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 MARKETING

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 marketing" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Pharmaceutical marketing". 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-9 Able to make informed economic decisions in various areas of life	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Pharmaceutical marketing	Tests Case-tasks Colloquiums
PC-5 Able to take part in planning and organizing the resource provision of a pharmaceutical organization	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Pharmaceutical marketing	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums 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.	EXPENDABLE COMMODITY TRANSACTIONS IN A PHARMACY INCLUDE: sale of goods to the population additional assessment of laboratory and packaging work Delivery of proceeds to the bank receipt of goods from the supplier	UC-9, PC-5
2.	THE TURNOVER OF A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION IS The cost of goods sold for the reporting period profit from the sale of goods Number of drug packages sold gross profit of the organization	UC-9, PC-5
3.	TRADE IN GOODS AND PROVISION OF SERVICES TO BUYERS FOR PERSONAL, FAMILY, HOUSEHOLD USE, NOT RELATED TO BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IS Retail wholesale trade pharmaceutical marketing Pharmaceutical Care	UC-9, PC-5
4.	THE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SOLD IN PHARMACIES IS ESTABLISHED the head of the pharmacy independently, taking into account the terms of the license Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation on the minimum list for the provision of medical care the governing body of the pharmaceutical service of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation local self-government body	UC-9, PC-5
5.	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 is not possible if less than half 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	UC-9, PC-5
6.	ACCORDING TO THE INTERPRETATION PROPOSED BY THE WORLD HEALTH	UC-9, PC-5

	ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBLE SELF-MEDICATION IS reasonable use of over-the-counter drugs by the patient himself for the prevention or treatment of mild health disorders use of drugs by the consumer on his own initiative use of the drug by the consumer on his own initiative, subject to careful study of the instructions for medical use before using the drug the use of drugs by the consumer for the treatment of disorders and the elimination of symptoms recognized by him	
7.	THE AFFILIATION OF THE DRUG TO THE OVER-THE-COUNTER IS DETERMINED BY information provided in the instructions for use of the drug and on the packaging of the drug list of medicines approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Government of the Russian Federation pharmacist during the release of drugs	UC-9, PC-5
8.	MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE, DISPENSED WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION, ARE NOT SUBJECT TO SALE THROUGH Veterinary pharmacies Pharmacy Pharmacies Pharmacy kiosks	UC-9, PC-5
9.	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	UC-9, PC-5
10.	PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATION OF THE PRESCRIPTION IS CARRIED OUT BY pharmacist (pharmacist) Doctor paramedic Clinical Pharmacologist	UC-9, PC-5
11.	PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DRUGS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES INCLUDED IN LIST II OF THE LIST OF NS, PV AND THEIR PRECURSORS SUBJECT TO CONTROL IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ARE VALID FOR 15 days 5 days 1 month 2 months	UC-9, PC-5
12.	NARCOTIC AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS OF LIST II OF THE LIST OF NS, PV AND THEIR PRECURSORS SUBJECT TO CONTROL IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ARE RELEASED TO THE PATIENT OR THE PERSON REPRESENTING HIM, UPON PRESENTATION identity document a document confirming the right to state social assistance certificate confirming the right to receive a set of social services medical record of an outpatient	UC-9, PC-5

