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

# BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR PRACTICE Training practice on pharmacognosy

Training program (specialty): 33.05.01 PHARMACY

Department: Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacognosy

Mode of study: full-time

Nizhniy Novgorod 2022

### 1. Bank of assessment tools for the current monitoring of academic performance, midterm assessment of students in the practice Pharmacognosy

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline " **Training Practice in Pharmacognosy** " is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline " **Training Practice in Pharmacognosy**". 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 **practice Training practice on pharmacognosy**:

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	Interview	A tool of control organized as a special conversation between the teacher and the student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to clarify the amount of knowledge of the student on a specific section, topic, problem, etc.	topics/sections of the

## 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
UC-1. ability to carry out critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Preparatory Section 2. Wild RR of various habitats Section 3. Definition, morphological description of medicinal plants and their herbarization. Section 4. Pharmacognostic analysis of LRS. Section 5. Cultivation of LR. Section 6. Cameral processing Section 7. Pharmacy assortment of medicinal plant raw materials and GLS based on it	Tests, interview
GPC-1 Ability to use basic biological, physico-chemical, chemical, mathematical methods for the	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Preparatory Section 2. Wild RR of various habitats	Tests, interview

development, research and examination of medicines, manufacturing of medicines		Section 3. Definition, morphological description of medicinal plants and their herbarization. Section 4. Pharmacognostic analysis of LRS. Section 5. Cultivation of LR. Section 6. Cameral processing Section 7. Pharmacy assortment of medicinal plant raw materials and HLS based on it	
GPC-3 ability to carry out professional activities taking into account specific economic, environmental, social factors within the framework of the system of regulatory regulation of the sphere of circulation of medicines	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Preparatory Section 2. Wild RR of various habitats Section 3. Definition, morphological description of medicinal plants and their herbarization. Section 4. Pharmacognostic analysis of LRS. Section 5. Cultivation of LR. Section 6. Cameral processing Section 7. Pharmacy assortment of medicinal plant raw materials and GLS based on it	Tests, interview
PC-4. ability to participate in monitoring the quality, effectiveness and safety of medicines and medicinal plant raw	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Preparatory Section 2. Wild RR of various habitats Section 3. Definition, morphological description of medicinal plants and their herbarization. Section 4. Pharmacognostic analysis of LRS. Section 5. Cultivation of LR. Section 6. Cameral processing Section 7. Pharmacy assortment of medicinal vegetable raw materials and HLS based on it	Tests, interview

### 4. Content of assessment tools for input and current control

Entry /current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: tests.

4.1. Tests for assessing the competencies *of UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-3, PC-4* are presented on the PIMU Educational portal:

https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/view.php?id=1131

### 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 discipline *credit*:
- 1. Give a definition of phytocenosis.
- 2. Give a description of pine, spruce, and mixed forests; water meadows, dry-fall meadows, and alpine meadows; lakes, steppes, foothills, and weeds.
- 3. Define the term endemic species.
- 4. Plant associations that takeplace in the vicinity of places of practice.
- 5. List the tiers in the five -, three -, or two-tiered combination of pine, spruce, and mixed forests. Give examples.
- 6. Medicinal plants of spruce forests. Describe their appearance and biological characteristics.
- 7. Medicinal plants of pine forests. Describe their appearance and biological characteristics.
- 8. Medicinal plants of mixed forest. Describe their appearance and biological characteristics.
- 9. Medicinal plants of meadows. Describe their appearance and biological characteristics.
- 10. Medicinal plants of the steppes. Describe their appearance and biological characteristics.
- 11. Medicinal plants of the foothills. Describe their appearance and biological characteristics.
- 12. Weed medicinal plants. Describe their appearance and biological characteristics.
- 13. РаспределDistribution of wildx medicinal plants by groups of active substances.
- 14. РаспределDistribution of wildx plants and medicinal plants for medical use. Please describe them.
- 15. Methods of peollection, conditions of drying and storage of raw materials of medicinal plants of various phytocenoses, taking into account the biological characteristics of the plant.
- 16. Measures for the protection of wild medicinal plants. Medicinal plants listed in the Red Book. The role of the pharmacist in solving issues of protection of medicinal plants.
- 17. General characteristics of botanical families: buttercups, poppies, buckwheat, cruciferous, heather, rosaceae, legumes, Araliaceae, umbelliferae, Norichnikaceae, Solanaceae, Labiaceae, asters, and lilies.
- 18. External diagnostic signs of LR presented in the collection area of the botanical garden. Area, habitat, and cultural areas.
- 19. Chemical composition and main groups of active substances of cultivated plants.
- 20. Medical use of raw materials, applications and preparations.
- 21. The importance of wild medicinal plants in the healthcare system and the chemical and pharmaceutical industry.
- 22. Parametersющиеся that are taken into account when preparing LRS.
- 23. Organization of procurement of medicinal plant raw materials in Russia.
- 24. Rules and methods for collecting medicinal plant raw materials by individual morphological groups (buds, leaves, flowers, buds, herbs, fruits and seeds, underground organs).
- 25. Primary processing of raw materials.
- 26. LRS drying methods. Drying modes depending on the content of various BAS in the raw material. Examples.
- 27. Biochemical processes that occur during drying of raw materials.
- 28. Provedenie vozdushno-shadyoй, oops, solnechnn oops, teplovoops, konvektivnoops, radiatsionnnoops
- 29. What are biological and operational reserves? Methodology of their calculation.
- 30. What determines the period of restoration of LR thickets after harvesting?
- 31. What is the turnover of blanks?
- 32. What is possible annual harvesting? How do I calculate its volume?

Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
1	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
2	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
3	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
4	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
5	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
6	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
7	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
8	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
9	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4

10	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
11	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
12	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
13	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
14	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
15	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
16	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
17	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
18	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
19	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
20	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
21	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
22	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
23	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
24	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
25	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
26	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
27	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
28	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
29	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
30	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
31	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4
32	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC -3, PC-4

### 6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

I coming outcomes	Evaluation criteria		
Learning outcomes	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	

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Date " 14 " December 2022