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

MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS OF PHARMACY

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 "Management and economics of pharmacy" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Management and economics of pharmacy". 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	Course work (project)	A tool of verifying the ability to present the results of theoretical, calculated, analytical, experimental studies	List of coursework topics (projects)
3	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
4	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
5	Workbook	A didactic complex designed for independent work of the student and allowing to assess the level of mastering study materials	Workbook sample

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-2 Able to manage the project at all stages of its life cycle	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Basics of state regulation of drug circulation **Section 2.** Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Economics **Section 3.** Accounting and planning procedures in pharmaceutical organizations **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical organizations	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks

UC-9 Able to make informed economic decisions in various areas of life	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 2.** Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Economics **Section 3.** Accounting and planning procedures in pharmaceutical organizations **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical organizations	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks
GPC-3 Able to carry out professional activities taking into account specific economic, environmental, social factors within the framework of the system of regulations of the medicine circulation sphere	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Basics of state regulation of drug circulation **Section 2.** Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Economics **Section 3.** Accounting and planning procedures in pharmaceutical organizations **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical organizations	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks
GPC-6 Able to understand the principles of modern information technologies and use them to solve the tasks of professional activity	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Basics of state regulation of drug circulation **Section 2.** Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Economics **Section 3.** Accounting and planning procedures in pharmaceutical organizations **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical organizations	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks
PC-2 Able to solve the tasks of professional activity in the implementation of the release and sale of medicines and other products of the pharmacy range through pharmaceutical and medical organizations, incl. with the use of modern technical means and digital technologies	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Basics of state regulation of drug circulation **Section 2.** Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Economics **Section 3.** Accounting and planning procedures in pharmaceutical organizations **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical organizations	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks
PC-4 Able to participate in monitoring the quality,	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Basics of state regulation of drug circulation **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums

effectiveness and safety of medicines and medicinal plant raw materials		organizations	Workbooks
PC-5 Able to take part in planning and organizing the resource provision of a pharmaceutical organization	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 2.** Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Economics **Section 3.** Accounting and planning procedures in pharmaceutical organizations	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks
PC-8 Able to solve the tasks of professional activity within the framework of pharmaceutical activity in the field of circulation of medicines for veterinary use	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Basics of state regulation of drug circulation **Section 2.** Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Economics **Section 3.** Accounting and planning procedures in pharmaceutical organizations **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical organizations	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks
PC-9 Able to solve tasks of professional activities in the transfer of medicines through pharmaceutical and medical organizations	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Basics of state regulation of drug circulation **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical organizations	Tests Course work (project) Case-tasks Colloquiums Workbooks
PC-10 Able to carry out measures to control (supervise) the activities of legal entities and individuals licensed for pharmaceutical activities, to comply with mandatory requirements	Entry, Current, Mid-term	**Section 1.** Basics of state regulation of drug circulation **Section 2.** Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Economics **Section 4.** The procedure for circulation of drugs in wholesale and retail pharmaceutical organizations	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.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
2.	ACCOUNTING DOCUMENTS THAT RECORD THE FACT OF A BUSINESS TRANSACTION ARE CALLED Primary Cumulative Summary Internal	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
3.	THE FINISHED PRODUCTS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS PURCHASED BY THE PHARMACY FOR RETAIL TRADE ARE CALLED goods Raw materials materials Purchased semi-finished products	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
4.	PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PURCHASE DRUGS FROM drug wholesalers and drug manufacturers medical equipment stores pharmacy organizations Laboratories	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
5.	WHEN SELLING GOODS FROM THE PHARMACY TO THE PHARMACY OF THE PHARMACY, THE FOLLOWING IS ISSUED: invoice for the internal movement of goods Bill of lading Count CHEAT-INVOICE	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
6.	THE INCOME PART OF THE COMMODITY REPORT OF A SMALL RETAIL NETWORK IS DRAWN UP ON THE BASIS OF invoices for the internal movement of goods, consignment notes of the supplier Accounts invoices and receipts receipts for cash receipts	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

7.	TO ACCOUNT FOR THE MOVEMENT OF CASH IN THE CASH DESK OF THE ORGANIZATION, IT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN cash book Cashier's Journal - Operator a book of accounting for funds received and issued by the cashier Journal of registration of incoming and outgoing cash documents	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
8.	PRIMARY ACCOUNTING OF THE CONSUMPTION OF GOODS FOR THE PROVISION OF FIRST AID IS CARRIED OUT IN Journal of Accounting for Pharmaceutical Products Spent on First Aid cash book inventory book prescription journal	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
9.	PRIMARY ACCOUNTING OF MARKDOWN AND REVALUATION OF GOODS IN A PRODUCTION PHARMACY FOR LABORATORY AND PACKAGING WORK IS CARRIED OUT IN Journal of Laboratory and Packaging Work Recipe Accounting Journal Journal of Subject-Quantitative Accounting cash book	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
10.	THE REVENUE OF THE SMALL-SCALE RETAIL NETWORK HANDED OVER TO THE PHARMACY CASH DESK IS REFLECTED IN cash book of the pharmacy organization prescription journal Recipe Accounting Journal invoice for the internal movement of goods	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
11.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
12.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
13.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
14.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4

	care the governing body of the pharmaceutical service of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation local self-government body	PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
15.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
16.	ACCORDING TO THE INTERPRETATION PROPOSED BY THE WORLD HEALTH 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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
17.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
18.	MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE, DISPENSED WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION, ARE NOT SUBJECT TO SALE THROUGH Veterinary pharmacies Pharmacy Pharmacies Pharmacy kiosks	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
19.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
20.	PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATION OF THE PRESCRIPTION IS CARRIED OUT BY pharmacist (pharmacist) Doctor paramedic Clinical Pharmacologist	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
21.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3

	VALID FOR 15 days 5 days 1 month 2 months	PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
22.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
23.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
24.	THE SHELF LIFE OF PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DRUGS WITH ANABOLIC ACTIVITY IS IN THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION (YEARS) 3 1 5 10	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
25.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
26.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
27.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9

	Those who have reached retirement age	PC-10
28.	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)	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
29.	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 the health care management body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
30.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
31.	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"	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8

	2 calendar days 3 calendar days	PC-9 PC-10
35.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
36.	TO DETERMINE THE QUANTITATIVE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE MAGNITUDE OF DEMAND FOR DRUGS, THE COEFFICIENTS SHOULD BE CALCULATED correlation and elasticity Risk Magazines speed of implementation Liquidity	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
37.	DEMAND CAN BE CONSIDERED ELASTIC IF A slight decrease in price significantly increases demand With a significant reduction in price, demand increases slightly price changes demand does not change With a slight decrease in supply, demand increases sharply	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
38.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
39.	THE PROCEDURE FOR KEEPING RECORDS OF DRUGS WITH A LIMITED SHELF LIFE IN A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION IS ESTABLISHED the head of the organization by the licensing authority executive authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
40.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
41.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

42.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
43.	SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE ACCOUNTING OF PRECURSORS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS IS CARRIED OUT IN Journal of registration of operations in which the number of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances changes Journal of registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Journal of operations related to the circulation of medicines for medical use Narcotic Medicines Accounting Book	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
44.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
45.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
46.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
47.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
48.	THE LIST OF MEDICINES SUBJECT TO SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE ACCOUNTING SHALL BE APPROVED Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4

