



«ZAMONAVIY FARMATSEVIKA SOHASINI RIVOJLANISHINING
DOLZARB MASALALARI VA TENDENSIYALARI» MAVZUSIDAGI
II XALQARO ILMIIY-AMALIIY ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI

МАТЕРИАЛЫ II МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ «АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ
РАЗВИТИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ»

ABSTRACT BOOK OF THE II INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND
PRACTICAL CONFERENCE «CURRENT ISSUES AND TRENDS IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY»

ILMIY -AMALIIY ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI

17-18 | **2024**
OKTABR

Pavlov E.N.. Medical simulators and mannequins as an element of teaching students practical skills in paediatrics // Trauma. - 2017. - № 1. - C. 103-1051edsx

CHANGES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RELATED TO EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Yerenko O. R.

Zaporizhzhia State Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Ukraine, Zaporizhzhia, e-mail: profesor8707@gmail.com, +380509331817

Introduction: The quality of pharmaceutical education is a guarantee of quality medical care in Ukraine. Its modernization should be based on international standards and in accordance with the urgent requirements and needs of the healthcare system. Of course, all systemic changes in the domestic pharmacy will require a new generation of well-trained and versatile pharmaceutical workers, which imposes a special responsibility on higher education institutions, which have a serious potential for this. Modern requirements for the professional training of future pharmacists are determined by Ukraine's integration into the international educational community and health care system reform, they require the introduction of modern international medical educational integrative process of modern international medical (pharmaceutical) and educational standards, raising the scientific and educational and professional-oriented level of future pharmaceutical workers and especially teachers, providing them with modern innovative and information technologies. Today, the pharmacist is the only professional who can provide pharmaceutical care. But this is a right, not a given. Their qualifications should be maintained, improved, competencies should be developed [1,2].

A huge way has already been passed - we have a new program of internship, built on a competence basis, in the preparation of which participated both employers and public pharmaceutical associations. I think it is fair to say that the new internship is the embodiment of dual education in pharmacy.

Provided the possibility of training a specialist based on the specific needs of an individual employer. In other words, we have provided an opportunity to form additional specific competencies of an intern during internship training depending on the place of his/her professional activity.

Thus, employers are invited to cooperation and joint participation in the training of future specialists.

Reform of pharmaceutical education in Ukraine is one of the priority tasks in the field of health care. The experience of other countries shows that quality education plays an important role in the development of the pharmaceutical industry.

Problems faced by Ukrainian educational institutions in this area include outdated curricula, lack of practical experience for students, and insufficient updating of

knowledge of current trends in medicine. In addition, there is often a problem of lack of qualified teachers [3,4]

Prospects for reforming pharmaceutical education in Ukraine include modernization of curricula, active introduction of new technologies into the educational process, and cooperation with foreign universities to share experience and knowledge. It is also important to provide students with internship opportunities in modern pharmacy chains and laboratories for a deeper understanding of the profession.

Such changes will strengthen the position of the Ukrainian pharmaceutical industry in the global arena and improve the quality of medical care for the population.

New reforms in education have affected not only medical universities. For example, when bachelors apply for a master's degree, they will be required to pass a single entrance exam (SEE). It has two components: an English language test and a so-called general competence test, which tests logic, erudition, ability to work with information, etc. The EMI is taken at the Ukrainian Center for Educational Quality Assessment, and a certificate is issued.

This requirement has also affected medical universities, as some specialties (223 - Nursing, 224 - Medical Technologies and Diagnostics, 227 - Therapy and Rehabilitation, 229 - Public Health) do not provide for a through master's degree, but a step-by-step master's degree (admission on the basis of a bachelor's degree). At the same time, this will not apply to the cross-cutting master's programs (Dentistry, Medicine, Pediatrics, Pharmacy, and Medical Psychology) [4]. In case of admission to a master's degree program on the basis of a master's degree or specialist's degree, it is provided for passing an internal professional exam (directly at the university) rather than the EMI. In addition to the specialty exam, there is also an internal English language exam.

Changes in pharmacy education in Ukraine towards European integration include standardization and accreditation of curricula in accordance with European standards, introduction of modern teaching methods and practices, as well as improving the quality and accessibility of professional training for pharmacists. The main goal of these changes is to bring Ukrainian pharmacy education closer to international standards, which contributes to improving the quality of medical care for the population and increasing the competitiveness of Ukrainian specialists in the global labor market.

Results and conclusions: Changes in pharmaceutical education are an integral part of the ongoing development of the industry. Recent years have seen the reform of curricula, the introduction of new teaching methods and an emphasis on practical skills. Pharmaceutical education is increasingly focused on innovation, research and the use of modern technologies in the learning process. Such changes contribute to the training of qualified pharmacists who are able to work effectively in the conditions of constant dynamics and changes in the field of pharmacy.

