Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR DISCIPLINE

PROMOTION OF GOODS IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET

Training program (specialty): **33.05.01 PHARMACY**

Department: **MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY**

Mode of study: **FULL-TIME**

Nizhny Novgorod
2021

1. Bank of assessment tools for the current monitoring of academic performance, mid-term assessment of students in the discipline

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline "Promotion of goods in the pharmaceutical market" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Promotion of goods in the pharmaceutical market". All the details of the approval submitted in the WPD for this discipline apply to this BAT.

2. List of assessment tools

The following assessment tools are used to determine the quality of mastering the academic material by students in the discipline:

No.	Assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of the assessment tool in the BAT
1	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure of measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Bank of test tasks
2	Case-task	A problem task in which the student is offered to comprehend a real professionally-oriented situation necessary to solve this problem.	Tasks for solving cases
3	Colloquium	A tool of controlling the mastering of study materials of a topic, section or sections of a discipline, organized as a class in the form of an interview between a teacher and students.	Questions on topics/sections of the discipline

3. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program and the types of evaluation tools

Code and formulation of competence	Stage of competence formation	Controlled sections of the discipline	Assessment tools
PC-2 Able to solve the tasks of professional activity in the implementation of the release and sale of medicines and other products of the pharmacy range through pharmaceutical and medical organizations, incl. with the use of modern technical means and digital technologies	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Promotion of goods in the pharmaceutical market	Tests Case-tasks Workbooks

4. The content of the assessment tools of entry, current control

Entry /current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: test control, organization of a discussion, colloquium.

Assessment tools for current control.

4.1. Bank of test tasks

Choose one correct answer:

№	Test tasks with multiple answers	The code of the competence for the formation of which the test task is aimed
1.	THE FINISHED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS PURCHASED BY THE PHARMACY FOR RETAIL TRADE ARE CALLED goods Raw materials materials Purchased semi-finished products	PC-2
2.	PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PURCHASE DRUGS FROM drug wholesalers and drug manufacturers medical equipment stores pharmacy organizations Laboratories	PC-2
3.	WHEN SELLING GOODS FROM THE PHARMACY TO THE PHARMACY OF THE PHARMACY, THE FOLLOWING IS ISSUED: invoice for the internal movement of goods Bill of lading Count CHEAT-INVOICE	PC-2
4.	THE INCOME PART OF THE COMMODITY REPORT OF A SMALL RETAIL NETWORK IS DRAWN UP ON THE BASIS OF invoices for the internal movement of goods, consignment notes of the supplier Accounts invoices and receipts receipts for cash receipts	PC-2
5.	THE REVENUE OF THE SMALL-SCALE RETAIL NETWORK HANDED OVER TO THE PHARMACY CASH DESK IS REFLECTED IN cash book of the pharmacy organization prescription journal Recipe Accounting Journal invoice for the internal movement of goods	PC-2
6.	MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE, DISPENSED WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION, ARE NOT SUBJECT TO SALE THROUGH Veterinary pharmacies	PC-2

	Pharmacy Pharmacies Pharmacy kiosks	
7.	THE DOCUMENT, WHICH IS THE BASIS FOR DISPENSING MEDICINES TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION, IS Requirement-invoice of a medical organization Order-application prescription internal movement consignment note	PC-2
8.	PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATION OF THE PRESCRIPTION IS CARRIED OUT BY pharmacist (pharmacist) Doctor paramedic Clinical Pharmacologist	PC-2
9.	DEMAND CAN BE CONSIDERED ELASTIC IF A slight decrease in price significantly increases demand With a significant reduction in price, demand increases slightly price changes demand does not change With a slight decrease in supply, demand increases sharply	PC-2
10.	THE MAIN TASK OF THE PHARMACY OF A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION IS provision of departments of a medical organization with medicines and medical products Making a profit provision of outpatients with medicines providing patients with information on responsible self-medication	PC-2
11.	THE PROCEDURE FOR KEEPING RECORDS OF DRUGS WITH A LIMITED SHELF LIFE IN A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION IS ESTABLISHED the head of the organization by the licensing authority executive authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation	PC-2
12.	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STORAGE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES SHALL BE APPOINTED BY ORDER OF THE HEAD Organization of the licensing authority Federal Drug Control Service Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare	PC-2
13.	THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF THE REGISTER OF TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO THE CIRCULATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES DO NOT INCLUDE THE FACT THAT THE JOURNAL MUST BE certified by the head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Numbered Corded certified by the seal of the legal entity	PC-2

14.	SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS IS CARRIED OUT IN Journal of registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Journal of registration of operations in which the number of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances changes Journal of operations related to the circulation of medicines for medical use Narcotic Medicines Accounting Book	PC-2
15.	SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE ACCOUNTING OF PRECURSORS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS IS CARRIED OUT IN Journal of registration of operations in which the number of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances changes Journal of registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Journal of operations related to the circulation of medicines for medical use Narcotic Medicines Accounting Book	PC-2
16.	LOGS OF OPERATIONS IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF PRECURSORS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES CHANGES ARE STORED IN metal cabinet (safe) a metal cabinet in a technically fortified room safe in a technically fortified room the desktop of the head of the organization	PC-2
17.	COMPLETED REGISTERS OF OPERATIONS IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF PRECURSORS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES CHANGES ARE STORED IN THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION (YEARS) 10 1 3 5	PC-2
18.	INVENTORY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION IS CARRIED OUT monthly Quarterly annually with a frequency determined by the head of the organization	PC-2
19.	FOR MEDICINES SUBJECT TO SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE ACCOUNTING, THE NORMS OF NATURAL LOSS ARE SET IN % OF THE VALUE flow rate in natural meters receipts in the monetary meter receipts in natural meters book residue in natural meters	PC-2
20.	THE LIST OF MEDICINES SUBJECT TO SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE ACCOUNTING SHALL BE APPROVED Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation	PC-2

	The Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation together with Roszdravnadzor Roszdravnadzor	
21.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION "ON PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS", THE CONSUMER IS a citizen who intends to order or purchase goods (works, services) exclusively for personal, family, household and other needs a citizen intending to order or purchase goods (works, services) for business purposes a legal entity intending to order or purchase goods (works, services) exclusively for personal, family, household and other needs Those who use the product for its intended purpose	PC-2
22.	THE MANUFACTURER IS OBLIGED TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE GOODS DURING the established service life or shelf life of the goods or within 10 years after transfer to the consumer, if the service life is not established a period of at least 10 years from the date of manufacture the period established by the contract shelf life of the goods	PC-2
23.	GLUCOMETER (PROVIDED THAT THE CONSUMER HAS NO COMPLAINTS ABOUT ITS QUALITY DECLARED BY THE MANUFACTURER) PURCHASED FROM A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION Exchange and non-refundable Can be exchanged during the service life can be exchanged during the warranty period can be exchanged within 14 days if the receipt is preserved and the goods were not in use	PC-2
24.	THE RULES FOR THE STORAGE OF DRUGS ARE APPROVED Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation The Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare or its territorial body (Roszdravnadzor) The Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare or its territorial body (Rospotrebnadzor) The executive authority in the field of health care of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation	PC-2
25.	DESTRUCTION OF DRUGS IS NOT CARRIED OUT owners of drugs licensed to carry out pharmaceutical activities organizations that have the appropriate license at specially equipped sites, landfills in specially equipped rooms	PC-2
26.	THERMOMETERS AND HYGROMETERS IN THE DRUG STORAGE ROOM MUST BE AT A DISTANCE OF AT LEAST (M) FROM DOORS, WINDOWS AND HEATING DEVICES 3 1 2 4	PC-2
27.	WHEN PLACING DRUGS IN STORAGE ROOMS, IT IS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT drug supplier Pharmacological group Mode of application physical and chemical properties of drugs	PC-2
28.	THE DOSAGE FORM GIVES THE DRUG OR MEDICINAL PLANT RAW MATERIALS A CONVENIENT STATE FOR USE, IN WHICH IT IS ACHIEVED Therapeutic effect	PC-2