13.	INCORRECTLY WRITTEN PRESCRIPTIONS IN THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION ARE REPAID stamp "prescription invalid" and returned to the patient through tearing and return to the patient stamp "prescription invalid" and remain in the organization stamp "the prescription is invalid" and remain in the organization, and the signature is returned to the patient instead of the prescription	UC-9, PC-5
14.	THE SHELF LIFE OF PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DRUGS WITH ANABOLIC ACTIVITY IS IN THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION (YEARS) 3 1 5 10	UC-9, PC-5
15.	TO ENSURE THE TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS, MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE DRUGS FROM PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS FOR invoice requirements Overhead invoices for the internal movement of goods Recipes	UC-9, PC-5
16.	ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO WORK WITH NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS OF LIST IV OF THE LIST OF NS, PV AND THEIR PRECURSORS SUBJECT TO CONTROL IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR certification of knowledge of the legislation of the Russian Federation on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors familiarization of persons with the legislation of the Russian Federation on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors conclusion of an employment contract with the inclusion of mutual obligations of the organization and the person associated with the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors conducting a psychiatric examination	UC-9, PC-5
17.	PERSONS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO WORK WITH NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES patients with drug addiction, substance abuse and chronic alcoholism who have reached the age of 18 who do not have outstanding or unexpunged convictions for crimes of medium gravity, serious crimes, especially serious crimes Those who have reached retirement age	UC-9, PC-5
18.	FOR PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES, PRESCRIPTIONS FOR A COURSE OF TREATMENT UP TO 60 DAYS ARE NOT ISSUED FOR Clonidine table. LPs with anabolic activity Derivatives of barbituric acid combined drugs containing codeine (its salts)	UC-9, PC-5
19.	THE LIST OF DRUGS FOR PROVIDING CITIZENS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE DRUGS FREE OF CHARGE (AT THE EXPENSE OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET) IS APPROVED Government of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund	UC-9, PC-5

	the health care management body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation	
20.	FROM THE MOMENT THE PATIENT APPLIES TO THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION, THE SERVICE PERIOD FOR PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DRUGS PRESCRIBED BY THE DECISION OF THE MEDICAL COMMISSION FOR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF CITIZENS AS PART OF THE PROVISION OF STATE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD NOT EXCEED (WORKING DAYS) 15 2 5 10	UC-9, PC-5
21.	THE BASIS FOR DISPENSING PRESCRIPTION DRUGS FROM PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS TO A PATIENT IS Doctor's prescription Sheet of medical prescriptions invoice-requirement of a medical organization "Journal of accounting for wholesale sales and settlements with buyers"	UC-9, PC-5
22.	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	UC-9, PC-5
23.	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	UC-9, PC-5
24.	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	UC-9, PC-5
25.	A MEDICINAL PRODUCT ACCOMPANIED BY FALSE INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPOSITION AND (OR) MANUFACTURER OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT IS falsified medicinal product patented medicine narcotic drug psychotropic substance	UC-9, PC-5
26.	TO DETERMINE THE QUANTITATIVE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE MAGNITUDE OF DEMAND FOR DRUGS, THE COEFFICIENTS SHOULD BE CALCULATED	UC-9, PC-5

	correlation and elasticity Risk Magazines speed of implementation Liquidity	
27.	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	UC-9, PC-5
28.	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 The Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation together with Roszdravnadzor Roszdravnadzor	UC-9, PC-5
29.	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	UC-9, PC-5
30.	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	UC-9, PC-5
31.	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	UC-9, PC-5
32.	CHANGE OF SANITARY CLOTHING OF THE PHARMACY STAFF SHOULD BE MADE AT LEAST 2 times a week 1 time per shift 1 time in 2 weeks 1 time per month	UC-9, PC-5
33.	THE AIR OF THE INDUSTRIAL PREMISES OF PHARMACIES IS DISINFECTED ultraviolet irradiation radiation sterilization treatment of premises with detergents supply and exhaust ventilation	UC-9, PC-5
34.	FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE HANDS OF PHARMACY PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MEDICINES, AFTER WASHING WITH SOAP AND	UC-9, PC-5

