



**ТТА ҲУЗУРИДАГИ ПЕДАГОГ КАДРЛАРНИ
ҚАЙТА ТАЙЁРЛАШ ВА УЛАРНИНГ
МАЛАКАСИНИ ОШИРИШ ТАРМОҚ МАРКАЗИ**

**“ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ОТМ ПЕДАГОГ КАДРЛАРИНИНГ
МАЛАКАСИНИ ОШИРИШ ТИЗИМИ:
ТАЖРИБА, ЮТУҚЛАР ВА РИВОЖЛАНИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ”
ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ АНЖУМАН МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ**

Материалы научно–практической конференции
«Система повышения
квалификации педагогических кадров в ВУЗах Узбекистана:
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Scientific and Practical Conference Materials
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**«СИСТЕМА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ КАДРОВ В ВУЗАХ
УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ОПЫТ, ПРИОРИТЕТЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ»**

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Редакционная коллегия:

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проф. Л.Н. Туйчиев

Зам. главного редактора:

У.А. Ташкенбаева

Ответственный секретарь:

Г.С. Агзамова

Редакционный совет:

*Атбасарова Б.А., Анваров Ж.А., Хазратова Г.Ш.,
Усманходжаева А.А., Базарбаев М.И., Исканова Г.Х.,
Рузметова Х.А., Умарова З.Ф., Саломова Ф.И.*



того, в ходе подобного взаимодействия пропадет живая связь между врачом и пациентом, исчезнет психологический эффект от лечения.

С ростом информации о пациентах в ходе дигитализации будет возрастать необходимость в профилактических действиях, а значит большая ориентация на эту медицинскую сферу. Кроме того, вероятно произойдет сокращение и перераспределение медицинского персонала в силу автоматизации обработки части получаемой медицинской информации.

MODERN ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF THE THEMATIC FILLING IN THE CYCLES OF INCREASING THE QUALIFICATION OF PHARMACEUTICS AT THE STAGE OF POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION

Tsubanova N.A.

*Institute of Pharmacy Professionals Qualification Improvement
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkov, Ukraine*

One of the topical issues in the modern healthcare system is the optimization of methodological support for improvement cycles for pharmacists at the stage of postgraduate education on effective and safe drug therapy.

To date, the educational plans and the thematic cycle programs on the content and number of topics are fully in line with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which operate in the system of postgraduate education of pharmacists. The main in the section of knowledge on clinical pharmacy are three main aspects: the basic human diseases and the directions of modern pharmacotherapy; methods to increase in efficiency and safety when using drugs; a good organization of pharmaceutical care at the pharmacy level.

The most urgent issues for pharmacists are the modules devoted to the consideration of the safety of drug therapy and the proper organization of pharmaceutical care. In connection with this, the module "Essential Aspects of the Safety of Drug Therapy" should be filled with such information blocks as: features of modern chronopharmacology and chronotherapy; the main aspects of gender pharmacology and pharmacotherapy; theoretical and applied pharmacogenetics; incompatibility and interaction of drugs with each other and with food; features of the use of medicines in pediatrics, geriatrics and in pregnant women.

The importance of the introduction of such information blocks can be explained by the fact that in the practical activities of the pharmacist, it is the methods and principles of personalized medicine, the focus on the treatment of the patient, and not the disease, that are particularly important in terms of optimizing therapy, increasing its effectiveness and safety. Assimilation of this information will allow the pharmacist to competently implement the pharmaceutical accompaniment of the medicinal product.

The use of drugs with chronopharmacology allows to reduce daily and course doses, increase the effectiveness of treatment and significantly reduce adverse reactions (for example: the most pronounced diuretic effect of furosemide is observed when it is taken at 10 hours. If you take acetylsalicylic acid in the afternoon the risk of bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract decreases by 40%).

The recommendation of drugs with taking into account gender characteristics allows to increase the safety of drug therapy and to select the optimal treatment regimens. The pharmacist must know that there are drugs that are more effective for men (for example: verapamil and nifedipine are more effective for men, because these drugs are substrates of the enzyme of the cytochrome P 450 CYP3A4 system, which is less active in men).

Pharmacogenetics is part of medical genetics and clinical pharmacology. Pharmacogenetics allows to predict the effectiveness of drug therapy and to calculate the risks of developing negative side reactions. Known genes responsible for undesirable manifestations when taking medications are conventionally divided into three categories: enzymes metabolizing the drug, drug carriers and HLA (histocompatibility gene).

Thus, for the optimization and professional improvement of the work of pharmacists, postgraduate education cycles should include large blocks of information material on drug safety. Particular attention should be paid to the issues of chronopharmacology, gender pharmacology, pharmacogenetics.