

SFZ-P20 ZNANJE BEZ PRAKSE:

FARMACEUTSKI OTPAD I BUDUĆI ZDRAVSTVENI TEHNIČARI

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Farmaceutski proizvodi značajno doprinose očuvanju zdravlja ljudi, ali kao farmaceutski otpad postaju značajan faktor zagađenja životne sredine. Pravilno upravljanje farmaceutskim otpadom iz domaćinstava u velikoj meri zavisi od spremnosti i znanja zdravstvenih radnika da informišu i usmere građane o njegovom bezbednom odlaganju. Cilj ovog rada bio je procena znanja i stavova budućih medicinskih i farmaceutskih tehničara o ovom problemu.

Istraživanje je sprovedeno među učenicima završnog razreda srednje Medicinsko - farmaceutske škole „Sv. Petka“ u Smederevu. Kao istraživački instrument korišćen je anonimni anketni upitnik u papirnoj formi koji je sadržao 14 pitanja. Podaci su obrađeni metodama deskriptivne statistike.

Čak 94,5% ispitanika navodi da poznaje pojam farmaceutskog otpada, dok 98,9% prepoznaje njegov uticaj na zagađenje životne sredine, a 96,7% rizik od zloupotrebe nepravilno odloženih lekova. Uprkos visokoj svesti, 53,8% ispitanika tečne lekove odlaže u kanalizaciju ili sudoperu, a 50,5% čvrste lekove i kapsule u komunalni otpad. Takođe, 81,3% ispitanika nije dobilo informacije o pravilnom odlaganju prilikom preuzimanja lekova u apoteci, dok 56% nije upoznato sa zakonskom obavezom njihovog vraćanja. Ipak, 71,4% ispitanika pokazuje interesovanje za dodatnu edukaciju.

Iako ispitanici pokazuju visok nivo opšte svesti o farmaceutskom otpadu, uočava se značajan nedostatak praktičnog znanja i poznavanja zakonske regulative. S obzirom na to da je reč o budućim zdravstvenim radnicima, rezultati jasno ukazuju na potrebu za sistematskim uvođenjem ove teme u nastavne programe farmaceutskih i medicinskih škola, radi unapređenja odgovornog ponašanja u praksi.

SFZ-P20 KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT PRACTICE:

PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE AND FUTURE HEALTHCARE TECHNICIANS

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Pharmaceutical products significantly contribute to healthcare but become environmental pollutants when discarded improperly. Safe management of household pharmaceutical waste largely depends on healthcare professionals' readiness to guide the public. The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge and attitudes of future medical and pharmaceutical technicians regarding this issue.

The research was conducted among final year students at the Secondary Medical and Pharmaceutical School "Sv. Petka" in Smederevo. An anonymous, paper-based questionnaire with 14 questions was used, and data were processed using descriptive statistics.

High general awareness was observed: 94.5% of respondents understand the concept of pharmaceutical waste, 98.9% recognize its environmental impact, and 96.7% note the risk of medication misuse. However, practical habits remain poor: 53.8% dispose of liquid medications into the sewage system, and 50.5% throw solid medicines into municipal waste. Furthermore, 81.3% did not receive disposal information at pharmacies, and 56% are unaware of legal obligations to return unused medications. However, 71.4% of respondents show interest in additional education.

Although respondents show a high level of general awareness regarding pharmaceutical waste, a significant lack of practical knowledge and familiarity with legal regulations is observed. Given that these are future healthcare professionals, the results clearly indicate the need for a systematic introduction of this topic into the curricula of pharmaceutical and medical schools, in order to enhance responsible behavior in practice.