The Relevance of Acquiring of Legal Knowledge Concerning Labor Protection, Fire Safety, Sanitary and Epidemiological Regime for Health Care Professionals

Valentyn Shapovalov (Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Professor, LLM, Advocates Company "Apotheosis", Public Organization "Association of Medical and Pharmaceutical Law" – Ukraine)
Viktoriia Shapovalova (Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Professor, Luhansk State Medical University, Public Organization "Association of Medical and Pharmaceutical law", both – Ukraine)
Alina Osyntseva (PhD in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Luhansk State Medical University, Ukraine)
Valerii Shapovalov (Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Professor, LLM, Lviv Medical University, Ukraine)
*Corresponding author: Valentyn Shapovalov

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Abstract. The acquisition of legal knowledge pertaining to labor protection, fire safety, and sanitary and epidemiological regime is crucial for healthcare professionals, underscoring a multifaceted relevance in their field. Primarily, such knowledge ensures the safety and well-being of both healthcare workers and patients. Understanding labor protection laws helps healthcare professionals recognize their rights and responsibilities, leading to safer work environments. This knowledge is pivotal in preventing occupational hazards, which are prevalent in healthcare settings, including exposure to infectious diseases, chemical substances, and physical strain. Furthermore, legal knowledge in these areas enhances the professional competency of healthcare workers, promoting a comprehensive approach to patient care and facility management. It empowers healthcare professionals to advocate for better working conditions and patient safety, reflecting their commitment to ethical and legal standards in healthcare. The key aspects of the work program under the normative educational component "Occupational safety and occupational safety in the industry" in the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 226 "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy", specialization 226.01 "Pharmacy" of the field of knowledge 22 "Health care" were analyzed I". The training of future occupational health and safety specialists is aimed at the formation of professional skills and knowledge necessary for effective work in the modern pharmaceutical environment of occupational safety and health. The study determined the priority directions of the educational process: legislative regulation in the field of labor protection, fire safety, and the sanitary-epidemiological regime in pharmacy. The relevance of acquiring legal knowledge of labor protection, fire safety, sanitary and epidemiological regime by future healthcare sector specialists were substantiated. The presented conclusions and recommendations can serve as a basis for further improvement of the educational process and training of masters who will successfully implement their knowledge in practice, ensuring a high level of safety and efficiency in the pharmaceutical industry.

Keywords: labor protection, fire safety, sanitary and epidemiological regime, pharmacy, applicants of the second (master's) level of higher education, pharmacies, hospitals.

Introduction. Experts of the International Labor Office note global monitoring data, which indicate that every year:

- industrial accidents and occupational diseases cost the world economy more than 1.25 trillion US dollars, as a result of their occurrence, up to 4% of the world gross product is lost;
- about 270 million industrial accidents occur;
- more than 160 million occupational diseases of citizens are registered;
- 80% of industrial accidents are related to the human factor;
- up to 2 million citizens die as a result of production factors;
- the main "killers" at work are diseases that are in a cause-and-effect relationship (occupationally determined): oncological (32%), cardiovascular (23%), accidents at work and infectious diseases (19%), the occurrence of which is related to working conditions (17%);
- the global unemployment rate is expected to rise to 5.2% in 2024, mainly due to rising unemployment in advanced economies.

All this also applies to Ukraine, where as a result of accidents, injuries and occupational diseases every year:

- loses about 1 billion UAH;
- more than 25,000 citizens injured at the factory (fatal consequences for 900-1,200 citizens).

Modern diseases of SARS, influenza, COVID-19, asthma, type I and II diabetes, addictive, psychoneurological, oncological, cardiovascular, traumatological health disorders, as well as damage to the premises of health care facilities and pharmacies as a result of hostilities, which complicate the process of training qualified personnel [1-7].

In the conditions of constant changes in the field of health care, the educational process of higher education institutions is recognized as a very important element of the formation of highly qualified specialists. Special attention is paid to a complex approach to the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 226 "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy", specialization 226.01 "Pharmacy" in the field of knowledge 22 "Health care". Under such circumstances that it becomes important and urgent to organize the training of education seekers, pharmacists, doctors and patients in the basics of protection, occupational safety and fire safety, ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological regime in pharmacies and health care facilities, etc.