	RINSING WITH WATER, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE ETHANOL IN A CONCENTRATION (%) 70 40 95 50	
35.	THE WARNING INSCRIPTION "STORE IN A COOL PLACE" PASTED ON MANUFACTURED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS SHOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND SIGNAL COLOR white font on a blue background white font on a blue background white font on a green background white font on a red background	UC-9, PC-5
36.	THE WARNING INSCRIPTION "STORE IN A DARK PLACE" PASTED ON MANUFACTURED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS MUST HAVE THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND SIGNAL COLOR white font on a blue background white font on a blue background white font on a green background white font on a red background	UC-9, PC-5
37.	THE WARNING INSCRIPTION "KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE" PASTED ON MANUFACTURED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS MUST HAVE THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND SIGNAL COLOR white font on a red background white font on a blue background white font on a blue background white font on a green background	UC-9, PC-5
38.	THE WARNING INSCRIPTION "FOR NEWBORNS" PASTED ON MANUFACTURED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS SHOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND SIGNAL COLOR white font on a green background white font on a red background white font on a blue background white font on a blue background	UC-9, PC-5
39.	WATER FOR INJECTION IN A PHARMACY IS STORED AT 80-95 °C 24 hours 20 °C 24 hours 20 °C 48 hours 20 °C for 3 days	UC-9, PC-5
40.	ON ALL BANKS OR TARE IN WHICH MEDICINES ARE STORED, THE FOLLOWING ARE INDICATED the name of the medicinal product, the date of filling the tare with the medicinal product, the expiration date (best before), the signature of the person who filled in the tare name of the medicinal product, expiration date (valid until ____), signature of the person who filled in the tare name of the medicinal product, signature of the person who filled in the tare the date of filling the tare with the medicinal product, the expiration date (valid until ____), the signature of the person who filled out the tare	UC-9, PC-5
41.	IN THE PREMISES OF DRUG STORAGE, THE TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY OF THE AIR SHOULD BE CHECKED AT LEAST 1 time per day 1 time per shift	UC-9, PC-5

	2 times per shift 2 times a day	
42.	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	UC-9, PC-5
43.	THE SHELF LIFE IN THE PHARMACY OF WATER FOR INJECTION IS (DAY) 1 3 5 10	UC-9, PC-5
44.	EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES INCLUDE A DRUG potassium permanganate glycerin Tincture Vegetable oils	UC-9, PC-5
45.	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	UC-9, PC-5
46.	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	UC-9, PC-5
47.	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	UC-9, PC-5
48.	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	UC-9, PC-5
49.	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	UC-9, PC-5

	Entrepreneur; compliance of employees, premises and equipment with the established Requirements Manufactured and sold goods	
50.	LIABILITY IS PROVIDED FOR VIOLATION OF THE LEGISLATION ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES Administrative Criminal Material Civil	UC-9, PC-5
51.	THE VALIDITY PERIOD OF THE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR A MEDICINAL PRODUCT REGISTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN RUSSIA IS (YEARS) 5 7 10 15	UC-9, PC-5
52.	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	UC-9, PC-5
53.	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	UC-9, PC-5
54.	ARE NOT SUBJECT TO STATE REGISTRATION Extemporal drugs Generic drugs Original medicines New combinations of previously registered medicines	UC-9, PC-5
55.	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	UC-9, PC-5
56.	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	UC-9, PC-5
57.	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	UC-9, PC-5

	Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Roszdravnadzor Rospotrebnadzor	
58.	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	UC-9, PC-5
59.	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	UC-9, PC-5
60.	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	UC-9, PC-5
61.	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	UC-9, PC-5
62.	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	UC-9, PC-5
63.	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	UC-9, PC-5
64.	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	UC-9, PC-5

	SUBORDINATE TO FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES, STATE ACADEMIES OF 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	
65.	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	UC-9, PC-5
66.	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	UC-9, PC-5
67.	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	UC-9, PC-5
68.	ACCEPTANCE CONTROL OF PHOTOSENSITIVE MEDICINES IS CARRIED OUT IN under normal conditions, and medicines are immediately placed in special storage places in the dark room a special room for storage of photosensitive medicines supplier's vehicle	UC-9, PC-5
69.	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	UC-9, PC-5
70.	TO OBTAIN A SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONCLUSION IN A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION, IT IS NOT REQUIRED conclusion of an agreement with a medical organization to conduct a medical examination of employees development of a program of production control over compliance with sanitary rules and the implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemiological measures ensuring that staff have personal medical records and sanitary clothing ensuring the availability of premises and equipment that meet sanitary norms and rules	UC-9, PC-5
71.	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	UC-9, PC-5

