

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
PHARMACEUTICAL CONSULTING AND INFORMING**

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 "Pharmaceutical consulting and informing" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Pharmaceutical consulting and informing". 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
UC-4 Able to apply modern communication technologies including in a foreign language(s), for academic and professional interaction	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Pharmaceutical consulting and informing	Tests Case-tasks Colloquiums
GPC-2 Able to apply knowledge about morphofunctional features, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional tasks	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Pharmaceutical consulting and informing	Tests Case-tasks Colloquiums
GPC-4 Able to carry out professional activities in	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Pharmaceutical consulting and informing	Tests Case-tasks

accordance with ethical norms and moral principles of pharmaceutical ethics and deontology			Colloquiums
GPC-6 Able to understand the principles of modern information technologies and use them to solve the tasks of professional activity	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Pharmaceutical consulting and informing	Tests Case-tasks Colloquiums
PC-3 Able to participate in monitoring the quality, effectiveness and safety of medicines and medicinal plant raw materials	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Pharmaceutical consulting and informing	Tests Case-tasks Colloquiums
PC-8 Able to solve the tasks of professional activity within the framework of pharmaceutical activity in the field of circulation of medicines for veterinary use	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Pharmaceutical consulting and informing	Tests Case-tasks Colloquiums
PC-9 Able to solve tasks of professional activities in the transfer of medicines through pharmaceutical and medical organizations	Entry, Current, Mid-term	Section 1. Pharmaceutical consulting and informing	Tests Case-tasks Colloquiums

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 IDEAL MEASURE OF DRUG EQUIVALENCE IS EQUIVALENCE A) therapeutic B) Chemical C) Pharmaceutical	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-

	D) biological	9
2.	<p>PERMISSION FOR CLINICAL TRIALS IN RUSSIA IS ISSUED BY</p> <p>A) Pharmacological Committee of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation</p> <p>B) Ethics Commission and Pharmacopoeia Committee of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation</p> <p>C) World Health Organization</p> <p>D) Licensing Commission</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
3.	<p>THE EXCIPIENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISINTEGRATION OF TABLETS IN PRODUCTION ARE</p> <p>A) Baking powder</p> <p>B) fillers</p> <p>C) antioxidants</p> <p>D) thickeners</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
4.	<p>TO ASSESS THE BIOAVAILABILITY OF THE STUDY DRUG, THE INDICATOR IS STUDIED</p> <p>A) the maximum concentration of the drug substance in biofluids</p> <p>B) solubility of medicinal substances</p> <p>C) the nature of the interaction of drugs and excipients</p> <p>D) commodity indicators of the dosage form</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
5.	<p>THE MEASURE OF BIOLOGICAL EQUIVALENCE OF DRUGS IS</p> <p>A) the same degree of absorption of the medicinal substance from the generic and original medicinal product, determined by the content of the substance in the blood</p> <p>B) the same rate and degree of dissolution, determined by the concentration of the substance in the solution</p> <p>C) the presence of the same commodity indicators</p> <p>D) an equivalent change in the symptoms of the disease</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
6.	<p>THE ACTION OF INDIRECT ANTICOAGULANTS ENHANCES</p> <p>A) Acetylsalicylic acid</p> <p>B) Haloperidol</p> <p>C) Rifampicin</p> <p>D) Vikasol</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
7.	<p>IN THE ABSENCE OF THE DRUG CORDAFLEX IN THE PHARMACY, IT CAN BE REPLACED WITH</p> <p>A) Corinfar</p> <p>B) Cardiket</p> <p>C) Amlodipine</p> <p>D) Sustak Forte</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
8.	<p>A DRUG WITH VITAMIN ACTIVITY, WHICH IS AN OIL SOLUTION, IS A SOLUTION</p> <p>A) Retinol acetate</p> <p>B) cyanocobalamin</p> <p>C) nicotinic acid</p> <p>D) ascorbic acid</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
9.	<p>AS AN ANTIDIABETIC REMEDY, THE COLLECTION CAN BE USED</p> <p>A) Arfazetin</p> <p>B) Brusniver</p> <p>C) Bekvorin</p> <p>D) Elecasol</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
10.	<p>ACTIVE TRANSPORT OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES IN THE BODY IS CARRIED OUT DUE TO</p> <p>(A) Transport against the concentration gradient</p> <p>B) diffusion along the concentration gradient</p> <p>C) dissolution in the lipids of the membrane</p> <p>D) transport through the hydrophilic pores of the membrane</p>	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
11.	PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORS AFFECT THE FOLLOWING STAGES OF	UC-4, GPC-

