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 LOGISTICS

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 logistics" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Pharmaceutical logistics". 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 logistics	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 logistics	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.	A DOCUMENT CONFIRMING THE COMPLIANCE OF MEDICAL DEVICES WITH THE ESTABLISHED STANDARDS IS Declaration of Conformity Certificate of conformity Certificate of type approval of the measuring instrument Certificate of State Registration	UC-9, PC-5
2.	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STORAGE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES SHALL BE APPOINTED BY ORDER OF THE HEAD Organization of the licensing authority Federal Drug Control Service Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare	UC-9, PC-5
3.	THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF THE REGISTER OF TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO THE CIRCULATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES DO NOT INCLUDE THE FACT THAT THE JOURNAL MUST BE certified by the head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Numbered Corded certified by the seal of the legal entity	UC-9, PC-5
4.	SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS IS CARRIED OUT IN Journal of registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Journal of registration of operations in which the number of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances changes Journal of operations related to the circulation of medicines for medical use Narcotic Medicines Accounting Book	UC-9, PC-5
5.	SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE ACCOUNTING OF PRECURSORS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS IS CARRIED OUT IN Journal of registration of operations in which the number of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances changes	UC-9, PC-5

	Journal of registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Journal of operations related to the circulation of medicines for medical use Narcotic Medicines Accounting Book	
6.	LOGS OF OPERATIONS IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF PRECURSORS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES CHANGES ARE STORED IN metal cabinet (safe) a metal cabinet in a technically fortified room safe in a technically fortified room the desktop of the head of the organization	UC-9, PC-5
7.	COMPLETED REGISTERS OF OPERATIONS IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF PRECURSORS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES CHANGES ARE STORED IN THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION (YEARS) 10 1 3 5	UC-9, PC-5
8.	INVENTORY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION IS CARRIED OUT monthly Quarterly annually with a frequency determined by the head of the organization	UC-9, PC-5
9.	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
10.	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
11.	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
12.	MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES WITH THE LOWER LIMIT OF MOISTURE CONTENT ESTABLISHED BY REGULATORY DOCUMENTATION INCLUDE: crystalline hydrates	UC-9, PC-5

	Amorphous Volatile lipophilic	
13.	DEVICES FOR RECORDING AIR PARAMETERS MUST BE LOCATED FROM THE FLOOR AT A HEIGHT (M) 1,5-1,7 3 0,2 not higher than 1.7	UC-9, PC-5
14.	THE STATE ATTACHED TO THE DRUG OR MEDICINAL PLANT RAW MATERIALS THAT IS CONVENIENT FOR USE, IN WHICH THE NECESSARY THERAPEUTIC EFFECT IS ACHIEVED, IS dosage form Medicine A medicinal product medicament	UC-9, PC-5
15.	THE PHARMACOLOGICAL AGENT IS a substance or mixture of substances with established pharmacological activity that is the subject of clinical trials medicinal product in the form of a certain dosage form additional substance necessary for the manufacture of the drug a medicinal product that is an individual chemical compound or biological substance	UC-9, PC-5
16.	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
17.	AN ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE IN MEDICINES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FEDERAL LAW "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES" IS organization of wholesale trade in medicines Pharmacy medical organization pharmacy kiosk	UC-9, PC-5
18.	A SPECIAL PERMIT TO CARRY OUT A SPECIFIC TYPE OF ACTIVITY, SUBJECT TO MANDATORY COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, ISSUED BY THE LICENSING AUTHORITY TO A LEGAL ENTITY OR INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR IS License Certificate of accreditation Certificate Patent	UC-9, PC-5
19.	PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES INCLUDED IN LIST III OF THE LIST OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (NS), PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES (PV) AND THEIR PRECURSORS ARE PRESCRIBED ON THE PRESCRIPTION FORM No. 148-1 / y-88 "Prescription form" 107/y-NP "Special prescription form for NA and PV" 107-1/y "Prescription form" 148-1/y-04 (l) "Prescription form"	UC-9, PC-5
20.	THE ASKHOD OF NARCOTIC MEDICINES IS ADDITIONALLY RECORDED IN	UC-9, PC-5

