

*ДО 100-РІЧЧЯ НАВС: ПРАДИЦІЇ ПІА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ  
НАУКОВИХ ШКІЛ НАВС У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРІНЦИПІВ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ  
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***THE IMPACT OF SUBSTANDARD AND FALSIFIED MEDICAL  
PRODUCTS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES***

The International Council of Nurses (ICN) is committed to action to address the problem of substandard and falsified (SF) medical products and their consequences.

The existence of substandard and falsified medical products is an unacceptable risk to public health. They affect every region of the world, and medicines from all major therapeutic categories have been reported, including vaccines and diagnostics. They harm patients and undermine confidence in medical products, healthcare professionals and health systems. WHO is working with stakeholders to minimize the risks from SF medical products by collecting data and transferring knowledge and good practices to countries. SF medical products have a substantial negative impact on public health. Although definite morbidity and mortality rates as a result of SF medical products are not available, with an estimated 10% of medical products in low-and middle-income countries being falsified or substandard, the rates are projected to be extremely high. SF medical products can lead to serious adverse reactions or no therapeutic response. As well, they severely challenge the progress and investment made in the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases. Antimicrobial resistance is considered one of the biggest threats to humanity and SF medicines are fueling this global problem and promoting the spread of drug-resistant infections. SF medical products also have significant socioeconomic and economic impacts including increased out-of-pocket spending, lost productivity, lost income and increased poverty [1]. SF medical products are a symptom of a larger problem and one that is of utmost importance to ICN and the nursing profession: a lack of access to quality, safe and affordable healthcare. Much of the morbidity and mortality from SF medical products could be avoided if people were assured the availability of affordable, quality, authentic medical products. Billions of people around the world do not have access to effective preventative, health promotive and life-saving healthcare. Inequities in access to healthcare, a lack of development of medical products for certain health conditions (vaccines, diagnostics and medicines), and high prices for both out-of-pocket payers and health systems are some of the factors that are fueling the proliferation of SF medical products [2].

The punishment for a criminal offense of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is a special form of state coercion that is applied, according to a court verdict, to a person guilty of falsifying medicinal products or trafficking in counterfeit

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medicines, with a view to correcting them and preventing a new offense by a convicted person, and other persons and expressions on behalf of the state of negative moral and political evaluation of the guilty and committed criminal offense. In each case, the punishment for adulteration of medicines or the circulation of counterfeit medicines is enforced by the law enforcer, which provides for punishment for a completed crime, the principles of criminal law, taking into account a number of circumstances, such as: identity of the offender, incidents, the nature of the objective and subjective features of the act required to fulfill the task of criminal law and to achieve the goal of correcting a person, etc. There are now cases where the court does not apply special confiscation in the case of adulteration of medicines or circulation of counterfeit medicines, whereas the subject of this criminal offense (counterfeit medicines) is a mandatory feature of the crime, which, accordingly, requires confiscation, and further destruction of the forgery. At the same time, there is a tendency to release the guilty from serving their sentences on the basis and in accordance with Art. 75 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine with the appointment of a trial period [3].

The problem of counterfeiting exists not only in Ukraine, but all over the world, including the EU and the US. One of the effective ways to combat drug trafficking is to introduce serialization: placing the manufacturer on the package with a 2D code (QR code).

In short, the system works like this: the manufacturer applies a QR code to each package during the production process, which contains the unique serial number of the package, the expiry date and other information. Prior to placing the party on the market, an array of such serial numbers is transmitted to the electronic database of a state body. The QR code is read by the scanner and verified with the monitoring system at each part of the supply chain: importer - distributor - pharmacy. The system cannot have two identical serial numbers, so the drug pack cannot have a “duplicate”, and the pharmacy will not be able to sell the pack with the serial number of drugs that have been tampered with, stolen or expired. Serialization of medicines was introduced in the US in 2015, and since February 2019 has become mandatory in Europe.

In Ukraine, in the fall of 2019, a pilot project on pack serialization is being introduced, but the professional market speaks of many difficulties: lack of proper legal framework, lack of equipment, software and even internet access to pharmacies. However, the introduction of serialization in Ukraine will cause a serious blow to counterfeiting and counterfeit products.

**References:**

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### ***CRIME PREVENTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES***

Crime – one of the ancient forms of social existence, which exists, despite the burning desire of the vast majority of mankind to get rid of it. This is a complicated social phenomenon, the reasons, and conditions of which are associated with both the genetic inclinations of people to reject, including criminal behavior and with vices and imperfectness of the society itself and the degree of its ability to form a law-abiding person [1, p. 10].

Crime is an objective need for a rule-of-law society [2, p. 5]. The main focus of this response is the prevention of crime, the elimination of the causes and conditions that give rise to it and contribute to its various manifestations. This creates the real prerequisites for the gradual weakening of the public danger of crime and the reduction, after all, of the scale of the crime itself.

Crime counteraction is a purposeful and complex process carried out by state bodies, economic and public organizations, as well as public entities and individual citizens. This is the task of all branches of state power: legislative, executive and judicial [2, p. 6]. Crime counteraction is based on the legal and regulatory framework of the state and foreign policy of the state, part of which is criminological policy, which defines the theoretical basis, directions, goals, methods of crime prevention [1, p. 4].

It is noting that to date, world practice goes by choosing the priority of a differentiated approach to solving the problem of crime, which consists of the development and implementation of measures aimed at limiting the factors that determine certain types of crime. At the same time, a large number of comprehensive methodological recommendations on counteracting criminal acts sometimes, including abroad, do not have a solid scientific basis.