

## **FORMATION HEALTH SAVING COMPETENCE IN THE TRAINING PROCESS FUTURE PHARMACIST**

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Objective: To identify the role disciplines “Life safety” and “Labor protection” for health and safety future pharmacists.

Why educate for health, safety and well-being? World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being’. Modern pharmacy companies that place heavy demands on the health and safety specialists as well as to the employees about their qualifications in the areas of personal security. For future pharmacists the education focus will be on social and professional skills promoting the concept of health, safety and well-being at work, and in life in general.

Results. Students should play an active role in the health and safety aspects. They feel ownership of their environment and how it is managed and feel motivated to play their part in safety and health at future profession. Ensuring the health and safety has always been a serious issue for professionals in all areas. Major directions aimed at creating a culture of safety and competence in the field of personal, social and environmental security are formulated in the concept of national education policy. An individual's ability to use the knowledge and skills to ensure safety in the area of professional activity is the main purpose of training. Profession of pharmacist is socially responsible because it is aimed at preserving and strengthening the health and disease prevention. Formation of health saving competence is carried out in the health disciplines such as “Life safety” and “Labor protection”, which main criteria indicators of safety work, from the points of view of health preservation are considered:

- Sanitary-hygienic (rational illumination, dust in working zone air; increased or reduced temperature air; increased noise level, etc.)
- Organizational-technical (regime of work and rest; monotonous character of work; ergonomics. rapid change of production processes, information etc.);
- Psychological (neuropsychic overstrains: mental overstrains, overstrains of attention and analyzers, psychological and emotional overloads).

Conclusions. Disciplines “Life safety” and “Labor protection” enables acquisition of the skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary to ensure competency in all aspects of work, including health and safety, necessary to prepare pharmacists in accordance with international standards.