	THE JOURNAL registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances registration of transactions related to the trafficking of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances registration of transactions related to the trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of List II of the List of NA, PV and their precursors accounting for operations related to the circulation of drugs for medical use subject to PKU	
21.	IF THE PRESCRIBED DOSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE PRESCRIPTION EXCEEDS THE HIGHEST SINGLE DOSE, AND THE PRESCRIPTION IS NOT PROPERLY ISSUED, THEN THE PHARMACIST MUST redeem the prescription with the stamp "Prescription is invalid", register in the journal of incorrectly written prescriptions and return it to the patient release this drug in half the dose that is set as the highest single dose Release in the amounts indicated in the recipe return the prescription to the patient	UC-9, PC-5
22.	THE VALIDITY PERIOD OF PRESCRIPTIONS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES INCLUDED IN LIST II OF THE LIST OF NS, PV AND THEIR PRECURSORS IS (DAYS) 15 10 30 5	UC-9, PC-5
23.	ASSESSMENT OF THE COMPLIANCE OF PRESCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY THE PHARMACY WITH THE CURRENT REGULATIONS ON THE RULES FOR PRESCRIBING PRESCRIPTIONS AND THE PROCEDURE FOR DISPENSING DRUGS IS pharmaceutical expertise of prescriptions Taxation of recipes recipe acceptance algorithm Subject-quantitative account	UC-9, PC-5
24.	PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MEDICINES MARKED "CITO" (URGENTLY) ARE SERVED WITHIN A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING (DAYS) 2 1 5 10	UC-9, PC-5
25.	COMPLIANCE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA MONOGRAPH OR, IN THE ABSENCE THEREOF, A REGULATORY DOCUMENT OR A REGULATORY DOCUMENT IS: quality of medicines safety of medicines efficacy of medicines circulation of medicines	UC-9, PC-5
26.	A DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE AUTHORIZED FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODY AND CONTAINING A LIST OF QUALITY INDICATORS AND QUALITY CONTROL METHODS OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT FOR MEDICAL USE IS Pharmacopoeia article State Pharmacopoeia clinical and pharmacological article Formulary article	UC-9, PC-5

27.	FOR VIOLATION OF THE RULES OF SALE, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE HELD LIABLE Administrative Criminal Disciplinary Material	UC-9, PC-5
28.	FOR VIOLATION OF LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE HELD LIABLE Administrative Criminal Disciplinary Material	UC-9, PC-5
29.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT MONITORS COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE IS Roszdravnadzor Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Rospotrebnadzor Moa	UC-9, PC-5
30.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT CARRIES OUT INSPECTIONS OF COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF DRUGS FOR MP IS Roszdravnadzor Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Rospotrebnadzor Moa	UC-9, PC-5
31.	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
32.	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
33.	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
34.	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	UC-9, PC-5

	2 calendar days 3 calendar days	
35.	WHEN CONDUCTING A SCHEDULED ON-SITE INSPECTION, EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY DO NOT CHECK measures taken by a legal entity or individual entrepreneur to prevent harm to life, health of citizens, harm to animals, plants, the environment, etc. information contained in the documents of a legal entity, individual Entrepreneur; compliance of employees, premises and equipment with the established Requirements Manufactured and sold goods	UC-9, PC-5
36.	LIABILITY IS PROVIDED FOR VIOLATION OF THE LEGISLATION ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES Administrative Criminal Material Civil	UC-9, PC-5
37.	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
38.	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
39.	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
40.	ARE NOT SUBJECT TO STATE REGISTRATION Extemporal drugs Generic drugs Original medicines New combinations of previously registered medicines	UC-9, PC-5
41.	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
42.	STATE REGISTRATION OF MEDICINES, MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE REGISTER OF MEDICINES ARE WITHIN THE POWERS OF	UC-9, PC-5

	Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Roszdravnadzor Rospotrebnadzor Drug manufacturing organizations	
43.	THE STATE SUPERVISION BODY THAT VERIFIES COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS WHEN CARRYING OUT PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN RETAIL PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP IS Licensing Authority Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Roszdravnadzor Rospotrebnadzor	UC-9, PC-5
44.	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
45.	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
46.	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
47.	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
48.	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
49.	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	UC-9, PC-5

	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	
50.	LICENSING OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY ORGANIZATIONS OF WHOLESALE TRADE OF DRUGS INTENDED FOR MEDICAL USE, AND PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS SUBORDINATE TO FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES, STATE ACADEMIES OF 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	UC-9, PC-5
51.	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
52.	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
53.	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
54.	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
55.	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

56.	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
57.	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
58.	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
59.	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
60.	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
61.	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
62.	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
63.	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	UC-9, PC-5

	are subject to return to the manufacturer are subject to additional analysis	
64.	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
65.	THE BUYER IS NOT ENTITLED TO MAKE CLAIMS FOR DEFECTS IN THE GOODS if the product does not have an expiration date or warranty period, after two years from the date of transfer of the goods to the buyer in the presence of a cash or sales receipt, or other document certifying the purchase in the presence of witness testimony, without the obligation to present documents certifying the purchase If the goods do not have an expiration date, or a warranty period, then within two years from the date of transfer of the goods to the buyer	UC-9, PC-5
66.	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
67.	THE NOMENCLATURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES FOR PERSONS WITH HIGHER PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION DOES NOT INCLUDE Clinical Pharmacy Management and Economics of Pharmacy pharmaceutical technology pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacognosy	UC-9, PC-5
68.	THE POSITIONS APPROVED FOR PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS WITH HIGHER PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION DO NOT INCLUDE pharmacist pharmacist, pharmacist-trainee Senior Pharmacist pharmacist-analyst	UC-9, PC-5
69.	LABOR RELATIONS OF ALL EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS ARE REGULATED Labor Code of the Russian Federation Civil Code of the Russian Federation Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation	UC-9, PC-5
70.	RECRUITMENT TO THE POSITION IS FORMALIZED employment contract contract for work a contract for the provision of services for a fee employment contract	UC-9, PC-5
71.	AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IS CONCLUDED IN THE FORM OF Writing Oral which is established by agreement of the parties	UC-9, PC-5

	which is set by the employer	
72.	THE EMPLOYEE HAS THE RIGHT TO TERMINATE THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT BY NOTIFYING THE EMPLOYER in writing, no later than 2 weeks in advance in writing, no later than 2 months in advance orally, no later than 2 months in advance orally, no later than 2 weeks in advance	UC-9, PC-5
73.	THE PERIOD OF PROBATION WHEN APPLYING FOR A JOB AS THE HEAD OF A PHARMACY ENTERPRISE MAY NOT EXCEED six months one month two months three months	UC-9, PC-5
74.	HOW LONG DOES THE NEW OWNER HAVE THE RIGHT TO TERMINATE THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT WITH THE HEAD OF THE ORGANIZATION, HIS DEPUTIES AND THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT WHEN CHANGING THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY? three months one month six months twelve months	UC-9, PC-5
75.	A LEGAL ACT REGULATING LABOR, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN AN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES AT AN ENTERPRISE, INSTITUTION, ORGANIZATION IS Collective bargaining agreement Employment contract Commercial contract Contract	UC-9, PC-5
76.	THE INTENSITY OF STAFF TURNOVER IS FOUND AS THE QUOTIENT OF DIVISION the number of hired (retired) for the period by the average number of personnel for the period excessive turnover on the average number of employees for the period the number of employees who are on the lists of the organization during the entire period by the average number of employees for the period excessive turnover by the number of accepted (retired)	UC-9, PC-5
77.	THE COEFFICIENT OF CONSTANCY OF PERSONNEL IS FOUND AS THE QUOTIENT OF DIVISION the number of employees who are on the lists of the organization during the entire period by the average number of employees for the period the number of hired (retired) for the period by the average number of personnel for the period excessive turnover by the number of accepted (retired) excessive turnover on the average number of employees for the period	UC-9, PC-5
78.	THE STAFF TURNOVER RATE IS FOUND AS THE QUOTIENT OF DIVISION excessive turnover on the average number of employees for the period the number of employees who are on the lists of the organization during the entire period by the average number of employees for the period the number of hired (retired) for the period by the average number of personnel for the period excessive turnover by the number of accepted (retired)	UC-9, PC-5
79.	TYPES OF HEADCOUNT normative and list	UC-9, PC-5

