

ний та технологічний напрямки наукової діяльності. Під час доповідей були також розглянуті питання щодо викладання дисциплін медико-біологічного профілю та роль практики в підготовці майбутніх фахівців та роль провізора в наданні домедичної допомоги хворим та постраждалим.

Під час перебування за кордоном у вільний час студентам була проведена пішохідна екскурсія по корпусам Тартуського університету. Під час перебування у м. Таллінні відбулася екскурсія по історичним місцям та знайомство з культурною столицею Естонії. Проведена екскурсія історичними пам'ятками м. Гельсінкі та знайомство з культурною спадщиною Фінляндії.

Таким чином, студенти НФаУ пройшли навчальну Ознайомчу медичну практику за кордоном на базі університетської клініки Тартуського університету, на сертифікованих фармацевтичних підприємствах та в аптеках м. Таллінна та м. Гельсінкі. Знайомство студентів з європейськими цінностями, чому була присвячена культурно-освітня та виховна робота, формує в активного студентства розуміння системи європейських цінностей в культурному, академічному та науковому просторі.

MY PRACTICE IN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY IN BEKAA NEW PHARMACIE (AKRAMIEH, LEBANON)

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Introduction. During my pharmacy training session in summer 2017, I learnt to apply theory in practice and transform the knowledge that I have had acquired during my four years of university into skills.

Presentation of the main material. Practice is always different from theory and by «different» I mean it's much more applicable, advantageous, beneficial and enjoyable.

Bekaa New Pharmacie is located in Bekaa District on Beirut-Damascus International Road, covering an area of 100 sqm. At Bekaa New Pharmacie,

there are one manager, one pharmacist, one accountant and two assistants. According to Ordre Des Pharmaciens Du Liban [1], the pharmacy that has successfully completed the required number of credits can host up to three trainees. A trainee is registered online by the pharmacist on the website of Ordre Des Pharmaciens Du Liban [1]. The trainee is given a reference number that will prove their training session later.

Unified Prescription form makes it easier for Lebanese patients to access inexpensive medicines. On the Unified Prescription, the Doctor writes the name of the drug and its dose in addition to the direction of use. The personnel at the pharmacy provides the drug to clients according to the prescription or according to the pharmacist's advice. If the drug is not an already-made product, the pharmacist and the technician –exclusively- carry out its extemporaneous preparation in a specialized aseptic room in the pharmacy. The pharmacist carries out control quality of the extemporaneous preparations at the pharmacy before labeling the preparation and handling it to the customer. Prescriptions formulated at the pharmacist are usually semi-solids, i.e. ointments, creams, gels, or suppositories. The pharmacist checks for organoleptic properties, shape, color, smell, homogeneity, viscosity, spread ability and physical contamination. Under any condition of inconvenience or contamination, the pharmacist prepares a new formulation of the drug.

Ministry Of Public Health of Lebanon (MOPH) offers official information and public price listing of all pharmaceutical products registered and marketed in Lebanon.

Compounding was one of the things I have enjoyed with the pharmacist during the practice. Before getting to know the process for preparation of any prescription I was lectured about the types and proper use of equipment to avoid any hazardous mistake for compounding can be fun but can also be dangerous. Here are the names and uses of some pharmaceutical apparatus found at the pharmacy:

- Beaker: a non-precise container that is used for approximate measuring of liquids.
- Erlenmeyer Flask: A conical shaped glassware used for liquids that may release gas or are likely to splatter if stirred or heated

- Graduated cylinder: is a cylindrical container that is more accurate than beakers and flasks in measuring liquids.
- Funnel: is a pipe with a conical mouth used for filtration and transferring of liquids to avoid spillage.
- Stirring rod: is a glass rod used for manual mixing of solutions and directing the flow of liquids.
- Dropper: it could be glass or plastic, used to transfer small amounts of liquid.
- Mortar and pestle: made of porcelain and used to crush, grind and mix solid substances.
- Spatula and Scoopula: are metal utensil used to transfer solids usually powders.
- Filter paper: is a semi-permeable paper barrier used to separate fine solids from liquids.
- Plat-form balance: is a balance used to measure small quantities of solid substances that will be incorporated in a preparation; it is not as accurate as an analytical balance yet we can count on it.
- Mold: is a metallic molds used to shape suppositories in.

The compounding process for non-sterile pharmaceutical compounding included twelve steps as follows:

1. The pharmacist checks whether the prescription is suitable for formulation or not first of all.
2. If yes, the pharmacist retrieves and reviews the master control record.
3. Pharmacist prints out a compounding record for the technician.
4. Pharmacist performs calculations and identifies necessary equipment.
5. A medication container label is created.
6. Pharmacy technician uses appropriate protective clothing and hand-washing technique
7. Technician gathers all ingredients, prepares and calibrates equipment.
8. Technician weighs and adds ingredients, initials steps, documents it on compounding record.
9. Technician stores the product in a suitable container.
10. Technician affixes medication container label.

11. Pharmacist reviews the compounding record and medication container label, checks the product for organoleptic properties, shape, color, odor, viscosity, homogeneity etc.
12. Pharmacist signs and dates the compounding log, files it in records and puts product in storage bin for patient pickup.

Conclusions. My training session drove me to the way for professionalism in pharmacy for pharmacy is profession and not a job. It was a period of intensive learning from experts; the thing that has given me more self-confidence and made me consider myself as a vital part of the pharmacy and consequently my community.

References:

1. <http://www.opl.org.lb/newdesign/lawsandregulations.php>.

EXPERIENCE OF PRODUCTION PRACTICE OF PHARMACY DRUG TECHNOLOGY IN A HOSPITAL PHARMACY №207 IN POLTAVA

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Introduction. The problem of manufacturing drugs in the pharmacy is quite acute in our country. As of December 1, 2017 extemporal production of medicines is carried out by 426 drugstores, which is about 3% of the total number of pharmacies in Ukraine (15 756). Extemporal medicine is very important for the population, because it provides an individual approach to the patient, she shows an alternative to the choice medicinal product of industrial production or made by pharmacist in the extemporal department of the pharmacy by the doctor's prescription. That is why there is a general need to restore the network of extemporal pharmacies.

Presentation of the basic material. An important element in getting knowledge is practice. During the practice in a hospital pharmacy №207 in