	<p>THE PASSAGE OF THE DRUG IN THE BODY</p> <p>A) release from the dosage form B) elimination C) metabolism D) distribution</p>	<p>2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
12.	<p>GENERAL TONICS INCLUDE TINCTURE</p> <p>A) ginseng B) valerian C) motherwort D) wormwood</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
13.	<p>ENZYME PREPARATIONS ARE USED FOR:</p> <p>A) treatment of chronic pancreatitis B) prevention of cholelithiasis C) prevention of erosion and ulcers of the gastric mucosa and duodenum in hyperacid conditions D) increase appetite</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
14.	<p>THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT OF THE DRUG AKRIDERM IS</p> <p>A) Betamethasone B) Hydrocortisone C) Prednisolone D) Methylprednisolone</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
15.	<p>LONG-ACTING BRONCHODILATORS INCLUDE:</p> <p>A) Salmeterol B) Salbutamol C) Eufillin D) Ipratropium bromide</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
16.	<p>IN VIOLATION OF CEREBRAL CIRCULATION, APPLY</p> <p>A) Stugeron B) Nitroglycerin C) Minoxidil D) Clonidine</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
17.	<p>AN OINTMENT CONTAINING A GLUCOCORTICOID IS</p> <p>A) Advantan B) Fenistil C) Psilo-balm D) Gistan</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
18.	<p>CHOLERETICS OF PLANT ORIGIN INCLUDE:</p> <p>A) Holosas b) Cholenzyme C) Allochol D) Liobil</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
19.	<p>FLATULENCE AND DIARRHEA CAUSES</p> <p>A) Acarbose B) Insulin C) Glibenclamide D) Potassium iodide</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
20.	<p>LAXATIVES OF PLANT ORIGIN INCLUDE:</p> <p>A) Senade B) Bisacodil C) Guttalax D) Lactulose</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
21.	<p>THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT OF THE DRUG ACC IS</p> <p>A) Acetylcysteine B) Carbocysteine C) Bromhexine D) Ambroxol</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9</p>
22.	<p>A DRUG THAT INCREASES THE TOTAL PERIPHERAL VASCULAR</p>	<p>UC-4, GPC-</p>

	RESISTANCE IS A) Phenylephrine b) Dobutamine C) Fenoterol D) Salbutamol	2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
23.	PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORS AFFECT THE NEXT STAGE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE DRUG SUBSTANCE IN THE BODY A) suction B) elimination C) metabolism D) distribution	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
24.	CHILDREN AS AN ANTIPYRETIC AGENT FOR VIRAL INFECTIONS CAN NOT BE USED A) Acetylsalicylic acid B) Ibuprofen C) Paracetamol D) Ibuklin	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
25.	THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTY OF ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID, WHICH DETERMINES ITS USE FOR THE PREVENTION OF RECURRENT HEART ATTACK, IS A) antiplatelet B) anti-inflammatory C) analgesic D) antipyretic	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
26.	A PATIENT WITH HYPERTENSION AND BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IS CONTRAINDICATED IN THE APPOINTMENT (a) Propranolol B) Verapamil C) Diltiazema d) perindopril	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
27.	FOR THE TREATMENT OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE, USE (a) Levodopa b) Zopiclon C) Procaine D) Carbamazepine	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
28.	THE MECHANISM OF ANTIEPILEPTIC ACTION OF PHENOBARBITAL IS A) increased sensitivity of GABA receptors to the mediator B) excitation of cholinergic receptors C) direct stimulation of GABA receptors D) stimulation of GABA synthesis	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
29.	AN ANALGESIC THAT IS NOT USED TO RELIEVE PAIN IN MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IS A) Morphine B) Ibuprofen C) Trimeperidine D) Fentanyl	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
30.	THE EFFECT OF IBUPROFEN IS CHARACTERIZED AS A) antipyretic B) sleeping pills C) respiratory depression D) narcotic	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9

