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Збірник містить тези доповідей VII Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції «Ліки – людині», де розглядаються проблеми фармакоterapiї захворювань людини, наводяться результати експериментальних та клінічних досліджень, аспекти вивчення й упровадження нових лікарських засобів, доклінічні фармакологічні дослідження біологічно активних речовин природного і синтетичного походження. Наведено також праці, присвячені особливостям викладання медико-біологічних і клінічних дисциплін у закладах вищої освіти.

Видання розраховано на широке коло наукових і практичних працівників медицини і фармації.

Відповідальність за зміст наведених матеріалів несуть автори.

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«Medicines for humans. Modern issues of pharmacotherapy and drugs prescription»: materials VII International. scientific-practical conf. (March 21-22, 2024) - Kh. : NUPh, 2024. - 324 p.

The collection contains abstracts of the VII International Scientific and Practical Conference «Medicines for humans. Modern issues of pharmacotherapy and drugs prescription», which deals with the problems of pharmacotherapy of human diseases, presents the results of experimental and clinical studies, aspects of study and implementation of new drugs, preclinical pharmacological studies of biologically active substances of natural and synthetic origin. There are also works devoted to the peculiarities of teaching medical-biological and clinical disciplines in higher education institutions.

The publication is designed for a wide range of scientific and practical workers in medicine and pharmacy.

The authors are responsible for the content of these materials.

## **SUCCESSFUL PHARMACEUTICAL UNIVERSITY IN PEACE AND WAR TIMES: KEY POINTS**

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There have been several studies that have identified factors contributing to the success of pharmaceutical universities. Here are some of the key points:

1. Strong industry-academia collaboration, which provides opportunities for research funding, internships, and employment for graduates.

2. Emphasis on practical training, which accents hands-on and experiential learning, such as laboratory work, clinical rotations, and internships, to prepare students for real-world pharmaceutical industry roles.

3. An interdisciplinary approach to integrating knowledge from various disciplines, such as chemistry, biology, pharmacology, and business, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the pharmaceutical industry.

4. A strong research focus, with faculty members actively engaged in cutting-edge research and publishing in high-impact journals.

5. Opportunities for students to participate in research projects and present their work at conferences.

6. Recruitment and retention of top-notch faculty members with industry experience and strong research backgrounds.

7. Fostering an entrepreneurial mindset and providing support for student-led startups or innovative projects.

8. Continuous curriculum updates to align with the latest industry trends and advancements.

9. Strong alumni networks and career services facilitate job placements and professional development.

By focusing on these key areas, pharmaceutical universities can produce highly skilled and industry-ready graduates, contribute to cutting-edge research, and maintain a competitive edge in the ever-evolving pharmaceutical landscape.

In the unfortunate event of the war, that is going on now in Ukraine, maintaining the strength and operations of a university can be extremely challenging, but some strategies can be employed:

1. Develop strong industry partnerships and collaborations, relevant to their research areas. These partnerships can lead to sponsored research projects, joint funding opportunities, and access to industry resources.

2. Universities should actively seek out and apply for government grants, research council funding programs, and other public funding sources at the national and international levels.

3. Establish interdisciplinary research centers and institutes to attract funding from diverse sources and increase their competitiveness for large-scale research grants.

4. Universities should encourage, incentivize and support faculty members in actively seeking external funding sources, such as private foundations, international organizations, and crowdfunding platforms.

5. Develop a strong research infrastructure and support services by investing in state-of-the-art research facilities, equipment, and support services (e.g., grant writing assistance, technology transfer offices), to attract and retain top researchers and increase their competitiveness for funding.

However, in the midst of a war, there are some significant risks and challenges that could hinder the successful execution of programs aimed at obtaining research funds for educational establishments:

1. Disruption of industry partnerships and collaborations. Companies and industries may shift their priorities and resources towards war efforts, reducing their ability or willingness to fund academic research projects. Supply chains and communication channels with industry partners may be disrupted, making it difficult to maintain existing collaborations or establish new ones.

2. Limited government funding and shifting priorities. During wartime, governments often divert funds away from research and development towards defense and military efforts, leading to reduced availability of grants and funding programs for universities. Research priorities may shift towards defense-related or strategic areas, leaving other fields with limited funding opportunities.

3. Instability and safety concerns. Ongoing war and safety concerns can make it challenging to establish or maintain interdisciplinary research centers and institutes, as researchers may be hesitant to travel or relocate. Attracting and retaining top researchers can become difficult due to safety concerns and instability in the region.

4. Disruption of international collaborations. Sanctions, travel restrictions, and strained international relations during wartime can hinder the ability to collaborate with researchers and institutions in other countries, limiting access to global funding opportunities.

5. Damage to research infrastructure and facilities. War can lead to the destruction or damage of research facilities, equipment, and support services, making it difficult to conduct research and maintain a competitive edge for funding.

6. Brain drain and loss of talent. Researchers and academics may choose to leave the country for safer destinations, leading to a brain drain and loss of

intellectual capital, which can further weaken the university's research capabilities and funding prospects.

Nevertheless, universities can take proactive measures to ensure the continuity of education and research activities, safeguard their members, and maintain their strength as institutions of knowledge and innovation:

1. Implement emergency preparedness plans to ensure the safety of students, faculty, and staff. This may include evacuation procedures, secure shelters, and communication protocols.

2. Explore online or remote learning options to safely continue academic activities from anywhere with an internet connection.

3. Seek support from international academic communities in terms of resources, temporary relocation opportunities, or assistance for displaced students and faculty.

4. Prioritize essential operations, such as preserving critical research data, maintaining essential administrative functions, and ensuring the safety of personnel.

5. Establish temporary relocation sites, because if the university campus becomes inaccessible or damaged, it can be set up in safer areas or neighboring regions. This requires coordination with local authorities and securing alternative facilities.

6. Collaborate with government and aid organizations to access resources, coordinate relief efforts, and ensure the well-being of the university community.

7. Foster resilience and community support, provide mental health support, and foster resilience among students, faculty, and staff to help the university community cope with the challenges posed by war.

8. Develop contingency funding plans, such as emergency funds, donations, or financial aid from international organizations, to sustain operations during crises.

Summing up, in the event of an ongoing war, such as the current situation in Ukraine, maintaining the strength and operations of a university becomes extremely challenging. However, proactive measures like implementing emergency preparedness plans, exploring online learning options, seeking international support, prioritizing essential operations, establishing temporary relocation sites, collaborating with aid organizations, developing contingency funding plans, and fostering resilience within the community can help ensure the continuity of education and research activities.

Ultimately, preventing war and promoting peace through education, international cooperation, advocacy for peaceful policies, early warning systems, and addressing its root causes is crucial for universities to thrive and maintain their ability to secure research funding, contribute to cutting-edge research, and fulfill their mission as institutions of knowledge and innovation.

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