	Social and official Necessary and superfluous Accounting and real	
80.	STAFF TURNOVER CAN BE necessary and superfluous real and predictable normative and list social and official	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.	**Evaluate the legitimacy of the administration's actions in each of the situations below from the standpoint of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation and give answers to questions.** **a) When hiring a pharmacist, the director of the pharmacy "Cherry Orchard" asked her to write her autobiography, then found out that she had a child of 2 years old and refused to hire her, although the pharmacy had a vacant pharmacist rate.** **б) The director of the pharmacy hired a pharmacist for taking prescriptions and dispensing medicines with a probationary period of 1 month. From the first days of work, it became clear that the pharmacist did not know the basic requirements of the current documents regulating the procedure for taking prescriptions and dispensing medicines, and was rude to visitors and colleagues. After 2 weeks (in agreement with the trade union organization of the pharmacy), she was dismissed. Did the director of pharmacies have the right to dismiss an employee before the end of the probationary period. List the categories of workers who, in accordance with the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, are prohibited from establishing a probationary period when hiring.** 1) What documents are required when applying for a job? 2) What are the qualification requirements for a pharmacist? 3) Does the employer have the right to dismiss an employee before the end of the probationary period? 4) What are the grounds for dismissal of the employee? 5) List the categories of workers who are prohibited from establishing a probationary period when hiring. 6) Does a transfer to another workplace apply to transfers to another position? **7)** Can it be carried out without the consent of the employee?	UC-9, PC-5
2.	**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.	UC-9, PC-5

	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.	
3.	**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
4.	**A fine was imposed on one of the pharmacies of the "Your Doctor" network for the fact that the pharmacist of this pharmacy took a sample of the drug from the medical representative of the pharmaceutical company X. In another pharmacy of the same network, the manager made a remark to a visitor who photographed the windows.** 1) Is it legal to impose a fine on the first pharmacy? 2) Is the head of the second pharmacy right? 3) List the rights of the consumer in the field of obtaining proper information about the pharmaceutical organization and the product sold by it. 4) What are the rights of consumers when dispensing drugs from a pharmacy organization? 5) What is the liability for violation of these rights? 6) What restrictions are imposed by the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of advertising of medicines? 7) Give examples of outdoor and indoor advertising in a pharmacy organization. Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	UC-9, PC-5
5.	**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,**	UC-9, PC-5

	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?	
6.	**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
7.	**An advertisement for the dietary supplement "Fulflex" was placed in the television space. The advertiser recommended treatment for gout. The FAS banned the broadcast of the video and fined the manufacturer's company.** 1) Give the concept of unfair competition. 2) What inconsistencies with the Federal Law "On Advertising" were identified by the FAS in this case? 3) What types of unfair competition are found in the pharmaceutical market? 4) Terms of advertising for prescription and over-the-counter drugs. 5) What additional inscriptions when advertising dietary supplements should be on the screene?	UC-9, PC-5
8.	**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
9.	**As a result of the inspection carried out by the inspector of Roszdravnadzor**	UC-9, PC-5

	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.	
10.	**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
11.	**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 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?	UC-9, PC-5
12.	**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
13.	**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**	UC-9, PC-5