This article is devoted to the study of current aspects of the educational process under the normative educational component "Occupational safety and occupational safety in the industry". In the context of the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of pharmacy, we direct attention to topics related to occupational health and safety in healthcare sector. In particular, we consider the key aspects of the work program aimed at the formation of professional skills and knowledge necessary for effective activity in the modern pharmaceutical environment of healthcare sector. These questions formed the topic, purpose and task of the article.

Materials and methods. The basis of the research is the regulatory documents of interdisciplinary disciplines, laws of Ukraine, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, labor protection, fire safety, sanitary and epidemiological regime, accidents at enterprises, pharmacy, pharmacognosy, management, health care organization, constitutional law , criminal law, medical law, labor law, administrative law, pharmaceutical law, criminology, forensic medicine, forensic pharmacy, social medicine, forensic narcology, forensic psychiatry, forensics.

The following research methods were used: bibliographic, graphic, documentary, regulatory, comparative, retrospective, systematic, tabular, forensic pharmaceutical.

The study of the article is a fragment of research works:

- ✓ Luhansk State Medical University on the topic "Conceptual interdisciplinary approaches to pharmaceutical provision and availability of medicines taking into account organizational and legal, technological, analytical, pharmacognostic, forensic and pharmaceutical, clinical and pharmacological, pharmacoeconomic, marketing and socio-economic competences" (state registration number 0123U101632, term 2023-2027).
- ✓ Lviv Medical Institute on the topic "Improving the system of drug circulation during pharmacotherapy on the basis of evidentiary and forensic pharmacy, organization, technology, biopharmacy and pharmaceutical law" (state registration number 0120U105348, implementation period 2021-2026);
- ✓ Kharkiv Medical Academy of postgraduate education on the topics "Improvement of the organizational and legal procedure for providing drugs to patients from the standpoint of forensic pharmacy, pharmacy organization and management" (state registration number 0116U003137, implementation period 2016-2020) and "Pharmaceutical and medical law: integrated approaches to the drug circulation system from the position of forensic pharmacy and organization (state registration number 0121U000031, implementation period 2021-2026).

Results and discussion. Previously, the authors described the peculiarities of the formation of professional knowledge among students of higher education regarding the requirements for the

circulation of medicinal products of various clinical and pharmacological, classification and legal, nomenclature and legal groups in healthcare sector [8-14].

Special attention is paid to a comprehensive approach to the preparation of masters in specialty 226 "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy", specialization 226.01 "Pharmacy". The educational program includes a normative educational component "Occupational safety and occupational safety in the industry" [15-17]:

- labor protection of pharmacists and staff working in the pharmacy;
- fire protection regime in pharmacies and health care facilities;
- sanitary and epidemiological regime in pharmacies and health care institutions.

The purpose of teaching of the educational component "Occupational safety and occupational safety in the industry" for the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 226 "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy", specialization 226.01 "Pharmacy" in the field of knowledge 22 "Health care" is the formation of professional habits among future specialists to implement the general and professional competences acquired during training in the context of the obligation to comply with all requirements and standards for occupational health and safety in order to preserve the health and working capacity of employees in production conditions and the formation of responsibility in officials and specialists for collective and own safety.

In order to reduce injuries and other risks, a comprehensive program "Nation's Health" for 2022-2024 was adopted to implement the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated August 8, 2000 No. 963 "On additional measures to improve medical care for the population of Ukraine". The program is aimed at meeting the needs of the population in health care, ensuring the rights of citizens to quality and affordable medical and pharmaceutical assistance, creating conditions for the formation of a healthy lifestyle. Medicinal products (must have 2D coding) of various clinical-pharmacological, nomenclature and legal, classification and legal groups are in circulation in POPs. The latter are divided into narcotic and narcotic drugs, psychotropic, potent, poisonous, explosive, flammable, radioactive substances and precursors, which must be safe, high-quality, effective and meet the requirements of good GxP practices. In addition, doctors in hospitals and pharmacists in pharmacies use equipment that requires appropriate certification during pharmacotherapy of patients and quality control of medicines [18-43].

Legal relations in the "doctor-patient-pharmacist-lawyer" chain require the training of highly qualified specialists from the educational process [34, 35, 44]. For healthcare sector stakeholders, issues of ensuring labor protection, implementation of normative and legal, organizational and technical, sanitary and hygienic, fire and hazardous, explosive and prevention, socio-economic, medical and preventive measures aimed at preserving rights and freedoms, life and health remain relevant duration and working capacity of specialists in the process of labor activity [45-48].

