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PHARMACEUTICALS ETHICAL ASPECTS IN GEORGIA

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წამლების ეთიკური ასპექტები საქართველოში

სოციალური და კლინიკური ფარმაცის დეპარტამენტი; ადამიანის ნორმალური ანატომიის დეპარტამენტი, თბილისის სახელმწიფო სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი

რეზიუმე

აფთიაქში ძირითადი ბიზნეს აქცენტი კეთდება წამლის განაწილებაზე. ბოლო წლებში ეს აქცენტი განვითარდა, რის შედეგადაც ფარმაცია გახდა უფრო პაციენტზე ორიენტირებული პროფესია, რომელიც ხაზს უსვამს პაციენტსა და ფარმაცევტს შორის პასუხისმგებლობას ოპტიმალური წამლის თერაპიის შედეგებისთვის. ეს ნაწილი იკვლევს ეთიკურ საკითხებს, რომლებიც ჩართულია თანამედროვე ფარმაცევტულ პრაქტიკაში და განიხილავს დაკავშირებულ ეთიკურ დილემებს. სამკურნალო საშუალებების და სხვა პროდუქტების ეთიკური საკითხი წარმოადგენს რაციონალური წამლის თერაპიის ერთ-ერთ ძირითად ნაწილს.

Introduction: Ethics or moral philosophy is a branch of philosophy that involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong conduct.

The Ethics Commission reviews the ethical, moral, and legal aspects of the Pharmaceutical Research Program. An ethical committee can be of three types: local, regional and central. The Ethics Committee plays a crucial role in determining that research is safe, conducted in good faith, with the rights of the research subject. Protecting the interests and rights of researchers and subjects; unbiased ethical evaluation of clinical trials, ensure quality clinical trials are conducted in accordance with international standards.

Aim of the Study: International multicenter trials are a common form of clinical trial of medicine; raising the country's scientific potential; attracting investment in the country; Effectiveness of the drug for the treatment of the population of the given country.

The aim of the study is whether clinical trials in Georgia comply with international standards; is there a relevant legal base in Georgia that ensures the protection of the rights of the research subjects? Is there a proper monitoring of clinical trials in Georgia? How well ethical committees function?

Material and methods: Conduct an in-depth interview with a member of the State Agency for Drug and Pharmaceutical Regulation and a member of the National Council on Bioethics of Georgia.

Results: Clinical trials in Georgia conducted in accordance with internationally recognized standards and guidelines.

In 2009, Articles 6, 7, 8 of the Law on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals removed from the Law of Georgia defining the rights of the research subject; State Regulation Agency for Drugs and Pharmaceutical Activities conducts audit of clinical trials in Georgia; the work of the relevant ethics committees responds to their demands.

Documentation and systematization of clinical trial information is not complete; several violations noted that remedied because of comments received from the Agency; there have been no cases of gross violation of ethical norms of clinical trial in Georgia in recent years.

Conclusions: The current situation in Georgia allows the development of this field of science in the country. However, a number of shortcomings need to be corrected.

The legislative framework needs to be improved in order to maximally protect the rights of the research subject, in particular the already removed articles in the Law on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

It is necessary to put in place strict requirements for documenting and systemizing information and to improve the situation in this regard. It is also important to raise public awareness and provide the information they need.

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SUMMARY

Community pharmacy traditionally had a drug product focus wherein the primary business emphasis has been on drug distribution. In recent years, this emphasis has evolved, resulting in pharmacy becoming a more patient centered profession which emphasizes a shared responsibility between the patient and pharmacist for optimal drug therapy outcomes. This section explores the ethical issues involved in modern community pharmacy practice and discusses the related ethical dilemmas.

Ethical dispensing of drugs, medicinal devices and other products presents part of the requirement for rational drug therapy. Dispensing is not merely giving away drugs just like a vending machine based on prescription issued by doctors. Pharmacists need to dispense a drug professionally where this practice will include giving information of drugs in use or new drugs, information on side effects, drug interactions with other drugs or with food, recommendations on drug administration for unique situation, information regarding appropriate drug dosage based on various factors, information on national drug registration, information on administration of drugs, warnings, precautions and contraindications, storage conditions and stability of drugs.

Keywords: Pharmaceuticals, ethical aspects, Georgia