pharmaceutical industry in order to more fully meet the needs of the Ukrainian population for medicines; equipping pharmaceutical enterprises of Ukraine with high-performance equipment and advanced technologies; development and strengthening of new forms of production and scientific and technical cooperation of Ukrainian enterprises and organizations with foreign partners; increasing export potential of medicines produced in Ukraine.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: METHODOLOGY OF STAFF STUDYING

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Introduction. The formation of the energy management system requires the involvement of personnel of the organization. Therefore, it is advisable to pay special attention during the implementation of the energy management system to the formation of a culture of energy-efficient enterprise staff.

This strategy of behavior of employees of the organization will first have significant economic benefits, and secondly will not only ensure the economic orientation of organizations in the implementation of technological aspects (purchase of new equipment, building insulation), but also allow energy-correct assessment of such measures.

Aim. Identify the main aspects of staff training in the field of energy management and develop an algorithm for this process.

Materials and methods of research. Normative base in the field of energy management, the analysis of scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists devoted to problems of management of energy efficiency.

Results and discussion. According to the requirements of ISO 50001: 2018 Energy management systems –Requirements with guidance for use, the organization must:

1. determine the required level of competence of persons performing work under its management, which will affect energy efficiency and energy management systems;
2. ensure the competence of these individuals through appropriate education, training, or skills.

In our opinion, staff training in energy management should be divided into training:

1. authorized persons for the build of the energy management system (it's also recommended to study a group of heads of structural units of the organization);
2. other staff of the organization (consisting of employees of structural units).

Training of authorized persons in the formation of the energy management system is recommended to be carried out with the involvement of specialists from external organizations, for example: consulting services of organizations that are licensed to certify the energy management system.

We have proposed an algorithm for staff studying, which consists of stages:

1. Division of personnel into authorized persons and other personnel.
2. Determining the required level of staff competence depending on its structural unit.
3. Determine the existing level of competence of the organization's staff.
4. Creating a program, staff training plan in the field of energy management (if necessary, to involve experts from external organizations in training).
5. Development of forms for documenting the results of the learning process.

We propose for study of structural units staff to develop a program that will contain separate topics on the specifics of each unit.

We have proposed areas of staff training according to their actual impact on the functioning of the energy management system: management direction (heads of departments, top managers), consumer direction (all employees of the organization) controlling (authorized representatives of the chief energy department), providing (energy employees and responsible for maintenance of the organization). According to the areas, the training program will differentiate.

Name of topic	The content of the issues submitted for consideration of the topic	Number of hours
	Management direction	
Topic: Features of budgeting creation taking into account energy saving measures	1. General requirements for energy management. Review of the structure, analysis of the scope and conditions of application of the ISO 50001 standard. Communication with ISO 9001. Compatibility with standards for other management systems.	4
	2. Organizational and economic backgrounds for the development of energy saving in Ukraine.	2
	3. The current state of development of the domestic energy market.	2
	4. Mechanism of financing of energy efficiency measures of Ukraine	8
	5. Methodological foundations for assessing the effectiveness of investments in energy saving measures.	6
	6. Features of investing in energy saving measures.	4
	Consumer direction	
Topic: Ways to achieve efficient energy consumption	1. General requirements for energy management. Review of the structure, analysis of the scope and conditions of application of the ISO 50001 standard. Communication with ISO 9001. Compatibility with standards for other management systems.	4
	2. Basic methods of energy load management.	4
	3. Methods of reducing energy consumption.	4
	Controlling and providing direction	
Topic: Management of energy saving processes	1. General requirements for energy management. Review of the structure, analysis of the scope and conditions of application of the ISO 50001 standard. Communication with ISO 9001. Compatibility with standards for other management systems.	4
	2. Methods of reducing energy consumption.	4
	3. Methodology of detection of peak energy loads	6
	4. Basics of operational management of energy load .	4
	5. Directions of increase of efficiency of mode adjustment of the equipment.	6
	6. Methodology of measurement, control and management of power consumption modes.	6
	7. Analysis of energy efficiency at the facility.	4

Conclusions. The main requirement of the standard for the activities of staff is their competence in the development and maintenance of energy management system, which is largely achieved through his training.

We have proposed an algorithm and a training program wich will help the organization to prepare staff for the full functioning of the energy management system.

The next step of our study we see development of a questionnaire that can reflect the level of competence of the organization's staff in the field of energy management.

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR ASTHMA

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Introduction. Bronchial asthma (BA) is the second most common respiratory disease in humans after obstructive pulmonary disease. In recent years, there has been a tendency around the world to increase the incidence of asthma and its more severe course. Over the past ten years, the World Health Organization (WHO) has taken a number of initiatives to develop a global strategy to combat asthma. These WHO initiatives are based on the fact that asthma is a growing problem. In a historically short period of time, asthma has become one of the most common chronic diseases in childhood.

Aim. Analyze the main provisions of the recommendations of the Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA).

Materials and methods. Statistical, pharmacoeconomic analysis, structural.

Results and discussion. According to asthma statistics, 300 million people worldwide suffer. According to an epidemiological study under the ISAAC program (International Study of Asthma and Allergy in Childhood), conducted in Ukraine in 1999-2000, the incidence of asthma was 8.1-9.8 %. However, according to official statistics, its level over the past 10 years is much lower. Boys are more likely to get sick at an early age (6 % and 3.7 %, respectively), but in adolescence the incidence of asthma becomes the same in both sexes. According to the Center for Medical Statistics of the Ministry of Health (MOH) of Ukraine, in 2017, more than 212 thousand patients with bronchial asthma were registered in our country, of which more than 37 thousand were children under 18 years of age.

There are currently many different treatments for asthma, but unfortunately there is still no single highly effective treatment, so most patients need systematic drug therapy and regular hospitalization. According to the recommendations of GINA experts (2017), the tactics and types of asthma treatment are divided into steps, each of which corresponds to the severity of the disease and how asthma symptoms respond to therapy. Each stage includes treatment options that may serve as alternatives in the choice of maintenance therapy for asthma, although not the same in effectiveness. The level (step) of treatment the doctor chooses based on the severity of the condition. If the treatment is ineffective or the response to it is insufficient, it is necessary to check the inhalation technique, adherence to prescriptions, clarify the diagnosis and assess comorbidities, and so on.

Experts of the Japanese Society of Pediatric Allergy and Clinical Immunology, as well as The Japanese Society of Allergology (2017) divide pharmacological phased long-term treatment into three age groups: children <2 years, 2-5 years and 6-15 years.

The choice of the amount of therapy appropriate to one degree or another depends on the severity of clinical manifestations of asthma. Emergency drugs include 2 pharmacological groups: short-acting β2-agonists and M-cholinolytics. Short-acting β2-agonists (salbutamol, fenoterol) are