	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	
72.	THE LAW "ON PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS" REGULATES THE RELATIONS ARISING BETWEEN consumers and sellers consumers and manufacturers consumers and suppliers pharmacy staff	UC-9, PC-5
73.	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 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	UC-9, PC-5
74.	THE MANUFACTURER IS OBLIGED TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE GOODS DURING the specified service life or shelf life of the goods or within 10 years after handing over 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	UC-9, PC-5
75.	FOR GOODS INTENDED FOR LONG-TERM USE, THE MANUFACTURER HAS THE RIGHT TO SET A PERIOD Service Acceptance of claims Suitability Useful use	UC-9, PC-5
76.	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	UC-9, PC-5
77.	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	UC-9, PC-5
78.	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)	UC-9, PC-5
79.	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	UC-9, PC-5

	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	
80.	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	UC-9, PC-5
81.	THE MINIMUM SET OF PREMISES THAT IT IS ADVISABLE TO HAVE TO OPEN A PHARMACY OF FINISHED DOSAGE FORMS DOES NOT INCLUDE Assistant Sales Area Unpacking or isolated area for unpacking goods premises for staff (staff room, manager's office, bathroom, dressing room)	UC-9, PC-5
82.	THE EQUIPMENT OF THE TRADING FLOOR OF A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION DOES NOT INCLUDE Sanitary clothing storage cabinet a showcase for displaying drugs and other goods allowed for release from pharmacy organizations, a refrigerated display case or refrigerators for storing thermolabile drugs cabinets for storing drugs and other goods allowed for release from pharmacy organizations cash registers or sales registrar	UC-9, PC-5
83.	IN THE EVENT OF A TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF ITS ACTIVITIES (FOR SCHEDULED SANITARY DAYS, REPAIRS AND IN OTHER CASES), THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION IS OBLIGED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION timely information on the date and timing of the suspension of activities timely on the date of suspension of activities timely on the timing of the suspension of activities for a week on the timing of the suspension of activities	UC-9, PC-5
84.	ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SANITARY REGIME, THE SURFACES OF THE WALLS AND CEILINGS OF THE PRODUCTION PREMISES OF THE PHARMACY MUST BE: allowing wet cleaning with the use of disinfectants, smooth, without violating the integrity of the coating allowing wet cleaning without disinfectants, smooth, without violating the integrity of the coating painted with water-based paint treated with antiseptic and fire-fighting agents	UC-9, PC-5
85.	THE INSTRUCTION ON THE SANITARY REGIME OF PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS DOES NOT IMPOSE SANITARY REQUIREMENTS ON bacteriological quality control pharmaceutical staff of pharmacies receiving, transporting and storing purified water and water for injection premises and equipment of pharmacies	UC-9, PC-5
86.	CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE BY THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE CIRCULATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IS CARRIED OUT on the basis of the order of the head of the licensing body without the order of the head of the licensing body on the basis of the order of the heads of bodies for control over the circulation of narcotic	UC-9, PC-5