	Ministry of Health of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation The Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation together with Roszdravnadzor Roszdravnadzor	PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
49.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
50.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
51.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
52.	THE RULES FOR THE STORAGE OF DRUGS ARE APPROVED Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation The Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare or its territorial body (Roszdravnadzor) The Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare or its territorial body (Rospotrebnadzor) The executive authority in the field of health care of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
53.	DESTRUCTION OF DRUGS IS NOT CARRIED OUT owners of drugs licensed to carry out pharmaceutical activities organizations that have the appropriate license at specially equipped sites, landfills in specially equipped rooms	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
54.	THERMOMETERS AND HYGROMETERS IN THE DRUG STORAGE ROOM MUST BE AT A DISTANCE OF AT LEAST (M) FROM DOORS, WINDOWS AND HEATING DEVICES 3 1 2 4	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
55.	WHEN PLACING DRUGS IN STORAGE ROOMS, IT IS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT drug supplier Pharmacological group Mode of application physical and chemical properties of drugs	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

56.	THE DOSAGE FORM GIVES THE DRUG OR MEDICINAL PLANT RAW MATERIALS A CONVENIENT STATE FOR USE, IN WHICH IT IS ACHIEVED Therapeutic effect Geometric shape State of aggregation Diagnostic action	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
57.	IF IT IS NECESSARY TO DISPENSE THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT IN AN EMERGENCY, THE DOCTOR MUST: Put the designations "Cito" or "Statim" on the recipe Call the pharmacy At the top of the recipe, write in red pencil "Urgent!" Use a special form of prescription form	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
58.	THE COLLECTION OF MANDATORY NATIONAL STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS REGULATING THE QUALITY OF MEDICINES, EXCIPIENTS, DOSAGE FORMS AND PREPARATIONS IS State Pharmacopoeia Order of the Ministry of Health for quality control of medicines GUEST GMP	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
59.	ORDER No. 706N ESTABLISHES THE REQUIREMENTS FOR premises for storage of medicines decoration of the trading floor storage of promotional products equipment of a medical organization	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
60.	ACCORDING TO THE RULES FOR THE USE OF PHARMACOPOEIA MONOGRAPHS, "WARM" MEANS TEMPERATURE (°C) 40 to 50 35 to 37 from 18 to 20 from 36 to 38	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
61.	AN ODOROUS MEDICINAL SUBSTANCE IS thymol riboflavin folic acid Methylene blue	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
62.	THE COLORING PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH SORPTION CAPACITY ARE POSSESSED BY potassium permanganate folic acid dry thermopsis extract sulfur	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
63.	VOLATILE SOLVENTS USED IN PHARMACY PRACTICE INCLUDE ethanol glycerin olive oil Vaseline oil	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8

		PC-9 PC-10
64.	MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES WITH THE LOWER LIMIT OF MOISTURE CONTENT ESTABLISHED BY REGULATORY DOCUMENTATION INCLUDE: crystalline hydrates Amorphous Volatile lipophilic	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
65.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
66.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
67.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
68.	TARE WITH POTENT SUBSTANCES ARE DECORATED WITH A LABEL WITH THE INSCRIPTION LETTERS red on a white background white on a black background black on a white background white on a red background	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
69.	DISPERSOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DOSAGE FORMS TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE NATURE OF Relationships between the dispersed phase and the dispersion medium dispersed phase dispersion medium Bonds in homogeneous systems	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
70.	ONE OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY A cure like like A cure like the opposite Animal testing of drugs Testing drugs in humans at toxic doses before painful symptoms appear	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
71.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SANITARY REGIME IN THE PHARMACY, DECORATIVE DESIGN AND LANDSCAPING ARE ALLOWED in non-production premises	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4

	No Limits in industrial premises with a frequency of cleaning at least 1 time per week	PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
72.	BEFORE ENTERING THE ASEPTIC UNIT, MATS IMPREGNATED WITH DISINFECTANTS SHOULD BE MADE OF Rubber Foam Fabric any of the materials listed above	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
73.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
74.	THE AIR OF THE INDUSTRIAL PREMISES OF PHARMACIES IS DISINFECTED ultraviolet irradiation radiation sterilization treatment of premises with detergents supply and exhaust ventilation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
75.	FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE HANDS OF PHARMACY PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MEDICINES, AFTER WASHING WITH SOAP AND RINSING WITH WATER, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE ETHANOL IN A CONCENTRATION (%) 70 40 95 50	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
76.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
77.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
78.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

79.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
80.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
81.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
82.	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 2 times per shift 2 times a day	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
83.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
84.	THE SHELF LIFE IN THE PHARMACY OF WATER FOR INJECTION IS (DAY) 1 3 5 10	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
85.	EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES INCLUDE A DRUG potassium permanganate glycerin Tincture Vegetable oils	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
86.	DISINFECTANTS SHOULD BE STORED IN isolated room conditions of the refrigerating chamber	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4

	protected from light, cool place cabinets painted from the inside with oil paint	PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
87.	COLLODION, ETHYL ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, ETHER ARE STORED IN A TIGHTLY SEALED DURABLE GLASS CONTAINER TO PREVENT evaporation of liquids from vessels ignition explosion The action of air vapor	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
88.	COMPENSATION FOR HARM TO CITIZENS CAUSED AS A RESULT OF THE USE OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT THAT HAS BECOME UNUSABLE AS A RESULT OF VIOLATION OF THE RULES FOR ITS STORAGE IN A PHARMACY IS MADE Pharmacy Manufacturer insurance organization the budget of the subject of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
89.	IN RECIPES IN RUSSIAN OR RUSSIAN AND THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE ARE INDICATED: Mode of application Composition of the drug Dosage form the doctor's appeal to the pharmacist about the manufacture	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
90.	A DOCUMENT OF THE ESTABLISHED FORM, WHICH IS ISSUED BY A MEDICAL OR VETERINARY WORKER WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO DO SO, AND CONTAINS IN WRITING AN INDICATION OF THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION ON THE RELEASE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT OR ON ITS MANUFACTURE AND ON THE RELEASE TO ENSURE THE TREATMENT PROCESS IN A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION, VETERINARY ORGANIZATION, IS CALLED Requirement Pharmacopoeia Monograph normative document Recipe	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
91.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
92.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
93.	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"	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5

	107/y-NP "Special prescription form for NA and PV" 107-1/y "Prescription form" 148-1/y-04 (l) "Prescription form"	PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
94.	THE ASKHOD OF NARCOTIC MEDICINES IS ADDITIONALLY RECORDED IN THE JOURNAL registration of transactions related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances registration of transactions related to the trafficking of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances registration of transactions related to the trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of List II of the List of NA, PV and their precursors accounting for operations related to the circulation of drugs for medical use subject to PKU	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
95.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
96.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
97.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
98.	PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MEDICINES MARKED "CITO" (URGENTLY) ARE SERVED WITHIN A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING (DAYS) 2 1 5 10	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
99.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
100.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5

