

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Analysis of The Assortment of Drugs Used in Stomatology

Urazbayeva Shakhriyoda Oybek qizi

Assistant, Department of Organization of Pharmaceutical Work, Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Ikramova Guzal Makhamadzhonovna

Associate Professor, Department of Organization of Pharmaceutical Work, Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Ph.D., Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Karimova Nilufar Oybek qizi

Assistant of the Department of Family Physician Training, Urgench state medical institute, Uzbekistan

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Abstract

The study examined the number of registrations and indicators of drugs used in dentistry registered in the State Register of Medicines, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment permitted for use in medical practice in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025. Drugs used in dentistry imported from foreign countries mainly came from India, Poland, and Italy. Drugs used in dentistry from the CIS countries came from Armenia and Russia. During scientific research, it was found that drugs used in dentistry by local manufacturers were not registered in the State Register in 2022-2025. The renewal index of drugs used in local dentistry showed a maximum renewal index of 100% in 2022, and no new medicines were registered in the State Register in 2019-2020-2021-2023-2024. An analysis of the pharmaceuticals used in dentistry listed in the State Register was conducted by dosage forms for 2019-2025. The nomenclature of pharmaceuticals used in dentistry included in the State Register of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025, an analysis of the assortment of pharmaceuticals used in dentistry by manufacturers of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of November 28, 2025 of the State Register, was conducted. The registration indicators of pharmaceuticals used in dentistry registered in the State Register for 2019-2025 were studied.

KEY WORDS

State Register, pharmaceuticals used in dentistry, assortment analysis, dosage form, trade name of pharmaceuticals, international non-proprietary name, renewal index, macro-contour, registration indicator.

INTRODUCTION

The increase in periodontitis caused by oral microflora poses a serious problem for modern dentistry. The widespread nature of the disease, the complexity of treatment and a significant deterioration in the quality of life of patients require the search for new, effective strategies. Traditional treatment

methods are often ineffective due to the increasing resistance of microorganisms to existing antibiotics. [4]. This leads to an increase in the cost and time of treatment, which increases in proportion to the severity of the disease. The problem of antimicrobial resistance of microbes is a global problem not

only in dentistry, but also for medicine in general. In the context of periodontitis, this means that traditional treatment regimens are often ineffective, which requires the search for new, more powerful and targeted approaches. [4]. One of the main factors in providing medical care to patients with this pathology is the ability of these drugs to adhere to the oral mucosa and have a long-term effect. These properties are typical for gels, modern gels often contain additional components that enhance the anti-inflammatory and regenerative effect, which contributes to faster tissue repair and reduces inflammation. However, the use of gels alone does not guarantee successful treatment. To select the optimal medicine and treatment regimen, it is important to take into account the individual characteristics of the patient, the severity of the disease, and the results of microbiological analysis. A comprehensive approach, including professional oral hygiene, targeted antimicrobial therapy, and patient education on hygiene rules, is the key to successful treatment of periodontitis and prevention of relapse. Therefore, it should be emphasized that the development and use of new antimicrobial drugs in optimal dosage forms, such as gels, is one of the most promising areas in the fight against oral pathologies, including periodontitis.

The Uzbek dental medicine market is a dynamic and competitive environment that requires constant monitoring and analysis for its successful operation. This research is

aimed at conducting an in-depth analysis and extensive study of the market of medicines in the pharmacotherapeutic group of dental medicines in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The purpose of the study is to conduct a marketing analysis of medicines used in dentistry, which are included in the State Register of Medicines, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment, approved for use in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to determine the demand for medicines used in dentistry.

