

**TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL
PHARMACY IN BULGARIA**

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SUMMARY

The education and the scientific research in the field of Social Pharmacy are making the first steps in Bulgaria. The economical and political changes during the last years are calling for changing the education in Organization and Economy of Pharmacy with education in Pharmaceutical Law, Management, Marketing, and Social Pharmacy. The contents of the educational programme for the students as well as the thematic units for the continuing education courses in this field are subject of this research.

KEY WORDS

training, social pharmacy in BG

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Introduction

The teaching and the scientific studies in the field of ficial Pharmacy make their first steps in our country. The economical and political changes in Bulgaria during the last years are a reason for the reorganization of the teaching of "Organization and Economy of Pharmacy" in the teaching of "Pharmaceutical Legislation, Management and Marketing".

In this study is analyzed the content of curriculum for the teaching of students - pharmacists and the thematic units in this field in the courses for continuing education.

Methods of the study

When we were choosing the methods of the study we conducted ourselves from the fact that the applying of only one or some methods would allow to consider the problem unilaterally because of which we used combined methods giving us a possibility for removing the defects of each method separately.

For collecting of the useful data for their framing and analyzing of studied results were used the following direct and indirect methods: alternative, inparametric analysis, method for synthesizing the situation and the value of expert.

The volume of the observation is the combination of chosen by the study of the documents from the previous information materials (guidances, monographs, scientific issues and others).

The subject of the observation is the need of pharmaceutical personal from the learning of the discipline "Social Pharmacy".

Units of the observation:

- technical units are the students of pharmacy and the pharmacist who are on specialization.

- a logical unit is every pharmacist, trained in a faculty of pharmacy.

Results and discussion

1. Training of students.

The discipline "Pharmaceutical legislation and management" is dealing with the conditions, requirements, problems and the consequences from the conversation of the

results from the different branches of the pharmaceutical science in a public reality. It studies the relations between the doctor, the pharmacist and the patient and of everyone separately to the drug as arrange these relations in relative social and economical relations. As a branch of the pharmaceutical science it is in close interrelation with the classic sciences included in the pharmaceutical education.

Together with the functions connected with the provision of medicines the pharmacist has definite consultative functions in accordance with the individualization of the drug therapy for the definite patient. He guaranties the regular supply of the population with the useful drugs.

The successful realization of these functions is defined from the development of the science and practice and from the qualification of the pharmaceutical personnel. In the curriculum are included some theoretical, methodological and practical questions of the pharmaceutical management.

In connection with the development of the new pharmaceutical legislation in our country, in the curriculum is included the branch "Legal foundations of the pharmacy" in which are discussed problems of the health-care and the pharmaceutical legislation in Bulgaria and in some European countries. It is given an information for the international

pharmaceutical organizations and the international collaboration in the field of pharmacy.

There is a special place for the basic functions of the process for the drug supply.

In the process of drug supply the logistic includes all aspects of the process allowing to be carried one drug from the producer through the distributor and the pharmacy to the patient.

Together with the question for the essence, the tasks, the structure and the organization of the work in the pharmacies and pharmaceutical storages in the curriculum are included some specific tasks for the organization of the contemporary control upon the quality of the drugs through all the stages of the establishment, production and realization of the drugs.

Taking in mind the changes in the functions of the contemporary pharmacist in the field of social pharmacy are included the questions for the drug information, the scientific medical information, pharmaceutical-deontological, psycho-legal knowleges, that are subject of the social pharmacy. (2,3)

In order to be increased the level of the economic preparation of the students are included some question of the interrelations of the companies with the banks and the

plies, for defining of the useful quantity of drugs, problems of price formation, organization of salaries etc.(1,4)

There in mind question of the organization of the accounting in the pharmacy and the pharmaceutical companies, clarification of its essence, methods and elements.

The discipline "Pharmaceutical legislation and management" is studied during IV course, VII and VIII semester with a chorarium of 60 hours lectures and 90 hours seminars and exercises.

The curriculum is divided into four parts:

- Legal foundations of Pharmacy
- Pharmaceutical management
- Pharmacy as an economy enterprises
- Organization of the accounts
- Elements of the education are the conducted in

national scale studies for drug consumption, for the adverse drug reactions and for the rational drug usage.

2. Continuing Education.

The continuing education of pharmacists is a part of the system for continuing education and its aim is to be improved the preparation of the pharmacist and to be increased their qualification during their word period in the relative field of a practical realization.

The most used forms of continuing qualification of the pharmacists are: specialization of the work place, scientific-technical conferences, short and basic courses for treatment.

The main form for continuing education of the pharmacists are the basic courses for a specialty.

The specialties for pharmacists are:

- Pharmaceutical management and legislation
- Drug technology
- Herbs and herb act
- Drug analysis
- Clinical pharmacy

The specialization on "Pharmaceutical legislation and management" has for an aim to prepare highly qualified specialists on the problems of the organization, management and economy which can decide all tasks connected with the drug provision of the private, state and other pharmaceutical institutions.

The duration of the specialization is three years and during this period there are six examines and after that there is a three-month course.

The curriculum includes the following parts:

- Pharmaceutical management and legislation
- Economy

- Actual questions of the pharmacology, toxicology and clinical appliance of the drugs.

- Contemporary problems of the special pharmaceutical disciplines

The main place in the preparation of specialists takes the acceptance of the main principles of the pharmaceutical legislation, the contemporary approaches and methods of the management activity, the foundations of the pharmaceutical and drug information, and the main directions of the scientific organization of the labor in the pharmacies. (5,7)

There is a part connected with the economical conditions, approaches and methods for making the economy activity, economical problems of the health care, prognosticating and planning the economical processes of the pharmaceutical economy.

There are included some problems of the organization of accounts, ways for accounting the delivery and realization of the medicinal goods.

During this period it is studied the pharmacology and toxicology of the new drugs and the mechanism of their action in accordance with the specification of the pharmacological activity and also with the contemporary problems of the drug technology, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacognosy. (6,8)

The Theoretical and practical preparation is made by individual activities on the work places of the pharmacists under the control of the department of Organization and Economy of Pharmacy and also by conducting lectures, seminar, consultations and others during the three-month course of teaching. The participants in the courses put examines two times a year.

After the end of the preparation in the defined terms, after the examines and passed three-month course there is a state exam and after it the participants obtain specialty on "Pharmaceutical management and legislation"

Conclusions

The place and the importance of the discipline "Pharmaceutical Legislation and Management" in the scientific plan for the preparation of pharmacist-specialists is defined by the character of the professional activity which will be done by the pharmacist with continuing education. It is one of the main special disciplines which on the basis of the scientific methods gives a view upon the way of drug from its investigation to its rational usage.

The public statute of the pharmacists and their realization in the practice during their university and

continuing education are an important element of the Social Pharmacy.

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