	State Pharmacopoeia clinical and pharmacological article Formulary article	PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
101.	FOR VIOLATION OF THE RULES OF SALE, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE HELD LIABLE Administrative Criminal Disciplinary Material	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
102.	FOR VIOLATION OF LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION MAY BE HELD LIABLE Administrative Criminal Disciplinary Material	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
103.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
104.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
105.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
106.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
107.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9

	no more than 1 time in 3 years	PC-10
108.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
109.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
110.	LIABILITY IS PROVIDED FOR VIOLATION OF THE LEGISLATION ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES Administrative Criminal Material Civil	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
111.	THE VALIDITY PERIOD OF THE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR A MEDICINAL PRODUCT REGISTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN RUSSIA IS (YEARS) 5 7 10 15	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
112.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
113.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
114.	ARE NOT SUBJECT TO STATE REGISTRATION Extemporal drugs Generic drugs Original medicines New combinations of previously registered medicines	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

115.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
116.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
117.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
118.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
119.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
120.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
121.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	Licensing Authority	
122.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
123.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
124.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
125.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
126.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
127.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
128.	ACCEPTANCE CONTROL OF PHOTOSENSITIVE MEDICINES IS CARRIED OUT IN	GPC-3

	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	PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
129.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
130.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
131.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
132.	THE LAW "ON PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS" REGULATES THE RELATIONS ARISING BETWEEN consumers and sellers consumers and manufacturers consumers and suppliers pharmacy staff	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
133.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
134.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
135.	FOR GOODS INTENDED FOR LONG-TERM USE, THE MANUFACTURER HAS THE RIGHT TO SET A PERIOD Service	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3

	Acceptance of claims Suitability Useful use	PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
136.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
137.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
138.	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)	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
139.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
140.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
141.	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)	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
142.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8

	cabinets for storing drugs and other goods allowed for release from pharmacy organizations cash registers or sales registrar	PC-9 PC-10
143.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
144.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
145.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
146.	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 drugs and psychotropic substances without the order of the heads of bodies for control over the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
147.	PERSONS ARE ALLOWED TO WORK WITH NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES recognized in accordance with the established procedure as suitable for the performance of work related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under the age of 18 having an outstanding or unexpunged conviction for a crime of medium gravity, a serious crime, a particularly serious crime patients with drug addiction, substance abuse and chronic alcoholism	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
148.	THE MAIN TASK OF THE PHARMACY OF A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION IS provision of departments of a medical organization with medicines and medical devices Making a profit provision of outpatients with medicines providing patients with information on responsible self-medication	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
149.	THE EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PREMISES AND TRADING FLOORS OF PHARMACIES IS CLEANED daily weekly at least twice a week	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8

	at least twice a decade	PC-9 PC-10
150.	ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SANITARY REGIME IN THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION, THE CHANGE OF TOWELS FOR PERSONAL USE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT daily 2 times a week 1 time per week 1 time in 2 days	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
151.	TERMS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF A PHARMACIST-TECHNOLOGIST AND PHARMACIST AT LEAST ONCE A (MONTH) 6 18 12 24	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
152.	THE MODE OF OPERATION OF THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR IS ESTABLISHED independently executive authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation local self-government body independently in agreement with the licensing authority	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
153.	MEDICINES OF GOOD QUALITY PURCHASED BY CITIZENS non-refundable or non-exchangeable Subject to return and exchange within 14 days are subject to return and exchange within a day Subject to return and exchange within 3 days	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
154.	THE EXCHANGE OF A NON-FOOD PRODUCT OF GOOD QUALITY IS NOT CARRIED OUT IF: The specified product was in use Its presentation and consumer properties have been preserved There is a sales receipt or cash receipt It is possible to refer to witness testimony	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
155.	ON THE SIGN OF THE PHARMACY ORGANIZATION, A MANDATORY INDICATION IS NOT REQUIRED addresses and phone numbers of nearby and on-call pharmacies type of organization location (in accordance with the constituent documents) of the organization Mode of operation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
156.	NON-COMPLIANCE OF LABELING WITH THE ESTABLISHED REQUIREMENTS may indicate falsification It is allowed for foreign-made medicines may indicate a change in production technology may indicate a change in the design of the packaging by the manufacturer	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
157.	THE FEDERAL LAW "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES" DEFINES THE ORGANIZATION OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN MEDICINES AS AN ORGANIZATION THAT	GPC-3 PC-2

	CARRIES OUT wholesale trade in medicines, their storage, transportation supply of medicines to medical and pharmacy organizations dispensing of medicines to the population and medical organizations production of medicines, their storage, transportation	PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
158.	THE FEDERAL LAW "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES" DEFINES A PHARMACY ORGANIZATION AS AN ORGANIZATION or a structural subdivision of a medical organization engaged in retail trade in medicines, storage, manufacture and dispensing of medicines for medical use carrying out wholesale trade in medicines, their storage, transportation supplying medicines to medical and pharmacy organizations dispensing medicines to the population and medical organizations	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
159.	ACCORDING TO 323-FZ "ON THE BASICS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF CITIZENS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION", PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDE: pharmacy organizations, drug wholesalers drug quality control centers Pharmaceutical Information Centers Control and analytical laboratories	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
160.	THE RULES OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN MEDICINES FOR MEDICAL USE ARE REGULATED BY THE ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SR RF No. 1222n of 2010. No 110 2007 No 706n of 2010 No 318 1997	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
161.	THE FEDERAL LAW "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES" DOES NOT INCLUDE IN THE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS ENTITLED TO CARRY OUT PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES drug quality control centers organization of wholesale trade of medicines pharmacy organizations, veterinary pharmacy organizations individual entrepreneurs who have a license for pharmaceutical activities	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
162.	DRUG WHOLESALERS CANNOT SELL DRUGS OR TRANSFER THEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE ESTABLISHED BY THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION individuals for personal, family, home use organizations of wholesale trade of medicines, manufacturers of drugs for the production of drugs pharmacy organizations, veterinary pharmacy organizations, medical organizations research organizations for research work	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
163.	ACCORDING TO ART. 56 OF THE FEDERAL LAW 61-FZ "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES" DO NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE MEDICINES medical organizations licensed for pharmaceutical activities, and their separate divisions located in rural settlements in which there are no pharmacy organizations pharmacy organizations licensed to carry out pharmaceutical activities individual entrepreneurs who have a license for pharmaceutical activities Veterinary pharmacy organizations	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
164.	PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES ARE NOT CARRIED OUT BY ORGANIZATIONS Manufacturers of medicines wholesale trade in medicines pharmacies, individual entrepreneurs medical and their structural subdivisions located in rural areas	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8

	settlements in which there are no pharmacy organizations	PC-9 PC-10
165.	ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION ON LICENSING OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES, PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES DO NOT INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING WORKS AND SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF DRUG CIRCULATION FOR MEDICAL USE: Distribution of medicines Wholesale of medicines for medical use Transportation of medicines (medicinal products for medical use retail, release, manufacture of medicines for medical use	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
166.	THE LICENSING REQUIREMENTS THAT A LICENSE APPLICANT (INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR) MUST MEET IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF DRUG CIRCULATION FOR MEDICAL USE DO NOT INCLUDE THE PRESENCE OF qualification category necessary premises and equipment that meet the established requirements higher pharmaceutical education, work experience in the specialty for at least 3 years Specialist Certificate	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
167.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
168.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
169.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
170.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
171.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
172.	THE GOODS OF THE PHARMACY ASSORTMENT INCLUDE MEDICINES AND	GPC-3

