FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE IN UKRAINE (SECOND HALF OF XX – BEGINNING OF XXI CENTURIES)

Main stages of the pharmaceutical science development in the second half of XX – at the beginning of XXI century from a point of view of their application in the professional pharmaceutical education system have been considered in the article. The history of formation and development of the pharmaceutical science was researched there. New pharmaceutical specialties have been examined there, which were appearing at the end of XX century and are reflecting the diversity of the pharmacy today.

Keywords: pharmaceutical education; pharmaceutical science; pharmacy.

Statement of the Problem. History of the pharmaceutical science development as well the history of the education in general is to be as extraordinary actual under conditions of reformations, improvement of the educational process organization at higher institution, since an objective analysis of a past experience is important in the further development of science and education.

A question of the pharmaceutical science development is connected not only with the history of pedagogy, history of the higher education development however also with the history of medicine, of the national and world pharmaceutical science, history of the pharmaceutical business, development of the public health system, development of the medical science, development of the pharmaceutical science, general history of Ukraine. Therefore the works in the above mentioned branches are of interest for the present research.

Review of literature and research. The first historians of medicine are described in the article “The history of medicine as a science and a university subject in the world and in Ukraine” by YA. Hanitkevych (M. Kushik, 2009).

Separate questions with regard to the medical science and education development have been cleared up in their works by S. Kovner, YE. Ozarkevych, J. Korhak-Chepurkivskyi, O. Puchkivskyi and others (YA. Hanitkevych, 2002, p. 54 – 60).

Pharmacy as well as the medicine belongs to an ancient profession that arose from natural everyday needs of life at the dawn of humanity and along with the entire human community it must have passed a long historical way of development. The evolution of national pharmacy has been reflected in his scientific work by M. Syatynya. The history of pharmaceutical business should be as a history of long and heroic efforts of the mankind, aimed at finding and improving of the medical and preventive means for the purpose of a struggle with illnesses, history of formation, establishment, development and functioning of the pharmacy business (M. Syatynya, 2002, p. 3).

Formation and development of the scientific historical & pedagogical researches in Ukraine in XX century has been studied in his scientific work by O. Cherkasov. While investigating scientific works of the outstanding scientists within the above period, the author notes, that “the history of education has been developing mainly in the context of the general humanitarian and social knowledge ...” (O. Cherkasov, 2004, p. 8). O. Cherkasov analyzed formation of the basic principles of historical & pedagogical research, separation of the history of pedagogy as a scientific field (O. Cherkasov, 2004, p. 1 – 16).

Presentation of the Work. Pharmacy, as a part of the public health of population is in a direct proportion to a real situation in the state, to a level of economic and social development of the society (M. Syatynya, 2002). Fundamental political & social as well economic changes, occurred in the former USSR at the beginning of 90-s, must have caused not only worsening of a provision of the population of Ukraine, but also they became as a catalyst of a real pharmaceutical industry crises (O. Klimov, 1994, p. 19 – 23). Therefore as a strategical and priority task arose a realization of a real reconfiguration of an existing management systems over medical provision.

Stringency of changes in the pharmaceutical industry of the country and of the state of medical provision of the population to some extent had been perceived also the last Party & Soviet Leadership of the USSR, which at the same time was functioning in this area due to method of trial and errors being inherent to it, not having at its arsenal any scientifically reasonable and argumented proposals, a concept for a further development of the pharmacy.

In 1988 the Republican Pharmacy Main Administration and its regional units have been liquidated.
through the decision of the Ministry of Public Health of the URSR (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic). Instead of it the Minister of Public Health of the URSR has approved on October 1988 the “A Model Statute of the Regional (Municipal) Production Association “Pharmacia” as well transferred a solution of a case at a level of the Executive Committees of the Regional (Municipal) Soviets of the Peoples’ Deputies.