	drugs and psychotropic substances without the order of the heads of bodies for control over the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	
87.	WHEN A PHARMACY INTERACTS WITH A PHARMACY BELONGING TO IT, THE PHARMACY DOES NOT A consignment note is issued A cash receipt order is issued; Quality documents are provided Revenue is accepted for the goods sold	UC-9, PC-5
88.	THE CONSIGNMENT NOTE IS ISSUED in Russian language, has the seal of the supplier, the signature of the responsible person in Latin, has the seal of the supplier, the signature of the responsible person in Russian language, has the seal of the manufacturer of the goods, the signature of the responsible person in Russian language, has the seal of the supplier, the seal of the manufacturer of the goods, the signature of the responsible person	UC-9, PC-5
89.	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECEIPT, STORAGE, SALE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ARE APPOINTED by order of the director of the pharmacy organization by order of the head of the department of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Roszdravnadzor by the licensing authority	UC-9, PC-5
90.	THE COMMODITY NOMENCLATURE OF A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION IS UNDERSTOOD AS a set of assortment groups; commodity units Anything that is offered to the market for the purpose of use or consumption groups of goods related to each other by similarity all medicines and medical devices in the showcase on the trading floor	UC-9, PC-5
91.	FOR INFORMATION ABOUT MEDICINES AND OTHER GOODS ALLOWED FOR RELEASE FROM PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS, SHOWCASES OF VARIOUS TYPES CAN BE USED, WHERE THEY ARE EXHIBITED Over-the-counter medications Prescription medications Medicines that require protection from the effects of light Pharmaceutical substances	UC-9, PC-5
92.	THE GOODS OF THE PHARMACY ASSORTMENT INCLUDE MEDICINES AND medical devices Food Household chemicals Organic solvents	UC-9, PC-5
93.	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	UC-9, PC-5
94.	THERE IS NO MEDICAL ORGANIZATION IN THE PHARMACY Sales Area Material room Assistant Washing	UC-9, PC-5
95.	PROPERTY, THE SUBJECT OF WHICH IS AN INDIVIDUAL OR LEGAL ENTITY, IS	UC-9, PC-5

	CALLED Private Municipal State Mixed	
96.	RETAIL TRADE IN MEDICINES CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT pharmacies of a medical organization Pharmacy organizations individual entrepreneurs who have a license for pharmaceutical activities medical organizations licensed for pharmaceutical activities, and their separate divisions (outpatient clinics, FAPs, etc.) located in rural settlements in which there are no pharmacy organizations	UC-9, PC-5
97.	AN ORGANIZATION, A STRUCTURAL SUBDIVISION OF A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN RETAIL TRADE IN MEDICINES, STORAGE, MANUFACTURE AND DISPENSING OF MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE IS pharmacy organization pharmacy warehouse pharmacy kiosk pharmacy	UC-9, PC-5
98.	PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS DO NOT INCLUDE: Pharmacy warehouses Pharmacies serving the public Pharmacies Pharmacy kiosks	UC-9, PC-5
99.	THE TYPES OF PHARMACIES APPROVED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION DO NOT INCLUDE A PHARMACY inter-hospital finished dosage forms Production production with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines	UC-9, PC-5
100.	THE MANUFACTURE OF MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE BY PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS IS CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO prescriptions for drugs, according to the requirements of medical organizations prescriptions for veterinary drugs requirements of veterinary organizations the request of the visitor to the pharmacy on the basis of the bottle with the label presented to him previously used drugs manufactured in a pharmacy;	UC-9, PC-5

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.	**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**	UC-9, PC-5

	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.	
2.	**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.	UC-9, PC-5
3.	**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.	UC-9, PC-5
4.	**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**	UC-9, PC-5

	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?	
5.	**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 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.	UC-9, PC-5
6.	**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.	UC-9, PC-5
7.	**A fine was imposed on one of the pharmacies of the "Your Doctor" network**	UC-9, PC-5

	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.	
8.	**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. 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?	UC-9, PC-5
9.	**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.	UC-9, PC-5
10.	**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	UC-9, PC-5

	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?	
11.	**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?	UC-9, PC-5
12.	**As a result of the inspection carried out by the inspector of 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.	UC-9, PC-5
13.	**The head of the pharmacy of the health care facility has work experience in this specialty, general experience and 10 years of continuous work experience in health care institutions, 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? 2) Where should the pharmacist go? What documents do I need to prepare? 3) In what specialties is the certification of pharmacists, pharmacists carried out? 4) Who is allowed to be certified for the assignment of a qualification category, the procedure for its implementation? 5) What category can be assigned to the head of the pharmacy? 6) The procedure for drug provision of LLU in modern conditions. **7)** Modern problems of drug provision for inpatients.	UC-9, PC-5
14.	**A patient came to the pharmacy with a prescription form No. 148-1 / y-88, on which Alprazolam and Escitalopram were prescribed. The recipe has all the required and additional details. The pharmacist refused to leave. The patient**	UC-9, PC-5

