

semantics. The structural division is characterized by the peculiarities of their formation, as well as the factors of their appearance in the language, by the conditions of creation and functional purpose. Thus, the methods of formation of medical vocabulary depend on the peculiarities and nature of the denoted reality.

**Conclusions.** Today's reality is that most research is printed in English. A doctor who wants to keep abreast of world experience is obliged to speak the language. Translations into Ukrainian are delayed, if at all. As a result, doctors are cut off from information about the latest research and breakthroughs in their field. Over the years, this leads to backward and less effective diagnostic methods and prevents patients from receiving the level of treatment they expect. Not to mention the fact that it is not uncommon for many English-speaking patients to read medical journals themselves and often know more about their ailment than their treating doctor. Increasing and maintaining contact helps to keep up with trends, the latest news and to feel part of the community. Diagnosis and treatment methods vary from country to country, so by knowing people from all over the world, doctors can learn and adopt the best from their foreign colleagues. Studying scientific articles, research analysis, taking courses and obtaining additional certificates – all this can be called a professional development. English language proficiency actually gives doctors unlimited access to education. Medical professionals who speak English fluently have more choice about the time, format and cost of their training and are therefore more likely to find a suitable way to enhance their skills and be more professional and sought after. To work with affluent clients treated abroad. Knowledge of foreign languages also helps to better understand and adopt foreign cultures, working standards and methodologies. Patients who go abroad for treatment have a lot to compare it with. They want the best service and know what it looks like in different countries. For any professionals, not just doctors, it is very useful to have a variety of experiences to take the best and raise their own standards of quality. A lot of pills, drugs are also written in English.

## **PHARMACY BUSINESS OF THE CITY OF KHARKIV: PROBLEMS IN WARTIME AND POSSIBLE WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTION**

Mala O. D.

Scientific supervisor: Karasova O. V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

elenamdance@gmail.com

**Introduction.** The modern stage of the development of the pharmacy business system is characterized by the search for new forms and methods of improving certain aspects of the work and functioning of the pharmacy network. Today, the task of the government is to create optimal conditions for the work of pharmacies and employees during the war. Therefore, various forms of pharmacies organization are becoming increasingly important.

**The aim** is to study, analyze and summarize the problems faced by pharmacy workers in the city of Kharkiv under martial law, and to find possible ways to solve them.

**Materials and methods.** This study was carried out by analyzing domestic periodical sources from the Internet. This study uses theoretical research methods – generalization and system analysis.

**Research results.** The analysis of materials on the topic of research from the syndicated database Axioma of the analytical company Proxima Research International showed that at the beginning of the war the entire pharmacy network of Ukraine has undergone significant changes. This is evidenced by the fact that after a month of war the share of working pharmacies in partially occupied cities decreased.

City	Number of pharmacies as of 23.02.2022	Number of pharmacies as of 24.03.2022	Share of operating pharmacies, %
Kyiv	1687	978	58.0
Mariupol	223	0	0
Chernihiv	152	45	29.6
Kharkiv	772	305	39.5

Studying the daily dynamics of pharmacy sales of medicines by the weekly newspaper "Apteka.ua" indicated that there was more than 2-fold increase in sales of medicines on the first day of military aggression, February 24, 2022, compared to the same day of the previous year. High growth of rates continued over the following days which led to a reduction in available stocks in pharmacies. The very first problem faced by Kharkiv pharmacies was the increased demand for vital medicines. People were seized by a massive rush: they began to go to pharmacies, buying the necessary medicines not only in the short term, but also just in case, "in reserve".

The analysis of the data of the State Service of Ukraine on Medicines and Drugs Control (SMDC) showed that the greatest demand was for thyroid therapy drugs and treatment of arterial hypertension, anti-inflammatory, antitussives, analgesics, antibiotics, drugs for the treatment of diabetes, as well as psycholeptic drugs, antiseptics and disinfectants.