There in the Statute, in particular, the matter was that the Regional (Municipal) Production Association “Pharmacia” has to be created on the basis of enterprises and organizations of the liquated pharmaceutical main administrations of the Executive Committees of the Regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol City Soviets of the Peoples’ Deputies in accordance with the relevant decision of the TSK of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Council of Ministers of the URSR. The production association “Pharmacia” has been declared as a sole production economic complex, which includes acting on the self-financing basis according to the provisions, approved through the production association, i.e. “central district pharmacies, pharmaceutical storehouses (warehouses), control & analytical laboratories, pharmaceutical factories, workshops on repair and fabrication of the pharmaceutical furniture and other institutions, enterprises and organizations to be established in due course”.

A development of centered tendencies in the former Soviet Union caused also separation from the former All-Union pharmaceutical network and an independent formation of a pharmaceutical business accordingly of every republic of the USSR. Not as exception regarding it has got the Ukrainian RSR too.

According to the Order of the Ministry of Public Health of the URSR under No. 43 dd. March 21 of 1991 and to the Foundation Agreement dd. April 22 of the same year in order to “improve management systems over a medical provision under conditions of a transition to a market economy” the Republican Scientific & Production Association “Ukrpharmacia” was created (M. Syatynya, 2002).

As founders of the Republican Scientific & Production Association “Ukrpharmacia” were: the Ukrainian Scientific & Research Centre for Pharmacy, the Brysypil Central Republican Pharmaceutical Warehouse, Pharmaceutical Factories of Artemivsk and Ternopil, pharmacies of the republican subordinating. The Scientific & Production Association has been defined as “a voluntary economic association”, and enterprises to be entered to its composition, have preserved for them their independence, rights of a juridical person – individual, for which had to be extended validity of the relevant Republican and All-Union legislation (Laws – “About the Enterprises in the URSR” and “About the Enterprises in the USSR”).

Thus despite of certain attempts of restricting till August of 1991, that were exclusively the state pharmaceutical enterprises which must have dealt with medical provision there in Ukraine, and their activity was lead by the Republican Ministry of Public Health, namely by its structural divisions: Concern of “Ukrmedbioprom” and UO of “Ukrpharmacia”. On the local level however that were the Regional Production Associations of “Pharmacy”, the pharmaceutical plants and factories of the Republican subordinating who took care directly of these questions.

There in the system of the Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine 6.512 pharmacies, 1.533 pharmaceutical posts of first category and 16.800 pharmaceutical posts of second category were functioning as for January of 1993. One pharmacy was servicing 8 thousand of peoples upon an average.

Fundamental changes in the pharmacy need a support of the state, and, first of all, of a legislative strengthening. With an adoption through the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of a chain of the market laws (“About the Enterprise”, “About the Entrepreneurship”, “About the Economic Societies” etc.) there in the branch the processes of demonopolization and denationalization long to be expected must have begun. The processes of a transition to market have got an irreversible character and most active expanded on a regional level.

The nationalization of the production spheres as well marketing of the medical means had its particularities. In a sphere of the Scientific & Production Association of “Ukrpharmacia” a part of pharmacies must have passed into a communal ownership of the cities and lost its connections with the “Ukrpharmacia”, the collective bodies of others – must have taken their institutions into rent; a certain number of pharmacies have been passed into subordinating of the medical & preventive establishments.

Under conditions of existence of the different forms of pharmaceutical ownerships a destructive influence of a lack as a joint structure over management distribution of the medical means has become evident. The necessity of coordination of the separate chains of a pharmaceutical service must have become imminent.

While taking into account achievements of the home and foreign experience, as well specific of the social & economic development of our state the Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine made an attempt on organization of its own structures own of management over the pharmaceutical branch. The State Inspection on Controlling over Quality of Medical Means, Committee on New Medical Engineering, Pharmacopeial Drug Committee, Pharmaceutical Committee, which were working in the structure of this Ministry, have been called on a state level to regulate questions of approbation, registration, implementation, standardization and estimation of the quality of medical means in a process of production, realization and consumption as well to approve normative & technical documentation for the medical means and articles of medical engineering, to control quality of these articles as well to coordinate scientific researches etc.