METHODS

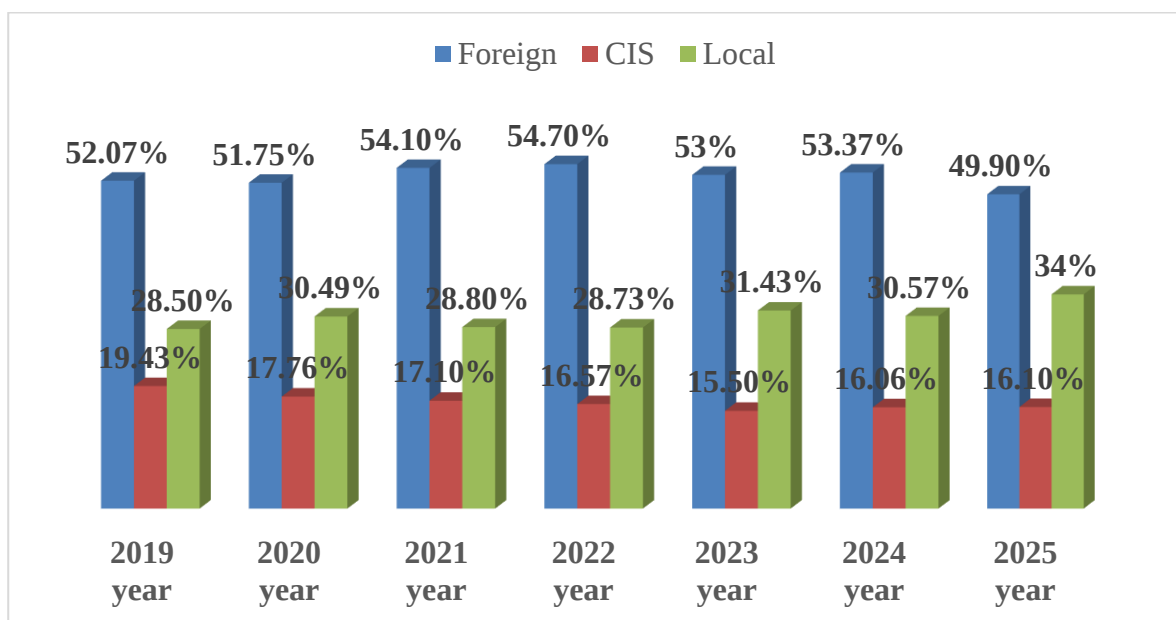
Materials from the 2019-2025 editions of the State Register of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment Allowed for Use in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Qualimetric marketing methods were used in the research process: assortment analysis, comparison, grouping, graphing and sorting methods.

RESULTS

An analysis of the range of medicines included in the State Register of Medicines, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment permitted for use in the Republic of Uzbekistan was conducted. In this regard, an analysis of medicines was conducted by foreign, CIS, and local manufacturing countries. According to the results of the analysis, foreign countries showed the highest indicators. (Figure 1).

Figure 1.

Analysis of the assortment of medicines registered in the State Register in 2019-2025

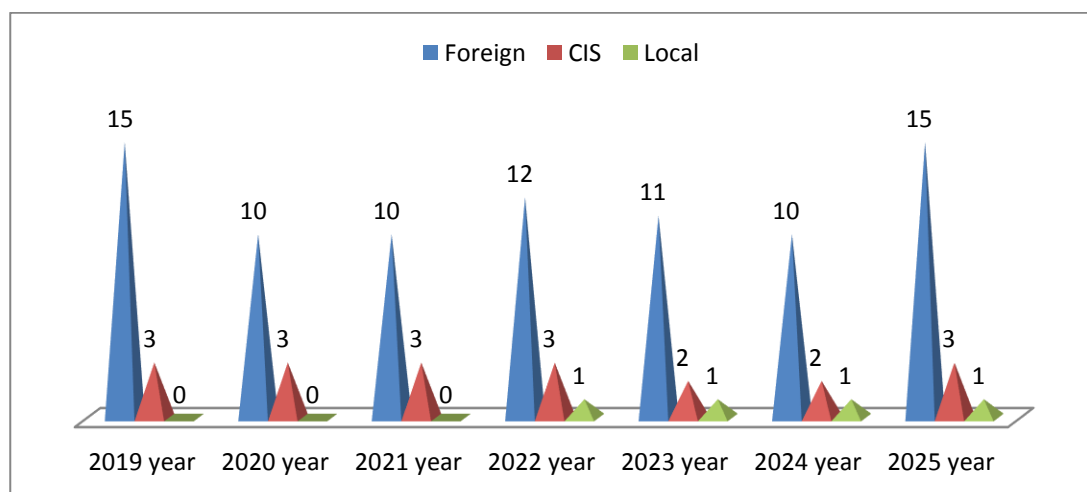


In the next stage of our research, an analysis was conducted of the range of medicines used in dentistry included in the State Register of Medicines, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment permitted for use in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this regard, an analysis was conducted by the countries producing medicines used in dentistry [5]. According to this,

