

ANALYSIS OF NORMATIVE REGULATION OF STRESS AT THE WORKPLACE OF PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS

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Introduction. The main values reflected in international labor standards on labor protection, boil down to the following three guiding principles: work must be performed in safe conditions; working conditions must provide workers with well-being and humanity dignity; the job should provide real opportunities for personal development, self-realization and benefit to society.

Goal. To conduct an analysis of the regulatory regulation of stress at the workplace of pharmaceutical workers.

Materials and methods. Methods were used in the work: historical, logical, structural analysis.

Results and their discussion. The fundamental international labor protection convention on safety and health at work 1981 (№ 155) and related recommendation (№ 164) require adoption, implementation and regular review comprehensive national policy on occupational safety and health measures application at national and enterprise level to protect the physical and mental health of workers and their well-being. The goal of the policy should be to prevent accidents and diseases arising in connection with or in work process, by minimizing the causes of hazardous factors of production, which contributes to the protection of physical and mental health of workers. This policy should also take into account the relationship between essential components work and the people performing it or carrying out supervision of its implementation, as well as adaptation of equipment, machines, work schedule, labor organization, production processes taking into account physical and mental capabilities workers. The Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (№ 161) and corresponding recommendation (№ 171) of the occupational health service are defined as multidisciplinary units that perform preventive and advisory functions, helping employers, employees and their representatives create and maintain a healthy and safe production environment, including adapting work with taking into account workers' capabilities for optimal protection physical and mental health at work. Convention on Fundamentals of Occupational Safety and Health 2006 year (№ 187) and the corresponding recommendation (№ 197) in addition to previous fundamental norms describe the requirements and functions of national authorities, institutions and stakeholders responsible for implementation of labor protection policy at the national level and at the enterprise level, as well as for taking measures, aimed at creating and maintaining culture prevention and health protection at the national level.

Conclusions. Optional technical standards, codes of ethics and state-recognized protocols may also play a role important role in countering psychosocial risks in uniform basis.