	medical devices Food Household chemicals Organic solvents	PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
173.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
174.	THERE IS NO MEDICAL ORGANIZATION IN THE PHARMACY Sales Area Material room Assistant Washing	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
175.	PROPERTY, THE SUBJECT OF WHICH IS AN INDIVIDUAL OR LEGAL ENTITY, IS CALLED Private Municipal State Mixed	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
176.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
177.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
178.	PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS DO NOT INCLUDE: Pharmacy warehouses Pharmacies serving the public Pharmacies Pharmacy kiosks	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
179.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8

	production with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines	PC-9 PC-10
180.	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;	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
181.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
182.	THE POSITIONS APPROVED FOR PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS WITH HIGHER PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION DO NOT INCLUDE pharmacist pharmacist, pharmacist-trainee Senior Pharmacist pharmacist-analyst	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
183.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
184.	RECRUITMENT TO THE POSITION IS FORMALIZED employment contract contract for work a contract for the provision of services for a fee employment contract	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
185.	AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IS CONCLUDED IN THE FORM OF Writing Oral which is established by agreement of the parties which is set by the employer	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
186.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
187.	THE DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS THAT THE EMPLOYER HAS THE RIGHT TO APPLY FOR COMMITTING A DISCIPLINARY OFFENSE DO NOT INCLUDE	GPC-3 PC-2

	transfer to lower-paid work for up to three months remark reprimand dismissal on relevant grounds	PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
188.	THE DOCUMENT REGULATING LABOR, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES AT THE ENTERPRISE, INSTITUTION, ORGANIZATION IS Collective bargaining agreement Commercial contract application Employment contract	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
189.	FOR DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE EMPLOYER, UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY THE LABOR CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, THE EMPLOYEE SHALL BE LIABLE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF your average monthly earnings of his salary of his official salary minimum wage	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
190.	MATERIAL LIABILITY IN THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE DAMAGE CAUSED MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE EMPLOYEE IN THE CASES PROVIDED FOR: The Labor Code of the Russian Federation and other federal laws only the Labor Code of the Russian Federation only the Civil Code of the Russian Federation The Labor Code of the Russian Federation and the Civil Code of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
191.	TO HARMFUL PRODUCTION FACTORS ACCORDING TO ART. 209 OF THE LABOR CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION INCLUDES PRODUCTION FACTORS, THE IMPACT OF WHICH ON THE EMPLOYEE CAN LEAD TO illness of the employee work-related injury decrease in the productivity of an individual employee decrease in the professional skills of employees	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
192.	TO HAZARDOUS PRODUCTION FACTORS ACCORDING TO ART. 209 OF THE LABOR CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION INCLUDES PRODUCTION FACTORS, THE IMPACT OF WHICH ON THE EMPLOYEE CAN LEAD TO work-related injury illness of the employee decrease in the productivity of an individual employee decrease in the professional skills of employees	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
193.	RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ENSURING SAFE CONDITIONS AND LABOR PROTECTION ARE ASSIGNED TO: Employer Board of Directors Parent organization committees (commissions) on labor protection	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
194.	MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF EMPLOYEES OF PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT AT INTERVALS OF 1 TIME IN per year 2 years 3 years	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8

	At 4 years old	PC-9 PC-10
195.	MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF EMPLOYEES OF PHARMACY ORGANIZATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT AT THE EXPENSE OF Employer Worker of the municipal budget Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
196.	THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS DOES NOT INCLUDE: assessment of timely payment of wages to employees identification, research and measurement of harmful/hazardous industries. Factors assignment of working conditions according to the degree of harmfulness / danger to the class (subclass) of working conditions registration of the results of a special assessment of working conditions	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
197.	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY TRAINING AND TESTING OF KNOWLEDGE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO: All employees of the organization Only the head Only responsible for labor protection only employees engaged in work with harmful and dangerous working conditions	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
198.	INTRODUCTORY BRIEFING IS CONDUCTED WITH ALL newly hired, temporary workers, business travelers, students who arrived for practice, etc. employees at least once every six months employees with the introduction of new instructions on labor protection employees in the performance of one-time work not related to direct duties in the specialty	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
199.	INITIAL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING IS CONDUCTED WITH ALL newly hired, temporary workers, business travelers, students who arrived for practice, etc. when applying for a job employees at least once every six months employees with the introduction of new instructions on labor protection employees in the performance of one-time work not related to direct duties in the specialty	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
200.	INITIAL BRIEFING WITH THE EMPLOYEE IS CARRIED OUT BY Employee's immediate supervisor Head of the organization Head of Human Resources Department Human Resources Specialist	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
201.	REPEATED BRIEFING IS CARRIED OUT AT INTERVALS OF 1 TIME IN half-year 2 years 3 years year	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
202.	ACCORDING TO 323-FZ "ON THE BASICS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF CITIZENS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION", A PHARMACEUTICAL WORKER IS AN	GPC-3 PC-2

	INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS A PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND WORKS in a pharmaceutical organization and whose labor duties include wholesale trade in medicines, their storage, transportation and (or) retail trade in medicines for medical use, their manufacture, release, storage and transportation at the Center for Quality Control of Medicines in Roszdravnadzor At the Pharmaceutical Information Center	PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
203.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS ESTABLISHED BY 323-FZ "ON THE BASICS OF PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF CITIZENS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION", PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS ARE NOT PROHIBITED FROM take part in seminars (trainings) organized by pharmaceutical companies Companies accept gifts, money, payment for entertainment, recreation, travel to place of rest, take part in recreational activities held for account of funds of companies (representatives of companies) enter into agreements with the farm. company on the offer to the public certain drugs, medical devices provide the population with unreliable, incomplete or distorted information on available drugs with the same INN, medical devices, including hiding information about the presence of drugs and medical devices with a lower price	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
204.	THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT, ALONG WITH MANDATORY CONDITIONS, MAY PROVIDE FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: See also Temporary Significant Main	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
205.	LABOR RELATIONS ARISE BETWEEN THE EMPLOYEE AND THE EMPLOYER ON THE BASIS OF THE CONCLUDED BY THEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LABOR CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION employment contract Liability Agreements harmonization protocol Collective agreement	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
206.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
207.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
208.	A LEGAL ACT REGULATING LABOR, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN AN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES AT AN ENTERPRISE, INSTITUTION, ORGANIZATION IS	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3