it was found that in the period from 2022 to 2025, medicines used in dentistry were registered under 1 trade name. Medicines produced in foreign countries were registered under 15 trade names in 2019–2025. Medicines produced in the CIS countries were registered under 3 trade names in 2019–2025 (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Analysis of the range of medicines used in dentistry

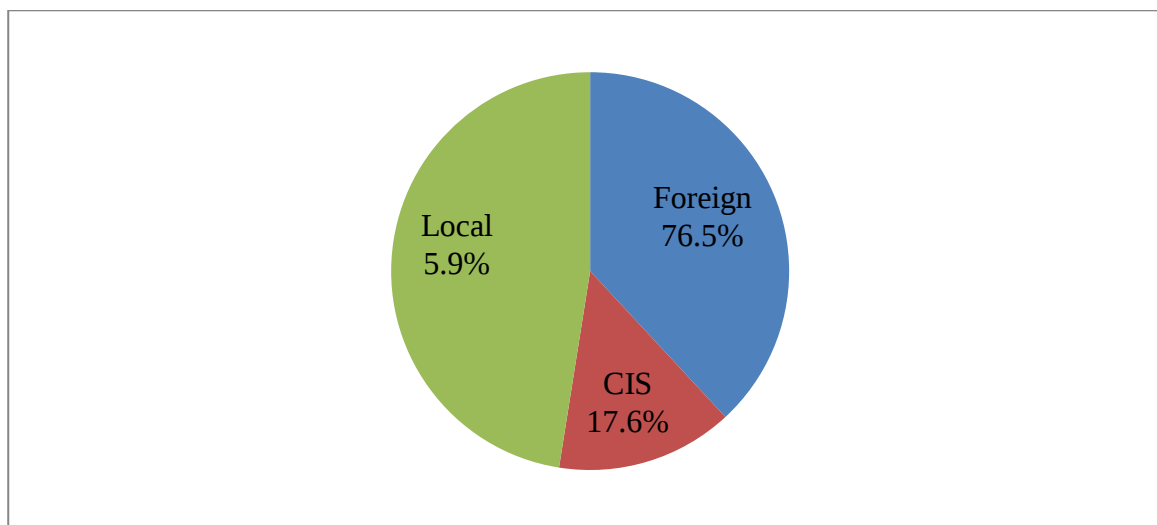


Our further analysis shows that 76.5% of medicines used in dentistry produced in foreign countries, 17.6% of MDX, and

5.9% of our domestic manufacturers (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Assortment analysis of medicines used in dentistry registered by the State in 2025



When analyzing the foreign manufacturing countries of medicines used in dentistry, it was found that in 2025, India

(6 names), Italy (3 names), and Poland (2 names) were in the leading positions (Figure 4) [3,5].

