

Pedagogical science

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## **THE FORMATIVE STAGE OF THE PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIMENT OF THE FORMATION OF DEONTOLOGICAL CULTURE OF FUTURE PHARMACISTS**

**Abstract:** the article describes the results of the formative stage of the pedagogical experiment of the formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists. Characterized the dynamics of the levels of formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists by personal, cognitive, practical, and active criteria is characterized. The results of the basic stage of the pedagogical experiment on the formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists by creative, high enough and basic level of development are presented.

**Key words:** pharmaceutical deontology culture, deontology culture, future pharmacists, formative stage.

Pharmaceutical deontology culture is a set of mandatory appropriate professional and ethical values of pharmaceutical workers, applied in order to regulate their professional conduct. Professional education of a pharmacist assumes the parenting responsibility, impartiality, accuracy, integrity and conscience. The diagnostic phase of the pedagogical experiment of the analysis of formation of deontological culture showed the necessity of improvement of process of formation deontological culture of future pharmacists.

A formative experiment of assimilation deontological culture future pharmacists was conducted in real conditions of the educational process of the Medical College of Zaporozhye State Medical University.

For the realization of the formative experiment was introduced a specialized course on "Pharmaceutical deontology culture" was introduced for students of the third year studying "pharmacy". Forms of training are: lectures, seminars, practical and independent work. For obtaining deep knowledge of discipline was developed information-educational resource "Pharmaceutical deontology culture" was developed. Mode remote access remote of course has provided the opportunity to publish teaching materials in electronic form, to implement a virtual consultation to control the level of acquired knowledge. The analysis of respondents' answers before and after completing a specialized course "Pharmaceutical deontology culture" showed the following results: the growth dynamics of the expression of ethical qualities (of charity, integrity, decency, integrity, commitment, responsibility, and so forth) increased for 20% (of the average expression deontological characteristics increased by 7%, level 10%, high 3%).

The predominant manifestation among characteristics of deontological dominants were: justice (full manifestation, 67%), compassion (63%), honesty (51%), impartiality (42%), dedication (34%).

Analysis of value orientations has allowed to ascertain that among the strongest manifestations of terminal values of students – future pharmacists was predominate mental and physical health (98%), active lifestyle (86%), development, physical and spiritual development (81%), entertainment, enjoyable, easy pastime (80%), self-confidence, inner harmony (78%).

Area which indicated the need for improvement was life wisdom (98%), financially secure life, absence no financial difficulties (92%), the presence of true friends (91%), dynamic lifestyle, the fullest use of personal capabilities, recourses and abilities (83%), knowledge, expand their education, outlook and general culture, intellectual development (81%), freedom, independence in judgment and actions (79%).

The diagnostic analysis of the ethical knowledge in the beginning of the pedagogical experiment and after passing the specialized course "Pharmaceutical deontology culture" has shown that future pharmacists abolished difficulties in understanding the principles of deontological culture medical workers (from 66% to 34%), adequate provisions of pharmaceutical care (from 52% to 33%), basic pharmaceutical corporate solidarity (from 49% to 18%), ways to prevent pharmaceutical errors (from 46% to 14%).

The final step of the formative stages of the experiment was to conduct initial diagnostics of level of formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists by personal, cognitive, active, and practical criteria.

Table 1.

**Dynamics of levels of formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists by a personal criterion, %**

Levels	Experimental group (number of students, n)					Control group (number of students, n)				
	input		output		dynamics	input		output		dynamics
	abs.	unit, %	abs.	unit, %		abs.	unit, %	abs.	unit, %	
Basic	11	36,67	1	3,34	- 33,33	12	38,7	9	29	- 9,7
Sufficient	14	46,67	16	53,33	+ 6,67	14	45,16	15	48,3	+ 3,2
High	4	13,33	11	36,67	+ 23,34	4	12,9	6	19,34	+ 6,43
Creative	1	3,33	2	6,66	+ 3,33	1	3,34	1	3,34	0
<b>Total</b>	30	100	30	100		31	100	31	100	

The analysis of the survey results (table. 1) show that at the beginning of the pedagogical experiment the values of the control group differ from the experimental: students with a creative level of development of deontological culture on personal criterion by 3.33% lower than in the control group, and sufficient level lower by 1.51%, however on the basic level of formation deontological culture in the control group more by 2.03% for the experimental and with a high level of more than 2.8%.

After carrying out the pedagogical experiment the results changed significantly, namely the number of students with the creative level of

development of deontological culture on personal criteria increased by 3.34% in the EG and CG, with a high level of 10% EG and 3.2% in CG, with a sufficient level of 6.66% in the EG and by 3.14% in CG, the number of students with basic level of formation deontological culture on personal criterion decreased respectively by 20% in the EG and 9.68% CG. That is, in the EG by 10.32% more than CG.

According to the statistical data to experiment there was a positive qualitative change in the formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists on personal criteria: the number of students with creative and high level of development deontological culture in the experimental group increased than in the control by 20.65%.

Table 2.

