

Aim. To identify the causes of accidents affecting the statistical indicators of occupational injuries in Ukraine. Determine the degree of interrelation between the characteristics and quantities under study.

Materials and methods. statistical analysis of occupational traumatism, correlation analysis.

Results and discussion. The basis for assessing occupational injuries is the recording and statistics of accidents. Industrial injuries are characterized by absolute and relative indicators.

The absolute indicators include:

- number of people who died from occupational accidents per year;
- number of people injured by occupational accidents per year;
- number of people who have received occupational diseases per year.

Relative indicators include:

- frequency of occupational injuries;
- severity factor
- rate of incapacity for work

Relative indicators, unlike absolute ones, require the use of unified methodological approaches to collection, summaries and analysis, which allows comparing different enterprises, sectors and sectors of the country's economy. We analyzed the data provided by the Labor Service for the years 2016 and 2017 by sectors of the economy and regions of Ukraine.

The total number of accidents decreased by 115 (in 2016, 4428 in 2017-4313). The leaders in the number of accidents were: Socio-cultural sphere and trade (1017/951) coal mining industry (864/780); agro-industrial complex (578/537). The lowest absolute figures for the oil and gas industry and geological exploration (23/20) and boiler inspection and lifting structures (20/19).

Among the regions, Dnipropetrovsk (725/704) and Donetsk (666/608) regions are the smallest in the Zakarpatsky (46/35) and Chernovetsky (36/34) regions.

It is obvious that the absolute indicators of injuries do not show a real picture. Probably there is a latent traumatism and a poor-quality estimation. It is necessary to conduct a correlation analysis taking into account the relative indicators.

Conclusions: The situation, taking into account only the absolute indicators of injury without taking into account statistical methods, leads to the impossibility of a correct risk assessment. Misalignment of risks leads to the fact that incorrect measures are taken to manage risks, or measures are not taken at all, which further worsens the situation with industrial injuries in Ukraine.

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF GENDER STEREOTYPES ON THE PROFESSIONAL FULFILMENT OF WORKERS IN HEALTHCARE AND PHARMACY

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Introduction. In modern science and practice the gender mainstreaming is the methodology for the analysis of gender characteristics of the personality and psychological aspects of intersexual relationships. It focuses on the analysis of the effects of sexual differentiation in the relationship between men and women; suggests the way of understanding that gives the opportunity to depart from the point of view concerning the conditionality of male and female characteristics, roles, statuses and rigid fixity sex-role models of behavior, shows ways of personal development and self-actualization that are not limited to traditional gender stereotypes.

Aim. To analyze the impact of gender stereotypes on the professional fulfilment of workers in healthcare and pharmacy.

Materials and methods. To determine the contemporary status of gender distribution in the pharmaceutical sector of the healthcare industry the scientific literature analysis and questionnaire survey method were used.

Results and discussion. During our research of the gender policy peculiarities in the pharmaceutical sector of the healthcare industry a questionnaire was developed; using it a survey was

conducted among the visitors of the pharmacy and its employees; the total number of respondents was 48. Among them women were 60%, while men were 40%; aged 18 to 24 years – 18.75%, aged 26 to 35 years – 25%, aged 36 to 45 years – 31.25%, and aged 46 to 55 years – 25%.

By occupation the respondents were divided as follows:

- 6.25% – temporarily unemployed;
- 6.25% – students;
- 37.5% – private entrepreneurs;
- 25% – workers;
- 25% – employees.

Concerning the question of work in the field of healthcare (doctor, pharmacist, paramedical personnel) 100% of women responded that they regarded it as a female profession. The opinions of men on this question were divided: 37.5% of them agreed that it was a female profession, and 62.5% of the men interviewed did not agree with this statement.

Furthermore, 12.5% of respondents never saw men working in pharmacies, 75% met the phenomenon once or twice, while 12.5% of respondents met men-pharmacists more often.

When answering the question “Do you feel that men achieve greater success in career growth?” 37.5% of the women interviewed agreed with this statement. The opinions of men on this issue were directly opposing the opinions of women, and 62.5% of men said that exactly women achieved greater success in their careers.

