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**THE FEATURES OF INSPECTION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR
PROFESSIONAL SAFETY, SANITARY, BIOECOLOGICAL, PREVENTIVE AND HYGIENIC
NOVEL REQUIREMENT ISSUES OF PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE
CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN GEORGIA**

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**საქართველოს ფარმაცევტულ დაწესებულებებში, პროფესიული უსაფრთხოების,
სანიტარული, ბიოეკოლოგიური და ჰიგიენური ახალი მოთხოვნების მიმართ ინსპექციისა
და მონიტორინგის ჩარჩო მახასიათებლების თავისებურებების შესწავლა COVID-19
პანდემიის ჭრილში**

თბილისის სახელმწიფო სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი, თბილისი, საქართველო

რეზიუმე

კვლევის მიზანი იყო, ფარმაცევტულ ორგანიზაციებში ახალი სანიტარული და ჰიგიენური მოთხოვნებისა და შრომის უსაფრთხოების სისტემის მახასიათებლების შესწავლა საქართველოში, კოვიდ-19 პანდემიის კონტექსტში. ფარმაცევტულ დაწესებულებებში შრომითი უსაფრთხოება და შრომის ჰიგიენური პირობები, შრომის უფლების ერთ-ერთი შემადგენელი კომპონენტია და იგი წარმოადგენს სოციალურ-ეკონომიკურ უფლებას, რომელიც მოიცავს შრომით ურთიერთობებში არსებული უფლებებისა და ვალდებულებების ერთობლიობას, დასაქმებასთან დაკავშირებულ უფლებებს, უსაფრთხო გარემოს, სავალდებულო სამუშაო საათების რეგულირებას, სამართლიანი ანაზღაურების, პროფესიული სწავლების, თანაბარი მოპყრობის, დისკრიმინაციის დაუშვებლობის, ინსტრუმენტულ და სხვა უფლებებს. პერსონალის სამუშაო დროის რაციონალური გამოყენებისა და საერთოდ, მათი მუშაობის ეფექტიანობის ამაღლების მნიშვნელოვანი წინაპირობაა შრომის ნორმალური პირობები და კომპანიაში შრომისა და დასვენების რაციონალური შინაგანანგის დამკვიდრება. შრომა ნორმალურ, კეთილსასურველ პირობებში უნდა მიმდინარეობდეს, ხოლო სამუშაო ადგილების დაგეგმარება და მისი ტექნოლოგიური აღჭურვა მაქსიმალურად უნდა ითვალისწინებდეს ტექნიკისა და ტექნოლოგიის თანამედროვე მიღწევებს. რაც არსებითად უწყობს ხელს პერსონალის დადღეობის შემცირებას, დროის დაზოგვას, პერსონალის შრომისუნარიანობის ამაღლებას და საბოლოო ანგარიშით, შრომის ეფექტიანობის ზრდასა და წარმატებას.

INTRODUCTION: Occupational safety and health in pharmaceutical enterprises is one of the components of labor rights and is a socio-economic law that includes a combination of labor rights and obligations, labor rights, a safe environment, regulation of compulsory working hours, fair working hours, fair or normal business hours [1,2]. Equal treatment, non-discrimination, instrumental and other rights. It should be noted that the right to work is one of the fundamental human rights and is protected by a number of international documents. The modern understanding of the concept of human rights considers it in the context of personal freedom, self-realization, human development and does not consider it as a means of obtaining a source of livelihood [3-5]. Labor relations in different countries of the world are governed by various laws and regulations, international recommendations. The purpose of the labor legislation in Georgia

is to regulate the relationship between the employer and the employee through clearly defined legal regulation that excludes the exploitation of the employee and creates the possibility of work based on human dignity, freedom and self-development [6,7]. Accordingly, the purpose of labor legislation is to regulate private legal relations at the normative level to the extent that it is necessary for the proper social protection of workers [8,9]. By the decree of the Government of Georgia, the state program for monitoring the working conditions was approved, the implementation of which was entrusted to the central office of the Ministry. The target group of the program includes employers who give their prior consent to the monitoring. In addition, under this program, employers receive a notification about the inspection 5 working days before the monitoring procedure. Within the program, the target group is selected and the monitoring sequence is determined [10-12].