	Geometric shape State of aggregation Diagnostic action	
29.	IF IT IS NECESSARY TO DISPENSE THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT IN AN EMERGENCY, THE DOCTOR MUST: Put the designations "Cito" or "Statim" on the recipe Call the pharmacy At the top of the recipe, write in red pencil "Urgent!" Use a special form of prescription form	PC-2
30.	THE COLLECTION OF MANDATORY NATIONAL STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS REGULATING THE QUALITY OF MEDICINES, EXCIPIENTS, DOSAGE FORMS AND PREPARATIONS IS State Pharmacopoeia Order of the Ministry of Health for quality control of medicines GUEST GMP	PC-2
31.	ORDER No. 706N ESTABLISHES THE REQUIREMENTS FOR premises for storage of medicines decoration of the trading floor storage of promotional products equipment of a medical organization	PC-2
32.	ACCORDING TO THE RULES FOR THE USE OF PHARMACOPOEIA MONOGRAPHS, "WARM" MEANS TEMPERATURE (°C) 40 to 50 35 to 37 from 18 to 20 from 36 to 38	PC-2
33.	AN ODOROUS MEDICINAL SUBSTANCE IS thymol riboflavin folic acid Methylene blue	PC-2
34.	THE COLORING PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH SORPTION CAPACITY ARE POSSESSED BY potassium permanganate folic acid dry thermopsis extract sulfur	PC-2
35.	VOLATILE SOLVENTS USED IN PHARMACY PRACTICE INCLUDE ethanol glycerin olive oil Vaseline oil	PC-2
36.	MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES WITH THE LOWER LIMIT OF MOISTURE CONTENT ESTABLISHED BY REGULATORY DOCUMENTATION INCLUDE: crystalline hydrates Amorphous Volatile lipophilic	PC-2
37.	DEVICES FOR RECORDING AIR PARAMETERS MUST BE LOCATED FROM THE FLOOR AT A HEIGHT (M)	PC-2

	1,5-1,7 3 0,2 not higher than 1.7	
38.	THE STATE ATTACHED TO THE DRUG OR MEDICINAL PLANT RAW MATERIALS THAT IS CONVENIENT FOR USE, IN WHICH THE NECESSARY THERAPEUTIC EFFECT IS ACHIEVED, IS dosage form Medicine A medicinal product medicament	PC-2
39.	THE PHARMACOLOGICAL AGENT IS a substance or mixture of substances with established pharmacological activity that is the subject of clinical trials medicinal product in the form of a certain dosage form additional substance necessary for the manufacture of the drug a medicinal product that is an individual chemical compound or biological substance	PC-2
40.	TARE WITH POTENT SUBSTANCES ARE DECORATED WITH A LABEL WITH THE INSCRIPTION LETTERS red on a white background white on a black background black on a white background white on a red background	PC-2
41.	IN THE PREMISES OF DRUG STORAGE, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY INDICATORS ARE RECORDED IN log (map) of registration of air parameters shelving card Journal of operations related to the circulation of drugs for medical use journal of accounting for drugs with a limited shelf life	PC-2
42.	THE SHELF LIFE IN THE PHARMACY OF WATER FOR INJECTION IS (DAY) 1 3 5 10	PC-2
43.	EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES INCLUDE A DRUG potassium permanganate glycerin Tincture Vegetable oils	PC-2
44.	DISINFECTANTS SHOULD BE STORED IN isolated room conditions of the refrigerating chamber protected from light, cool place cabinets painted from the inside with oil paint	PC-2
45.	COLLODION, ETHYL ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, ETHER ARE STORED IN A TIGHTLY SEALED DURABLE GLASS CONTAINER TO PREVENT evaporation of liquids from vessels ignition explosion The action of air vapor	PC-2
46.	COMPENSATION FOR HARM TO CITIZENS CAUSED AS A RESULT OF THE USE OF	PC-2

	A MEDICINAL PRODUCT THAT HAS BECOME UNUSABLE AS A RESULT OF VIOLATION OF THE RULES FOR ITS STORAGE IN A PHARMACY IS MADE Pharmacy Manufacturer insurance organization the budget of the subject of the Russian Federation	
47.	IN RECIPES IN RUSSIAN OR RUSSIAN AND THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE ARE INDICATED: Mode of application Composition of the drug Dosage form the doctor's appeal to the pharmacist about the manufacture	PC-2
48.	A DOCUMENT OF THE ESTABLISHED FORM, WHICH IS ISSUED BY A MEDICAL OR VETERINARY WORKER WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO DO SO, AND CONTAINS IN WRITING AN INDICATION OF THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION ON THE RELEASE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT OR ON ITS MANUFACTURE AND ON THE RELEASE TO ENSURE THE TREATMENT PROCESS IN A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION, VETERINARY ORGANIZATION, IS CALLED Requirement Pharmacopoeia Monograph normative document Recipe	PC-2
49.	AN ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE IN MEDICINES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FEDERAL LAW "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES" IS organization of wholesale trade in medicines Pharmacy medical organization pharmacy kiosk	PC-2
50.	A SPECIAL PERMIT TO CARRY OUT A SPECIFIC TYPE OF ACTIVITY, SUBJECT TO MANDATORY COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, ISSUED BY THE LICENSING AUTHORITY TO A LEGAL ENTITY OR INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR IS License Certificate of accreditation Certificate Patent	PC-2
51.	PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES INCLUDED IN LIST III OF THE LIST OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (NS), PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES (PV) AND THEIR PRECURSORS ARE PRESCRIBED ON THE PRESCRIPTION FORM No. 148-1 / y-88 "Prescription form" 107/y-NP "Special prescription form for NA and PV" 107-1/y "Prescription form" 148-1/y-04 (l) "Prescription form"	PC-2
52.	THE ASKHOD OF NARCOTIC MEDICINES IS ADDITIONALLY RECORDED IN THE JOURNAL registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances registration of transactions related to the trafficking of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances registration of transactions related to the trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of List II of the List of NA, PV and their precursors accounting for operations related to the circulation of drugs for medical use subject to PKU	PC-2