Figure 4

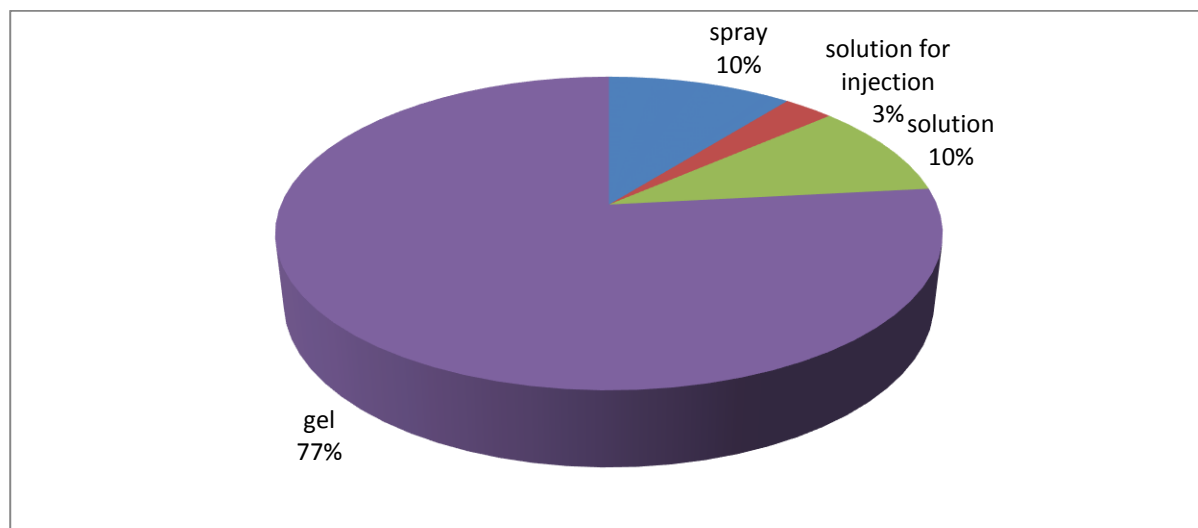
Analysis of the state-registered medicines used in dentistry by manufacturing country in 2019-2025

Country name	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	2023 year	2024 year	2025 year
Foreigner							
India	6	5	5	7	5	5	6
Germany	2	1	1	1	1	1	-
Poland	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Commonwealth of Independent States							
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belarus	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Russia	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

When analyzing the dosage forms of medicines used in dentistry, it was found that gel, spray, and solution dosage forms were registered the most (Figure 5).

Figure 5

Analysis of the dosage forms of medicines used in dentistry registered by the State in 2019-2023



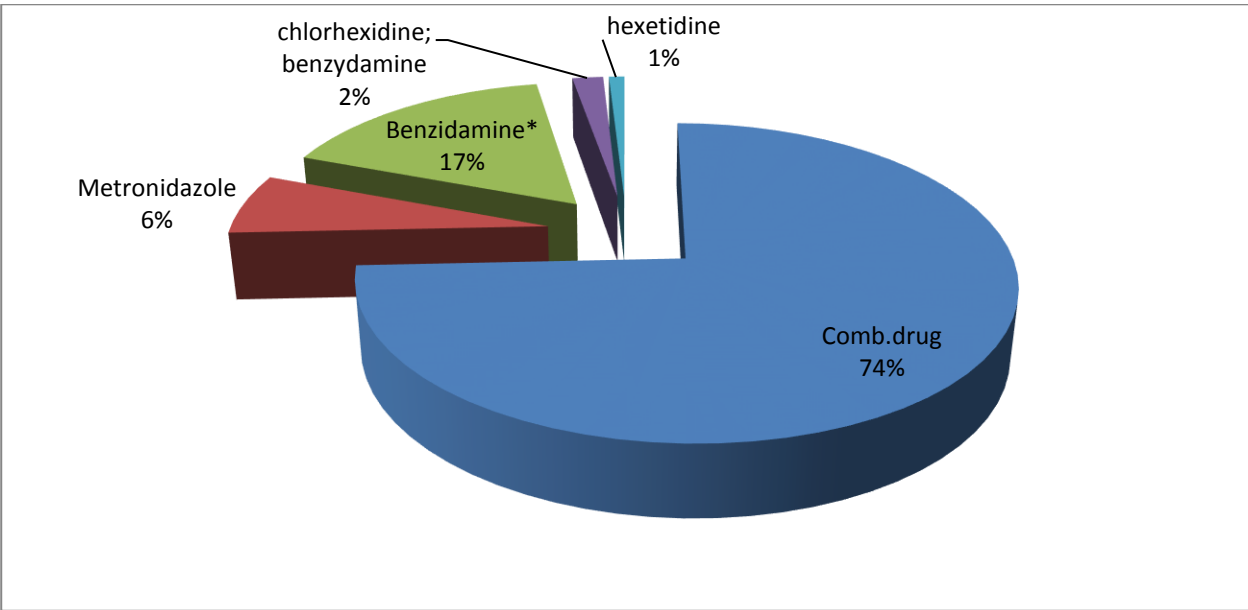
The next stage of our analysis was conducted by international non-proprietary name of the medicines used in dentistry. The results show that 109 medicines with different names were

registered, of which Comb. medicine combined medicines (74%), Metronidazole (6.42%), Benzidamine* (16.51%), chlorhexidine; benzydamine (1.84%), hexetidine (0.92%),

and compound medicines were found to be the most common (Figure 6) [2,5].