	appealed to the head of the pharmacy with a demand to release the drugs prescribed by the doctor. 1) Is the pharmacist right? Justify the answer. How was the doctor supposed to prescribe these drugs so that the pharmacy could dispense them? 2) What is the procedure for accounting in the pharmacy of Alprazolam? 3) If the doctor needs to prescribe the drug Escitalopram to a patient for a period of treatment of 6 months, how should the prescription be issued? 4) How is the retail price for these drugs formed if they are included in the list of vital and essential drugs? **5)** What marks should a pharmacy employee make on a prescription when dispensing a drug?	
15.	**The production pharmacy received the substance of ethyl alcohol 95% in glass cylinders in the amount of 52 kg.** 1) To accept the received ethyl alcohol and control measures. 2) Is it necessary to register this tool? If so, how can it be implemented? 3) What are the storage conditions for ethyl angro alcohol? 4) Requirements for storage rooms of flammable substances of medicines in the conditions of a wholesale organization. **5)** How is ethyl alcohol stored, packaged in 50 ml?	UC-9, PC-5
16.	**A visitor contacted the pharmacy organization with a prescription for the drug Morphine 1% solution for injection, ampoules of 1 ml in the amount of 30 pieces for palliative care to the patient.** **The prescription is written on a special prescription form for a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance (form No. 107 / y - NP). The prescription form bears the stamp of the medical organization (MO) indicating the full name of the MO, its address and phone number, the series and number of the prescription. The date of prescription, the last name, first name and patronymic (in full) of the patient, his age (number of full years), the number of the compulsory health insurance policy, the number of the medical card, the last name, first name and patronymic (in full) of the doctor are also indicated. The registration is made according to the international nonproprietary name (INN) in Latin, indicating the dosage, quantity and method of administration. The amount of medication prescribed is indicated in words. The prescription contains the signature of the doctor, certified by the personal seal of the doctor, and the seal of the medical organization "For prescriptions".** **However, the pharmacist found inconsistencies with the Rules for issuing a prescription, which did not allow the release of drugs.** 1) To which list (List) of prescription drugs (drugs) does Morphine belong? 2) Specify the form of the prescription form for prescribing Morphine with the obligatory reference to the regulatory documentation. 3) What inconsistencies with the requirements of the Prescription Rules did the pharmacist find? What should be done in this case? Specify the expiration date of this recipe. 4) What information should be provided to the patient, taking into account the fact that the prescription remains in the pharmacy? What document is issued to the patient when dispensing morphine and other NA instead of a prescription? **5)** What is the information and consulting support for the release of Morphine on storage at home?	UC-9, PC-5
17.	**During the acceptance control, a quantitative discrepancy in the goods was found: compression socks 2 packages instead of 3 packages indicated in the consignment note.** 1) What are the actions of a specialist? 2) Acceptance rules for quantity and quality, the main regulatory documents governing this process. 3) What will the specialist do if the supplier refuses to participate in the acceptance? Features of acceptance control of medical devices.	UC-9, PC-5