	Collective bargaining agreement Employment contract Commercial contract Contract	PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
209.	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)	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
210.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
211.	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)	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
212.	TYPES OF HEADCOUNT normative and list Social and official Necessary and superfluous Accounting and real	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
213.	STAFF TURNOVER CAN BE necessary and superfluous real and predictable normative and list social and official	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
214.	THE TOTALITY OF THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYEES, WHICH DETERMINES THEIR LABOR FUNCTIONS AND THE BOUNDARIES OF COMPETENCE, IS ... post Personnel structure specialty qualification	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
215.	A SET OF SPECIAL THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICAL SKILLS ACQUIRED BY A PERSON AS A RESULT OF SPECIAL TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN THIS FIELD, ALLOWING TO CARRY OUT THE RELEVANT TYPE OF ACTIVITY, IS profession specialty	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9

	post qualification	PC-10
216.	A DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE FIRST MANAGER AND CONTAINING INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF THE RELEVANT CATEGORIES FOR EACH POSITION; JOB TITLES; OFFICIAL SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO THEM ARE Staffing functional and job description Timesheet Register of personal cards of employees	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
217.	RE-BRIEFING IS CARRIED OUT AT INTERVALS 1 time in six months 1 time per month 1 time per year 1 time in 2 years	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
218.	INITIAL BRIEFING WITH THE EMPLOYEE IS CARRIED OUT BY: Employee's immediate supervisor Head of the organization Deputy Head Head of Human Resources Department	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
219.	REPEATED BRIEFING WITH THE EMPLOYEE IS CARRIED OUT BY: Employee's immediate supervisor Head of the organization Deputy Head Head of Human Resources Department	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
220.	THE VACATION SCHEDULE, WHICH DETERMINES THE ORDER OF PAID LEAVE FOR PHARMACY EMPLOYEES, MUST BE DRAWN UP AND APPROVED NO LATER THAN THE SPECIFIED PERIOD BEFORE THE CALENDAR YEAR in 2 weeks per month for 3 months for 6 months	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
221.	THE CHARACTERISTIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION, REFLECTING THE POSSIBILITY FOR A PARTICULAR SPECIALIST OR PATIENT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE PROBLEM OF INTEREST TO HIM FROM ALL SOURCES KNOWN IN THE WORLD, IS accessibility timeliness quality accuracy	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
222.	THE COLLECTION OF MANDATORY NATIONAL STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS REGULATING THE QUALITY OF MEDICINES, EXCIPIENTS, DOSAGE FORMS AND PREPARATIONS IS State Pharmacopoeia Order of the Ministry of Health for quality control of medicines GUEST GMP	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

223.	THE OFFICIAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MEDICINAL PRODUCTS REGISTERED FOR USE IN THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS State Register of Drugs Register of Drugs of Russia Encyclopedia of LS State Pharmacopoeia	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
224.	COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON SIDE EFFECTS, ADVERSE REACTIONS, SERIOUS ADVERSE REACTIONS, UNFORESEEN ADVERSE REACTIONS IN THE USE OF DRUGS, AS WELL AS OTHER FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES THAT POSE A THREAT TO HUMAN LIFE OR HEALTH AT ALL STAGES OF THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS pharmacovigilance selective quality control of medicines serial selective control of drugs preclinical study of medicines	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
225.	IN CASE OF RECEIVING INFORMATION ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS, ADVERSE REACTIONS, SERIOUS ADVERSE REACTIONS, UNFORESEEN ADVERSE REACTIONS WHEN USING DRUGS, INDIVIDUAL INTOLERANCE, LACK OF EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUGS, THE PHARMACIST IS OBLIGED TO REPORT TO Roszdravnadzor Rospotrebnadzor Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for Control over the Circulation of Accidents and Vehicles Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
226.	THE MAIN DOCUMENT REGULATING THE QUALITY OF MEDICINAL PLANT RAW MATERIALS IS Private Pharmacopoeia Monograph on Raw Materials General Pharmacopoeia Monograph GUEST FSP	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
227.	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 Monograph State Pharmacopoeia clinical and pharmacological article Form Clause	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
228.	A GENERIC MEDICINAL PRODUCT IS A MEDICINAL PRODUCT WHICH, IN COMPARISON WITH THE REFERENCE MEDICINAL PRODUCT, HAS THE SAME Bioequivalence cost name Packaging	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
229.	THE SET OF GENERAL PHARMACOPOEIA MONOGRAPHS AND PHARMACOPOEIA MONOGRAPHS IS State Pharmacopoeia Pharmacopoeia Monograph clinical and pharmacological article Form Clause	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

230.	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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
231.	THE NAME OF THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SUBSTANCE RECOMMENDED BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IS international nonproprietary name of the medicinal product trade name of the medicinal product grouping name of the drug the name of the reference medicinal product	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
232.	THE NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT ASSIGNED BY ITS DEVELOPER, HOLDER OR OWNER OF THE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT IS trade name of the medicinal product international nonproprietary name of the medicinal product grouping name of the drug the name of the reference medicinal product	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
233.	THE NAME OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT THAT DOES NOT HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL NONPROPRIETARY NAME, OR A COMBINATION OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMBINING THEM INTO A GROUP UNDER A SINGLE NAME BASED ON THE SAME COMPOSITION OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, IS grouping name of the drug international nonproprietary name of the medicinal product trade name of the medicinal product the name of the reference medicinal product	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
234.	THE CORRESPONDENCE OF DATA TO OFFICIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION TO THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICE IS Accuracy of information Availability of information amount of information Efficiency of information	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
235.	A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A PARTICULAR SPECIALIST OR PATIENT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON A PROBLEM OF INTEREST TO HIM IS Availability of information amount of information Accuracy of information Efficiency of information	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
236.	A SYSTEMATIZED LIST OF NAMES AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICINES, MEDICINES APPROVED FOR USE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS State Register of Medicines State Pharmacopoeia List of vital and essential medicines Pharmacopoeia Monograph	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
237.	THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM, AIMED AT THE FORMATION OF MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY AMONG THE	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3

	POPULATION AND MOTIVATION FOR A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE, IS Disease prevention Self-medication Vaccination hygiene	PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
238.	ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF RUSSIA No. 224, THE INFORMATION SYSTEM ON DRUGS IS a system that provides the subjects of drug circulation with the necessary information, consisting of a set of documents containing medical, scientific, legal and other information in the field of drug circulation, and information technologies created or used by the owners of such information Resources drug information system, which includes all possible sources information about drugs a system that provides the subjects of drug circulation with the necessary information information about the drug transmitted by means of various information Sources	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
239.	THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE STATE INFORMATION STANDARD OF MEDICINES CONTAINING OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT PERMITTED FOR MEDICAL USE SHALL NOT BE REFERS State Register of Medicines Passport of the medicinal product Pharmacopoeia monograph of a medicinal product Clinical and pharmacological article	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
240.	ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION No. 88 OF 26.03.2001 "ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INDUSTRY STANDARD "GISLS. MAIN PROVISIONS" - "INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THE DRUG FOR SPECIALISTS" IS A DOCUMENT official, containing information about the drug necessary and sufficient for its effective and safe medical use official, reflecting a set of clinical and pharmacological data characterizing the efficacy and safety of drugs official, containing identifying information about the drug that has legal significance in the field of drug circulation normative, containing standardized in form and content information on the use of drugs in a particular disease (syndrome)	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
241.	ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION No. 88 OF 26.03.2001 "ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INDUSTRY STANDARD "GISLS. MAIN PROVISIONS" - "CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ARTICLE OF THE DRUG" IS A DOCUMENT official, reflecting a set of clinical and pharmacological data characterizing the efficacy and safety of drugs official, containing information about the drug necessary and sufficient for its effective and safe medical use official, containing identifying information about the drug that has legal significance in the field of drug circulation normative, containing standardized in form and content information on the use of drugs in a particular disease (syndrome)	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
242.	ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION No. 88 OF 26.03.2001 "ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INDUSTRY STANDARD "GISLS. MAIN PROVISIONS" - "FORMULARY ARTICLE OF DRUGS" IS normative, containing standardized in form and content information on the use of drugs in a particular disease (syndrome)	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5