Figure 6.

Analysis of international non-proprietary names of medicines used in dentistry registered in the State Register in 2019-2025



In the next stage of our scientific research, an analysis of drugs used in dentistry was conducted by international non-proprietary name (INN). The results of the analysis are given in Table 1. According to it, drugs with 16 different international non-proprietary names are registered in the pharmaceutical market of our country. Among them, mainly by manufacturers of foreign countries, Metronidazole, Benzidamine*, Comb.drug (Cholini salicilas, cetalkonii chloridum)*, Comb.drug (Herba Artenisiae & Saturejae hor., Flores Caryophylli)*, Comb.drug (Lidocaine, cetylpyridinium chloride), Comb.drug (Lidocaine, Matricaria flowers*, thymol*), Comb.drug (Methyluracilum, lidocaine hydrochloride)*, Comb.drug (Metronidazole benzoate,

chlorhexidine gluconate), Comb.drug (Metronidazole, chlorhexidine), Comb.drug (Tincture of Chamomile, Lidocaine Hydrochloride, Polidocanol 600), Comb.drug (Gustoy slojnyy ekstrakt tsv. romashki, tsv. Nogotkov, listev mat-i-machekhi, kory duba, listev sage, travy thyme, allantoin, romashkovoe maslo, myatnoe maslo)*, Comb. drug (Metronidazole, Chlorhexidine digluconate), Comb.drug (Metronidazole), Comb.drug (Articaine hydrochloride, Adrenaline tartrate), chlorhexidine; benzydamine, hexetidine were found to constitute the drugs used in dentistry. It was found that Comb.drug (Metronidazole, chlorhexidine) was registered most often by foreign and CIS manufacturers under the international non-proprietary name [5].

Analysis of medicines used in dentistry by international non-proprietary name

International non-proprietary name	2019 year			2020 year			2021 year			2022 year			2023 year			2024 year			2025 year		
	Foreign	CIS	Local	Foreign	CIS	Local	Foreign	CIS	Local	Foreign	CIS	Local	Foreign	CIS	Local	Foreign	CIS	Local	Foreign	CIS	Local
Metronidazole	2			1						1			1			1			1		

Benzidamine*	2			2			2			2			2			2			4	2	
Comb.drug (Cholini salicylas, cetalkonii chloridum)*	1			1			1			1			1			1			1		
Comb.drug (Herba Artenisiae & Saturejae hor., Flores Caryophylli)*	1																				
Comb.drug (Lidocaine, cetylpyridinium chloride)	1			1			1			1			1			1			1		
Comb.drug (Lidocaine, Matricaria flowers*, thymol*)	1																				
Comb.drug (Methyluracilu m, lidocainum hydrochloride)*	1																				
Comb.drug (Metronidazole benzoate, chlorhexidine gluconate)	1			1			1			1	1	1	1		1	1		1			1
Comb.drug (Metronidazole, chlorhexidine)	3	3		3	3		4	3		3	3		2	2		1	1		3	1	
Comb.drug (Tincture of Chamomile, Lidocaine Hydrochlorid, Polidocanol 600)	1			1			1			1			1			1					
Comb.drug (A dense complex extract of chamomile flowers, marigold flowers,	1																				

coltsfoot leaves, oak bark, sage leaves, thyme herb, allantoin, chamomile oil, peppermint oil)*																				
Comb.drug (Metronidazole, Chlorhexidine digluconate)									1			1			1			1	1	
Comb.drug (Metronidazole)									1			1						1		
Comb.drug (Articaine hydrochloride, Adrenaline tartrate)												1			1			1		
chlorhexidine; benzydamine																		1	1	
hexetidine																		1		

When we analyzed the active ingredients in the pharmaceuticals used in dentistry by whether they were mono- or poly-component, we found that mono- preparations

(26%) and poly- preparations (74%) constituted the majority. [5] (Figure 7).

