

EXPERIMENTAL AND PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACY TEACHING METHODS

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ABSTRACT: In order to improve the quality of pharmacy personnel training, we continue to explore reforms, innovative teaching ideas, and establish the pharmacy open experimental teaching mode. The model is divided into three levels stepped from amateur type, course type to graduate design type, make up for the shortcomings of traditional experimental teaching mode, and innovate the experimental teaching methods to improve the quality of personnel training. On this basis, our in-depth practice, forming a rich own characteristics, widely recognized community school style, has achieved remarkable results. This chapter presents the experimental and practical implementation of modern pharmacy teaching methods. It includes applied examples, results from student learning processes, and evaluation of innovative pedagogical approaches used in pharmaceutical education in Uzbekistan and abroad.

KEYWORDS: Pharmacy; Open experiment research; Traditional experimental teaching model; Selfdesigned experiment; Self-selected topic.

Experimental Basis of the Research The experimental stage was carried out at various pharmaceutical faculties of higher education institutions, including Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Andijan State Medical Institute, and Samarkand State University. A total of 250 students and 30 teachers participated in the experiment. The main aim was to compare traditional and innovative methods such as problem-based learning, simulation-based training, and interactive lectures.

Teaching Method	Number of Students	Effectiveness (%)	Satisfaction Level
Traditional Lecture	120	68%	Medium
Problem-Based Learning	80	88%	High
Simulation-Based	50	91%	Very High

The table above demonstrates that simulation-based and problem-based learning methods lead to higher student engagement and performance compared to traditional lecture-based instruction.

Implementation of Interactive Technologies

Interactive teaching technologies were implemented through the use of digital laboratories, online quizzes, and multimedia-supported lectures. Students were encouraged to work in small groups and present their solutions to pharmaceutical problems using modern data analysis tools.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The analysis showed that the introduction of innovative teaching technologies increased average student performance by 20%. Moreover, students developed stronger analytical and practical skills essential for professional pharmacy practice.

Skill Type	Improvement (%)	Teaching Method Applied
Analytical Skills	25%	Problem-Based Learning
Practical Application	22%	Simulation Training
Communication Skills	18%	Group Projects

Summary of Experimental Findings

The experimental findings confirm the importance of interactive and practical teaching approaches in pharmacy education. Students' motivation, academic achievement, and skill development were all significantly enhanced. The study suggests incorporating these methods into standard curricula across Uzbekistan's pharmaceutical institutions.

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