Occupational health and safety are an integral component of creating the safety of life of healthcare sector workers in the conditions of the circulation of medicinal products (production, storage, accounting, transportation, dispensing, etc.). Labor protection applies to all pharmacy institutions, regardless of the forms of their staff and type of activity. Both the employer (pharmacy owner) and the employee (executive pharmacist) are equally liable before the law for violations of the organization of labor protection, fire safety, and the implementation of sanitary and epidemiological measures [46, 49].

For safe professional activity in the pharmacy, during the circulation of medicinal products in the system of legal relations "doctor-patient-pharmacist-lawyer", a study of risks was carried out using the example of forensic pharmaceutical practice.

Example from forensic and pharmaceutical practice No. 1. A criminal case was instituted by the investigator of the National Police in Odesa region under the procedural guidance of the prosecutor's office of Odesa region. Information was entered into the Unified Register of Pretrial Investigations under Clause 6, Part 2, Article 115 (intentional murder) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [50-53].

During the pre-trial investigation, it was established that on September 23, 2020, the body of a 21-year-old female pharmacist with signs of violent death was discovered in the premises of the

"AKS" pharmacy in Odesa. According to preliminary data, the victim died from 36 stab wounds. According to the forensic medical examination, serious bodily injuries were committed, which caused the death of the victim on the spot. During the operational and investigative measures (thanks to recordings from video surveillance cameras, etc.), the investigators established that a man, a 35-year-old native of Odesa region, was involved in the crime. Previously, he worked in the "AKS" chain of pharmacies. Released in August 2020. After the arrest, the suspect explained that he arrived at the pharmacy by car at approximately 10:00 p.m. He decided to rob a pharmacy. At approximately 3 o'clock in the morning, he came to the pharmacy, knocked on the door. He showed the pharmacist the auditor's certificate. Said he came to check. In violation of security rules, the girl let the intruder into the room. At his request, she provided relevant records and opened a safe with money. The criminal offered the victim to share UAH 70,000, but she refused and started screaming. After that, the man brutally killed the victim, took UAH 70,000, left the pharmacy and drove off in his car. Part of the funds that the criminal received as a result of the robbery attack on the pharmacist was spent on repaying the loans. Another part of the money was seized by law enforcement officers during the search of his car. The criminal was detained and sent to a detention center. The court chose a preventive measure in the form of detention.

Example from forensic and pharmaceutical practice No. 2. The Minister of Health of Ukraine reported that on March 24, 2022, during another Russian shelling of the central part of the city of Kharkiv, a pharmacist was seriously injured at her workplace in the "Pharmacy" – serious facial burns. The victim is expected to undergo long-term medical treatment and rehabilitation, as well as several medical operations [54].

Example from forensic and pharmaceutical practice No. 3. Four pharmacists were exposed to the prosecutors in Kyiv under the procedural leadership of the Kyiv prosecutor's office. Organized illegal sale of combined medicinal products containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through pharmacies of one of the well-known pharmacy chains. A criminal case was initiated and the perpetrators were notified of suspicion under Part 1 of Art. 320 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [55]. During the pre-trial investigation, established that on December 19, 2023 operatives of the National Police service in Kyiv, during operational search activities in three "Pharmacies" of one of the "Pharmacy Chains" in Kyiv, four pharmacists in violation of the established rules of circulation (of leave) carried out illegal sales of combined narcotic (psychotropic) medicinal products containing codeine (narcotic drug) without a doctor's prescription and exceeding the maximum permissible standards. 5 sales facts were documented. During the search of the pharmacies, the following were discovered and seized: 6,680 pills of several combined medicinal products containing codeine, which is classified as a narcotic drug according to the forensic-pharmaceutical assessment criteria; mobile phones, laptop, computer; payment terminal, receipts for the sale of combined narcotic (psychotropic) medicinal products; documentation regarding the economic activity of pharmacies; cash. Drugs and objects of criminal activity seized from illegal circulation are sent for forensic pharmaceutical and other examinations.