As a basic legal deed fixing changes in the home pharmaceutical branch within the first years of independence of Ukraine and at the same time “regulating legal relationships, being connected with a creation,
registration, production, control over quality and realization of medical means, defining rights and obligations of the enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens, as well powers in this sphere of the State executive power authorities and public officials" should be the Law of Ukraine “About the Medical Means”, adopted on April 4 of 1996 through the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Till 1991 the training of specialists for the pharmacy had been carried out only according to one specialty, i.e. “Pharmacy”, which satisfied fully needs of the branch for the specialists. The collapse of the Soviet Union must have set for the pharmaceutical branch of Ukraine new ambitious tasks that required for their solution a qualitatively new approach to a training process of the graduates of the pharmaceutical faculties, a review of existing curricula and specialists training program of all levels.

Since the end of XX century the pharmaceutical education of Ukraine suffered essential changes. As a distinctive its feature today consists in versatility. New pharmaceutical specialties i.e. “Technology of the pharmaceutical preparations”, “Technology of perfume & cosmetics means” and “Clinical pharmacy”, which were appeared in a period to begin with 1992 till 1998, are reflecting diversity of pharmacy of today (L. Budanova, 2004).

System of the pharmaceutical education, training and formation of a personality as a pharmacist, which avocation should be to help people, requires a constant and organized improvement of pharmaceutical system at the higher institutions.

As for today the purpose of educational and training processes consists in making of every growing up citizen as a fighter for humanity which requires not only a development of an individual, not only a development of its creative abilities, capacity to think independently, to update and to expand its knowledge, but also of kind of thinking, of development of relationships, of views, of feelings, of readiness to participate in the economical, social, cultural and political life.

That has been a group of researchers-pharmacists and researchers-pedagogues (V. Chernykh, B. Zimenkovskyi, I. Bulakh, I. Vitenko, V. Tolochko, T. Kalynyuk and others) who had been working at a development of methodological principles of the State standards in a system of the higher pharmaceutical education within 2000 – 2003 years. As a result of this work for the branch State standard of the higher pharmaceutical education educational & qualification characteristics for a specialist-pharmaceutical chemist of an educational & professional program as a "specialist" as well the educational & professional programs have been created as well formulated the general methodological principles, based to the means of the pedagogical diagnostics in the capacity of the specialists’ training.

An everyday enlargement of assortment and of nomenclature of the medical means as well of their medical forms does confirm a necessity of introduction of new subjects and amendments to them being traditional in the specialist’s training. The modern world pharmacy state requires from the pharmacists, independent from their specialization, skills with PC-work, a deep knowledge in a sphere of the medical & biological subjects, acquaintance with the newest technologies for production of the medical means and foundations of the pharma-economics (V. Chernykh, 2000; I. Vitenko, 1995, p. 4 – 6).

Conclusion. A further pharmacy development will require an appearance of new forms and methods of the study. The pharmaceutical education state today is evidence of its flexibility and readiness of the higher educational institutions of a pharmaceutical direction to assure the most different demands and needs of their branch in training of specialists.

Training of the pharmacists does posses its specific particularities, principles and features, since namely this profession is a social important one and directed at a reservation and strengthening of a man’s health. The pharmacists does directly not treat a patient; however he renders assistance to him and this help has to be of a high qualitative level. The medical service what the pharmacists deal with, does actively influence upon health of activity of a man, and does contribute to a reservation of capacity for work and labor activity. Of a special interest is the pharmaceutical education system (curricula, education obtaining order, issue of diplomas, knowledge estimation methods) not only in our country, but also in the leading countries of the world.

Under conditions of construction of an independent Ukrainian State, which is striving for an integration to the European and World Community, there new and complicated tasks are arising before the higher pharmaceutical education. The pharmaceutical education reform foresees a seeking, development and realization of new forms and methods of the professional training of specialists for the pharmacy.
Частина VI
ІСТОРІЯ НЕПЕРЕРВНОЇ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ОСВІТИ


Черкасов О.В. Формування загальноетеричних основ дослідження історії освіти в Україні (друга половина XIX – початок XX століття); автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. пед. наук: спец. 13.00.01 – загальна педагогіка та історія педагогіки / О.В. Черкасов. – К., 2004. – 21 с.

