

pharmaceutical professionals in the environmentally sound disposal of medicines and clinical waste, as well as the collection of pharmaceutical residues.

For example, WHO and Health Care Without Harm initiated a project called Health Without Harm. Its communication activities cover different countries of the world, dissemination of information on proper disposal is as follows: Spain - website; France - social networks; Luxembourg - brochures; Croatia - posters in the streets; Ireland - news reports. In France, there is a Cyclamed association between "Health without harm". This is an eco-organization approved by the state authorities, responsible for the collection and return of unused drugs with or without expiration date. SIGRE is very popular in Spain. SIGRE's mission in society is to ensure the proper environmental management of household packaging and remaining medicines, as well as to raise public awareness of the health risks associated with their misuse, helping to avoid the accumulation of medicines at home and encouraging their accountability. to use. The main results obtained by SIGRE in 2019 confirm the trend and also show the effective management of the organization in the application of proper treatment and disposal of drugs.

Conclusions. In general, in the EU countries, the disposal of drugs is carried out with the help of specialized organizations and taking into account the requirements of European legislation.

INTERACTION BETWEEN PHARMACY AND SOCIETY

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Introduction. Human health since the earliest times was considered as a value that has its importance for individual man (that is naturally), as well as for society in general, taking into account that the last one is a totality of people. Meanwhile, interaction between human being and society tends to change. Thus we can separate at least three types of interactions according to their level of importance: human is on the first place; society is on the first place; human and society have equality. In this manner, looking at the overrepresentation of these relationships, axiological, existential and other humanitarian values are formed. In their turns, they create social goals that can be achieved by the formation of a special approach that causes changes in economic, political, social and spiritual spheres.

Pharmacy, as a science and branch, always has a goal to enhance human health by the usage of different methods and being oriented to the motto « Do no harm! ». The acknowledgement of the development and success of pharmacy do not need to be approved by any evidences. It has been already supported by the trust that people possess coming to the drugstore. Simultaneously, it should be noted that pharmacy is a part of a social system. That is why, social processes influence pharmacy, along with that - pharmacy responds to the social changes and also influence them.

Aim. The presented work was oriented to the research of some details of pharmacy and society interaction.

Materials and methods. With this purpose we used observations and conclusions made by Yuval Noah Harari and Michio Kaku, some principles of Sustainable development conception and general understanding of a modern society. Observation, analysis and synthesis were applied as methods, as they can provide with a systematic approach to the question.

Results and discussion. Modern society has a plenty of definitions. Among them it is reasonable to pay attention to such as «Society of consumers», «Postindustrial society» and also

«Postinformative society». The main features of them are weakness and dependence of people on society. A high value of professional specialization of people can satisfied their demands only in the system of socio-economic relations, where the working results of each individual can be exchanged for the working results of the whole society. It provides a wealth of opportunities for consumption that are too difficult to implement in reality. It is well known that the work of one person is not equivalent to the work of the whole society. A man and society start to chase each other and every stop badly influences humanity.

The process of consumption is necessary for people. Under the condition of postindustrial society it is steadily accelerating and increasing. Human being can not catch up with it. There is lack of time. There is lack of skills. There is lack of updated knowledge. Dependence on consumption forces people to make a choice and act for the sake of consumption, even under the risk to harm their health. People hope that pharmacy will assist them to solve the problem that may appear. Indeed, modern pharmaceutical science and industry are able to address an issue that can occur during people`s lives. The result of pharmacy branch activity is a wide range of drugs that provide with a rapid therapeutically effect and its prolonged duration. Medicines with such properties were created with a goal to return people to their working state with a minimum of wasted time. Above-mention state is a key driver of feeling confidence in the society of consumers.

Along with that, medicines have an enormous number of restraints and contraindications. However, looking at the rate of drugs` consumption, this fact is in most of cases ignored by people. It can be explained in such a way: people prefer to solve a definite problem and hope that pharmacy is able to solve other problem, if it appears and, mostly, they do not have any desire to act looking in the future. The chain of interactions can be noted: a man is oriented to the consumption, for the sake of consumption he needs his problems with health to be solved immediately, pharmacy can and do address an issue with medicines that leads to the active use of antibiotics. These drugs are appreciated by human for quick curative effect as well as for the wide range of indications for use. A time consuming diagnostics of disease`s etiology can be replaced by the fast antibiotic consumption. It provides people with the ability in the shortest time to return to the consumption even with a conscious understanding how risky it can be for their health.

Conclusions. Process of consumption that characterizes modern society, can be considered as point of pharmacy and society interaction. Being a partaker of this process, humanity causes a need that are satisfied by pharmacy and oriented to the speeding up in the solving of problems and ignored possible risks for health. Furthermore, human being is ready to neglect his health with an aim to catch up with the process of consumption.

RESEARCH OF THE RANGE OF MEDICINES OF HYPOTENSIVE ACTION UNDER THE PROGRAM «AFFORDABLE DRUGS»

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Introduction. Arterial hypertension is one of the most common cardiovascular diseases. About 25% of the world's adult population suffers from arterial hypertension, the prevalence is projected to increase to 1.5 billion in 2025. and 7.6 million premature deaths (about 13.5% of the total), 54% of strokes and 47% of events caused by coronary heart disease occur due to high blood pressure. In Ukraine, almost 12 million people with hypertension, which is within 30% of the adult