Example from forensic and pharmaceutical practice No. 4. A criminal case was initiated by the investigator of the Supreme Administrative Court of Ukraine in the Kharkiv region, which was entered into the Unified Register of Pretrial Investigations pursuant to Part 1 of Art. 152 (rape) and Part 3 of Article 186 (robbery) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [56]. During the pre-trial investigation, it was established that on September 25, 2019, around 5:25 p.m. in the city of Kharkiv, in the premises of a pharmacy, a 45-year-old man raped a female pharmacist. The police, during operational and search measures, identified and detained an intruder involved in the commission of a serious crime. During the review of video recordings from video surveillance cameras, the district police inspector recognized the attacker as a resident of the district, who had previously been convicted of robbery and rape on the 4th occasion (Part 1 and Part 2 of Article 117 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, Part 2 of Article 152 and Part 2 Article 153 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). The police arrested the attacker not far from the place of residence. It turned out that the man entered the pharmacy in the evening, took advantage of the absence of visitors and, using physical force, dragged the female pharmacist into the utility room. Caused bodily harm. Raped and robbed. Stole her mobile

phone. The criminal was arrested by the court. After completing all investigative actions, the criminal case is sent to court.

Example from forensic and pharmaceutical practice No. 5. On September 12, 2022, the investigator of the Zhytomyr district administration of the National Health Service in the Zhytomyr region, under the procedural guidance of the district prosecutor's office, completed an investigation into the violation of the rules for the sale of narcotic drugs. The female pharmacist was informed of the suspicion of committing a criminal offense provided for in Part 1 of Art. 320 (violation of established rules of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [57, 58]. During the pre-trial investigation, it was established that in August 2022, on the outskirts of the city of Zhytomyr, a 23-year-old pharmacist-worker of one of the pharmacies illegally sold drugs containing a narcotic drug to a citizen without a doctor's prescription. After seizing the illegally purchased pills from the citizen, the investigator sent the physical evidence to the forensic pharmaceutical examination for research. According to the conclusions of the forensic pharmaceutical examination, the medicinal product contained narcotics in its composition. According to the classification and legal group, it refers to narcotic drugs, the free circulation of which is prohibited by current legislation. Leave is carried out according to a doctor's prescription. After carrying out all the necessary investigative actions, the indictment was sent to the court.

Example from forensic and pharmaceutical practice No. 6. Investigators of the Investigators Office, under the procedural guidance of the prosecutor's office, conduct a pre-trial investigation of crimes under Part 3 of Art. 28, Part 2 of Art. 321-1 (circulation of falsified medicinal products) part 2 of Art. 305 (smuggling), Art. 229 (illegal use of signs for goods and services, brand names), Part 3 of Art. 307 (illegal acquisition, storage, transportation, forwarding or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [59-62]. During the pre-trial investigation, it was established that operatives of the State Border Service of Ukraine and prosecutors of the General Prosecutor's Office, with the operational support of soldiers of the DOZOR border detachment, conducted a number of searches at "pharmacists" in Kyiv. The following were found and removed:

- ❖ medicinal products of questionable origin in the amount of more than UAH 5 million; some retail for $5,000 per pack;
- ❖ UAH 300,000, which is the weekly profit from the sale of falsified medicinal products;
- ❖ mobile terminals, laptops, more than 20 bank cards that could be used for illegal activities.

In addition, the Security Service of Ukraine and police officers of the National Security Service of Ukraine in Kyiv documented the illegal activities of four citizens, who for a long time in Ukraine sold falsified drugs to cancer patients and their relatives. The offenders were the director of the pharmacy-pharmacist from the city of Kyiv and three pharmacists from the Kyiv region. and the city of Kharkiv. Pharmacists established a channel for illegal (contraband) importation of falsified medicines for the treatment of cancer patients into Ukraine from the Republic of Turkey and the European Union. Medicines were purchased through Internet sites. Forwarded across the country using the postal service. Implemented in pharmacies in the territory of the Kyiv region. During searches of the places of residence and work of pharmacists in the Kyiv region. and Kharkiv law enforcement officers seized more than 60 names of various medicines, draft records, mobile phones, computer equipment, three cars and money received from criminal activities. Forensic pharmaceutical examinations appointed by the investigator confirmed that the seized drugs have signs of falsification. They do not meet the characteristics stated in the "manufacturer's" instructions. The investigation established that the suspects were secretly transporting counterfeit drugs from the oncology group to Ukraine under the guise of humanitarian aid. Illegally imported products were stored in unsanitary conditions on the territory of rented residential, office and warehouse premises. The total value of seized falsified medicines is more than UAH 45 million. The involvement of more than ten oncologists, including foreign ones, in supplying the organizers of the "pseudo-medicine" scheme and circulation (distribution, advertising, sale, forwarding, sales, etc.) of falsified medicines among patients of the privileged category of cancer patients is also being investigated. Pharmaceutical

provision of cancer patients is guaranteed by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 17, 1998 No. 1303 "On regulating the free and subsidized dispensing of medicines according to doctors' prescriptions in the case of outpatient treatment of certain groups of the population and for certain categories of diseases" [63, 64]. Members of an organized criminal group were ordered to be detained by the court. The investigation continues to establish all the circumstances of the crime and bring the guilty to justice for the crimes committed.