53.	IF THE PRESCRIBED DOSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE PRESCRIPTION EXCEEDS THE HIGHEST SINGLE DOSE, AND THE PRESCRIPTION IS NOT PROPERLY ISSUED, THEN THE PHARMACIST MUST redeem the prescription with the stamp "Prescription is invalid", register in the journal of incorrectly written prescriptions and return it to the patient release this drug in half the dose that is set as the highest single dose Release in the amounts indicated in the recipe return the prescription to the patient	PC-2
54.	THE VALIDITY PERIOD OF PRESCRIPTIONS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES INCLUDED IN LIST II OF THE LIST OF NS, PV AND THEIR PRECURSORS IS (DAYS) 15 10 30 5	PC-2
55.	ASSESSMENT OF THE COMPLIANCE OF PRESCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY THE PHARMACY WITH THE CURRENT REGULATIONS ON THE RULES FOR PRESCRIBING PRESCRIPTIONS AND THE PROCEDURE FOR DISPENSING DRUGS IS pharmaceutical expertise of prescriptions Taxation of recipes recipe acceptance algorithm Subject-quantitative account	PC-2
56.	PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MEDICINES MARKED "CITO" (URGENTLY) ARE SERVED WITHIN A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING (DAYS) 2 1 5 10	PC-2
57.	COMPLIANCE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA MONOGRAPH OR, IN THE ABSENCE THEREOF, A REGULATORY DOCUMENT OR A REGULATORY DOCUMENT IS: quality of medicines safety of medicines efficacy of medicines circulation of medicines	PC-2
58.	A DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE AUTHORIZED FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODY AND CONTAINING A LIST OF QUALITY INDICATORS AND QUALITY CONTROL METHODS OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT FOR MEDICAL USE IS Pharmacopoeia article State Pharmacopoeia clinical and pharmacological article Formulary article	PC-2
59.	FOR VIOLATION OF THE RULES OF SALE, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE HELD LIABLE Administrative Criminal Disciplinary Material	PC-2
60.	FOR VIOLATION OF LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE HELD LIABLE Administrative	PC-2

	Criminal Disciplinary Material	
61.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT MONITORS COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE IS Roszdravnadzor Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Rospotrebnadzor Moa	PC-2
62.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT CARRIES OUT INSPECTIONS OF COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF DRUGS FOR MP IS Roszdravnadzor Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Rospotrebnadzor Moa	PC-2
63.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FEDERAL LAW OF 26.12.2008 NO. 294-FZ "ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF LEGAL ENTITIES AND INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE CONTROL AND MUNICIPAL CONTROL", THE TYPES OF INSPECTIONS DO NOT INCLUDE: Target Planned Cameral Documentary	PC-2
64.	SCHEDULED INSPECTIONS OF COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT no more than 1 time per year no more than 1 time in 2 years at intervals established by the relevant licensing authority no more than 1 time in 3 years	PC-2
65.	SCHEDULED INSPECTIONS OF COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN DRUG WHOLESALERS ARE CARRIED OUT no more than 1 time in 2 years no more than 1 time per year at intervals established by the relevant licensing authority no more than 1 time in 3 years	PC-2
66.	ON THE CONDUCT OF A SCHEDULED INSPECTION OF LEGAL ENTITIES, INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS ARE NOTIFIED BY THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY BEFORE THE START OF ITS CONDUCT NO LATER THAN 3 working days 2 working days 2 calendar days 3 calendar days	PC-2
67.	WHEN CONDUCTING A SCHEDULED ON-SITE INSPECTION, EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY DO NOT CHECK measures taken by a legal entity or individual entrepreneur to prevent harm to life, health of citizens, harm to animals, plants, the environment, etc. information contained in the documents of a legal entity, individual Entrepreneur;	PC-2

	compliance of employees, premises and equipment with the established Requirements Manufactured and sold goods	
68.	LIABILITY IS PROVIDED FOR VIOLATION OF THE LEGISLATION ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES Administrative Criminal Material Civil	PC-2
69.	THE VALIDITY PERIOD OF THE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR A MEDICINAL PRODUCT REGISTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN RUSSIA IS (YEARS) 5 7 10 15	PC-2
70.	THE VALIDITY PERIOD OF THE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE DRUG AFTER CONFIRMATION OF ITS STATE REGISTRATION IS Indefinite period 5 years 10 years 15 years	PC-2
71.	MEDICINAL PRODUCTS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO STATE REGISTRATION manufactured by pharmacy organizations according to doctors' prescriptions and the requirements of medical organizations Original Reproduced New combinations of previously registered medicines	PC-2
72.	ARE NOT SUBJECT TO STATE REGISTRATION Extemporal drugs Generic drugs Original medicines New combinations of previously registered medicines	PC-2
73.	ACCORDING TO THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES DOES NOT INCLUDE: Drug Distribution development, preclinical studies, clinical trials, expertise, state registration, standardization and quality control production, manufacture, storage transportation, import into the territory of the Russian Federation, export from the territory of the Russian Federation, advertising	PC-2
74.	STATE REGISTRATION OF MEDICINES, MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE REGISTER OF MEDICINES ARE WITHIN THE POWERS OF Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Roszdravnadzor Rospotrebnadzor Drug manufacturing organizations	PC-2
75.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT VERIFIES COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS WHEN CARRYING OUT PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN RETAIL PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP IS Licensing Authority Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	PC-2

	Roszdravnadzor Rospotrebnadzor	
76.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY, WHICH VERIFIES COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN RETAIL PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP, IS Licensing Authority Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Roszdravnadzor Rospotrebnadzor	PC-2
77.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT VERIFIES COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS WHEN CARRYING OUT PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN RETAIL PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS SUBORDINATE TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES OF THE CONSTITUENT ENTITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS Licensing Authority Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Roszdravnadzor Rospotrebnadzor	PC-2
78.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT VERIFIES COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN RETAIL PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS SUBORDINATE TO FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES IS Roszdravnadzor Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Rosselkhoznadzor Rospotrebnadzor	PC-2
79.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT VERIFIES COMPLIANCE WITH SANITARY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS IN PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS IS Rospotrebnadzor Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Roszdravnadzor Licensing Authority	PC-2
80.	THE LIST OF ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO LICENSING SHALL BE APPROVED Federal Law Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation by order of the federal executive body normative legal act of the subject of the Russian Federation	PC-2
81.	99-FZ "ON LICENSING OF CERTAIN TYPES OF ACTIVITIES" LICENSING REQUIREMENTS ARE DEFINED AS A SET OF REQUIREMENTS established by the provisions on licensing of specific types of activities, based on the relevant requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation and aimed at ensuring the achievement of licensing goals established by regulatory legal acts, and the implementation of which by the licensee is mandatory when carrying out the licensed type of activity corresponding to the norms and rules in the field of circulation of drugs and medical devices established by the Ministry of Health of Russia for premises, equipment, personnel of pharmaceutical organizations and circulation of drugs	PC-2
82.	LICENSING OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY ORGANIZATIONS OF WHOLESALE TRADE OF DRUGS INTENDED FOR MEDICAL USE, AND PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS SUBORDINATE TO FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES, STATE ACADEMIES OF	PC-2