	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?	
14.	**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. **4)** Features of storage of rubber products in the pharmacy.	UC-9, PC-5
15.	**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
16.	**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,	UC-9, PC-5

	except for drugs? **5)** Is it possible to place an order with one supplier? Criteria for choosing a supplier.	
17.	**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
18.	**When settling with the buyer, the pharmacist could not calculate the client due to the lack of a bargaining chip. The client was outraged, demanded a "plaintive" book. The pharmacist refused to provide it.** 1) What violations were committed by the pharmacist? 2) How should the book of comments and suggestions be kept? 3) What is the procedure for making cash payments with customers? 4) Could the pharmacist offer payment using payment bank cards in such a situation? What is the modality of implementation? **5)** What information for consumers should be on the trading floor in a convenient place for review?	UC-9, PC-5
19.	**The multidisciplinary city clinical hospital of the city of V. incorporates a pharmacy that organizes the provision of patients of the clinic with medicines and dressings, medical products, hygiene and patient care products. The pharmacy was contacted by the head nurse of the traumatology department with a request to receive 40 ampoules of a 1% solution for injection of Morphine and 50 capsules of Tramadol (Tramal) for medical care in the department. The standard in the traumatology department is set at 17 g per 1 bed per year. The requirement is written out in Russian language and has all the necessary details. However, the pharmacist refused to issue these drugs to the head nurse.** 1) Which pharmacotherapeutic group do Morphine and Tramadol belong to? What pharmacological effects are characteristic of drugs in this group? 2) What drug should be used in case of an overdose of these drugs? What is the principle of its operation? 3) What is the procedure for issuing invoices for medicines subject to subject-quantitative accounting? 4) Specify the procedure for storing drugs included in List II of the List of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors in the pharmacy of a medical organization. **5)** What method is used to determine the need for morphine? Explain the methodology for calculating the required amount of the drug for a year for a trauma department with 50 beds.	UC-9, PC-5
20.	**A woman came to the pharmacy of the city of V. with a prescription for the transdermal therapeutic system of fentanyl, written out on a prescription form in form No. 148-1 / u-04 (l), drawn up in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documents.** **The visitor asked the pharmacist how to properly use this dosage form. The pharmacist said that the drug should be applied to an intact area of the skin with minimal hair, which must first be washed with water without the use of any detergents or cosmetics. The pharmacist also warned the patient that it is**	UC-9, PC-5

	possible to stick the patch on the same place only with an interval of several days. After the consultation, the pharmacist released the drug to the patient free of charge. However, at the end of the working day, carrying out the subject-quantitative accounting of narcotic drugs, the director of the pharmacy saw the prescription accepted by the pharmacist. He made a remark to the pharmacist and explained that by releasing the medicine according to such a prescription, the pharmacist had made a mistake. 1) Which pharmacotherapeutic group does Fentanyl belong to? What are the indications for the use of drugs in this group? 2) What is the peculiarity of the transdermal therapeutic system as a dosage form? 3) List the prescription and dispensing requirements for this drug. 4) What is the procedure for accounting for Fentanyl in a pharmacy? **5)** Specify the validity and shelf life in the pharmacy of the prescription after the release of Fentanyl in the form of a transdermal therapeutic system on preferential terms.	
21.	**At the end of the working day, the pharmacy received a batch of goods from the organization of wholesale trade in medicines:** **tincture of wormwood herb 50.0 - 100 bottles;** **Papaverine hydrochloride solution for injection 2%, ampoules of 2 ml. No. 10 - 200 packs;** **Valocordin - 50 vials; linden flowers, face. 50.0 g.;** **Celandine grass, face. 50.0 each.** **When accepting the goods for quality, the head of the department of finished medicines found that in one of the boxes 5 bottles of valocordin were empty. A verbal complaint was made over the phone to the supplier, who refused to satisfy it.** 1) What documents must accompany the goods received from the supplier? 2) What should be the professional actions of the financially responsible person in case of detection of a discrepancy in quantity and quality when accepting the goods? 3) What are the Latin and Russian names of medicinal plant materials wormwood, linden and celandine. From which producing plants the harvesting of raw materials is carried out (give the Latin and Russian species names of plants and families). 4) What is the main pharmacological action for each type of raw material. **5)** What requirements should the consumer packaging of a medicinal plant preparation (packaged medicinal plant raw materials) meet during the initial control?	UC-9, PC-5
22.	**A patient of the Phytocenter contacted the pharmacy with a prescription issued on the form No. 107-1 / y of the following composition:** **Rp.: foliorum sennae 3,0; corticis frangulae 6,0; aquae purificatae ad 250 ml misce. da. signa. Take 1 tbsp. l. 3 times a day. The pharmacist taxed the prescription of the above prescription, issued a receipt to the patient and handed over the prescription for the manufacture of the drug.** 1) Describe the methodology for the formation of retail prices for medicines of individual manufacture. 2) What types of intra-pharmacy quality control is necessary and advisable to subject this dosage form? 3) What is the procedure for accounting for individual prescriptions in a pharmacy? 4) What are the raw material sources of senna leaves and buckthorn bark (Latin and Russian names). What biologically active substances are contained in these types of raw materials. **5)** What are the features of storage of herbal medicinal raw materials.	UC-9, PC-5
23.	**The visitor turned to the over-the-counter department of the pharmacy for Andipal tablets and asks for 5 packs. The pharmacist refused to release Andipal**	UC-9, PC-5