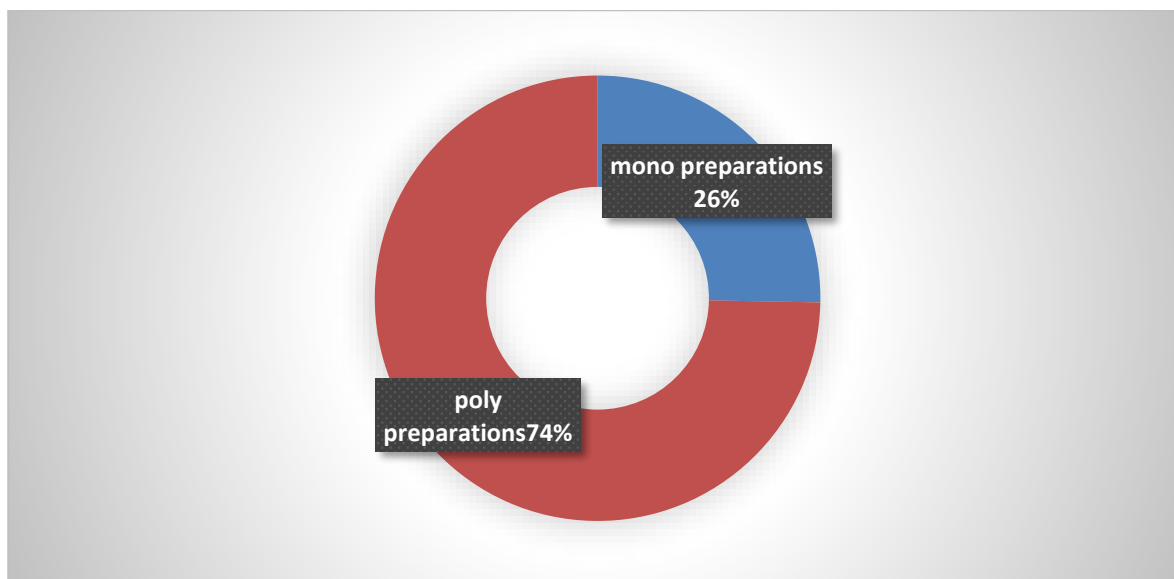


Figure 7. Analysis of the active substance in the composition of medicines used in dentistry, which passed the State registration in 2019-2025

In the next stage of our research, in order to determine the renewal index of medicines used in dentistry, medicines used in dentistry, which were registered in the State Register over

the past 7 years, were analyzed [1,5]. The renewal index of the assortment shows the trend of registration of new medicines for this group of medicines. To determine this

indicator, the percentage of the total number of newly registered medicines in 2019-2025 was determined, the

highest indicator in the activities of foreign manufacturing enterprises was 50% in 2022.

Table 2

Analysis of the renewal index of medicines used in dentistry, which passed the State registration in 2019-2023

Years	Countries	Total	New medicines	Innovation index
2019	Foreign	15	1	6.7%
	CIS	3	1	33%
	Local	-	-	-
2020	Foreign	10	-	-
	CIS	3	-	-
	Local	-	-	-
2021	Foreign	10	1	10%
	CIS	3	1	33%
	Local	-	-	-
2022	Foreign	12	6	50%
	CIS	3	-	-
	Local	1	1	100%
2023	Foreign	11	1	9.1%
	CIS	2	-	-
	Local	1	-	-
2024	Foreign	10	1	10%
	CIS	1	-	-
	Local	1	-	-
2025	Foreign	15	6	40%
	CIS	3	2	67%
	Local	1	-	-

Table 2 shows the percentage of renewals of medicines used in dentistry from foreign countries, which were approved by the State Register of Medical Devices, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment for Medical Surgery, produced in 2019-2022. From 2023 to 2025, the renewal index increased from 9.1% to 40%. In 2019 and 2021, the renewal index of medicines used in dentistry from the CIS countries was 33%, and in 2020, 2022, 2024, no renewal of medicines used in dentistry was observed. In 2025, this percentage was 67%. Medicines used in dentistry from foreign countries were not used in the State Register in 2019-2021. In 2022, the renewal

index of medicines not used in dentistry will be 100%, in 2023-2025, the renewal index is not recorded in the State Register.