	SCIENCES, AS WELL AS ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF CIRCULATION OF DRUGS INTENDED FOR ANIMALS, CARRIES OUT executive authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance local self-government body	
83.	LICENSING OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY ORGANIZATIONS OF WHOLESALE TRADE OF DRUGS INTENDED FOR MEDICAL USE, AND PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS SUBORDINATE TO FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES, STATE ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES CARRIES OUT Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance executive authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation local self-government body	PC-2
84.	ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT "RULES FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF GOODS ..." THE BUYER MEANS: a citizen who intends to order or purchase, or who orders, acquires or uses goods exclusively for personal, family, household and other needs not related to entrepreneurial activity an organization, regardless of its organizational and legal form, that buys goods for business activities an individual entrepreneur who purchases goods for business activities. a pharmacy organization that purchases goods for sale to the public	PC-2
85.	THE LIST OF GOODS ALLOWED FOR SALE THROUGH PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS IS ESTABLISHED Federal Law No. 61-FZ "On the Circulation of Medicines" (Article 55) by order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation N 553n of 27.07. 2010 year Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 55 of 19.01.1998 Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation No. 403n of 11.07. 2017 year	PC-2
86.	THE PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET IS DEFINED AS: a set of existing and potential consumers of medicines, medical devices, services A type of human activity aimed at satisfying needs and requirements through exchange An effective way to meet the needs of needs Method of formation of the pricing system	PC-2
87.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION "ON PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS", THE CONSUMER IS a citizen who intends to order or purchase goods (works, services) exclusively for personal, family, household and other needs a citizen intending to order or purchase goods (works, services) for business purposes a legal entity intending to order or purchase goods (works, services) exclusively for personal, family, household and other needs Those who use the product for its intended purpose	PC-2
88.	THE LAW "ON PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS" REGULATES THE RELATIONS ARISING BETWEEN consumers and sellers consumers and manufacturers consumers and suppliers pharmacy staff	PC-2
89.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION "ON PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS", THE SALE OF GOODS is possible if the product can be used before the expiration date Possible before the expiration date	PC-2

	is not possible if less than 1/2 of the expiration date is left before the expiration date It is possible if, after the expiration date, the consumer properties of the goods are preserved	
90.	FOR GOODS INTENDED FOR LONG-TERM USE, THE MANUFACTURER HAS THE RIGHT TO SET A PERIOD Service Acceptance of claims Suitability Useful use	PC-2
91.	THE RULES FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF GOODS HAVE BEEN APPROVED Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 55 of 19.01.1998 Federal Law No. 61-FZ of 12.04.2010 Law of the Russian Federation No. 2300-1 of 07.02.1992 Federal Law No. 99-FZ of 04.05.2011	PC-2
92.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF GOODS, MEDICINES OF GOOD QUALITY non-refundable and non-exchangeable Subject to exchange are subject to return to the manufacturer are subject to additional analysis	PC-2
93.	ACCORDING TO THE ESTABLISHED "RULES FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF GOODS ..." PRE-SALE PREPARATION OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES DOES NOT INCLUDE: Qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis Unpacking checking the quality of goods (by external signs) checking the availability of the necessary information about the product and its manufacturer (supplier)	PC-2
94.	THE BUYER IS NOT ENTITLED TO MAKE CLAIMS FOR DEFECTS IN THE GOODS if the product does not have an expiration date or warranty period, after two years from the date of transfer of the goods to the buyer in the presence of a cash or sales receipt, or other document certifying the purchase in the presence of witness testimony, without the obligation to present documents certifying the purchase If the goods do not have an expiration date, or a warranty period, then within two years from the date of transfer of the goods to the buyer	PC-2
95.	MEDICAL DEVICES PURCHASED AT A PHARMACY ARE SUBJECT TO RETURN OR EXCHANGE, PROVIDED THAT: malfunctions of the device during the warranty period At the request of the buyer within two weeks from the date of purchase within the period set by the seller	PC-2
96.	INITIAL BRIEFING WITH THE EMPLOYEE IS CARRIED OUT BY: Employee's immediate supervisor Head of the organization Deputy Head Head of Human Resources Department	PC-2
97.	REPEATED BRIEFING WITH THE EMPLOYEE IS CARRIED OUT BY: Employee's immediate supervisor Head of the organization Deputy Head	PC-2

	Head of Human Resources Department	
98.	THE VACATION SCHEDULE, WHICH DETERMINES THE ORDER OF PAID LEAVE FOR PHARMACY EMPLOYEES, MUST BE DRAWN UP AND APPROVED NO LATER THAN THE SPECIFIED PERIOD BEFORE THE CALENDAR YEAR in 2 weeks per month for 3 months for 6 months	PC-2
99.	ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION No. 88 OF 26.03.2001 "ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INDUSTRY STANDARD "GISLS. MAIN PROVISIONS" - "FORMULARY ARTICLE OF DRUGS" IS normative, containing standardized in form and content information on the use of drugs in a particular disease (syndrome) official t, reflecting a set of clinical and pharmacological data characterizing the efficacy and safety of drugs official, containing identifying information about the drug that has legal significance in the field of drug circulation official, containing information about the drug necessary and sufficient for its effective and safe medical use	PC-2
100.	ACCORDING TO FEDERAL LAW NO. 61 "ON THE CIRCULATION OF DRUGS", INFORMATION ON PRESCRIPTION DRUGS CANNOT BE CONTAINED IN publications and announcements of mass media monographs, reference books, scientific articles, reports at congresses, conferences, symposia, scientific councils instructions for use of medicines specialized publications intended for medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary workers	PC-2
101.	ACCORDING TO FEDERAL LAW NO. 38 OF 13.03.2006, ADVERTISING IS INFORMATION distributed in any way, in any form and using any means, addressed to an indefinite circle of persons and aimed at attracting attention to the object of advertising, creating or maintaining interest in it and promoting it on the market aimed at promoting the object of advertising reflecting the most complete information about the object of advertising aimed at drawing attention to the object of advertising	PC-2
102.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FEDERAL LAW-38 "ON ADVERTISING", A MESSAGE IN AN ADVERTISEMENT ABOUT THE PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS, INCLUDING METHODS OF USE AND USE, OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES IS ALLOWED WITHIN THE INDICATIONS contained in the instructions for use approved in accordance with the established procedure all possible drugs for this pharmacological group the advertised medicinal product for which any clinical trials have been conducted that the patient can recognize on their own	PC-2
103.	THE OFFICIAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON DRUGS THAT HAVE PASSED STATE REGISTRATION IS State Register of Drugs Register of Drugs of Russia Encyclopedia of LS State Pharmacopoeia	PC-2
104.	INFORMATION ON PRESCRIPTION DRUGS MAY BE CONTAINED IN specialized printed publications intended for medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary workers information for the population placed in polyclinics information for the population, placed in the trading floors of pharmacies advertising information of the manufacturer placed in a newspaper that is not a specialized	PC-2