The specified examples from forensic and pharmaceutical practice (No. 1-6) show that there are risks in pharmacies that are dangerous for the life and health of both pharmacists and patients. Therefore, students of higher education should have knowledge about:

- occupational health and safety in healthcare sector;
- fire prevention regime in healthcare institutions;
- sanitary-epidemiological regime in healthcare sector.

The main task of teaching the educational component (EC) "Occupational safety and occupational safety in the industry" for the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 226 "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy", specialization 226.01 "Pharmacy" in the field of knowledge 22 "Health care" is the formation of professional habits among future specialists to implement the general and professional competences acquired during training in the context of the obligation to comply with all occupational safety requirements and standards to preserve the health and working capacity of employees in production conditions and the formation of responsibility in officials and specialists for collective and personal safety.

The main tasks of studying of EC are:

- apply modern methods of research and analysis of risks, threats and dangers at workplaces and production facilities;
- analyze the rationality of workplace planning and its compliance with safety standards, sanitary norms and rules;
- justify the assignment of the workplace to the appropriate category based on indicators of harmfulness of working conditions;
- implement organizational and technical measures and means of individual protection based on modern technological and scientific achievements in matters of labor protection;
- organize training and testing of knowledge on labor protection issues;
- participate in the investigation of accidents and occupational diseases.

Competencies and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the OK (interrelationship with the normative content of the training of higher education applicants, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the Standard).

It is the EC that ensures that students acquire integral, general and professional competencies of the educational program in the specialty:

Integral competences: Ability to solve problems of a research and innovation nature in the field of pharmacy using provisions, theories and methods of fundamental, chemical, technological, biomedical and socio-economic sciences; integrate knowledge and solve complex issues, formulate judgments based on insufficient or limited information; clearly and unambiguously convey their conclusions and knowledge, rationally justifying them, to a professional and non-specialist audience;

General competences (GC):

GC01. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

GC02. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area; understanding of professional activity.

GC03. Ability to communicate in the national language both orally and in writing.

GC05. The ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of the work performed.

GC06. Ability to work in a team.

GC07. The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society; awareness of the value of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in Ukraine.

GC08. The ability to preserve and increase the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of the development of pharmacy, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, techniques and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.

GC09. Ability to use information and communication technologies.

Professional competences (PC):

PC01. Ability to integrate knowledge and solve complex pharmacy problems in broad or multidisciplinary contexts.

PC02. The ability to collect, interpret and apply data necessary for professional activity, research and implementation of innovative projects in the field of pharmacy.

PC03. Ability to solve pharmacy problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility.

PC04. The ability to clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments in the field of pharmacy to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to people who are studying.

Program results of study (PRS):

PRS01. Have and apply specialized conceptual knowledge in the field of pharmacy and related fields, taking into account modern scientific achievements.

PRS02. Critically understand scientific and applied problems in the field of pharmacy.

PRS03. Have specialized knowledge and skills/skills for solving professional problems and tasks, including for the purpose of further development of knowledge and procedures in the field of pharmacy.

PRS04. Communicate freely in the state language orally and in writing to discuss professional problems and results of activities, presentation of scientific research and innovative projects.

PRS05. To assess and ensure the quality and efficiency of activities in the field of pharmacy.

PRS06. Develop and make effective decisions to solve complex/complex problems of pharmacy personally and based on the results of joint discussion; formulate the goals of one's own activity and the activity of the team, taking into account public and industrial interests, the general strategy and existing limitations, determine the optimal ways to achieve goals.

PRS08. Develop and implement innovative projects in the field of pharmacy, as well as related interdisciplinary projects taking into account technical, social, economic, ethical, deontological, legal and environmental aspects.

PRS09. Formulate, argue, clearly and concretely convey to specialists and non-specialists, including those seeking higher education, information based on one's own knowledge and professional experience, the main trends in the development of world pharmacy and related industries.