THE AIM OF THE RESEARCH was to study the inspection and monitoring framework for professional safety, sanitary, bioecological, preventive and hygienic novel requirement issues of pharmaceutical organizations in the context of the covid-19 pandemic in Georgia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The subject of research was the Georgian pharmaceutical market, which creates a danger not only for consumers but also for employees. The objects of research are pharmacies operating in the market, pharmaceutical companies, pharmaceutical companies, regulatory bodies and employees working there. Based on the existing theoretical foundations of occupational safety, we considered it necessary to identify the methodological and practical issues, the set of materials from which we selected the objects of research. The 2 types of questionnaires for pharmacists were selected. The questionnaire, on the one hand, considers whether there is a regulatory legal framework on labor safety in Georgia and, on the other hand, whether all the requirements provided by the legal framework are met, to what extent they comply with the requirements and standards. Through this questionnaire, we focused on the following key issues: What information do pharmacists have about occupational safety, including sanitation; Is labor safety in pharmaceutical institutions regulated in Georgia; Is there a legal normative basis for sanitary requirements; If regulated, then how much is actually done in pharmaceutical establishments; Whether employees are provided with information on safety rules when hired and whether there is an appropriate entry in the employment contract. As a research method, we used specific quantitative and qualitative studies, based on the results of which we drew some conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table №1; Q 1. Do you know the legal normative based on sanitary requirements?

Before Covid-19 (%)		Differences (%)	During Covid-19 (%)	
Yes	41.8		31.9	Yes
No	58.2		No	26.3
I do not know	-	-	I do not know	-

The answers to the question about the degree of informativeness about the sanitary requirements of the legal normative base in pharmaceutical institutions do not look very good. The data show that it seems that all respondents are familiar with this issue, but it seems that the current situation also played a role here and the degree of improvement of knowledge amounted to - 31.9%. See Table №1.

Table №2; Q 2. Are sanitary requirements regulated in pharmaceutical facilities?

Before Covid-19 (%)		Differences (%)	During Covid-19 (%)	
Yes	32.4		45.6	Yes
No	34.5	17.6%	No	16.9
I do not know	33.1	28	I do not know	5.1

Unfortunately, 31.1% of respondents did not have information about the regulation of sanitary requirements. In this regard and 34.5% believed that it was not regulated. But in a re-survey, informatics increased by 45.6%, with 78% believing it to be regulated. The number of those who did not know decreased by 28% to 5.1%. See Table №2.

Table №3; Q3. On the territory of Georgia, is there any registration of occupational disease at work with the existing high-risk, severe, harmful hazardous conditions?

Before Covid-19 (%)		Differences (%)	During Covid-19 (%)	
Yes	41.8	9.0	Yes	50.8
No	25.5	0.8	No	26.3
I do not know	32.6	9.7	I do not know	22.9

On this question, we think that the level of informatics is low and it should also be noted that before the pandemic and during the pandemic, interest in this area changed by only 9.0%. There are small gaps between the responses of respondents who do not know whether accounting is taking place. See Table №3.

Table №4; Q4. Did the employer introduce you to the rules of labor safety when hiring you?

Before Covid-19 (%)		Differences (%)	During Covid-19 (%)	
Yes	49.3	22.7%	Yes	72
No	50.7	22.7	No	28
I do not know	-	-	I do not know	-

Interest in hiring employers to learn about occupational safety rules increased from 49.3% to 72% to 22.7%. Respondents who did not know and were not informed when hiring accounted for 50.0% which decreased by 22.7% and amounted to 28%. It should be noted that a high rate would be high on all of the above questions to maintain a high degree of information on all occupational safety regulations when hiring. We think that this information is important and should be taken into account. See Table №4.

Table №5; Q5. Is there occupational safety at your workplace?

Before Covid-19 (%)		Differences (%)	During Covid-19 (%)	
Yes	48.9	30.8	Yes	79.7
No	51.1	30.8	No	20.3
I do not know	-	-	I do not know	-

It is noteworthy that 48.9% of respondents in the workplace believe that occupational safety is protected and 51% state that it is not protected, which changed significantly during the pandemic and increased by 30%. We think more attention is needed in this direction. See Table №5.

Table №6; Q6. Is the essence of your job a labor safety specialist?