	official t, reflecting a set of clinical and pharmacological data characterizing the efficacy and safety of drugs official, containing identifying information about the drug that has legal significance in the field of drug circulation official, containing information about the drug necessary and sufficient for its effective and safe medical use	PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
243.	ACCORDING TO FEDERAL LAW NO. 61 "ON THE CIRCULATION OF DRUGS", INFORMATION ON PRESCRIPTION DRUGS CANNOT BE CONTAINED IN publications and announcements of mass media monographs, reference books, scientific articles, reports at congresses, conferences, symposia, scientific councils instructions for use of medicines specialized publications intended for medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary workers	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
244.	ACCORDING TO FEDERAL LAW NO. 38 OF 13.03.2006, ADVERTISING IS INFORMATION distributed in any way, in any form and using any means, addressed to an indefinite circle of persons and aimed at attracting attention to the object of advertising, creating or maintaining interest in it and promoting it on the market aimed at promoting the object of advertising reflecting the most complete information about the object of advertising aimed at drawing attention to the object of advertising	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
245.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FEDERAL LAW-38 "ON ADVERTISING", A MESSAGE IN AN ADVERTISEMENT ABOUT THE PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS, INCLUDING METHODS OF USE AND USE, OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES IS ALLOWED WITHIN THE INDICATIONS contained in the instructions for use approved in accordance with the established procedure all possible drugs for this pharmacological group the advertised medicinal product for which any clinical trials have been conducted that the patient can recognize on their own	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
246.	THE OFFICIAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON DRUGS THAT HAVE PASSED STATE REGISTRATION IS State Register of Drugs Register of Drugs of Russia Encyclopedia of LS State Pharmacopoeia	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
247.	INFORMATION ON PRESCRIPTION DRUGS MAY BE CONTAINED IN specialized printed publications intended for medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary workers information for the population placed in polyclinics information for the population, placed in the trading floors of pharmacies advertising information of the manufacturer placed in a newspaper that is not a specialized publication for medical pharmaceutical, veterinary workers	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
248.	ADVERTISING OF MEDICINES MUST be accompanied by a warning about the presence of contraindications for drugs means for their application and use Address minors contain links to specific cases of cure for diseases contain statements or assumptions about the presence of advertising among consumers certain diseases or health disorders	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
249.	ADVERTISING OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS SHOULD be accompanied by a warning that the object of advertising is not Medicinal product	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3

	give the impression that they are medicines contain links to specific cases of curing people encourage the rejection of a healthy diet	PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
250.	ADVERTISING OF BABY FOOD PRODUCTS MUST contain information about the age restrictions for their use present them as full-fledged substitutes for human milk contain a statement about the benefits of artificial feeding of children deny the need for expert advice	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
251.	INFORMATION ABOUT MEDICAL DEVICES DOES NOT HAVE TO CONTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT chemical composition of the material number and date of authorization for the use of such devices for medical purposes, issued by the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare in in accordance with the established procedure its purpose, method and conditions of use action and effect, limitations (contraindications) for use	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
252.	THE MESSAGE IN THE ADVERTISEMENT ABOUT THE PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DRUG IS ALLOWED WITHIN THE INDICATIONS, CONTAINED IN instructions for use advertising brochures information to medical representatives Mass media	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
253.	THE FORMULARY LIST OF DRUGS OF A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION IS UNDERSTOOD AS A LIST OF Drugs approved by the order of the chief physician of a medical organization for use in this organization vital and essential drugs for medical use, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation the minimum range of drugs necessary for the provision of medical care Drugs for medical use, including drugs for medical use, prescribed by decision of medical commissions of medical organizations	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
254.	LABELING OF FACTORY-MADE MEDICINES MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS Federal Law No. 61-FZ of 12.04.2010 State Pharmacopoeia Order of the Ministry of Health of Russia dated 26.10.2015 No. 751н International Standards	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
255.	LABELING OF PHARMACY MEDICINES MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS Order of the Ministry of Health of Russia dated 26.10.2015 No. 751н State Pharmacopoeia Federal Law No. 61-FZ of 12.04.2010 International Standards	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
256.	THE INSCRIPTION ON THE SECONDARY PACKAGING "PRODUCTS HAVE PASSED RADIATION MONITORING" IS MANDATORY FOR herbal medicines	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4

	of all medicines Children's medicines injectable medicines	PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
257.	ON THE PACKAGING OF ALL MEDICINES THERE SHOULD BE A WARNING INSCRIPTION "Keep out of the reach of children" "Keep away from fire" "Shake well before use" "Store in a cool, dark place"	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
258.	ON THE SECONDARY PACKAGING OF MEDICINES DERIVED FROM BLOOD, BLOOD PLASMA, HUMAN ORGANS AND TISSUES, THE INSCRIPTION MUST BE APPLIED "Antibodies to HIV-1, HIV-2, hepatitis C virus and hepatitis B virus surface antigen are absent" "The products have passed radiation control" "Homeopathic" Radiation hazard sign	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
259.	THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON DRUGS, WHICH CONTAINS OFFICIALLY REGULATED INFORMATION ON DRUGS, IS State Register of Drugs reference book "Medicines" under the editorship of Mashkovsky M.D. Vidal Handbook Register of Medicines "Encyclopedia of Medicines"	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
260.	INSCRIPTIONS, SIGNS OR SYMBOLS THAT ARE APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE PRODUCT OR ITS PACKAGING AND WHICH CARRY THE NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR THE CONSUMER ARE: Marking Series description Information	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
261.	THE BASIS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CIVIL CIRCULATION AND DESTRUCTION OF COUNTERFEIT DRUGS IS THE DECISION of the vessel and the owner of the drug the owner of the drug and the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare (Roszdravnadzor) Federal Service for Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
262.	IF NECESSARY, THE DESTRUCTION OF DRUGS IS CARRIED OUT organizations that have the appropriate license pharmacy staff employees of Roszdravnadzor Supplier	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
263.	CONTROL OVER THE DESTRUCTION OF POOR-QUALITY, FALSIFIED AND COUNTERFEIT DRUGS IS CARRIED OUT BY Authorized Federal Body the owner of the drug drug manufacturer drug supplier	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9

