

T-P12 UPRAVLJANJE FARMACEUTSKIM OTPADOM U APOTEKARSKOJ PRAKSI-IZAZOVI PRIMENE REGULATIVE I ZAŠTITA JAVNOG ZDRAVLJA

J. Bašić, D. Dragaš Milovanović, M. Filipović, D. Pecarski

Akademija strukovnih studija Beograd, Odsek Visoka zdravstvena škola, Beograd, Srbija

Farmaceutski otpad predstavlja značajan javnozdravstveni i ekološki problem zbog prisustva biološki aktivnih supstanci koje mogu dospeti u životnu sredinu i negativno uticati na zdravlje ljudi i ekosisteme. Poseban značaj ima pravilno upravljanje neupotrebljenim i lekovima sa isteklim rokom trajanja, čije neadekvatno odlaganje može doprineti kontaminaciji zemljišta i voda, kao i razvoju antimikrobne rezistencije. Cilj rada bio je da se sagleda primena važeće regulative i identifikuju ključni izazovi u upravljanju farmaceutskim otpadom u apotekarskoj praksi.

Istraživanje je obuhvatilo terensko ispitivanje sprovedeno u 11 apoteka na teritoriji Novog Beograda, analizu stručne literature i regulatornog okvira Republike Srbije. Terensko istraživanje sprovedeno je putem strukturisanih intervju sa odgovornim farmaceutima, uz uvid u praksu upravljanja farmaceutskim otpadom u apotekama. Prikupljeni su podaci o postupcima skladištenja i odlaganja farmaceutskog otpada, saradnji sa ovlašćenim operaterima i mogućnostima preuzimanja lekova sa isteklim rokom trajanja od građana.

Rezultati su pokazali da sve ispitane apoteke dosledno primenjuju propisane procedure za upravljanje sopstvenim farmaceutskim otpadom i sarađuju sa licenciranim operaterima. Međutim, većina apoteka ne preuzima lekove od građana zbog visokih troškova zbrinjavanja, nedostatka prostora i neadekvatno definisanih mehanizama finansiranja. Takođe je uočena nedovoljna informisanost građana o pravilnom odlaganju neupotrebljenih lekova.

Dobijeni rezultati ukazuju na potrebu unapređenja sistema prikupljanja farmaceutskog otpada i usklađivanja sa postojećom regulativom, jačanja institucionalne podrške i kontinuirane edukacije zdravstvenih radnika i stanovništva radi efikasnije zaštite javnog zdravlja i životne sredine.

T-P12 PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN PHARMACY PRACTICE-CHALLENGES OF REGULATORY IMPLEMENTATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION

J. Bašić, D. Dragaš Milovanović, M. Filipović, D. Pecarski

Academy of applied studies Belgrade, College of Health Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

Pharmaceutical waste represents a significant public health and environmental concern due to the presence of biologically active substances that may enter the environment and adversely affect human health and ecosystems. Proper management of unused and expired medicines is essential, as inappropriate disposal may contribute to soil and water contamination and the development of antimicrobial resistance. This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of the current regulatory framework and identify the key challenges in pharmaceutical waste management in pharmacy practice.

The study included a field survey conducted in 11 community pharmacies in the municipality of New Belgrade, supported by a review of the scientific literature and the regulatory framework of the Republic of Serbia. Data were collected through structured interviews with responsible pharmacists and an assessment of pharmaceutical waste management practices.

The results showed that all surveyed pharmacies complied with the prescribed procedures for managing pharmaceutical waste and cooperated with licensed waste management operators. However, most pharmacies did not accept expired medicines from the public due to high disposal costs, limited storage capacity, and inadequate funding mechanisms. In addition, insufficient public awareness regarding the proper disposal of unused medicines was identified.

The findings emphasize the need to improve pharmaceutical waste collection systems, strengthen implementation of the existing regulatory framework, and enhance institutional support and continuous education of healthcare professionals and the public to better protect public health and the environment.