	in such quantities. Not finding a book of complaints and suggestions on the trading floor, the visitor turned to the head of the pharmacy with a complaint. The visitor, together with the director, returned to the over-the-counter department, where at that time the visitors standing in line irritably listed the shortcomings in the design of the department's windows: medicines are arranged in such a way that the price tags cover their names, most of the showcases are occupied by drugs of the group of antifungal, contraceptives, as well as drugs for weight loss, for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases, expensive medical cosmetics, while medicines for seasonal respiratory illnesses and influenza are located in the farthest corner and can hardly be detected. 1) Which over-the-counter drugs are subject to dispensing rates? 2) Are there any violations of merchandising principles in the pharmacy? If so, which ones? 3) Describe the main pharmacological effects of the drug "Andipal". Specify the composition of the drug. 4) What drugs can you offer to the buyer in the absence of "Andipal" in the pharmacy? Justify your choice. What recommendations for taking these drugs will you give to the buyer? **5)** What documents should be on the sales floor of the pharmacy? What decision will the head of the pharmacy make if the buyer writes a complaint against the pharmacist who refused to release 5 packages of Andipal?	
24.	**A visitor contacted the pharmacy with a prescription for two packs of Methandienone (Methandrostenolone). The prescription is written on the prescription form in the form No. 107-1 / y, has all the basic details, is issued with the seal of the medical organization "for prescriptions" and the inscription: "for special purposes", signed and personally sealed by the doctor.** **The pharmacist accepted the prescription and released the medicine. At the end of the working day, the director of the pharmacy saw the prescription accepted by the pharmacist. He made a remark to the pharmacist and explained that by releasing the medicine according to such a prescription, the pharmacist made mistakes.** 1) What are the requirements for prescriptions and the procedure for dispensing the drug "Methandrostenolone". 2) What is meant by the maximum permissible number of individual drugs for prescribing for one prescription? Indicate in what cases it is possible to exceed them? What are the requirements for issuing a prescription in these cases? 3) To which pharmacotherapeutic group does the drug "Methandrostenolone" belong. Describe the main indications for its medical use. 4) Which journal should reflect the release of Methandrostenolone with the correct formulation of the prescription? What are the rules for maintaining this log? **5)** Does a pharmacist have the right to offer a drug of the same pharmacotherapeutic group to a buyer in the absence of Methandrostenolone in the pharmacy?	UC-9, PC-5
25.	**A middle-aged man suffering from an acute respiratory illness came to the pharmacy with a prescription containing the following prescription:** **Rp.: Inf. herbae Thermopsidis ex 0,6 - 200,0** **Natrii hydrocarbonatis 4,0** **Liquoris Ammonii anisati 4 ml** **M.D.S. 1 tablespoon 3-4 times a day.** **The patient asked the pharmacist, in addition to the prescribed medication, to recommend an additional remedy to relieve severe cough. The pharmacist asked what type of cough bothers the man: dry and painful or wet with thick, difficult-to-separate sputum. The man replied that the cough was wet with thick**	UC-9, PC-5