List of used literature:

1. Kryvosheiev D. Stratehiia okhorony zdorovia 2030 dozvolyt hromadianam otrymuvaty yakisni bezkoshtovni medposluhy po vsii Ukraini. URL: <https://rpr.org.ua/news/stratehiia-okhoronyzdorov-ia> (data zvernennia 09.09.2024).
2. Lekhan V., Kriachkova L., Zaiarskyi M. Analiz reform okhorony zdorovia v Ukraini: vid zdobuttia nezalezhnosti do suchasnosti. URL: <https://repo.dma.dp.ua/4969/1/%D0%9B%D0%B5%D1%85%D0%B0%D0%BD.pdf> (data zvernennia 09.09.2024).
3. Lopushniak H.S., Ivanenko Ye.O. Reformuvannia systemy okhorony zdorovia v konteksti realizatsii Stratehii staloho rozvytku «Ukraina-2020». 2017. S. 61–79. URL: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/84323532.pdf> (data zvernennia 07.09.2024).
4. Medychna reforma: vebсайт. URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua> (data zvernennia 09.09.2024).

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ СТУДЕНТОВ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОГО ИНСТИТУТА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Садыкова Д. А.

Фармацевтического института образования и исследований,
г.Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Актуальность: В данной статье рассматривается самостоятельная работа по русскому языку для студентов медицинского профиля, проблемы организации самостоятельной работы при изучении русского языка, приводятся примеры заданий для самостоятельной работы.

Самостоятельная работа как вид учебной деятельности является важным в процессе обучения, потому как практика показывает, что знания, полученные в ходе самостоятельного поиска и изучения материала, являются наиболее прочными.

Результаты и выводы: Обсуждение результатов самостоятельной работы может включать в себя анализ полученных знаний, обсуждение сложностей, с которыми столкнулись студенты, и пути их преодоления, а также выявление потенциальных областей для дальнейшего улучшения языковых навыков и понимания медицинской терминологии на русском языке.

Самостоятельная работа по русскому языку для студентов фармацевтического института может включать в себя различные аспекты, связанные с использованием русского языка в медицинской сфере. Вот несколько возможных тем для самостоятельной работы:

202	<i>BACILLUS AMYLOLIQUEFACIENS</i> –UZMU 22 ШТАММИНИ АНТИБИОТИКЛАРГА СЕЗГИРЛИГИНИ АНИҚЛАШ // Шохиддинова М.Н., Ахмедова М.О., Шадманов К.К., Нормуродова Қ.Т.	393
6-SHO`VA. FARMATSEVTİK TA`LİM İSLOHOTLARI: TAJRİBA, MUAMMO VA İSTİQBOLLARI		
6-СЕКЦИЈА. РЕФОРМА ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: ОПЫТ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ.		
6-SECTION. PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION REFORM: EXPERIENCE, PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS		
203	BOSHQARUVDA RAHBAR SHAXSI VA UNING MUHİM KOMPETENSIYALARI TAHLILI // Kurultayev A. K.	395
204	THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING READING TO PHARMACY STUDENTS // Talipov B.B.	398
205	WARMING-UP EXERCISES IN TEACHING PHARMACY STUDENTS // Yuldashev Sh. Z.	400
206	İJTİMOİY GUMANİTAR FANLARNI O`QİTİSHDA VİZUAL USULLARNING AHAMIYATI // Ismailov K.K. Xusanbaeva Yu.B.	402
207	PROBLEM BEHAVIOUR DURING ENGLISH CLASSES AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT // Taryanikova M.A.	403
208	МАЪНАВИЙ ТАРАҚҚИЁТНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШ БОРАСИДАГИ İSLOXOTLARНИНГ ЯНГИ БОСҚИЧИДА ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИ // Хошимова Г.Ф., Хусанбоева Ю.Б.	405
209	PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING (PBL) IN TEACHING PHARMACY STUDENTS // Ismailov K.K.	407
210	O`QUV JARAYONIGA İNNOVASION TA'LİM TEXNOLOGİYALARINI TATBIQ ETİSHNING OMİLLARI. // Dusmatova A.D., Sadikova N.A.	409
211	MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING ANATOMY IN MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES // Gafurov N.N.	411
212	CHANGES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RELATED TO EUROPEAN INTEGRATION // Yerenko O. R.	415
213	ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ СТУДЕНТОВ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОГО İNСТИТУТА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И İSSЛЕДОВАНИЯ // Садыкова Д. А.	417
214	ТИББИЁТДА РАҚАМЛИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР: АФЗАЛЛИКЛАРИ ВА İSTİQBOLLARI // Махмудова Н.Р.	419
215	DORİSHUNOSLIK SANOATIDA FIZIKA FANİNING O`RNI // Qodirova N.T., K.K.Shadmanov	421
216	ВЛИЯНИЕ ХАДИСОВ АТ ТИРМИЗИ НА УЧЕНИЕ АХМЕДА ЯССАВИ // Садыкова Д.А., Исмаилов К.К.	423
217	ФАНЛАРАРО БОҒЛАНИШДА КОМПЕТЕНЦИЈАВИЙ ЁНДАШУВ // Қодирова Н.Т., СамиҒова Н.Х.	425
218	ФАРМАЦЕВТИК ТАЪЛИМДА İMMERСИВ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР // Махмудова Н.Р.	428
219	АНАЛИЗ ДАННЫХ В ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ // Нарзуллаев Д.З.	430
220	ONLAYN İNTERAKTIV XİZMATLARIDAN FOYDALANISH // Baydullaev A.S., Serikova A.A.	432
221	FARMATSEVTİK TA`LİMGА TALABALARGA YO`NALTIRILGAN TALİM USULINI JORIY QILISH // Xabibullayev S.M., Ismailova G.O.	434