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**THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN GLOBAL POLITICAL
AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF HIGHER MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL
EDUCATION IN UKRAINE**

**ВПЛИВ СУЧАСНИХ ГЛОБАЛЬНИХ ПОЛІТИЧНИХ
ТА СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ ЧИННИКІВ НА РОЗВИТОК
ВИЩОЇ МЕДИЧНОЇ ТА ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОЇ ОСВІТИ
В УКРАЇНІ**

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Until the 1980s, many phenomena and processes could be defined in the SPOD format, which describes the state of the world order using 4 features: Steady, Predictable, Ordinary, Definite [8,9]. The next period was characterized by economists, sociologists and political scientists as a VUCA world (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity), in which it is possible to adapt to a changing environment through the appropriate system of VUCA measures: Vision (focus on ensuring stability in society), Understanding (understanding what the population of the state expects and hopes for), Clarity (clarity, elimination of everything superfluous when considering problems from a global point of view, public trust in the government), Agility (determination, quick adaptation to environmental changes). The COVID-19 pandemic has changed not only the vectors of health care systems of all countries throughout the world, but also global socio-economic and political trends. A transition from VUCA to the BANI world (Brittle, Anxious, Nonlinear, Incomprehensible) has begun at the global level [7].

It was in the BANI format when the world met the threat of a global military conflict that arose with the beginning of the large-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine.

According to the forecast of specialists of the International Labor Organization, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Health Organization (WHO), by 2030 the shortage of human resources in the field of health care in the world will amount to 18 million people [15]. According to WHO estimates, by the end of 2021, more than 150,000 medical workers have died because of COVID-19 [16]. In Ukraine, after the beginning of the large-scale Russian invasion, a significant number of medical workers were forced to leave their health care facilities due to active hostilities and/or occupation of the settlements where they lived, as well as damage or complete destruction of the medical facilities in which they worked. As of July 2022, more than 3500 medical and pharmaceutical workers were forced to change their place of residence and found employment in other regions of Ukraine [4]. Taking into account the significant migration of the Ukrainian population with the beginning of the Russian invasion [14], some European countries (Italy, Poland, Portugal, etc.) introduced easier employment of Ukrainian medical workers by profession. All of the above creates prerequisites for changes in personnel policy in the field of health care in Ukraine and, accordingly, modernization of the system of training medical and pharmaceutical personnel.

The large-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 not only changed the priority of activities and provision of various spheres of our state's economy, but also affected the existing international security system and the world order, creating the need for their fundamental transformation [1]. The formation of an updated geopolitical system creates new opportunities for Ukraine in all development vectors. Education, as one of the main components of human capital and, accordingly, the human potential of our country, is intended to become one of the main prerequisites for building Ukraine as a modern competitive European economy.

As shown in the analytical report of Ukrainian researchers [5], the low quality and cost of national human capital, the insufficient effectiveness of state institutions, and the lack of prerequisites for the formation of the fifth, sixth and seventh technological paradigms are the causes, why not all developing countries will be able to join the developed countries of the world [5; 10].

In these conditions, Ukraine must take measures for a scientific and technical breakthrough and transition to a new technological paradigm, for which, as shown by Nobel laureates S. Kuznets and P. Romer, the country needs to accumulate human capital, which represents the realized human potential of the nation [12; 13].

As the founder of demographic economics S. Tomilin showed, for centuries human life was consumed in a barbaric irrational manner, which led to the insignificant quality of the created human capital. He proved that incomparably better results can be obtained by applying the economic principles of saving to “organic capital” [6]. This opinion is shared by WHO experts [11], who prove that lack of health or negative trends in the health of society destroy human potential and lead to the depletion of resources.

Thus, to build a prosperous state, investments in health care and the formation of long-term political trends regarding “health in all policies” are necessary, which will ensure the development of the relevant components of human potential [10]. This determines the special importance of pre- and post-graduate training of healthcare professionals.

Until now, there is no clearly defined state personnel policy in the field of health care of Ukraine. Taking into account the potential “window of opportunity” for the recovery and development of Ukraine as a renewed European country, in order to achieve optimal results in the development of Ukrainian health care, it is necessary to develop and approve by a government act the Concept of personnel policy in the field of health care in Ukraine. An extremely important component of such a Concept should be the improvement of the quality of personnel training [2; 3].

To this end, it is expedient to optimize the use of benefits upon admission to institutions of higher medical/pharmaceutical education, to introduce psychological testing to determine initial motivation, the ability to think non-linearly, and professional suitability; to improve personnel training mechanisms (pre- and post-graduate education based on the principle of “lifelong education”), namely to strengthen the practical orientation of specialist training (duality), the use of innovative and scientific-creative components; widely introduce a competent approach to medical and pharmaceutical education, the goal of which is the comprehensive development of the worldview and the acquisition of competences; barrier-free, inclusive approaches.

Taking into account the transition at the global level from VUCA to BANI world, it is advisable even at the stage of undergraduate medical and pharmaceutical education, in addition to the development of so-called hard skills, to ensure the completion of courses on the acquisition of soft skills, for their effective application during further training and subsequently at the workplace.

Thus, the implementation of the identified main directions of modernization of medical and pharmaceutical education in Ukraine will make it possible to ensure the formation of the educational and healthcare components of human capital at a competitive level, which will allow building a successful developed human-centered state.

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REGARDING THE SUBSTANTIATION OF QUALITY WATER SUPPLY MEASURES DURING THE WAR

ЩОДО ОБГРУНТУВАННЯ ЗАХОДІВ ЯКІСНОГО ВОДОПОСТАЧАННЯ ПІД ЧАС ВІЙНИ

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За даними провідних вітчизняних військових гігієністів польове водозабезпечення військ в умовах бойових дій організують спеціальні підрозділи інженерної служби формувань (у військах – окрема рота польового водопостачання – ОРПВ).