	phlegm. The pharmacist recommended that the man purchase Perptissine syrup, as well as consult a general practitioner for a more thorough examination of the respiratory system. 1) To which pharmacotherapeutic group does this syrup belong, extract from which medicinal plant raw materials in its composition? What preparations include the raw materials of lanceolate thermopsis? 2) How should this drug be issued for vacation? 3) What are the Latin and Russian names of medicinal plant raw materials, prescribed drugs and syrup. From which producing plants is the harvesting of raw materials (give the Latin and Russian species names of plants and families)? 4) What groups of active ingredients determine the pharmacological effect of raw materials of prescribed drugs and syrup? **5)** What are the rules and shelf life of the prepared drug at home.	
26.	**During the inspection of Rospotrebnadzor in the pharmacy "Delovaya" it was revealed that the vitamin-mineral complex "Alphabet", which is a dietary supplement, and the vitamin-mineral complex "Supradin", which is a drug, were stored in the same metabox. At the same time, there was no inscription on the packaging of dietary supplements: "Not a medicine." To this remark, the pharmacist replied that they have the same storage conditions and are similar in scope.** 1) Name the storage conditions of dietary supplements for food, justify your answer. 2) What documents confirm the quality of goods received by the pharmacy? 3) What are the requirements for the label of dietary supplements? 4) What requirements were violated during the acceptance control of the "Alphabet"? **5)** What is the difference between dietary supplements and drugs?	UC-9, PC-5
27.	**When checking the premises of the pharmacy warehouse, the inspector of Roszdravnadzor found that the area of the warehouse is 140 square meters, in the room for storing flammable and explosive drugs, the wall racks are welded to the walls, the distance from the floor to the racks is 0.25 m, from the ceiling 1.0 m, the distance between the racks is 0.70 m and sufficient for the passage of the equipment available in the warehouse - manual hydraulic trolleys.** 1) Do the premises and placement of the equipment comply with licensing requirements? 2) What should be done if, upon acceptance of goods at a pharmacy warehouse, drugs without accompanying documents were identified? 3) The pharmacy that received the goods at the pharmacy warehouse intends to return it. How should the drugs returned by the recipient be stored? 4) Which organizations are subject to the rules for the storage of medicines (Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russia dated August 23, 2010 N 706n)? **5)** What medicines are flammable and explosive?	UC-9, PC-5
28.	**During the internal inspection of the pharmacy warehouse, the quality commissioner found that the toxoid ADS-M, DTP vaccine, Immunoglobulin fl., ATP table, Amoxicillin table were stored in the refrigerator. At the same time, it was found that the vaccines prepared for transportation to the pharmacy organization had a remaining shelf life of 3 months. The result of the inspection was documented in a protocol, which contained comments on the organization of storage.** 1) What comments were made and why? What recommendations would be appropriate? 2) How should the storage of immunobiological drugs (ILPs) be organized in a pharmacy warehouse? 3) How is the temperature control carried out during the storage of ILP?	UC-9, PC-5

