

# INVESTIGATION OF THE PECULIARITIES OF PREPARATION OF PHARMACIES WORK IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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**Introduction.** Modern development of global society involves rapid growth in the number of anthropogenic accidents, catastrophes, natural disasters, frequent cases of terrorist acts, which leads to a high risk of emergency of natural, technological and social and political backgrounds.

The subject is topical due to the fact that among a set of measures aimed at reducing and eliminating the consequences of emergencies, not only medical care is foreground, but also organization of pharmaceutical full and timely supply of victims and people in general.

**The aim of the study** is to highlight the theoretical aspects, and analysis of the peculiarities of preparation of pharmacies work in emergency situations, as well as determining opportunities for solving the problems identified.

**Materials and methods.** An extensive information database was used in the study. The former included materials of the current legislation and scientific publications by I. V. Oliynyk, P. V. Oliynyk, V. V. Trohimchuk, T. G. Kalynyuk, A. A. Kotvitskaya and E. E. Evstratev. Methods of scientific generalization were used to process the information.

**The results.** The analysis of publications shows that during elimination of a disaster, the following factors effect the functioning of pharmacies: the number of people affected; epidemiological, chemical, radiation situation in the emergency area; the location of the pharmacies in the region, the availability of means of communication and transport, work of the electricity network, water supply; resistance of pharmacies' buildings to disaster factors.

In the process of the study, it was found that in emergency situations all the activities of pharmaceutical institutions of various forms of ownership should be subordinated by the organs of centralized control of pharmaceutical supply of the region and aimed at the full and uninterrupted pharmaceutical care.

It is proved that the preparation of pharmaceutical institutions to work in emergencies provides beforehand production of medical equipment reserves in the pharmacy network and search for additional sources of replenishment of its

resources, and providing its efficient use; development of measures to ensure supplies of medical equipment to health care institutions timely; the development and implementation of measures to improve the sustainability of pharmaceutical institutions in emergency situations, including the protection of their staff and medical equipment stocks from the effects of damaging factors of emergencies; ensuring the rational use of pharmaceutical staff, including maneuvering of them in order to achieve maximum efficiency when operating in emergency situations.

In the event of a large-scale disaster, the supply of medicines to hospitals is performed not only by industrial companies, but also hospital and inter-hospital pharmacies, as well as pharmacies, which are eligible for the extemporaneous preparation of medicines.

For the purpose of effective pharmaceutical care of the affected population, pharmacies need to be prepared for the production of a large number and a large assortment of extemporaneous preparations in pharmacies, deployed in adapted premises in the emergency area.

In this regard, there is a need to bring a pharmacy in accordance with modern requirements for aseptic units and other production facilities; acquire modern technological equipment for pharmaceutical manufacture of medicaments; establish autonomous sources of heat, water and power supply; prepare the pharmacy to be expanded in the adapted premises of suburban areas in a disaster elimination; to prepare pharmaceutical personnel to perform their duties in emergency situations.

**Conclusion.** On the basis of the study it can be concluded that specific methodological approaches need to be developed, as well as normative legal acts to improve the sustainability of pharmacy institutions in emergency situations with the subsequent practical use of pharmacy institutions in emergency situations in peacetime and wartime.