	publication for medical pharmaceutical, veterinary workers	
105.	ADVERTISING OF MEDICINES MUST be accompanied by a warning about the presence of contraindications for drugs means for their application and use Address minors contain links to specific cases of cure for diseases contain statements or assumptions about the presence of advertising among consumers certain diseases or health disorders	PC-2
106.	ADVERTISING OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS SHOULD be accompanied by a warning that the object of advertising is not Medicinal product give the impression that they are medicines contain links to specific cases of curing people encourage the rejection of a healthy diet	PC-2
107.	ADVERTISING OF BABY FOOD PRODUCTS MUST contain information about the age restrictions for their use present them as full-fledged substitutes for human milk contain a statement about the benefits of artificial feeding of children deny the need for expert advice	PC-2
108.	INFORMATION ABOUT MEDICAL DEVICES DOES NOT HAVE TO CONTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT chemical composition of the material number and date of authorization for the use of such devices for medical purposes, issued by the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare in in accordance with the established procedure its purpose, method and conditions of use action and effect, limitations (contraindications) for use	PC-2
109.	THE MESSAGE IN THE ADVERTISEMENT ABOUT THE PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DRUG IS ALLOWED WITHIN THE INDICATIONS, CONTAINED IN instructions for use advertising brochures information to medical representatives Mass media	PC-2
110.	THE FORMULARY LIST OF DRUGS OF A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION IS UNDERSTOOD AS A LIST OF Drugs approved by the order of the chief physician of a medical organization for use in this organization vital and essential drugs for medical use, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation the minimum range of drugs necessary for the provision of medical care Drugs for medical use, including drugs for medical use, prescribed by decision of medical commissions of medical organizations	PC-2
111.	LABELING OF FACTORY-MADE MEDICINES MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS Federal Law No. 61-FZ of 12.04.2010 State Pharmacopoeia Order of the Ministry of Health of Russia dated 26.10.2015 No. 751н International Standards	PC-2
112.	LABELING OF PHARMACY MEDICINES MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS	PC-2

	Order of the Ministry of Health of Russia dated 26.10.2015 No. 751н State Pharmacopoeia Federal Law No. 61-FZ of 12.04.2010 International Standards	
113.	THE INSCRIPTION ON THE SECONDARY PACKAGING "PRODUCTS HAVE PASSED RADIATION MONITORING" IS MANDATORY FOR herbal medicines of all medicines Children's medicines injectable medicines	PC-2
114.	ON THE PACKAGING OF ALL MEDICINES THERE SHOULD BE A WARNING INSCRIPTION "Keep out of the reach of children" "Keep away from fire" "Shake well before use" "Store in a cool, dark place"	PC-2
115.	ON THE SECONDARY PACKAGING OF MEDICINES DERIVED FROM BLOOD, BLOOD PLASMA, HUMAN ORGANS AND TISSUES, THE INSCRIPTION MUST BE APPLIED "Antibodies to HIV-1, HIV-2, hepatitis C virus and hepatitis B virus surface antigen are absent" "The products have passed radiation control" "Homeopathic" Radiation hazard sign	PC-2

4.2. Bank of case-tasks for solving cases

№	Case-task	The code of the competence for the formation of which the case-task is aimed
1.	**On the 10th day of the current month, goods packed in boxes were delivered to the pharmacy by road of a wholesale pharmaceutical organization. When accepting the goods in terms of the number of units and quality, a shortage of 5 packages of the D / in solution was found. 50mg 2ml No. 10 "Pipolfen" at a price of 563 rubles. At the same time, the pharmacy received a batch of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (HC and PV), during the inspection of which no violations were found. Laying out these drugs in their storage areas, the pharmacist accidentally dropped one package on the floor, breaking one ampoule, which he immediately reported to the head of the pharmacy.** 1) How are the economic ties between the pharmacy and the wholesale pharmaceutical organization formalized? 2) How and by whom should the goods be accepted at the time of receipt? 3) What are the indicators of acceptance quality control of incoming medicines? 4) Your actions, as a materially responsible person, in case of discrepancies in the acceptance of goods, documentation. 5) In what documents, and in what expression (meter) should the received goods be capitalized? 6) Where should the received medicines be stored? 7) List the actions of the head of the pharmacy in case of detection of	PC-2

	battle, damage to medicines related to NA and PV. 8) How is the process of write-off and destruction of various categories of medicines in a pharmaceutical organization? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documents.	
2.	**The pharmacy of the regional clinical hospital, serving 1400 beds, received a requirement for ethyl alcohol from the surgical department for January of this year. The estimated number of patients for the current year in this department is 1100 people. The approximate standard for the consumption of ethyl alcohol for the surgical department per 1 treated patient (per year) is 225 g.** 1) Determine the approximate consumption rate of the surgical department in ethyl alcohol for the year and January of this year. 2) What are the norms for the release of ethyl alcohol from the pharmacy to the departments of a medical organization? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation. 3) What are the rules for prescribing requirements for medicines and other pharmaceutical products to the pharmacy of a medical organization. 4) What are the requirements for the organization of the storage room for ethyl alcohol? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation. 5) List the safety requirements when working with ethyl alcohol. 6) What is the responsibility of pharmacy officials for the safety of ethyl alcohol? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation. 7) List all the main accounting documents on the turnover of ethyl alcohol in the pharmacy organization. Name the employees responsible for their registration. Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	PC-2
3.	**In April of this year, the pharmacy released to the population on preferential prescriptions of medicines in the amount of 45.5 thousand rubles, which amounted to 16% of the total turnover.** 1) Which pharmacies have the right to dispense medicines on preferential prescriptions? 2) How is the preferential leave financed? How is the pharmacy paid for drugs released on preferential prescriptions? 3) List the population groups and categories of diseases, in the outpatient treatment of which drugs are released on preferential terms. 4) What about thespecifics of prescribing preferential prescriptions, the procedure for their registration and shelf life in a pharmacy? 5) How should the process of storing different groups of preferential drugs be organized? 6) How is the wholesale and retail price of drugs included in the list of vital and essential drugs formed? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	PC-2
4.	**The pharmacy received the following goods: rubber heating pads, alcohol iodine solution 5% 10 ml, clonidine tab. No. 10, promedol, solution for injection 1% 1.0. You, as a financially responsible person, need to place the received goods in storage locations.** 1) In accordance with what principles of storage will you do this? 2) What regulatory documents should be followed when organizing the storage of received goods? 3) To which groups do these goods belong in terms of storage conditions? 4) How should their storage be organized? Justify the distribution of the received goods to storage locations. 5) For the turnover of which of these drugs is the pharmacy organization obliged to obtain an additional permit? 6) Conditions for the release of the above drugs from the pharmacy. 7) Rules for accounting for the above drugs in a pharmacy. Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	PC-2

5.	**In the surgical department of the medical organization (MO) N**, a **special room for storing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (NA and PV) is equipped. Applications for NA and PV are drawn up by the head nurse of the department and signed by the chief physician. In the course of her work, the newly appointed head nurse faced the following situation: from her department during night duty (and in her absence), a nurse from the therapeutic department was taken one package of narcotic drugs, without the appropriate order of the head of the organization.** 1) What requirements in the field of turnover of NA and PV were violated by this MO? 2) Who is responsible for the process of organizing activities related to the turnover of NA and PV in the Ministry of Defense? 3) What is the liability for the above violations? 4) How should a senior nurse behave in this situation? 5) Describe the process of obtaining medicines and medical devices from the pharmacy of a medical organization to its branches. 6) What are the requirements for the registration of the invoice requirement? How many copies of it should be issued, and for how long should it be stored in the Ministry of Defense? 7) What are the functions of the pharmacy of a medical organization? 8) What are the main methods used in the process of analyzing and calculating the need for MO in medicines and medical devices? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	PC-2
6.	**The head of the pharmacy of the Ministry of Defense has work experience in this specialty, general experience and experience of continuous work in health care institutions for 10 years, expressed a desire to be certified for the assignment of a qualification category.** 1) What regulatory document approved the regulation on the certification of pharmacists and pharmacists? Where should a pharmacist, pharmacist go for certification? 2) In what specialties is the certification of pharmacists, pharmacists carried out? 3) Who is allowed to be certified for the assignment of a qualification category, the procedure for its implementation? 4) What are the requirements for each of the qualification categories? 5) What category can be assigned to the head of the pharmacy? 6) List all the necessary documents that must be submitted to the certification commission in this case. 7) What type of needs, according to existing theories, is predominant for a given employee? List the main methods and ways of motivation.	PC-2
7.	**During the sterilization of solutions for injections in the pharmacy of the Moscow Region, an accident occurred: when opening the steam sterilizer (autoclave), glass bottles exploded and a pharmacy nurse was injured by glass fragments, who was instructed by the head of the pharmacy, due to the pharmacist's illness, to sterilize solutions for injection.** 1) Which of the officials is responsible for the state of labor protection? 2) How is theinvestigation of accidents at work carried out? 3) List the requirements forpremises for the manufacture of medicines under aseptic conditions. 4) What should be the equipment and equipment of workplaces in the premises for the manufacture of medicines? 5) Who has the right to sterilize manufactured medicines? 6) What should be the actions of the leader in this situation? 7) Which of the officials will be held accountable in this situation? 8) Is the injured employee entitled to material compensation in this situation?	PC-2

	Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	
8.	**As of 31.12.2013, the actual average number of personnel in the pharmaceutical organization N** was 303 people (planned 323 people), including administrative and managerial personnel - 50 people (planned - 50 people), economic service personnel - 15 people (planned - 20 people), pharmaceutical **personnel - pharmacist - 114 people (planned - 120 people), medium pharmaceutical - 124 people (planned - 133 people). Throughout the year 5 people were hired (15 people are planned). At the same time, 10 people resigned, one of whom was dismissed for violation of labor discipline.** 1) How is the analysis of the availability of labor resources in a pharmacy organization carried out? 2) Analyze the movement of labor resources in the above example, calculating the provision of the organization with labor resources and determining the qualitative indicators: the turnover rate for admission, the turnover rate for retirement, the turnover rate for personnel. 3) What is the analysis of the use of working time? Give the formula for calculating the working time fund. 4) Explain the procedure for calculating and paying wages. 5) What tax deductions are provided by law for individuals? 6) What documents must be accepted and executed when hiring a pharmaceutical specialist? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	PC-2
9.	**Pharmacist Ivanova A.N., who is 3 months pregnant, went on another paid vacation for two weeks. After a week of vacation, she was asked to go to work in connection with a routine inventory at the pharmacy. At the same time, it was assumed that the inventory would take place at night.** 1) How legitimate is this situation? What could the pharmacist do in this case, based on the current labor legislation? 2) Does the manager, in case of refusal of the pharmacist to go to work, have the right to apply any punishment to him? 3) Which organizations monitor the observance of employee rights in the Russian Federation? 4) What is night work? What are the features of its payment? 5) What are the normal working hours? What other types of working time are there? 6) What is "inventory"? What are its tasks, types, and timing? Imagine an inventory algorithm. 7) List the documents to be processed in the inventory process.	PC-2
10.	**The pharmacist, who resigned at his own request, was delayed by the director of the pharmacy "Medicines for You" the issuance of a work book, since upon dismissal he did not return the gown issued to him.** 1) Is the head of the pharmacy right in this situation? What documents should be filed and stored in a pharmaceutical organization for each of the employees? Their shelf life. 2) Terms of issuance of the work book, calculation of dismissal. 3) The procedure for terminating an employment contract at the initiative of the employee (at his own request). 4) The employee's right to withdraw his application. What day is considered the day of dismissal? 5) What should the employer do if the employee was absent from work on the day of dismissal? 6) What is the responsibility of the employer (pharmacy) to the pharmacist in this situation? 7) Can the director of a pharmacy be held financially liable? Foundation. 8) What are the norms for issuing and accounting for sanitary clothing in a pharmacy. Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documents.	PC-2

11.	**The accountant of the pharmacy accrued wear and tear on the equipment used for sterilization of medicines as of 01.01.2015 after 2 years of its operation, using the linear method, while taking the initial cost as a basis.** 1) What was the main mistake made by the accountant? 2) By what criteria will the property be classified as fixed assets? 3) What other methods of calculating depreciation of fixed assets are used in pharmacies? 4) What is the classification of pharmacy household products? 5) List the measures for labor protection in pharmacies, paying special attention to the operation of pressure devices. 6) The procedure for investigating accidents in a pharmacy organization.	PC-2
12.	**Evaluate the legitimacy of the administration's actions in each of the situations below from the standpoint of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation and give answers to questions.** **a) When hiring a pharmacist, the director of the pharmacy "Cherry Orchard" asked her to write her autobiography, then found out that she had a child of 2 years old and refused to hire her, although the pharmacy had a vacant pharmacist rate.** **б) The director of the pharmacy hired a pharmacist for taking prescriptions and dispensing medicines with a probationary period of 1 month. From the first days of work, it became clear that the pharmacist did not know the basic requirements of the current documents regulating the procedure for taking prescriptions and dispensing medicines, and was rude to visitors and colleagues. After 2 weeks (in agreement with the trade union organization of the pharmacy), she was dismissed. Did the director of pharmacies have the right to dismiss an employee before the end of the probationary period. List the categories of workers who, in accordance with the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, are prohibited from establishing a probationary period when hiring.** 1) What documents are required when applying for a job? 2) What are the qualification requirements for a pharmacist? 3) Does the employer have the right to dismiss an employee before the end of the probationary period? 4) What are the grounds for dismissal of the employee? 5) List the categories of workers who are prohibited from establishing a probationary period when hiring. 6) Does a transfer to another workplace apply to transfers to another position? **7)** Can it be carried out without the consent of the employee?	PC-2
13.	**During the inspection of the activities of the pharmacy kiosk of the municipal unitary enterprise "Apteka 1", conducted jointly by the Inspectorate for the Protection of Consumer Rights, the Labor Inspectorate, the Commission for Licensing of Pharmaceutical Activities and the Tax Inspectorate, the following was established:** 1) The following drugs were exhibited in the showcase: Almagel A, Nikodin, Corinfar, Panangin, Saridon, Lidase, Cerucal, Lorinden-A ointment, peony tincture, formic alcohol, otipax, Maerkazolil, diphenhydramine in table., No-shpa in table. and ampoules, grass celandine, etc. 2) When checking the storage conditions, the absence of a refrigerator was found, the temperature at the place of storage of the drug is 230C. 3) A pharmacist was working at the kiosk that day. When asked to present documents confirming the quality of the drugs, the kiosk pharmacist replied that they exist, but are stored in the pharmacy. On the proposal to present a license for pharmaceutical activities and a specialist certificate, the answer was the same. 4) When checking the documents in the pharmacy, it turned out that the	PC-2