		PC-10
264.	ACCORDING TO 61-FZ "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES", A COUNTERFEIT MEDICINE IS A MEDICINE accompanied by false information about its composition and (or) manufacturer does not meet the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia Monograph or, in its absence, the requirements of the normative document or normative document in circulation in violation of civil law in circulation in violation of patent law	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
265.	ACCORDING TO 61-FZ "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES", A POOR-QUALITY MEDICINAL PRODUCT IS A MEDICINAL PRODUCT does not meet the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia Monograph or, in its absence, the requirements of the normative document or normative document in circulation in violation of civil law in circulation in violation of patent law expired	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
266.	ACCORDING TO 61-FZ "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES", A COUNTERFEIT MEDICINE IS A MEDICINE in circulation in violation of civil law accompanied by false information about its composition and (or) manufacturer does not meet the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia Monograph or, in its absence, the requirements of the normative document or normative document in circulation in violation of patent law	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
267.	THE SAFETY OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT (DRUG) IS characteristics of the drug, based on a comparative analysis of its effectiveness and the risk of harm to health characteristics of drugs based on a comparative analysis of its effectiveness and cost characteristics of the drug, based on a comparative analysis of its quality and effectiveness the level of side effects of drugs	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
268.	A DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE AUTHORIZED FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODY AND CONTAINING A LIST OF QUALITY INDICATORS AND METHODS OF QUALITY CONTROL OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT IS Pharmacopoeia Monograph GMP standard Specification for the medicinal product Industrial Regulations	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
269.	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A UNIFIED STATE POLICY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE FIELD OF PROVIDING MEDICINES TO CITIZENS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION REFERS TO THE POWERS OF federal executive bodies executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation pharmacy organizations Drug manufacturing organizations	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
270.	IN ACCORDANCE WITH 61-FZ "ON THE CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES", THE SALE OF Pharmacy drugs falsified drugs counterfeit drugs Drugs not registered for use in the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
271.	MONITORING THE SAFETY OF DRUGS FOR MEDICAL USE IS ENTRUSTED TO The Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare and its territorial bodies (Roszdravnadzor) The Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare and	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3

	its territorial bodies (Rospotrebnadzor) executive authorities in the field of health care of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
272.	A DOCUMENT CONFIRMING THE COMPLIANCE OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FOR ILP) WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF REGULATORY DOCUMENTS IS Declaration of Conformity Certificate of approval of the type of measuring instruments Certificate of State Registration Certificate of conformity	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
273.	A DOCUMENT CONFIRMING THE COMPLIANCE OF IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF REGULATORY DOCUMENTS IS Certificate of conformity Certificate of approval of the type of measuring instruments Certificate of State Registration sanitary-epidemiological conclusion	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
274.	THE CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY IS a document certifying the compliance of products with the requirements of technical regulations Quality document issued by the manufacturer Test report issued by an accredited laboratory A document authorizing the use of products for medical purposes	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
275.	THE HOLDER OF THE CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY IS a legal entity of any organizational and legal form or an individual in whose name a certificate of conformity is issued The authority that issued the certificate pharmacy supplier	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
276.	THE HOLDER OF THE CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY IS Product Manufacturer Product Certification Body testing laboratory Pharmacy organization	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
277.	WHEN SELLING GOODS, THE SELLER BRINGS TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BUYER INFORMATION ON THE CONFIRMATION OF COMPLIANCE OF THE GOODS WITH THE ESTABLISHED REQUIREMENTS BY FAMILIARIZING THE CONSUMER WITH ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS AT HIS REQUEST a shipping document containing information on the mandatory confirmation of compliance for each item of goods in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on technical regulation Invoice for payment Invoice Protocol for agreeing on delivery prices	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
278.	IF THE CONSUMER REQUIRES TO FAMILIARIZE HIM WITH THE DOCUMENTS CONFIRMING THE QUALITY OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT RULES FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF GOODS, THE PHARMACIST IS OBLIGED TO	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5

	familiarize him with the accompanying documentation on the drug, containing for each name information about the certificate of conformity, its number, its validity period, the authority that issued the certificate, or information about the declaration of conformity, including its registration number, its validity period, the name of the person who accepted the declaration, and the body that registered it acquaint him with the certificate or declaration of conformity for the medicinal product acquaint him with a copy of the certificate for the medicinal product, certified by the holder of the original certificate provide a quality certificate for the medicinal product of the manufacturer	PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
279.	WHEN SELLING GOODS, THE SELLER BRINGS TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BUYER INFORMATION ON THE CONFIRMATION OF COMPLIANCE OF THE GOODS WITH THE ESTABLISHED REQUIREMENTS BY FAMILIARIZING THE CONSUMER AT HIS REQUEST WITH shipping documents containing information on mandatory confirmation of compliance in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on technical regulation for each item of goods certificate or declaration of conformity a copy of the certificate or declaration of conformity passport of the manufacturer	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
280.	OFFICIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON IDENTIFIED SUBSTANDARD AND (OR) FALSIFIED DRUGS ARE: Information letters containing decisions of the Commissioner of the Federal of the executive authority information received from drug suppliers information received from drug owners information received from drug manufacturers	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
281.	DESTRUCTION OF SUBSTANDARD AND (OR) FALSIFIED DRUGS IS CARRIED OUT BY ORGANIZATIONS LICENSED TO activities for the collection, use, neutralization, transportation and disposal of waste of I - IV hazard class Pharmaceutical activities Production of medicines Medical activities	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
282.	THE DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY IS a document certifying the compliance of products with the requirements of technical regulations Quality document issued by the manufacturer Test report issued by an accredited laboratory A document authorizing the use of products for medical purposes	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
283.	INFORMATION ON CONFIRMATION OF COMPLIANCE OF GOODS WITH THE ESTABLISHED REQUIREMENTS IN THE SHIPPING DOCUMENTS SHOULD NOT CONTAIN: Date of issue of the certificate number of the certificate of conformity, its validity period, the authority that issued the certificate registration number of the declaration of conformity, its validity period the name of the manufacturer or supplier (seller) who accepted the declaration and the body that registered it	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
284.	SHIPPING DOCUMENTS CONTAINING INFORMATION ON MANDATORY CONFIRMATION OF COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON TECHNICAL REGULATION SHOULD NOT NECESSARILY CONTAIN INFORMATION About retail prices	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5

	signature and seal of the manufacturer (supplier, seller) location (address) of the manufacturer (supplier, seller) phone number of the manufacturer (supplier, seller)	PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
285.	OFFICIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON IDENTIFIED DRUGS UNSUITABLE FOR MEDICAL USE INCLUDE: information letters containing decisions of the authorized federal executive body information received from suppliers / owners / manufacturers of drugs information received from the media Information received from the public	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
286.	THE BASIS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CIVIL CIRCULATION AND DESTRUCTION OF SUBSTANDARD AND FALSIFIED DRUGS FOR MEDICAL USE IS THE DECISION the owner of the drug, or the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare (Roszdravnadzor, or the court Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor) Federal Service for Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
287.	THE BASIS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CIVIL CIRCULATION AND DESTRUCTION OF SUBSTANDARD AND FALSIFIED DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE IS THE DECISION the owner of the drug, or the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor), or the court Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare (Roszdravnadzor) Federal Service for Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
288.	THE BASIS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CIVIL CIRCULATION AND DESTRUCTION OF COUNTERFEIT DRUGS IS THE DECISION Court Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor) Federal Service for Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
289.	DESTRUCTION OF SUBSTANDARD AND (OR) FALSIFIED DRUGS IS CARRIED OUT BY ORGANIZATIONS LICENSED TO activities for the collection, use, neutralization, transportation and disposal of waste of hazard class I - IV Pharmaceutical activities production and sale of medicines Medical activities	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
290.	DESTRUCTION OF SUBSTANDARD AND (OR) FALSIFIED DRUGS IS NOT CARRIED OUT in the premises of pharmacy organizations at specially equipped sites, landfills in specially equipped rooms in compliance with the requirements in the field of environmental protection in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
291.	THE ACT ON THE DESTRUCTION OF DRUGS OR A COPY THEREOF, CERTIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE, SHALL BE SENT TO THE AUTHORIZED BODY WITHIN 5 WORKING DAYS FROM THE DATE OF ITS PREPARATION owner of destroyed drugs by the licensing authority	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9