4.2. Bank of case-tasks for solving cases

№	Situational task	The code of
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		the competence for the formation of which the task is directed
1.	A visitor complained of insomnia to the pharmacy with a request to release phenazepam without a prescription, 1mg tablets No. 50 in the amount of 1 package. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing the specified drug. Suggest possible options for dispensing medications to eliminate these symptoms. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
2.	A visitor complained of a sore throat in a child and a request to sell eucalyptus lozenges. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. Offer the buyer over-the-counter drugs for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
3.	A visitor turned to the pharmacy with a headache with a request to let him go without a prescription Pentalgin-N, tablets No. 10 in the amount of 2 packages. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing the specified drug. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Offer the buyer a possible option for an over-the-counter drug for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
4.	Study and analyze the effectiveness of the A/O SOPs of the "DISPENSING DRUGS FOR MEDICAL USE" process. The main regulatory legal acts governing the rules for dispensing drugs for MP.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
5.	Pharmaceutical counseling in case of an elderly patient and a pregnant woman applying for the purchase of an antiviral drug for the treatment of acute respiratory infections in a / A without a prescription. The trainee describes in detail at least seven specific cases of pharmaceutical counseling in the selection and dispensing of the required drug to the patient. Reveal the answers to the following questions: application, possible consequences of taking without a doctor's prescription, pharmacological compatibility, side effects, storage rules at home.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
6.	A visitor with symptoms of SARS turned to the pharmacy with a request to release diphenhydramine, 50mg tablets No. 10 one package without a prescription. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing the specified drug. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
7.	Pharmaceutical counseling in case of contacting the pharmacy of the grandmother (mother) for the purchase of drugs without a prescription for a child aged 5.5 years for the treatment of chronic bronchitis with complications Describe in detail at least three specific cases of pharmaceutical counseling in the selection and dispensing of the required drug to the patient. Give an algorithm for communicative communication: application, possible consequences of taking without a doctor's prescription, pharmacological compatibility, side effects, Rules for storage at home.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
8.	Pharmaceutical counseling in the case of a middle-aged woman's visit to a pharmacy to purchase an antihypertensive drug without a prescription (at least five specific cases of pharmaceutical counseling are described in detail when selecting and dispensing the required drug to the patient.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
9.	Describe the procedure provided by the pharmacy organization-base of the practice of consulting medical workers on the use of drugs, storage rules, taking into account their physicochemical properties (including the storage and accounting of NA and PV and their precursors).	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-