**Dynamics of levels of formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists by a cognitive criterion, %**

Levels	Experimental group (number of students, n)					Control group (number of students, n)				
	input		output		dynamics	input		output		dynamics
	abs.	unit, %	abs.	unit, %		abs.	unit, %	abs.	unit, %	
Basic	5	16,67	1	3,33	- 13,34	4	12,9	3	9,7	- 3,2
Sufficient	10	33,33	3	10	- 23,33	12	38,7	11	35,5	- 3,2
High	12	40	20	66,67	+ 26,67	12	38,7	13	41,9	+ 3,2
Creative	3	10	6	20	+ 10	3	9,7	4	12,9	+ 3,2
<b>Total</b>	30	100	30	100		31	100	31	100	

The analysis of the survey results (table. 2) indicate that at the beginning of the pedagogical experiment the values of the control group differ from the experimental: students with a creative level of development of deontological culture on cognitive criterion is 0.3% lower than in the control group, on the basic level by 3.77% and with a high level below 1.3%, but with a sufficient level of formation of deontological culture in the control group more than 5.4% for the experimental group.

After carrying out the pedagogical experiment the results changed significantly, namely the number of students with the creative level of development of deontological culture on cognitive criterion rose 10% in the EG and by 3.2% in the CG, with a high level by 26.67% in the EG and by 3.2% in CG, the number of students with a sufficient level has decreased by 23.33% in the EG and by 3.2% in the CG, with a basic level of formation of deontological culture on cognitive criterion decreased, respectively, 13,34% in the EG and 3.2% in CG. That is, in the EG on 30,27% more than KG.

According to the statistical data to experiment there was a positive qualitative change in the formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists for cognitive criterion: the number of students with creative and high level of development deontological culture in the experimental group increased than in the control by 31.87%.

Table 3.

**Dynamics of levels of formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists by a practical criterion, %**

Levels	Experimental group (number of students, n)					Control group (number of students, n)				
	input		output		dynamics	input		output		dynamics
	abs.	unit, %	abs.	unit, %		abs.	unit, %	abs.	unit, %	
Basic	8	26,67	2	6,67	- 20	6	19,5	3	9,5	- 10
Sufficient	7	23,33	4	13,33	- 10	10	31	12	38,7	+ 7,7
High	7	23,33	12	40	+ 16,67	9	29	10	32,3	+3,3
Creative	8	26,67	12	40	+ 13,33	6	19,5	6	19,5	0
<b>Total</b>	30	100	30	100		31	100	31	100	

The analysis of the survey results (table. 3.) show that at the beginning of the pedagogical experiment the values of the control group differ from the experimental: students with a creative level of development of deontological culture on practical criterion by 7.17% lower than in the control group at baseline below by 7.17%, but for a sufficient level of formation of deontological

culture in the control group more by 7.67% for the experimental group, and with a high level more by 5.67% in the control group.

After carrying out the pedagogical experiment the results changed significantly, namely the number of students with the creative level of development of deontological culture on practical criterion increased by 13.33% in the EG and remained unchanged in the CG, with a high level of 16.67% in the EG and 3.3% in CG, the number of students with a sufficient level decreased by 10% in the EG and increased by 7.7% in the CG, with a basic level of formation deontological of culture on cognitive criterion decreased respectively by 20% in the EG and 10% in CG. That is, in EG by 19% more than CG.

According to the statistical data to experiment there was a positive qualitative change in the formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists by practical criterion: the number of students with creative and high level of development deontological culture in the experimental group enlarged in comparison with the control group by 28%.

The analysis of the survey results (table. 4.) show that at the beginning of the pedagogical experiment the values of the control group differ from the experimental: students with a creative level of development of deontological culture for active criterion is 3.5% lower than in the control group, at a basic level below 4.5%, with a sufficient level of below 0.4% for the experimental group, but with a high level of development deontological culture in the control group, more than 8.4% in the control group.

Table 4.

**Dynamics of levels of formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists by a active criterion, %**

Levels	Experimental group (number of students, n)				dynamics	Control group (number of students, n)				dynamics
	input		output			input		output		
	abs.	unit, %	abs.	unit, %		abs.	unit, %	abs.	unit, %	

Basic	12	40	2	6,67	- 33,3	11	35,5	9	29	- 6,5
Sufficient	4	13,3	6	20	+ 6,7	4	12,9	5	16	+ 3,1
High	11	36,7	16	53,3	+ 16,6	14	45,1	15	48,5	+ 3,4
Creative	3	10	6	20	+ 10	2	6,5	2	6,5	0
<b>Total</b>	30	100	30	100		31	100	31	100	

After carrying out the pedagogical experiment the results changed significantly, namely the number of students with the creative level of development of deontological culture for active criterion rose 10% in the EG and remained unchanged in the CG, with a high level of 16.6% in the EG and 3.4% in the CG, with a sufficient level of 6.7% in the EG and by 3.1% per CG, with a basic level of formation deontological culture for active criteria, respectively, decreased by 33.3% in the EG and 6.5% in CG. That is, EG is 26.8% more than in CG.

According to the statistical data to experiment there was a positive qualitative change in the formation deontological culture of future pharmacists for active criterion: the number of students with creative and high level of development deontological culture in the experimental group enlarged in comparison with the control group by 18.3%.

The formative stage of the pedagogical experiment of the formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists showed the following generalizing the results: input indicators of levels of development deontological culture of future pharmacists in the experimental and control groups do not differ significantly, however, the original indicators of levels of development is significantly greater in the experimental group.

The applying of experimental approach proved the effectiveness of pedagogical conditions of formation of deontological culture of future pharmacists and the feasibility of introducing a specialized course "pharmaceutical deontological culture".