increasingly informed and demanding consumers, the growth of commercial competition among pharmaceutical companies and also an uncomfortable and unproductive market dispute between the pharmaceutical companies and large laboratories (ALVES, 2008).

The conquest of credibility is fundamental for the stability and consolidation of masterful farming. That is, it will only be obtained, through sustained growth, guided by obtaining excellence in services and products and technical training-managerial. The implementation of a quality management system, continuous training, computerization, use of new technologies or existing adaptations, compliance with health legislation, ethical professional behavior, adoption of an appropriate policy for the training of prices and marketing strategies are some recommended paths for a greater credibility of master pharmacy together with society and health professionals (ALVES, 2008).

5 CONCLUSION

The number of people who use and prefer the manipulated drugs, shows that this type of product is becoming more and more consolidated among Brazilians, both pharmaceutical and pharmacist, as well as the one between the doctor and the patient, can provide a greater achievement of pharmacotherapeutic results, reduce the risks caused by self-medication, improve the quality of life of the population and consequently the greater number of manipulated drugs, usados sob prescrição. Based on these results, the construction and elaboration of more studies in the area is needed, in addition to incentives and work by professionals for the population, on the benefits of manipulated drugs, given that there are still few studies that address this issue.

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