		9
10.	SOP of the pharmacy organization "The procedure for conducting information work among doctors on new drugs and their characteristics". The doctor asked the pharmacy to inform him about the presence of enalapril, 10 mg tablets.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
11.	The doctor asked the pharmacy to inform him about the presence of antibacterial drugs of the fluoroquinolone group. Explain to your doctor the procedure for dispensing these medicines. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. What trade names of this group of drugs can you offer?	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
12.	Pharmaceutical counseling for the release of herbal drugs Give detailed answers to the questions: application, possible consequences of administration, pharmacological compatibility, storage rules at home, etc.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
13.	Describe the procedure for the provision of pharmacy organization-base practice of advisory assistance to medical workers on the use of drugs, storage rules, taking into account their physicochemical properties. SOP of the pharmacy organization "The procedure for conducting information work among doctors on new drugs and their characteristics". The doctor asked the pharmacy to inform him about the presence of amlodipine, 5 mg tablets.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
14.	Pharmaceutical counseling for the release of drugs of plant origin - breast collection (application, possible consequences of administration, pharmacological compatibility, rules for storage at home, etc.). Make an algorithm for pharmaceutical consulting. Describe the procedure for providing the pharmacy organizationbase of the practice of consulting medical workers on the use of drugs, storage rules, taking into account their physicochemical properties of the SOP of the pharmacy organization.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
15.	A visitor with back pain (muscle straining) turned to the pharmacy with a request to release diclofenac, solution for injection 75 mg / 3 ml No. 5 without a prescription, one package. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing the specified drug. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Offer the buyer a possible option for an over-the-counter drug for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
16.	A patient contacted your pharmacy with a request to help you choose a drug for treatment and symptom relief. He complained of pain in the eyes, redness, itching and watery eyes. You need to choose a drug, conduct pharmaceutical counseling during the vacation (application, possible consequences of taking, pharmacological compatibility, home storage rules, side effects, etc.).	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
17.	The patient turned to the pharmacy with a request to select and release a broad-spectrum antibiotic for the treatment and relief of symptoms of the disease. The doctor was not at the reception, referring to the long queues and the possibility of contracting swine flu in the clinic. Complains of severe dry cough, irritation in the larynx, redness of the eyes, irritability, subfibril temperature. All symptoms appear within three days, no improvement is observed. Additionally, the fact that there is a two-year-old child at home is a cause for concern. It is necessary to conduct detailed pharmaceutical counseling when dispensing drugs.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
18.	An elderly woman went to the pharmacy with a complaint of frequent and painful urination. The doctor was not at the reception, referring to the long queues and the awkwardness of handling such symptoms. Symptoms appear within three days, no improvement is observed. She saidthat she brews medicinal anti-inflammatory teas. It is necessary to select and conduct detailed pharmaceutical counseling when dispensing drugs.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
19.	A visitor turned to the pharmacy with a request to advise a remedy for toothache. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Offer the buyer an over-the-counter drug for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-

		3, PC-8, PC-9
20.	A patient turned to the pharmacy with a request to help solve her health problems. A woman is a chronic hypertensive patient, the pressure jumps and is directly dependent on weather conditions, mood changes, sudden, even small troubles and worries. Three years ago, her doctor prescribed her the use of drugs such as CONCOR 2.5 mg in the morning, at night 10 mg of PRESTARIUM. With regular intake of these drugs, the pressure was almost always within the normal range for the age of 65 years. However, in the last six months, the pressure began to increase and quite strongly (160/90, 176/99). The use of one tablet under the tongue 0.4 mg of the drug PHYSIOTENS pressure does not return to normal. It is necessary to apply 2-3 tablets for 25-40 minutes. I did not see the doctor again, citing long queues and the fact that specialists also work in the pharmacy. They know more about new drugs, unlike doctors. It is necessary to select and conduct detailed pharmaceutical counseling when dispensing drugs.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
21.	A 43-year-old patient went to the pharmacy. Complaints: very common cases of cough, runny nose, insomnia. Asks for help in choosing a drug that will help increase the body's resistance to frequent colds and normalize sleep. It is necessary to select and conduct detailed pharmaceutical counseling when dispensing the necessary drug.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
22.	A visitor turned to the pharmacy with a request to advise a drug for food poisoning. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Offer the buyer over-the-counter drugs at the specified __ An elderly woman complained of a headache and asked to sell her a tablet. Caffetin. Explain to the patient how to dispense this drug. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
23.	A young woman turned to the pharmacy with a request to sell her cough syrup for a 3-year-old child. Explain the dispensing procedure for the specified drug. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Suggest a possible option for over-the-counter drugs for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
24.	A visitor with a strong cough turned to the pharmacy with a request to sell him bronholitin syrup in the amount of 10 bottles without a prescription. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing the specified drug. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Offer the buyer a possible option for an over-the-counter drug for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
25.	A visitor turned to the pharmacy with complaints of a headache in a child and a request to sell pentalgin plus. Explain to the buyer the dock of the release of pentalgin. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. Offer over-the-counter drugs for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
26.	A visitor complained of insomnia to the pharmacy with a request to sell him Relanium tablets. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing Relanium from the pharmacy. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Offer the buyer a possible option for over-the-counter drugs for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
27.	A visitor complained of a sore throat and a request to sell him sumamed. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing the drug from the pharmacy. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Suggest a possible option for over-the-counter drugs for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
28.	A visitor turned to the pharmacy with a request to sell a fever drug for a 3-year-old child. Conduct pharmaceutical counseling. Offer the buyer over-the-counter drugs for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9

