

**PECULIARITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION ABROAD****Kolyada I. V.***National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine**Foreign Languages Department**irina\_kolyada\_@ukr.net*

To start with, we have to say that graduates of medical specialties may not have to worry about the relevance of the chosen profession. Human life and health are the highest values in any developed country of the world. For instance, graduates from Polish medical universities are recruited in public and private clinics, pharmaceutical companies and international organizations. The average duration of the search for the first job was 3 months.

The main condition for admitting to pharmaceutical universities in Europe is 11-12 years of study at a secondary school.

For example, in Belgium, you need to study 12 years at school. Holders of school certificates automatically have the right to study in pharmaceutical universities without limitations. Denmark also requires 12 years of studying at school. Since the number of people wishing to enter the pharmaceutical universities is approximately three times the number of specialists required, then a competitive basis for entering such educational institutions is introduced. Three quarters of students are accepted on a competitive basis. To be admitted, you need to have a high enough average score with high marks in chemistry, physics and mathematics. The last quarter of students are taken on the basis of other circumstances, such as work experience, social factors, waiting period (if a person has been struggling for several years), duration of stay abroad.

As for German, to enter the pharmaceutical universities in Germany, you must complete the 13-year school curriculum. The competition at the entrance to the pharmaceutical universities is about 3 people for one place. 60% of entrants are accepted on the basis of the certificate of the competition (total score). In 40% of cases, different factors, such as those ones in Denmark, and the income level of an applicant are taken into account.

Talking about Spain, Spain needs 11 years of school education and then another year of pre-university education, when students have to choose a specialization (art, biological sciences, technology, etc.). Students who wish to further study pharmacy should choose biomedical specialization. At the end of the year an exam is conducted on the preparatory course. Subsequently, general entrance exams are being conducted at universities, which overcome about 80% of entrants. The number of places at the faculties of pharmacy is determined annually by the Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Health and Higher Education. The number of places, as a rule, corresponds to the number of entrants.

There are 13 years of schooling in Italy. At the last year of schooling, students specialize in different directions. However, the choice of specialization does not affect the choice of higher education. A school certificate usually gives its holder the right to enter a higher education institution for the acquisition of pharmaceutical education. In general, there are no restrictions.

It is significant to be aware of fact, in Portugal, you need to complete 12 years of schooling. In the last years of study, specialization is conducted in various areas of science and art, but the choice of such a direction does not affect the choice of further higher education. When admitting to higher education institutions, school grades for the last three years of study are taken into account. However, the results of entrance examinations in chemistry and biology are decisive. The limit of places is agreed with the Ministry of Health.

The UK defines the necessary school education for 12-13 years (depending on the country's part). The specialization chosen in recent years of schooling affects the choice of further higher education. Admission to the institute is conducted on the basis of a competition of certificates with special attention to chemistry assessments. The number of places is limited according to available resources of a higher educational institution (premises, teachers).

In Belgium, each year the training ends with an exam. There are additional intermediate examinations conducted during the year. The first year of the course is devoted to the study of general theoretical disciplines. And from the second year of study begins the concentration of training in some pharmaceutical aspects. At the end of the second year a diploma exam is held. Special pharmaceutical knowledge is taught in 3-5 courses. At the end of each year, examinations are conducted.

In Denmark, at the end of each course, exams are held. The last half-year of training introduces a specialized program with the possibility of semi-optional (selective) study of some subjects.

When studying pharmacy in Germany, the course in each subject of the curriculum usually ends with a test or colloquium. The first part of the exams on basic (pharmaceutical) subjects comes after the second year of study. Special pharmaceutical knowledge is taught in 3rd and 4th year, including exams. The last examinations (third part) are given after the last year of study (industrial practice).

In Spain, the minimum tuition is 5 years, and the minimum number of curriculum hours is 3000. The compulsory course is about 55% of the total number of hours. At the discretion of the institution of higher education, the following 35% of the time is allocated between the additional compulsory subjects, as well as the various electives proposed by the higher education institution. 10% of the hours are fully provided to students for optional higher education. All students who listen to compulsory and elective (selective) subjects and successfully complete their production practice receive a higher education diploma.

In Luxembourg, the first year of study ends with an exam, which allows you to continue education in universities in other countries.

In Portugal, examinations are given twice a year at the end of each semester. They must be given for continuing education. Particular attention is paid to the pharmacy business (in public and pharmacies), production and clinical analysis.

The programs of the pharmaceutical universities of Great Britain are agreed and approved by the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. They may vary in different HEIs, but are similar to the basic part of the training. Exams are held every semester or at the end of the year of study. Upon completion of the training, final examinations are conducted. After the manufacturing practice, a qualifying pharmacy exam is issued, which automatically gives you the right to be a member of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the pharmacist's registration.

To sum up, we have to point out that there are both similarities and differences as for the pharmaceutical education abroad. The demand of specialists with pharmaceutical education is rising, which promotes the development of the pharmaceutical market. In addition, in the pharmaceutical business of so many different companies, employers, the position that the opportunities for the development and disclosure of their potential is huge.

### **References**

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