	pharmacist did not have a specialist certificate, she was hired under a contract agreement. 5) At the time of the inspection, the electricity was turned off, and the pharmacist dispensed medicines without punching checks on the cash register.	
14.	**The management of the pharmaceutical organizationN decided to conduct an advertising campaign in order to stimulate the sale of products. The turnover of the organization in the pre-advertising period amounted to 60 thousand rubles The advertising department justified the need for five publications in a pharmaceutical newspaper and four broadcasts of a radio commercial in the amount of 3 thousand rubles As a result, 2 thousand rubles were allocated, the money was used for 3 broadcasts and 3 publications. After carrying out promotional activities, the turnover amounted to 66 thousand rubles.** 1) Give a description of the concept of "pharmaceutical advertising". What is its purpose? 2) What should not be contained in the advertising of medicines? 3) Give a classification of the means of advertising. Give them a brief description. 4) How is the phased planning of the budget of advertising and information activities in a pharmaceutical organization carried out? 5) What expenditure items does the advertising budget contain? 6) How is the effectiveness of information and advertising activities of pharmaceutical organizations assessed? 7) What liability is provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation for violations in the field of advertising, consumer protection and rules for the sale of certain types of goods? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	PC-2
15.	**A fine was imposed on one of the pharmacies of the "Your Doctor" network for the fact that the pharmacist of this pharmacy took a sample of the drug from the medical representative of the pharmaceutical company X. In another pharmacy of the same network, the manager made a remark to a visitor who photographed the windows.** 1) Is it legal to impose a fine on the first pharmacy? 2) Is the head of the second pharmacy right? 3) List the rights of the consumer in the field of obtaining proper information about the pharmaceutical organization and the product sold by it. 4) What are the rights of consumers when dispensing drugs from a pharmacy organization? 5) What is the liability for violation of these rights? 6) What restrictions are imposed by the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of advertising of medicines? 7) Give examples of outdoor and indoor advertising in a pharmacy organization. Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	PC-2
16.	**The administration of the pharmacy decided to form a closed joint-stock company on its basis and began to prepare constituent documents, the pharmacy staff was not informed about this. Rumors began to spread around the pharmacy about the sale of the pharmacy to unknown people and the dismissal of all employees. Finally, a delegation of employees led by an informal leader - the head of one of the departments of the department - came to the director of the pharmacy with a threat to start a strike. Head. The pharmacy was surprised, and then explained to the employees the benefits of the changes, that they would all be the owners of the pharmacy, and denied the rumors. The conflict was avoided.** 1) What is the mistake in the behavior of the pharmacy administration? 2) Reveal the essence of the concepts of "Formal" and "Informal" structure of the organization.	PC-2

	3) What are some examples of sources of conflict in pharmaceutical organizations? 4) What measures can be taken to prevent them? 5) What are the requirements for management decisions? 6) Stages of development of management decisions?	
17.	**A pharmacist was hired at the Municipal Unitary Enterprise "Apteka" to carry out information work from August 1 of this year with a probationary period of 1 month. On September 3 of this year, the employee was dismissed under Art. 71 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, as he did not pass the test. In November of this year, the district court of N ruled to reinstate the pharmacist at work with the payment of average earnings for the entire period of forced absenteeism and with compensation to the employee for monetary compensation for moral damage in the amount of 5 thousand rubles.** 1) What is the violation of the labor legislation of the head of the pharmacy? 2) Testing when applying for a job: the purpose of the test, its duration, design. 3) Categories of workers for whom the test is not established. Test result. 4) then compensates for the damage caused to the employee? What is it? 5) What financial responsibility is imposed in this case on the manager? Foundation. 6) Information activities of the pharmacy. Consumers of pharmaceutical information, methods of working with different groups of consumers of pharmaceutical information. 7) List the responsibilities of the pharmacist for information work.	PC-2
18.	**An advertisement for the dietary supplement "Fulflex" was placed in the television space. The advertiser recommended treatment for gout. The FAS banned the broadcast of the video and fined the manufacturer's company.** 1) Give the concept of unfair competition. 2) What inconsistencies with the Federal Law "On Advertising" were identified by the FAS in this case? 3) What types of unfair competition are found in the pharmaceutical market? 4) Terms of advertising for prescription and over-the-counter drugs. 5) What additional inscriptions when advertising dietary supplements should be on the screene?	PC-2
19.	**In the manufacture of chloramphenicol alcohol solution 1% 25 ml, the pharmacist found that in the tare with the label "Laevomycetinum", which had just arrived from the material room, there was, in his opinion, another substance that resembled anestezinin in appearance and taste.** 1) What should a pharmacist do in this situation? 2) What kind of control must be subjected to medicines coming from the material room to the assistant room, and who should carry out this control? How is it documented and how should the tare be issued? 3) What types of intra-pharmacy control are you required to own as a pharmacist for quality control of medicines in a pharmacy? 4) How and where should the workplace of a pharmacist-technologist and a pharmacist-analyst be organized? 5) What types of control can be subjected to medicines manufactured in a pharmacy, including injectables, purified water, medicinal plant materials? 6) What preventive measures are you required to carry out in the pharmacy to ensure the quality of medicines prepared in the pharmacy? 7) At the expense of what indicators in the pharmacy are the costs of quality control of medicines written off?	PC-2
20.	**As a result of the inspection carried out by the inspector of**	PC-2

	Roszdravnadzor in the wholesale pharmaceutical organization, it was found that a batch of the drug "Herceptin, lyophilized powder for the preparation of solution for infusions of 440 mg (fl.) was prepared for sale. / complete with solvent series N3555 / B2055 (on the packages the manufacturer is indicated F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd., Switzerland, Jenentek Inc., USA), in respect of which the Federal Service for Surveillance in Health and Social Development reported by letter as falsified. The drug in the amount of 10 packages was seized and destroyed in the presence of the inspector. **Conduct a full legal analysis of this situation and answer the questions posed with references to the relevant legislation:** 1) What types of violations and in what area of legislation took place? 2) What legal consequences can occur for a wholesale organization? 3) What is the procedure for the destruction of drugs in this situation? 4) What liability can the perpetrators incur? 5) Rights of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in the exercise of state control and supervision.	

4.3. Questions for colloquiums

1. Organization of the relationship between the pharmacist and the consumer of drugs. The Law "On Protection of Consumer Rights": basic concepts and provisions. Government Decree "Rules for the Sale of Certain Types of Goods": Basic Concepts and Provisions.
2. Federal Law "On Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation": basic concepts and provisions. Basic principles of health protection, duties of citizens in the field of health protection. Responsibilities of pharmaceutical workers; restrictions imposed in the exercise of their professional activities
3. The concept of the market, subjects and objects of the market, types of markets. A sentence, a law of supply. Factors influencing supply (price and non-price determinants).
4. Demand, the law of demand, types of demand, features of the formation of demand for drugs. Factors influencing demand (price and non-price determinants).
5. Market equilibrium and its main parameters. Oversupply and unmet demand. The law of supply and demand. Influence of price and non-price factors.
6. Price and income elasticity of demand, income elasticity of supply, cross-elasticity. Types of elasticity, elasticity factors, types of goods.
7. Theory of consumer behavior. Methods of studying consumer behavior, a brief description. The main stages of making a purchase decision.
8. The main directions of commodity and assortment policy. Goods, the structure of the commodity nomenclature. Classification of goods sold by pharmacy organizations.
9. Analysis of the life cycle of pharmacy products. Characteristics of the stages of the product life cycle. Types of life cycle curves. Analysis of the "economic portfolio" of the organization. Analysis of marketing indicators of the pharmacy assortment.
10. Optimization of the range of medicines, taking into account the speed of implementation. Analysis of economic indicators of the pharmacy assortment (ABC, XYZ, ABC / XYZ analysis). Analysis of pharmacoeconomic indicators of the assortment (VEN-analysis). Approaches to the classification of the product range of pharmaceutical organizations in the areas of its analysis
11. Pharmaceutical marketing: purpose and objectives, forms, principles, functions. Marketing mix. Factors influencing the consumption of pharmacy products.
12. Marketing methods for determining the need for drugs. Study of demand for pharmacy products, types of demand. The system of marketing research of medicines.
13. The main marketing strategies: analysis of the company's marketing environment, SWOT and STEP analysis, portfolio strategies, market segmentation.