At the same time, only 18.75% of all respondents would not recommend their friends (and would not like themselves) to send their son to study in the medical or pharmaceutical higher school. Accordingly, 81.25% would recommend it.

The list of possible areas of employment was also given:

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| ➤ politics; | ➤ medicine; |
| ➤ business; | ➤ building industry; |
| ➤ teaching; | ➤ transport industry; |
| ➤ art and creative activities; | ➤ electronic engineering; |
| ➤ car service; | ➤ jurisprudence. |

The most inherent areas of employment, according to the respondents, were selected separately for men and women. Each area was assessed by the scale of 1 to 5 points (the highest score – 5).

The responses of men and women to these questions were considered separately.

In the opinion of men, the following areas of employment are the most appropriate for them:

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|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| ➤ politics (62.5%); | ➤ building industry (87.5%); |
| ➤ business (87.5%); | ➤ transport industry (100%); |
| ➤ car service (100%); | ➤ electronic engineering (100%). |

From the point of view of men, women will have the most success in medicine (75%), teaching (65%), art and creative activities (65%); and in the jurisprudence the opportunities of men and women become equal (62.5%).

From the point of view of women, the following most successful areas for men were selected:

- politics (75%);
- business (87.5%);
- art and creative activities (75%);
- car service (100%);
- building industry (87.5%);
- transport industry (62.5%);
- electronic engineering (100%);
- jurisprudence (100%).

Women consider that the best fields for themselves are:

- teaching (87.5%);
- art and creative activities (87.5%);
- jurisprudence (75%).

According to the female respondents, women with men can achieve equal success in medicine (62.5% of men and women).

From the point of view of men, car service is the most unacceptable activity for women (62.5% assessed it as 1 point), 50% of female respondents agree with men.

Thus, the studies conducted have shown that in the Ukrainian society there is the impact of gender stereotypes that prevent men and women to fulfill their individual and social roles completely.

Conclusions. Medicine and pharmacy is considered to be predominantly female spheres of activity; moreover, current trends at the labor market indicate that a woman compared to a man has far fewer opportunities for employment, professional and career growth.

Gender development is the change in the position of both women and men in the historical conditionality of their roles. Gender inequality in employment in Ukraine does not have a clear discriminatory nature, but causes the need for a gender policy which should be aimed at overcoming gender occupational segregation. When solving this problem one must proceed from the current economic and social conditions.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL LIST OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL PRODUCTS FOR THE POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Introduction. Analysis of literary, statistical data, standard and legal documents showed that for today in the Republic of Uzbekistan the provision of medicines by the social program is carried out in accordance with the Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №. PP-2647 of October 31, 2016 "On measures for further improvement of the population in the field of medicines and medical products".

Aim. The purpose of our research was: to analyze the list of socially important medicines and medical products sold at fixed prices for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Materials and methods. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were identified:

- ✓ Analyze and summarize the literature on the main principles of the organization of pharmaceutical assistance in the microeconomic system;
- ✓ Conduct an analysis of the list of medicines, which was approved by the Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2647 of October 31, 2016.

The subject of the study was a list of socially important medicines and medical products sold at fixed prices for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The subject of the study was the process of pharmaceutical provision in order to improve the availability of high-quality pharmaceutical assistance to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Results and discussion. The analysis of literary, statistical data, standard and legal documents showed that at present pharmaceutical assistance is carried out according to the list of socially significant medicines and medical products sold at fixed prices for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This list consists of 343 titles of which 299 medicines and 44 medical goods. The structural analysis of the list showed that among the medicines there are 116 names of domestic production and 226 imported, and among medical products: 18 and 26 names respectively.

Structural analysis of the list also showed that it consists of 2 groups: medicines and medical products. In turn, medicines are divided into 8 groups (directions): Diseases of the circulatory system; Neoplasms; Diseases of the endocrine system, eating disorders and metabolic disorders; Diseases of the nervous system; Diseases of the eye and its adnexa; Diseases of the respiratory system; Diseases of the genitourinary system; Emergency medical care and medicines used in surgical interventions.