Before Covid-19 (%)		Differences (%)	During Covid-19 (%)	
Yes	39.4	12.3	Yes	51.7
No	28.2	4.9	No	33.1
I do not know	32.4	17.1	I do not know	15.3

The urgency of this question has increased during the pandemic, but the respondents' answers are not in full compliance and a shortcoming has been identified. It is estimated that 51.7% of the institutions are security specialists. The difference between pandemic and pandemic time is only 12.3%. See Table №6.

Table №7; Q 7. Are you aware of the health risk factors in your workspace?

Before Covid-19 (%)		Differences (%)	During Covid-19 (%)	
Yes	49.6	37.6	Yes	87.2
No	50.4	37.6	No	12.8
I do not know	-	-	I do not know	-

It is unfortunate that 50% were unaware of the existence of health hazards in the workplace and the degree of interest in information during the pandemic changed by 37.6% to 87.2%. It should definitely be noted that pharmaceutical activity is associated with life-threatening substances. And especially if the touch is long. See Table №7.

Table №8; Q 8. Is the compliance of the production environment and the physical, chemical and biological factors of the labor process with the hygienic norms of your facility?

Before Covid-19 (%)		Differences (%)	During Covid-19 (%)	
Yes	44.7	11.2	Yes	55.9
No	22.7	6.1	No	28.8
I do not know	32.6	17.3	I do not know	15.3

According to the answers to this question, there is no favorable situation in the pharmaceutical facility in this regard, the need for permanent identification of health hazards in the workplace has been identified. See Table №8.

CONCLUSIONS: We believe that the right, legal approach, strict control and state policy in the field of drug trafficking are a prerequisite for creating a safe environment. Most importantly, despite the interests of the owners of the Georgian pharmaceutical industry and modern marketing approaches, the safety of the population and employees remains a priority; Evaluation and analysis of the data obtained from our research suggest that there is a need to tighten and control safety regulations in the pharmaceutical facility; Low legal-normative base and level of awareness on sanitary requirements in pharmaceutical institutions; At present, the legal-normative base of labor safety, equipment and sanitary-hygienic requirements in Georgia.

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**ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИНСПЕКЦИИ И МОНИТОРИНГА ОСНОВЫ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ, САНИТАРНЫХ, БИОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ, ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКИХ И
ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКИХ НОВЫХ ТРЕБОВАНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКИХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В
КОНТЕКСТЕ COVID-19 ПАНДЕМИИ В ГРУЗИИ**

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Целью исследования было изучение особенностей системы инспектирования профессиональной безопасности, новых санитарно-гигиенических требований в фармацевтических организациях в контексте пандемии covid-19 в Грузии. Безопасность и гигиена труда на фармацевтических предприятиях является одним из компонентов трудовых прав и является социально-экономическим правом, которое включает в себя сочетание трудовых прав и обязанностей, трудовых прав, безопасных условий окружающей среды, регулирования обязательного рабочего времени, справедливого рабочего времени, справедливое или обычное рабочее время. Равное обращение, недискриминация, инструментальные и другие права. Условия труда важной предпосылкой рационального использования рабочего времени сотрудников и в целом повышения эффективности их работы являются нормальные условия труда и установление рациональных внутренних правил труда и отдыха на предприятии. Работа должна вестись в нормальных, благоприятных условиях, а при планировании рабочих мест и их технологического оборудования следует максимально учитывать современные достижения техники и технологий, который существенно помогает снизить утомляемость персонала, сэкономить время, повысить работоспособность персонала и, в конечном итоге, повысить эффективность труда и успех.

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SUMMARY

The aim of the research was to study the features of inspection framework for professional safety, sanitary and hygienic novel requirements in pharmaceutical organizations in the context of the covid-19 pandemic in Georgia. Occupational safety and health hygiene in pharmaceutical establishments is one of the components of labor rights and it is a socio-economic right, which includes a combination of labor rights and obligations, employment rights, safe environment, regulation of mandatory working hours, fair working hours, fair or regular working hours. Equal treatment, non-discrimination, instrumental and other rights. Working conditions is an important precondition for the rational use of staff working time and, in general, for the increase of their work efficiency is the normal working conditions and the establishment of a rational internal rules of work and rest in the company. Work should be carried out under normal, favorable conditions, and the planning of workplaces and its technological equipment should consider as much as possible the modern advances in technology and technology, which essentially helps to reduce staff fatigue, save time, increase staff work capacity and ultimately, increase labor efficiency and success.

Key words: Inspection, safety, sanitary, hygienic, pharmaceutical, organizations, covid-19.