Taking into consideration the mentioned facts, we consider that the problem of the rush to buy medicines could be solved by limiting the supply of medicines: one visitor – one package, one ampoule, etc. Such a measure would have been necessary to fairly distribute the stock of vital medicines in conditions when the supply of goods to the pharmacy was impossible due to active hostilities.

In addition, the purchase of analogues of missing medicines is one of the ways to solve the problem. Thus, medicines can be purchased by the name of the active substance. For example, if you do not have ibuprofen, buy gofen, nurofen, ibuprofen – it is all the same drug. If a person takes medicines with several active substances, their names will be written in brackets. For example, if you need a medicine with several active ingredients (for example, berlipril plus), and the pharmacy does not have it, then buy enalapril and hydrochlorothiazide separately and combine them.

The analysis of the data of the specialized edition "Apteka.ua" has shown that almost all vital medicines have disappeared from Ukrainian pharmacies after the rush. It was necessary to import new ones, and with this arose the second big problem – the problem of logistics, a huge number of checkpoints and inspections, the lack of clear rules of movement during the curfew. There were certain actions on the part of representatives of territorial defense who did not always adequately respond to the night movements of vehicles delivering medicines. It should be noted that the solution to this problem would be a temporary "reasonable relaxation" for pharmaceutical workers, that is, obtaining a permit to move around the territory of the city of Kharkiv, issued passes for travel.

The analysis of the data of the online newspaper "KHARKIV Today" proved that pharmacies can not work because of the outflow of personnel. After all, the main staff of pharmacies are women, and they left to save their children. Also, the lack of staff arose due to resettlement from dangerous

areas as a result of hostilities and criminal acts by the aggressor country. Another part of the specialists involved in the distribution of medicines were mobilized and defended Ukraine.

It should be mentioned that the state significantly helped to solve this problem. We must pay tribute to the leadership of the state, because on March 9, the Committee on National Health and the Ministry of Health allowed students of medical, pharmaceutical specialties and teachers of medical universities to work in pharmacies under martial law. We believe that it is possible to propose a change in the format of work – pharmacy workers and pharmacists go to work not at the old place of work, but on the principle of distance from the place of residence. If a pharmacist works at the point of company A, although he lives near the pharmacy of company B, then it is necessary to agree that he will go to work in the pharmacy B.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the problems faced by pharmacies at the beginning of the full-scale war could not have arisen if the ways to solve them had been immediately adopted, namely: restrictions on the supply of medicines and the search for medicines-analogues to avoid excitement and panic among the population; temporary permission for movement during the curfew for pharmacy workers to solve the problem with logistics and interruption of supply chains; creation of a new principle of work of a pharmacist by distance from the place of residence. We believe that such ways of solving problems would ease the burden on pharmacy workers and contribute to the prompt filling of the market and providing the population with the necessary medicines.

## HUMAN BODY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH

Stupak A. O.

Scientific supervisor: Kolyada I. V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

stupakanastasia@icloud.com

**Introduction.** In our humble opinion, we are to define the term “an idiomatic expression” or “an idiom”. According to the Oxford Dictionary “idiomatic expressions are a type of informal language that have a meaning different from the meaning of the words in the expression”. We would like to give an example of some idioms in English: “out of the blue”, “to hold the tongue” and “Break a leg”.

**Aim.** To provide the review of the educational materials in order to analyze the most common idiomatic expressions in English.

**Materials and methods.** It is essential to point out that we have done the analysis of educational materials and modern phraseological dictionaries in the target field in order to get the deeper understanding of the topic.

**Research results.** In our professional opinion, we have to emphasize the fact that English idioms and expressions are an essential part of everyday English. We can find them all the time in both written and spoken English. Due to the fact that idioms do not always make sense literally, you may need to familiarize yourself with the meaning and usage of each idiom in order to be understood in a clear way. There are thousands of idiomatic expressions in English and they are important to get the message across. We are to admit that you may find plenty of different dictionaries, which can represent lots of different idioms with a wide range of topics. Among them there are the Cambridge International Dictionary and Cambridge Dictionary of American idioms, which we have used for our research.