A macro-contour of medicines supported by specialized products in dentistry was carried out [2]. The results showed that in 2019-2025, a total of 109 medicines, consisting of a State Storage Letter, began to be used in dentistry, including 81 combined preparations, 28 mono preparations, 81 gels, 11 sprays, and 1000. In addition, foreign, CIS, enterprise manufacturers and the renewal index are provided by society and products are supplied (Figure 8).

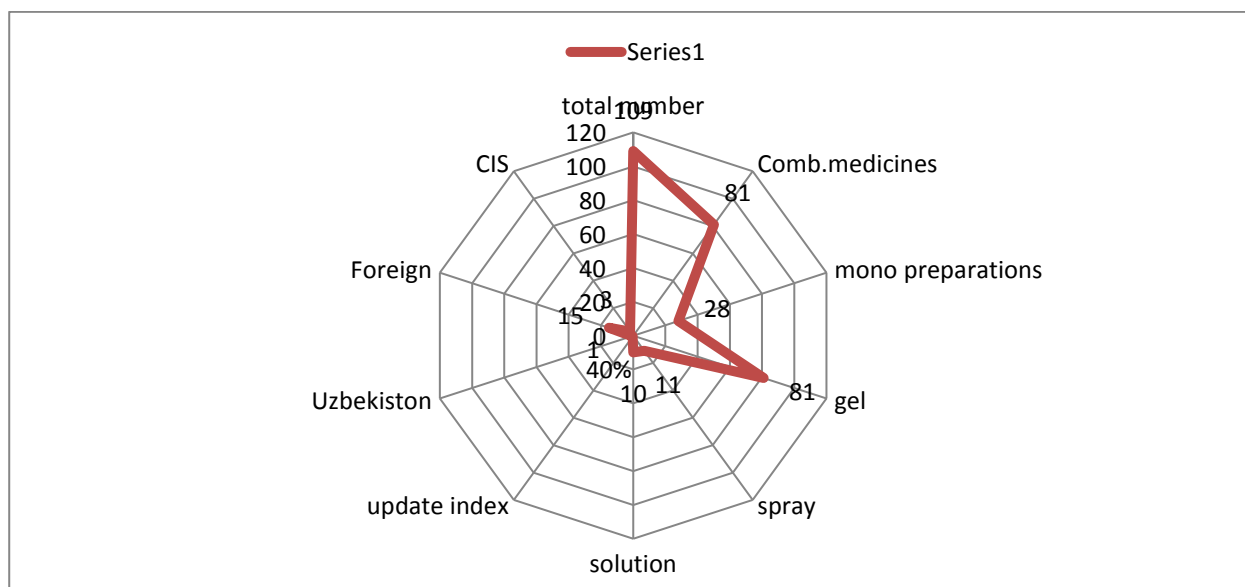


Figure 8. Macro-contour of supported medicines in dentistry

According to the results of scientific research, we came to the following conclusion: the range of medicines that have been introduced into dentistry in the Republic of Uzbekistan was determined based on the approach of product marketing. From the obtained results, it can be concluded that the range of medicines is supported, as a result of which the tolerance is ensured and new medicines are introduced into the pharmaceutical market of our country.

CONCLUSION

1. In dentistry, imported from foreign countries in 2019-2025.
2. The share of locally produced medicines in dentistry in 2022 was 100%.
3. When the nomenclature of medicines used in dentistry is restored to the State Register, it is proven with evidence and figures that during 2019-2025, the production enterprises produced medicines in dentistry under 1 name during 2022-2025.
4. It was proven with evidence and figures that 3 medicines used in dentistry produced in the CIS countries and 15 medicines used in dentistry imported from foreign countries were sold in the State Register under 2025 trade names.

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