The content of the EC includes mastering the following topics:

Topic 1. International norms in the field of labor protection;

Topic 2. Basic legislative and regulatory acts on labor protection. Organization of labor protection in the pharmaceutical industry as a component of the labor protection system in the state;

Topic 3. Occupational health and safety management system;

Topic 4. Trauma and occupational diseases. Accident investigation;

Topic 5. Sanitary and epidemiological regime as a component of labor protection measures in pharmacy;

Topic 6. Fundamentals of labor protection in the process of manufacturing, selling and storing medicines and medical products. Good GxP practices;

Topic 7. Critical infrastructure of the "Health care" sector: organizational measures to ensure stability, protection, security";

Topic 8. Fire safety as a component of labor protection in the pharmaceutical industry;

Topic 9. State supervision and public control over the state of labor protection in the industry;

Topic 10. Social insurance against accidents and occupational diseases at work.

The following methods were used during education:

1) acquisition of new knowledge/information: lectures, interactive lectures, conversation, discussions, demonstration of video materials, counseling, group training;
2) formation of competences, consolidation of knowledge and formation of attitudes: discussions in small groups, practical work, learning through research;
3) diagnosis, testing and evaluation, stimulation and motivation: conversation, observation, oral survey, testing/online testing, written independent work, performance of individual tasks; control, self- and mutual control; correction, self- and mutual correction; formal and informal evaluation of work.

The methodical support for mastering EC are:

- EC materials, syllabus;
- methodological instructions;
- a collection of lecture texts;
- video content of lectures;
- lecture presentations;
- collection of test tasks;
- materials for ensuring current and final control.

Current control is carried out at each practical session according to the topic and during the individual work of the teacher with students. At the same time, the theoretical and practical training of students of higher education is monitored.

Applied means of diagnosing the level of training of education seekers:

- oral survey according to methodical instructions developed by the teacher;
- system of practical trainings and creative tasks;
- test tasks;
- independent/written work;
- demonstration of practical skills in the presence of a teacher;
- performance of individual tasks, etc.

The independent work of students of higher education is evaluated in the corresponding practical session, as well as during the final control.

Current control involves a 100% survey of students of the group with a mandatory assessment of all components of the lesson and test control, survey, description of drugs (reception of practical skills). At each practical session, the teacher evaluates the knowledge of each student of higher education according to a four-point system ("5", "4", "3", "2"), which are later converted into points.

The independent work of students of higher education is evaluated during the current control of the topic in the corresponding lesson and during the final control.

The individual tasks completed by student are evaluated after their successful defense and are added to the sum of points scored for the current educational activity when calculating the sum of points for the current educational activity. The maximum number of points that will be awarded to student for individual tasks is "5".

Evaluation criteria of the current educational activity of student of education.

Excellent ("5") – the level of competence is perfect or productive - student of higher education correctly answered 90-100% of tests of format A. Correctly, clearly logically and fully answers all standardized questions of the current topic, knows well the material of previous topics (initial level of knowledge). Correctly demonstrates knowledge of practical skills, correctly uses special terms. Makes a generalization of the material, supplements his answer with knowledge of additional literature. Completed all tasks provided for by methodical developments during independent work.

Good ("4") – the level of competence is basic or constructive-variable - student of higher education correctly answered 70-90% of tests of format A. Correctly, sometimes with the help of explanatory questions, answers standardized questions of the current topic, knows the material of previous topics (initial knowledge level). Correctly demonstrates knowledge of practical skills and

correctly uses special terms. Completed all tasks provided for by methodical developments during independent work.

Satisfactory ("3") – the level of competence is elementary or reproductive – student of higher education correctly answered 50-70% of tests of format A. Incompletely, with the help of explanatory questions, answers standardized questions of the current topic, questions from the materials of previous topics (initial level knowledge). Cannot independently construct a clear, logical answer. During the answer and demonstration of knowledge of practical skills, the applicant makes minor mistakes. Student of higher education uses special terms with errors, or does not fully know special terms on the topic of the current class and previous classes. He did not fully complete the tasks provided for by methodological developments during independent work.

Unsatisfactory ("2") – the level of competence is initial or receptive – student of higher education answered less than 50% of tests of format A. Does not know the material of the current topic. Or answers the questions of the current topic insufficiently, incompletely, cannot construct a logical answer, does not answer additional questions, does not understand the content of the material, does not know the questions from the material of previous topics (initial level of knowledge). During the answer and demonstration of knowledge of practical skills, the applicant makes significant, gross mistakes. The applicant does not know special terms from the topic of the current class and previous classes, or uses special terms with errors. Did not complete the tasks provided for by methodological developments during independent work.