	4) Features of storage of rubber products in the pharmacy.	
18.	**The pharmacy received the following medicines:** **- immunoglobulin against tick-borne encephalitis,** **- Grippol vaccine,** **- suppositories "Viferon",** **- capsules "Acipol",** **- solution "Grippferon".** 1) Which of the above drugs are immunobiological and on the basis of which document? 2) How are immunobiological drugs (IMPs) accounted for in the pharmacy? 3) Rules for compliance with the "cold chain" at the pharmacy level. 4) How can a pharmacy employee determine the mode in which it is necessary to store medicines received by the pharmacy? **5)** What should be the actions of a pharmacy employee aimed at ensuring the safety of the drug in the event of a power outage?	UC-9, PC-5
19.	**You get a job in a pharmacy that will open in a month. The manager ordered the pharmacist-technologist to form an application to fill the assortment of the pharmacy.** 1) What are the approaches to the formation of the assortment? 2) Will you take into account the location of the pharmacy when forming the assortment? 3) What lists of medicines should be taken into account when forming the assortment? 4) What groups of goods are allowed to be released from pharmacies, except for drugs? **5)** Is it possible to place an order with one supplier? Criteria for choosing a supplier.	UC-9, PC-5
20.	**The pharmacy organization received the following goods from the supplier: Potassium permanganate, powder; marshmallow roots 50 g; Interferon alfa, solution for topical use.** 1) Are these drugs subject to subject-quantitative accounting? Are the data on their admission to the pharmacy recorded in any journals? 2) How are data on the sale of potassium permanganate recorded? What is the procedure for his release from the pharmacy? 3) What are the requirements for the labeling of herbal medicines? How should marshmallow roots be stored in a pharmacy? 4) How should a pharmacy keep records of medicines with a limited shelf life? **5)** What is the storage mode of Interferon alpha in a pharmacy? How are the indicators of the storage mode recorded?	UC-9, PC-5

4.3. Questions for colloquiums

1. 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).
2. Demand, the law of demand, types of demand, features of the formation of demand for drugs. Factors influencing demand (price and non-price determinants).
3. Market equilibrium and its main parameters. Oversupply and unmet demand. The law of supply and demand. Influence of price and non-price factors.
4. Price and income elasticity of demand, income elasticity of supply, cross-elasticity. Types of elasticity, elasticity factors, types of goods.
5. Theory of consumer behavior. Methods of studying consumer behavior, a brief description. The main stages of making a purchase decision.

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

7. 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.

8. 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

9. Logistics, objects of logistics management, basic concepts of logistics management. Brief description of the main types of logistics.

10. Procurement logistics. Supplier selection. Transport logistics, the main stages of transportation management. Transportation alternatives and criteria for choosing logistics intermediaries.

11. Inventory logistics. Inventory classification, basic inventory management systems. Calculation of the optimal order size and time interval between orders.

12. Logistics of warehousing. Pharmacy warehouse: tasks, functions. Options for organizational structure. The procedure for the release of goods from the pharmacy warehouse.

13. Sales logistics. Organization of commodity distribution in the pharmaceutical market, levels of logistics channels. Wholesale pharmaceutical organizations: tasks, functions.

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

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

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

17. 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.

18. Nomenclature of full-time positions of pharmacy workers. Options for the organizational structure of the pharmacy. The composition of the premises of pharmacy organizations, depending on the functions performed.

19. Legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of licensing of pharmaceutical activities. The procedure for opening and licensing a pharmacy organization. Licensing of activities related to the turnover of NA and PV.

20. General principles of organization of storage of drugs in pharmacy organizations.

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. 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).

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

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

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

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

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

7. 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.

8. 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

9. Logistics, objects of logistics management, basic concepts of logistics management. Brief description of the main types of logistics.

10. Procurement logistics. Supplier selection. Transport logistics, the main stages of transportation management. Transportation alternatives and criteria for choosing logistics intermediaries.

11. Inventory logistics. Inventory classification, basic inventory management systems. Calculation of the optimal order size and time interval between orders.

12. Logistics of warehousing. Pharmacy warehouse: tasks, functions. Options for organizational structure. The procedure for the release of goods from the pharmacy warehouse.

13. Sales logistics. Organization of commodity distribution in the pharmaceutical market, levels of logistics channels. Wholesale pharmaceutical organizations: tasks, functions.

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

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

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

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18. Nomenclature of full-time positions of pharmacy workers. Options for the organizational structure of the pharmacy. The composition of the premises of pharmacy organizations, depending on the functions performed.

19. Legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of licensing of pharmaceutical activities. The procedure for opening and licensing a pharmacy organization. Licensing of activities related to the turnover of NA and PV.

20. General principles of organization of storage of drugs in pharmacy organizations.

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%

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