

PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGY

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Introduction. The pharmacist has a duty to maintain the person's health and to monitor the adequacy of treatment prescribed by a physician. The modern pharmaceutical industry is undergoing a major change in providing patients with individually justified rational pharmacotherapy.

The aim of this paper is to examine the concepts of deontology and pharmaceutical ethics.

Materials and methods. There have been studied some problems and peculiarities of pharmaceutical deontology and ethics; an algorithm of professional pharmacist's communication in the pharmacy using knowledge of deontology and ethics has been built.

Results and discussion. Pharmaceutical ethics examines the place and role of morality in the pharmacy profession, and pharmaceutical deontology is an ethics section that examines the ethical issues of pharmacists' responsibilities and professional conduct. In the course of communication with the pharmacy's patients, it was revealed that a professional pharmacist should demonstrate high moral standards, perform his or her work responsibly, improve regularly, follow the requirements of pharmaceutical deontology in relation to clients, doctors and colleagues; know the pharmaceutical market, provide proper pharmaceutical care, promote rational prescribing and use of medicines; fight against the distribution and promotion of falsified, substandard unregistered medicines; preserve.

Conclusions. The pharmacist must treat the pharmacy customer with a respect, treat each person individually; must have the psychological skills to communicate with the pharmacy visitor in order to build trust and understanding with the pharmacy visitor; and meet the requirements of deontology, namely: be sensitive, friendly and attentive to the pharmacy visitor; follow his speech, gestures and facial expressions; to address visitors clearly and loudly enough, drawing attention to the proper view; be able to listen to people and always find common ground with them; have impeccably clean, tidy, special clothes of business style. The professional ethics of a pharmaceutical worker is based on the principles of legality, professionalism and competence, objectivity and honesty, partnership and independence, humanity, confidentiality and individual approach to each pharmacy visitor.

CULTURE OF NIGERIA: YORUBA TRADITIONAL WEDDING

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Introduction. The traditional wedding is an occasion to alleviate the drudgery of normal life and are greatly anticipated by friends and well wishers. It is carried out in different stages. The families of the bride and groom meet long before any engagement ceremony takes place. The groom and his father and some family members visit the bride's family. The occasion is an informal introduction without fanfare but a cordial atmosphere to know each other. The groom's family bring some tubers of yam and a few bottles of wine; the family of the bride hosts the visitors with a simple meal. During this time, they might discuss when the event would take place.

Aim. The aim of the research is to investigate the cultural peculiarities of traditional Yoruba wedding. The participants of the ceremony, the names of the certain outfits and items in Yoruba language are of special importance, for they have no adequate translations into English or Ukrainian.

Materials and methods. In our research the methods of survey, case study, participant observation and descriptive methods have been used. There has also been applied the cultural study and comparative analysis.

Results and discussion. **Bride's Outfit.** The bride's outfit is a reflection of what the female guests will wear. The outfit consists of gele which is the head tie, the buba (the blouse) and an iro which is a large material tied round her waist and is usually ankle length. The colours she chooses reflects the colour theme her family has chosen but should also complement the groom's outfit and look identical.

Groom's Outfit. The groom could decide to wear an Agbada . His colour combination should complement the bride's and reflect the colour his family has chosen.

The Traditional Engagement. The traditional engagement is carried out by a contracted professional called the Alaga ijoko which translated, means the traditional master of ceremony. The professional could be a member of the bride's family or a complete stranger. The Alaga Ijoko is usually a woman and her duty is to properly officiate and coordinates the wedding. There are different stages she coordinates and each stage might elicit a collection of cash which the Alaga keeps, various fines are paid and formal introduction of the groom accompanied by his age mates and friends which also involves prostrating to the family of the bride to formally request their daughter's hand in marriage. The groom's family also hire a professional called the Alaga iduro which means the standing master of ceremony, who follows the groom and family to ask for the hand of their daughter. The Alaga iduro is also a professional custodian of Yoruba wedding tradition. She could also be a family member or hired for the occasion. Other festivities include the letter reading which is read by a young lady from the groom's family also asking for the hand of the bride in marriage. The bride's family also responds with a letter of their own. The engagement is an integral part of the traditional marriage and as the ceremony proceeds, items listed for the engagement that was given to the groom's family is presented. The items vary slightly in each Yoruba traditional wedding but the general articles are the same.

Items Requested By The Bride's Family. Some of the items demanded by the bride's family are; bag of sugar, bag of rice, alligator pepper etc. If they are Christians, the groom's family bring bible also. Non edible items like clothes, several pairs of shoes, wristwatch, a gold engagement ring and head tie.

Bride Price. There is no fixed amount of money for the bride price, as it is usually dictated by the bride's family and is subject to negotiation.

Conclusions. Yoruba traditional marriage is seen as an occasion for family members to reunite. It is a fun filled and meticulously planned period that announces to the world the union of their loved ones. Muslims have a more simplified wedding protocol which involves Islamic scholars and religious leaders who offer prayers to the union followed by merriment in form of a party.

PHARMACY FROM ANCIENT GREECE TO KIEVAN RUS

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Introduction. History helps to understand the current level of pharmacy and to foresee its development prospects. The study of the past pharmacy gives an idea of the emergence of drugs, drug science, the creation of the pharmaceutical industry and the development of pharmacies.

The aim of the work – to study the most significant stages of development of pharmacy from ancient Greek times to origin in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. The famous Greek doctor Hippocrates (460-377 B.C.) paid great attention to drug science: in the nature of drugs are given already in the ready form, optimal condition and combination; he applied them without mixing. His name is associated with the idea of high moral duty and ethics of doctor and pharmacist. The "Hippocratic Oath" contains requirements to treat the patient with care and mercy, not to use knowledge and medicines to the detriment of the person. The Roman physician and natural historian Claudius Galen (131-210 AD) used extracts of natural substances, which were later called halene preparations; he is the founder of drug technology. Avicenna (980-1037), a prominent scientist of the Arab world, gives the characteristics of 811 medicinal products of plant, animal and mineral origin, gives the knowledge that the world pharmacy used for another 500 years; for the first