

## THE ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE TO THE PHARMACISTS' PROTOCOLS IN UKRAINE

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**Introduction.** To date, in Ukraine, a significant proportion of medicines is sold without a physician's prescription, which is one of the main causes of uncontrolled consumption of medicines by the population. The aggressive marketing activities of pharmaceutical companies and the advertising of medicines also favor the self-medication. In such circumstances, the qualification of a pharmaceutical specialist and the ability to provide timely pharmaceutical care is an extremely important aspect, since pharmacist is the representative of the first link of a multi-level health care system. To carry out the pharmaceutical care the pharmacist should know the basis of clinical pharmacology and be guided by the protocols of OTC-medications, approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 11.10.2013, No. 875, for use in practical activities as an information guide.

**Aim.** To research the degree of application in the daily pharmacist practice of protocols with regard to symptomatic treatment of conditions, which most visitors turn to the pharmacy.

**Materials and methods.** The survey of the specialists of Kyiv pharmacies has been carried out concerning the use of protocols for OTC-medications. Analytical, graphical methods and questionnaires have been used.

**Results and discussion.** The questionnaire contains two question blocks. The first one concerns the application of pharmacists' protocols and the aspects of OTC-medications distribution. According to the data obtained, about 47% of respondents use protocols for OTC-medications distribution. 71% of interviewed experts believe that pharmacists' protocols should be made mandatory, not recommended.

Regarding the provision of pharmaceutical care, the frequency of the question of implementation, 35% of respondents answered "always", 47% - "when there is time for medicines' distribution" the other 18% - "if the patient ask for."

Regarding the consequences of self-medication - 77% of professionals receive information or complaints from patients about adverse side effects or ineffective medicines that they bought at a pharmacy without prescription. At the same time 89% of pharmacists confirm that they practice the medicines' distribution without a physician's prescription.

The second block of questions evaluated the demographic data of the respondents. 84% of women and 16% of men have been included in the sampling. By age, the respondents divided into such groups: 32% - up to 25, 40% - 25-40 years old and 28% - 40 years and above; according to the level of education, the contingent of respondents was represented by persons with higher education (56%) and secondary special education (44%).

**Conclusions.** The results of the research conducted has indicated that the majority of pharmacists do not use the pharmacists' protocol in their daily activities, one of the reasons is their recommended nature, as well as the spread of self-medication among Ukrainians. Any complaints made by a visitor to the discomfort can be a symptom of a serious illness, so pharmacist, applying the principles of pharmaceutical care, based on his or her knowledge and experience, must be able to differentiate "threatening" symptoms and make recommendations for the rational and safe administration of medicines. This is precisely the control and advisory function of the pharmacist.

## «KROKUEMO» WITH ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. PART II

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**Introduction.** The proposed work is devoted to the analysis of the results of the dates of the license integrated examination "Krok 1" by extramural students of the National University of Pharmacy in 2017.

**Aim.** The object of the study were the results of the license tests by students of specialty "Pharmacy" extramural education with a basic high school education and pharmaceutical schools.

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.