Analysis of the results of delivery of the license integrated examination "Krok 1" by students on discipline analytical chemistry from 2015 showed a rather low rating results in comparison with other disciplines - in the range of 6-8 place from 8, indicating that certain systemic difficulties in the study of analytical chemistry on II curriculum, and in the process of preparing for the exam "Krok 1".

Materials and methods. In order to improve the results of the license exam on the discipline of the study was carried out a survey of students III course of the specialty "Pharmacy" and II course specialty "Pharmacy-SSE".

Results and discussion. We was used a questionnaire, in which respondents were asked:

- to assess the complexity of the discipline analytical chemistry as such;
- differentiate the degree of difficulty of mastering test for analytical chemistry in blocks qualitative, quantitative and instrumental analysis methods;
- identify the best answer to the algorithm tests for analytical chemistry (memorizing correct answer, use the system knowledge on the subject; search for "tips" in the formulation of the test; intuitive response);
- determine the most appropriate algorithm for the student to prepare for the test (sequential test study of each discipline, part of the exam, a comprehensive training in booklets of previous examinations; computer testing to obtain maximum results).

We, too, were interested in the time factor in preparing for the tests and sources of information (training and monitoring).

In the course of the survey were interviewed 350 students, representing 67% of pass rate. The survey was not anonymous for the purpose of correlation of the responses received to the results of the exam.

Conclusion. The results are presented in the form of statistical data and recommendations for extramural students who have yet to take part in the "Krok 1" licensed integrated examinations.

FEATURES FORMING PRINCIPLES ORGANIZATION PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION

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Introduction. A modern enterprise is a difficult industrial and economic complex, at disposal of that there are building and building, machines and equipments, raw material and materials, ready-to-cook foods and stuff wares, fuel and other capital goods, and also human capitals necessary for implementation of the obligations an enterprise before consumers. With the aim of rationalization of combination of resources, science and practice there are mine-out principles (basic rules) of organization of production on the draught of a few centuries. They have general character, but application of them the features can have on the enterprises of certain industry.

Aim. Research of development of principles of organization of production and determination of features of forming of principles of organization of pharmaceutical production.

Materials and methods. The methods of analysis and synthesis, comparison were in-process used and other methods of theoretical research**.**

Results and discussion. A necessity for organization of production arose up in 1764 in connection with the invention of steam-engine and, as a result, expansion of scales of production. Basic stages of development: formalization regulations to organization of labour and management of operations; systematization of research of production; development of the stream system of production on the basis of band conveyer of Ford; productive system Toyota. In recent year principles of the productive system Toyota are used on the enterprises of different industries all more often. Not an exception is and pharmaceutical, but it is here necessary to take into account the branch features of these enterprises. What touches principles of the productive system Toyota, all of them can apply on pharmaceutical enterprises. Instruments of this system not all can be applied. For example, Just - in - time. In obedience to principles of GMP, all raw material that is supplied on an enterprise must pass entrance control. Therefore the marked instrument of can not be applied/

Conclusions. Organization of pharmaceutical production can come true on principles of the productive system Toyota, but only taking into account branch features.