14. Retail link in the system of promotion of pharmacy products. Nomenclature of pharmacy organizations, tasks and functions. Forms of ownership and organizational and legal forms of pharmacy organizations.

15. Requirements for the design of the trading floor of the pharmacy organization and the design of shop windows. Basic principles of merchandising.

16. Organization of the work of pharmacy organizations for the sale of goods and services. Over-the-counter medication. Organization of workplaces of specialists on the trading floor.

17. Turnover, classification, analysis of turnover. Factors influencing the volume of sales of goods and services. Planning and forecasting of the volume and structure of turnover: stages, methods, sources of information.

18. Commodity stocks: characteristics, classification, indicators. Factors influencing the size of inventories. Analysis and planning of inventory. Methods for determining the optimal size of inventory. Planning the receipt of goods.

19. Price, features, and types of pricing. The main stages of the implementation of the pricing strategy of the pharmacy organization. Pricing methods. Formation of pricing policy for drugs in a pharmacy organization. Features of the pricing policy of pharmacy chains.

20. The system of state regulation of prices for drugs. Methodology for calculating the trade markup. Methodology for pricing drugs of pharmacy production.

5. The content of the assessment tools of mid-term assessment

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit.

5.1 The list of control tasks and other materials necessary for the assessment of knowledge, skills and work experience

5.1.1. Questions for the credit in the discipline

21. Organization of the relationship between the pharmacist and the consumer of drugs. The Law "On Protection of Consumer Rights": basic concepts and provisions. Government Decree "Rules for the Sale of Certain Types of Goods": Basic Concepts and Provisions.

22. Federal Law "On Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation": basic concepts and provisions. Basic principles of health protection, duties of citizens in the field of health protection. Responsibilities of pharmaceutical workers; restrictions imposed in the exercise of their professional activities

23. The concept of the market, subjects and objects of the market, types of markets. A sentence, a law of supply. Factors influencing supply (price and non-price determinants).

24. Demand, the law of demand, types of demand, features of the formation of demand for drugs. Factors influencing demand (price and non-price determinants).

25. Market equilibrium and its main parameters. Oversupply and unmet demand. The law of supply and demand. Influence of price and non-price factors.

26. Price and income elasticity of demand, income elasticity of supply, cross-elasticity. Types of elasticity, elasticity factors, types of goods.

27. Theory of consumer behavior. Methods of studying consumer behavior, a brief description. The main stages of making a purchase decision.

28. The main directions of commodity and assortment policy. Goods, the structure of the commodity nomenclature. Classification of goods sold by pharmacy organizations.

29. Analysis of the life cycle of pharmacy products. Characteristics of the stages of the product life cycle. Types of life cycle curves. Analysis of the "economic portfolio" of the organization. Analysis of marketing indicators of the pharmacy assortment.

30. Optimization of the range of medicines, taking into account the speed of implementation. Analysis of economic indicators of the pharmacy assortment (ABC, XYZ, ABC / XYZ analysis).

Analysis of pharmacoeconomic indicators of the assortment (VEN-analysis). Approaches to the classification of the product range of pharmaceutical organizations in the areas of its analysis

31. Pharmaceutical marketing: purpose and objectives, forms, principles, functions. Marketing mix. Factors influencing the consumption of pharmacy products.

32. Marketing methods for determining the need for drugs. Study of demand for pharmacy products, types of demand. The system of marketing research of medicines.

33. The main marketing strategies: analysis of the company's marketing environment, SWOT and STEP analysis, portfolio strategies, market segmentation.

34. Retail link in the system of promotion of pharmacy products. Nomenclature of pharmacy organizations, tasks and functions. Forms of ownership and organizational and legal forms of pharmacy organizations.

35. Requirements for the design of the trading floor of the pharmacy organization and the design of shop windows. Basic principles of merchandising.

36. Organization of the work of pharmacy organizations for the sale of goods and services. Over-the-counter medication. Organization of workplaces of specialists on the trading floor.

37. Turnover, classification, analysis of turnover. Factors influencing the volume of sales of goods and services. Planning and forecasting of the volume and structure of turnover: stages, methods, sources of information.

38. Commodity stocks: characteristics, classification, indicators. Factors influencing the size of inventories. Analysis and planning of inventory. Methods for determining the optimal size of inventory. Planning the receipt of goods.

39. Price, features, and types of pricing. The main stages of the implementation of the pricing strategy of the pharmacy organization. Pricing methods. Formation of pricing policy for drugs in a pharmacy organization. Features of the pricing policy of pharmacy chains.

40. The system of state regulation of prices for drugs. Methodology for calculating the trade markup. Methodology for pricing drugs of pharmacy production.

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For the credit:

Learning outcomes	**Evaluation criteria**	
	Not passed	**Passed**
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes.	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. Minor mistakes may be made
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical tasks have been solved, all tasks have been completed. Minor mistakes may be made.
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills in solving standard tasks are demonstrated. Minor mistakes may be made.
Motivation (personal attitude)	Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no willingness to solve the tasks qualitatively	Educational activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform assigned tasks is demonstrated.

Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve practical (professional) tasks. Repeated training is required	The competence developed meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) tasks.
The level of competence formation	Low	Medium/High

For the exam:

Learning outcomes	**Assessment of competence developed**			
	unsatisfactory	**satisfactory**	**good**	**excellent**
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes	The minimum acceptable level of knowledge. A lot of light mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. A few light mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program, without errors
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical problems with light mistakes have been solved. All tasks have been completed, but not in full.	All basic skills are demonstrated. All the main tasks have been solved with light mistakes. All tasks have been completed, in full, but some of them with shortcomings	All the basic skills were demonstrated, all the main tasks were solved with some minor shortcomings, all the tasks were completed in full
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes	There is a minimal set of skills for solving standard tasks with some shortcomings	Basic skills in solving standard tasks with some shortcomings are demonstrated	Skills in solving non-standard tasks without mistakes and shortcomings are demonstrated
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve professional tasks. Repeated training is required	The formation of competence meets the minimum requirements. The available knowledge and abilities are generally sufficient to solve professional	The formation of competence generally meets the requirements, but there are shortcomings. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally	The formation of competence fully meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are fully sufficient to solve complex professional tasks

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	**satisfactory**	**good**	**excellent**
		tasks, but additional practice is required for most practical tasks	sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for some professional tasks	
The level of competence formation*	Low	Below average	Intermediate	High

For testing:
Mark "5" (Excellent) - points (100-90%)
Mark "4" (Good) - points (89-80%)
Mark "3" (Satisfactory) - points (79-70%)
Mark "2" (Unsatisfactory) - less than 70%

Developer:
Maxim Alekseevich Mishchenko, PhD in pharmaceutical sciences, associate professor of the Department of management and economics of pharmacy and pharmaceutical technology.