	4) What violations were committed in the warehouse in preparation for the delivery of ILP to the pharmacy organization? **5)** The pharmacological effect of ATP and the order of release from pharmacies.	
29.	**At the pharmacy warehouse, which uses the rack storage method and digital coding of storage locations, cargo units of the following medicines and medical devices are placed at the following addresses: "sumamed table" - 03.05.04, "valerian roots" - 03.01.09; "Eufillin table" - 03.04.02.; "solution of tocopherol" - 03.03.02.; "Corvalol" - 03.02.08.; "Rubber heating pads" - 03.05.10. According to the log of temperature and humidity in the room, room temperature and humidity of 65% are maintained.** 1) What mistakes in the organization of drug storage in accordance with the requirements of the order of the Ministry of Health of Russia dated 31.08.2016 No. 646n were made in the warehouse? 2) Do the storage conditions of these drugs and medical devices meet the necessary requirements? 3) Describe the storage conditions of rubber products. 4) Give the basic rules for the storage of medicinal plant materials. **5)** What are the requirements for monitoring temperature and humidity in warehouses (wholesaler).	UC-9, PC-5
30.	**When monitoring the organization of subject-quantitative accounting, the director of the pharmacy found that the head of the prescription and production department keeps records of the consumption of morphine hydrochloride, phenobarbital, phenazepam and potassium permanganate in the journal of transactions related to the circulation of drugs for medical use. She made a remark to the head of the department and de-rewarded her.** 1) What medicines are subject to subject-quantitative accounting? 2) What violations in the organization of subject-quantitative accounting have you noticed? 3) Describe the procedure for registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the pharmacy organization. 4) What are the features of the release, storage and accounting of potassium permanganate in a pharmacy organization? **5)** To which pharmacotherapeutic group does phenobarbital belong, under what indications is it prescribed?	UC-9, PC-5

4.3. Questions for colloquiums

1. Logistics, objects of logistics management, basic concepts of logistics management. Brief description of the main types of logistics.
2. Procurement logistics. Supplier selection. Transport logistics, the main stages of transportation management. Transportation alternatives and criteria for choosing logistics intermediaries.
3. Inventory logistics. Inventory classification, basic inventory management systems. Calculation of the optimal order size and time interval between orders.
4. Logistics of warehousing. Pharmacy warehouse: tasks, functions. Options for organizational structure. The procedure for the release of goods from the pharmacy warehouse.
5. Sales logistics. Organization of commodity distribution in the pharmaceutical market, levels of logistics channels. Wholesale pharmaceutical organizations: tasks, functions.
6. Pharmaceutical marketing: purpose and objectives, forms, principles, functions. Marketing mix. Factors influencing the consumption of pharmacy products.
7. Marketing methods for determining the need for drugs. Study of demand for pharmacy products, types of demand. The system of marketing research of medicines.

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

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

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

13. Features of storage of certain groups of goods in a pharmacy warehouse. Receiving, storing and accounting for goods in a pharmacy warehouse, inventory management.

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

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

16. Organization of the work of the pharmacy for the reception of prescriptions and dispensing of drugs: pharmaceutical expertise, registration. Registration of primary documentation at the workplace of the pharmacist, technologist.

17. Planning and forecasting. The main economic indicators of the activities of pharmacy organizations. Strategic and operational planning, basic methods and stages, types of plans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

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

13. Features of storage of certain groups of goods in a pharmacy warehouse. Receiving, storing and accounting for goods in a pharmacy warehouse, inventory management.

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

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

16. Organization of the work of the pharmacy for the reception of prescriptions and dispensing of drugs: pharmaceutical expertise, registration. Registration of primary documentation at the workplace of the pharmacist, technologist.

17. Planning and forecasting. The main economic indicators of the activities of pharmacy organizations. Strategic and operational planning, basic methods and stages, types of plans.

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

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

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

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For the credit:

Learning outcomes	**Evaluation criteria**	
	Not passed	**Passed**
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes.	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. Minor mistakes may be made
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical tasks have been solved, all tasks have been completed. Minor mistakes may be made.

Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills in solving standard tasks are demonstrated. Minor mistakes may be made.
Motivation (personal attitude)	Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no willingness to solve the tasks qualitatively	Educational activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform assigned tasks is demonstrated.
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve practical (professional) tasks. Repeated training is required	The competence developed meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) tasks.
The level of competence formation	Low	Medium/High

For the exam:

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

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	**satisfactory**	**good**	**excellent**
	enough to solve professional tasks. Repeated training is required	requirements. The available knowledge and abilities are generally sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for most practical tasks	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	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:
Maxim Alekseevich Mishchenko, PhD in pharmaceutical sciences, associate professor of the Department of management and economics of pharmacy and pharmaceutical technology.