

сиональной квалификации их выпускников (ABET, FEANI, WFEO, CLUSTER, CESAER, GATEWAY).

Особого внимания заслуживает опыт некоторых зарубежных стран. Например, в США и во многих европейских странах существуют Центры, Ассоциации и Общества технической коммуникации. Данная модель базируется на интеграции элементов курсов технической коммуникации в базовые технические дисциплины. Преподаватели технических дисциплин наравне с преподавателями технической коммуникации обязательно могут активно участвовать в разработке таких курсов, проверке студенческих работ и даже в ведении занятий.

Различают пять методов интеграции технической коммуникации в образовательные программы инженерных вузов: работа в тандемах, работа в группах или кластерах, разработка коммуникативных модулей, привлечение экспертов, «коммуникация по всей программе» (communication across curriculum). Мы полагаем, что все указанные методы интеграции технической коммуникации в образовательные программы инженерных вузов приемлемы и для Украины.

Таким образом, мировые тенденции развития высшего технического образования актуальны и для украинских высших технических учебных заведений в условиях интернационализации и глобализации всех мировых процессов, что существенно повысит качество инженерного образования, а также профессиональную подготовку иностранных граждан в частности.

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## **THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY IN THE ARAB WORLD**

Pharmacy (from «pharma» (Latin) – a medicine) is the science of drugs. The word «Apothecary» is of Greek origin. Its original meaning is specialized or general store or warehouse. However, over time the semantics of the word changed, and now in all the languages it represents health care facility, a pharmacy in the modern sense.

Arab Pharmacy occupies a special place in the history of pharmacy. Arabs began military campaigns in the 7th century AD, conquered most cultural countries from the Indus to the Atlantic Ocean (Spain), including coun-

tries such as Egypt, Persia, India, etc. They gained access to the culture of the conquered peoples and created an extensive literature in translation.

Largest doctors of the time, who wrote in Arabic, were Persians – Al-Razi, Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and many others. Avicenna was a broadly educated person. His five-volume «Canon of Medicine» covers the anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapy, pharmacy, hygiene, etc. Two volumes contain descriptions of simple and complex medicines. Total Avicenna's inheritance lists seven hundred eighty-five herbal medicines along with the ones of animal and mineral origin, with a description of how their preparation and application.

The Academy of Sciences in Baghdad played great importance for the development of the branch, bringing together 6000 scientists and students studying various disciplines, and among them there were mostly doctors. Here the first pharmacy was established in 754. Arab doctors conducted experiments with poisons and antidotes on criminals. Although these first experiments were started by the king Matridat Eupashor in I BC, as a result, he invented a complex medication – teriak. Thus, the caliph Motavekkim subjected their guests bitten by poisonous snakes during feasts, and then cured them with a teriak. Belief in teriak was gone through many centuries, but now it has been clear it was based on the idea that the more medicines would be introduced, the greater the effect would be.

Teriak Nuremberg Pharmacopoeia, for example, consisted of 65 ingredients. According to the rules in the drugstore statute (XVI), Teriak must have been prepared publicly, in a festive atmosphere. Every part of it was a subject to public inspection by the jury, the pharmacist had to indicate the date of manufacture, composition of medicines, etc. Mention of teriake occurs in much later pharmacopoeias – in France (1818) and Germany (1872).

In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when there were only two universities in Western Europe 70 public libraries and 17 high schools functioned in Spain, all of them opened by Arabs. Pharmacy is obliged to Arabs for the existence of many names: alcohol and syrup are words of Arabic origin. Primacy belongs to the Arabs also in the creation of Pharmacopoeia – Arabic pharmacopoeia (karabadini) is now translated into many languages. Arabs introduced into use different medicines of so-called gentle action (syrups, rose water and other scented waters), flavoring compositions etc. The Arabs did not like drastic means of treatment and instead invented a number of laxatives (e.g. sienna), and added to the potent orris root and lemon juice, which reduced their effect.

One of the main lessons of Arab Pharmacists was trading fragrant oils and sandalwood. Pharmacies were under special patronage of the state, the government took care of cheapness and purity of drugs. By the 16th century the Arabs had in service more than 2600 drugs, including 1 400 of vegetable origin.

Traditions of medieval pharmacy, as well as production of medicines in the Arab countries of the later period and today are quite popular and progressive industry and the sphere of knowledge in the Middle East. So, nowadays in Morocco great pharmaceutical market has developed, and there are thousands of pharmacies (of about 11-12 thousand in total throughout the country), despite the fact that the territory of it is rather small. It is noteworthy that all pharmacies in Morocco are private. Competition in this regard is very high, and therefore, only the best suppliers survive in the pharmaceutical business.

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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL PROFESSION IN MODERN WORLD**

A doctor is someone who maintains or restores human health through the practice of medicine. He or she will diagnose and treat human disease, ailments, injuries, pain or other conditions. A doctor can be found in several establishments, including public health organizations, teaching facilities, private practices, group practices and hospitals.

Doctors' schedule will differ depending on the kind of medical sphere they practice. Some doctors work at the office, others in hospital, and some in places you may not think of, like laboratories where they develop new medicines and research cures.

A doctor typically works very long hours and has to be available for emergencies. These hours are spent seeing patients in an office-based setting, running tests as well as interpreting them, prescribing medicine or treatments, doing rounds in the hospital, making notes on patient's physical conditions, advising patients on how to stay healthy and talking to them about further treatment. Doctors keep up to date by taking classes and regularly reading books and medical journals.