The final control of the EC is the assessment, which is carried out after studying the educational material in the amount determined by the work program of the EC.

The assessment, as a form of final control, consists in the assessment of the learner's assimilation of the provided EC material solely on the basis of the results of his performance of certain types of work in practical classes.

The grade is given at the last classroom session by the teacher, provided that student has no academic debt (unworked, missed classes and/or unsatisfactory grades) on a two-point (“passed”, “failed”) and multi-point scale, the ECTS scale.

List of theoretical questions for preparation for the final control, student should know:

1. To learn the legislative provision of occupational health and safety at the international, state and branch levels;
2. Learn international standards in the field of labor protection.
3. Interpret the peculiarities of design, construction, internal arrangement and sanitary and technical support of pharmacy establishments.
4. Learn the safety requirements for placing equipment and maintaining workplaces of a pharmacy.
5. To explain the requirements for labor protection in the process of manufacturing, selling and storing medicines and medical products.
6. To characterize the methodology for determining the socio-economic effectiveness of measures to improve conditions and labor protection in the pharmaceutical industry.

List of practical skills for preparation for the final inspection, student must be able to:

1. Identify the main legislative and regulatory acts on labor protection.
2. Identify the main requirements for the construction and operation of the occupational safety and health management system.
3. Investigate and record accidents, chronic occupational diseases and industrial accidents.
4. Learn the algorithm and directions for ensuring fire safety.
5. Explain the specifics of state supervision of labor protection in the industry.
6. To characterize the peculiarities of social insurance of pharmaceutical workers.

Evaluation of educational achievements of student in the educational component.

The number of points of the final control (credit) on a multi-point scale is calculated by multiplying the average score obtained by student during the mastery of the EC by a factor of 40. At the same time, if the average score is "3.0", then on the multi-point scale it will correspond to 122 points. Correspondence table of rating scales given in the Table 1.

Table 1. Correspondence table of rating scales.

Sum of points for all types of educational activities	ECTS score	National scale score	
		For an exam, course/master's project (work)	For credit
170 – 200	A	Excellent	Credited
150 – 169	B	Good	
140 – 149	C		
130 – 139	D	Satisfactory	
122 – 129	E		
60 – 121	FX	Unsatisfactory	Not credited
0 – 59	F		

The results of the survey conducted among students studying the educational component "Occupational safety and occupational safety in the industry" for master's level specialists in the field of pharmacy indicate the relevance of the topic "Basic legislative and regulatory acts on occupational safety". According to the answers of the majority of respondents (95%), this topic is considered the most important in the context of training specialists. It covers key aspects of legal regulation of labor protection in the pharmaceutical industry. The specified topic is defined as important from the point of view of proper performance of professional duties and ensuring occupational safety in pharmaceutical institutions.

The topic "Fire safety as a component of labor protection in the pharmaceutical industry" occupies the second place in the ranking of priorities (77%). Educators recognized the importance of fire safety knowledge and skills for the effective functioning of pharmaceutical enterprises and the preservation of vital resources.

In third place in the rating (65%) is the topic "Sanitary-epidemiological regime as a component of labor protection measures in pharmacy". It is noted that knowledge and compliance with sanitary and epidemiological requirements is a necessary element in the organization of the work process in pharmaceutical institutions.

Conclusions. The key aspects of the work program under the normative educational component "Occupational safety and occupational safety in the industry" in the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 226 "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy", specialization 226.01 "Pharmacy" of the field of knowledge 22 "Health care" were analyzed I". The training of future occupational health and safety specialists is aimed at the formation of professional skills and knowledge necessary for effective work in the modern pharmaceutical environment of occupational safety and health. The study determined the priority directions of the educational process: legislative regulation in the field of labor protection, fire safety, sanitary and epidemiological regime in pharmacy. The relevance of acquiring legal knowledge of labor protection, fire safety, and the sanitary and epidemiological regime by future healthcare sector specialists is substantiated. The presented conclusions and recommendations can serve as a basis for further improvement of the educational process and training of masters who will successfully implement their knowledge in practice, ensuring a high level of safety and efficiency in the pharmaceutical industry.

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