29.	A visitor contacted the pharmacy with complaints of fatigue and a request to help him choose a drug. Explain to the visitor that in case of fatigue it is possible to use Vitamin-mineral complexes (examples), Immunostimulants (examples), Nootropic drugs (examples), massage, physiotherapy exercises, etc. Offer the buyer over-the-counter drugs for these symptoms.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9
30.	Analyze the algorithms of communicative interaction developed by the pharmacy-base of practice when choosing an over-the-counter drug and providing advice to visitors to the A/O. Give specific examples of your use of these algorithms. Determine the degree of effectiveness of the developed algorithms. What do you think to add to the existing algorithms of professional communications of the pharmacist.	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, PC-3, PC-8, PC-9

4.3. Questions for colloquiums

1. Standard Operating Procedures in the Pharmacy
2. Socio-psychological aspects of working with personnel.
3. General characteristics of the sphere of drug circulation in accordance with the Federal Law-61 "On the Circulation of Medicines"
4. The Law of the Russian Federation "On Protection of Consumer Rights". The sphere of responsibility of pharmacy workers to the consumer.
5. List the basic requirements for the equipment and equipment of the pharmacy trading floor.
6. Sanitary regime in the pharmacy. Regulatory framework
7. Implementation of measures for labor protection of pharmacy workers.
8. Principles of labor protection organization in a pharmacy organization.
9. Ensuring the safety of inventory in the JSC. Exclusion of unauthorized access to the product.
10. The procedure for drug provision of inpatients according to the requirements.
11. Software for accounting for the movement of pharmaceutical products in a pharmacy.
12. The procedure for dispensing drugs for small businesses from pharmacy organizations.
13. Pharmaceutical examination of recipes.
14. Rules for the appointment, discharge and release of drugs. Basic forms of prescription forms.
15. The procedure for preferential medical leave.
16. Categories of citizens entitled to preferential and free leave. Regulatory framework.
17. Accounting for preferential and free leave of drugs in JSCs. Maintaining a register of preferential leave.
18. Assortment policy of the pharmacy organization.
19. Technologies for the sale of pharmacy assortment goods. Window dressing in the pharmacy.
20. The procedure for informing and advising medical workers and the public about medicines.
21. Pharmacy software to perform basic tasks.
22. Features of pricing for drugs and other types of pharmacy products. Mechanism of pricing for vital and essential drugs. Measures of responsibility for violation of price discipline.
23. Fundamentals of rational use of medicines
24. Informing and advising on new drugs
25. The main information resources about drugs and TAA, their design

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

1. Standard Operating Procedures in the Pharmacy
2. Socio-psychological aspects of working with personnel.
3. General characteristics of the sphere of drug circulation in accordance with the Federal Law-61 "On the Circulation of Medicines"
4. The Law of the Russian Federation "On Protection of Consumer Rights". The sphere of responsibility of pharmacy workers to the consumer.
5. List the basic requirements for the equipment and equipment of the pharmacy trading floor.
6. Sanitary regime in the pharmacy. Regulatory framework
7. Implementation of measures for labor protection of pharmacy workers.
8. Principles of labor protection organization in a pharmacy organization.
9. Ensuring the safety of inventory in the JSC. Exclusion of unauthorized access to the product.
10. The procedure for drug provision of inpatients according to the requirements.
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23. Fundamentals of rational use of medicines
24. Informing and advising on new drugs
25. The main information resources about drugs and TAA, their design

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

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
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 tasks, but additional practice is required for most practical tasks	The formation of competence generally meets the requirements, but there are shortcomings. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for some professional tasks	The formation of competence fully meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are fully sufficient to solve complex 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:

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