

### INTRODUCTION

EAFP

The relevance of improving quality of basic chemical knowledge and competencies [1] among students of pharmaceutical specialties is due to the fact that, in the conditions of modernization of pharmaceutical education in Ukraine, it is necessary to provide an innovative approach to teaching, taking into account the trends in a modern synergetic paradigm in pedagogy, the priority being to create optimal conditions for personal development.

## AIM/S

1. To test the system of pedagogical conditions that ensures the implementation of the pedagogical model of the formation of chemical knowledge in the process of becoming a pharmaceutical specialist on the basis of a synergistic approach. 2. To determine the efficiency coefficient of innovative technologies based on the calculation of the studen't satisfaction index with learning.

# **EFFICIENCY OF TEACHING CHEMICAL DISCIPLINES TO PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS BASED ON THE SYNERGETIC APPROACH**

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### METHOD

The experiment involved 989 2nd-3rd-year students of the Pharmaceutical faculty of the Bogomolets National Medical University in the academic years of 2017/2018 and 2018/2019. The students of the control group received traditional training in Biochemistry and the study group – according to the system of innovative teaching.

During the IV-V semesters, knowledge checks and various types of written works were systematically performed; students' satisfaction with classes and teaching technologies was assessed using the CSI (customer satisfaction index) methodology [2]. At the end of the course on the discipline, testing, questioning of the students and analysis of the level of biochemical knowledge formation were carried out, i.e. coefficient of mastering of the course content was calculated [3]. The efficiency coefficient for innovative technologies was calculated as the sum of the mastering coefficient and the student satisfaction index. The following study methods were used: testing,

questioning and methods of mathematical statistics.

### RESULTS

The analysis of the results showed the following:

- 1. The level of knowledge formation in the study group was  $0.855 \pm 0.025$  and  $0.65 \pm 0.01$  in the control group. At the end of the IV semester, the mastering coefficient was higher in the study group, compared to the control group, by an average of 0.2; at the end of the V semester - by 0.22.
- 2. The satisfaction index was higher in the study group, compared to the control group, by an average of 0.191.
- 3. The efficiency coefficient for innovative teaching technologies was higher than the efficiency coefficient for traditional technologies by an average of 0.197.



### CONCLUSION

The implementation of a synergistic approach, i.e. updating the contents, methods and forms of training, taking into account the factors such as openness, self-organization, self-development, nonlinear thinking, management, self-management, etc., promotes the improvement of the quality of teaching chemical subjects to the students in the process pharmacist training, compared to the traditional system.

### REFERENCES

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