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Валентина Сліпчук

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ В УКРАИНЕ
(ВТОРАЯ ПОЛОВИНА XX – НАЧАЛО XXІ СТОЛІТІЙ)

В статье рассмотрены основные этапы развития фармацевтической науки во второй половине XX – на начале XXІ столетий с точки зрения их применения в системе профессионального фармацевтического образования. Исследовано историю становления и развития фармацевтической отрасли. Рассмотрено новые фармацевтические специальности, которые появились в конце XX столетия и отображают разноплановость фармации настоящего времени.

Ключевые слова: фармацевтическая наука; фармацевтическое образование; фармация.

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СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ТА РОЗВИТОК ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОЇ ГАЛУЗІ В УКРАЇНІ
(ДРУГА ПОЛОВИНА ХХ – ПОЧАТОК ХХІ СТОЛИТЬ)

У статті розглянуто основні етапи розвитку фармацевтичної науки у другій половині ХХ – на початку ХХІ століть з точки зору їх застосування в системі професійної фармацевтичної освіти. Досліджено історію становлення та розвитку фармацевтичної галузі. Розглянуто нові фармацевтичні спеціальності (“Технологія фармацевтичних препаратів”, “Технологія парфумерно-косметичних засобів” та “Клінічна фармація”), які з’явилися у кінці XX століття та відображають різнопланованість фармации сьогодення. Показано, що питання розвитку фармацевтичної освіти пов’язані не лише з історією педагогіки, історією розвитку вищої освіти, а також з історією медицини, вітчизняної та світової фармацевтичної науки, історією аптечної справи, розвитком системи охорони здоров’я, розвитком медичної науки, розвитком фармацевтичного фаху, загальною історією України. Досліджено організацію Міністерством охорони здоров’я України у кінці 90 – х рр. ХХ століття власних структур по управлінню фармацевтичною галуззю на основі здобутків вітчизняного та зарубіжного досвіду, а також специфіки соціально-економічного розвитку нашої держави. Показано, що подальший розвиток фармації вимагатиме появи нових форм та методів навчання; стан фармацевтичної освіти сьогодення свідчить про її гнучкість і готовність інших медичних (фармацевтичних) навчальних закладів України забезпечити найрізноманітніші вимоги і потреби фармацевтичної галузі з професійної підготовки фахівців.

Ключові слова: фармацевтична наука; фармацевтичне образование; фармация.

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Reviewers:

Y. Tsekhmister – Professor. Doctor of Pedagogical Science.

N. Stuchynska – Professor. Doctor of Pedagogical Science.
Вступ. Трансформаційні процеси в сучасній українській освіті відбуваються у контексті загальносвітових тенденцій, пов’язаних з європейською вектористю розвитку, пріоритетністю підготовки конкурентоспроможних фахівців, наділенних інтелектуальною мобільністю, активною життєвою позицією професійного зростання протягом життя. Вища філологічна освіта трансформується на засадах інноваційних підходів, що передбачає впровадження інноваційних навчальних програм, здатних гарантії повільного, але прогресивного розвитку фольклористичних студій, спеціалізованої проблематики, яка включає у зміст навчально-виховний процес у розширеному контексті становлення української фольклористики як науково-освітньої галузі.

1950 – 1980-і рр. в історії становлення університетської фольклористики позначилися уповільненим (але прогресивним) розвитком, досліджування фольклористичної традиції в університетах, академічних осередках, що включає вивчення творчої діяльності фольклористів, аналізу їх стилістичної інтенсивності в контексті становлення української фольклористики як науково-освітньої галузі.


Ключові слова: досвід; вчитель-філолог; класичний університет; радянська фольклористика; усна народна творчість; фольклористична підготовка.