	Supervisory authority body of Rospotrebnadzor	PC-10
292.	IN CASE OF DETECTION OF FALSIFIED OR SUBSTANDARD DRUGS, IT IS NECESSARY TO REFLECT QUALITATIVE DISCREPANCIES IN "Act on the established discrepancies in quantity and quality in the acceptance of inventory" consignment note Journal of registration of incoming goods "Inventory Act"	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
293.	IF YOU FIND A LOW-QUALITY PRODUCT, YOU SHOULD: place the goods in the quarantine zone of the pharmacy organization Dispose of the goods immediately place the product together with the rest of the product transfer the goods to the materially responsible person (MOL) for storage	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
294.	IF A SHORTAGE IS DETECTED DURING THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE GOODS, ACCEPTANCE Suspend do not suspend, but take according to the actual value Cancel record the time of detection of the shortage	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
295.	IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE RECEIPT OF LOW-QUALITY MEDICINES IN THE PHARMACY, CONTROL IS CARRIED OUT Acceptance organoleptic physical chemical	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
296.	THE PURPOSE OF ACCEPTANCE CONTROL IS prevention of low-quality medicines entering the pharmacy Quality control of drug closure verification of medicines for compliance with the requirements of the State Pharmacopoeia verification of medicines for compliance with the requirements of regulatory documentation on physicochemical parameters	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
297.	ACCEPTANCE CONTROL IS SUBJECT TO: All medicines supplied to the pharmacy Foreign-made medicines Pharmaceutical substances injectable medicines	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
298.	NON-COMPLIANCE OF LABELING WITH THE ESTABLISHED REQUIREMENTS may indicate falsification It is allowed for foreign-made medicines may indicate a change in production technology may indicate a change in the design of the packaging by the manufacturer	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
299.	IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE QUALITY OF THE PRODUCTS SUPPLIED, TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR TIMELY AND CORRECT ACCEPTANCE OF ITS	GPC-3 PC-2

	QUALITY, THE SENDER IS OBLIGED TO ENSURE compliance with the rules of packaging, labeling and sealing of individual places protection of transported goods removal from the warehouse Fast unloading of delivered goods	PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
300.	A MEANS OR A SET OF MEANS THAT PROTECT PRODUCTS FROM THE ENVIRONMENT, DAMAGE, LOSSES AND FACILITATE THE PROCESS OF CIRCULATION: TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE, SALE IS CALLED packaging standard Consignment of goods container	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

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.	**A pharmacy located in the city has submitted an application to the licensing commission for a license for activities related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (NA and PV). During the inspection by the licensing commission, the following was revealed: the pharmacy has a license for pharmaceutical activities; located on the ground floor of a non-residential building, the windows do not have bars, but are equipped with blinds that are not inferior in strength to metal grilles; there is an agreement with a legal entity licensed to carry out private security activities; for storage of HC and PV there is a separate room without windows with a metal door and a wooden cabinet; The head of the organization did not issue a referral to medical organizations for a preliminary (periodic) medical examination (examination) and a mandatory psychiatric examination in accordance with the established procedure, as a result of which the employee did not receive the relevant certificates. However, an order was issued for his admission to work with the NS and PV.** 1) Is it possible to issue a license to a pharmacy for activities related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in this situation? Identify non-compliance. 2) Who has the right to issue a license for activities related to the trafficking of NA and PV and their precursors? 3) What drugs are classified as NA and PV? 4) Which organizations have the right to carry out various activities related to the trafficking of NA and PV and their precursors? 5) Who has the right to work with NA and PV and under what conditions? 6) What are the requirements for the storage of NA and PV? 7) What are the requirements for the release of NA and PV? 8) Accounting for NA and PV in the pharmacy. Argue the answers with the relevant regulatory documents.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
2.	**When checking the activities of the pharmacy kiosk of the municipal unitary enterprise "Pharmacy No. 1", the control and supervisory organization found the following. Onthe showcase are exhibited drugs: almagel-A susp. 170 ml, Corinfar** table. p / o 10mg No. 30, panangin table. p / o No. 50, **lidaza (**lyophilisate for the preparation of the solution d / in. 64 UE, 5 ml No. 10**), cerucal** table. 10mg No. 50, **Levomekol 40g, tincture of peony evading 50ml, formic alcohol 50ml,**	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8

	Fotil ch. cap. 20/5mg 5ml, mercazolil table. 5mg No. 50, diphenhydramine table. 50mg No. 10, No-shpa table. 40mg No. 20, no-shpa r-r d / in. 20mg/ml 2ml No. 5, grass celandine 75g, etc. When checking the storage conditions, the absence of a refrigerator was found, the temperature at the place of storage of the medicine was 23 ° C. When asked to present documents confirming the quality of the drugs, the kiosk pharmacist replied that they exist, but are stored in the pharmacy. The answer to the requirement to present a license for pharmaceutical activities and a specialist certificate was the same. 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. 1) Conduct an audit analysis: comment on the results and identify violations. What licensing requirements were violated? 2) What forms of state control (supervision), municipal control, according to the Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 26.12.2008 No. 294-FZ "On the Protection of the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in the Exercise of State Control (Supervision) and Municipal Control", exist? Describe the procedure for their implementation. 3) What rights do legal entities and individual entrepreneurs have in the exercise of state control (supervision), municipal control? 4) Who has the right to carry out the process of licensing pharmaceutical activities? What is the procedure for obtaining the above licenses? 5) Violation of what requirements are classified as gross and non-gross violations? When answering each of the questions, it is necessary to make references to the relevant regulatory legal documents.	PC-9 PC-10
3.	**Pharmacy N is municipally owned, serves the population and medical organizations. It has 3 departments: production, department of stocks and dispensing of medicines of the Ministry of Defense, department of dispensing medicines to the population. In addition, the pharmacy received a license to work with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (NA and PV). In the pharmacy at night there was a theft of goods. Actions of the manager in this situation.** 1) How should the safety of goods be ensured? 2) With which organizations does this pharmacy have the right to conclude a security contract? 3) What types of liability are there? 4) List the stages of conducting and documenting the verification of compliance of the actual availability of goods with accounting data. 5) What will be the composition of the inventory commission in this case? 6) What will be the procedure for compensation for damage to the pharmacy in the event of a shortage of goods based on the results of the inventory and its documentation? 7) Who has the right to work with NA and PV? 8) How should the storage room for HC and PV be organized in this pharmacy? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory legal documentation.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
4.	**On November 15, 2012, the municipal unitary enterprise "CRA No. 5" from the Moscow Region received requirements for finished medicines, including a solution *of morphine hydrochloride 1.0 N50*. The pharmacy has a license for pharmaceutical activities with the right to work with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (NA and PV), issued by the Commission for Licensing of Pharmaceutical Activities of the Constituent Entity of the Russian Federation on January 10, 2012.** 1) Does the pharmacy have the right to fulfill the application of a medical organization (MO) in this situation? 2) Do all pharmacies have the right to work with NA and PV? How is the permit for the right to work of a pharmacy with NA and PV documented?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	3) What types of work include activities for the turnover of NA and PV? 4) What are the licensing requirements for obtaining a license for the right to work with NA and PV? 5) How is the process of applying for NA and PV carried out in this pharmacy organization? 6) What documents reflecting the transactions on the turnover of NA and PV should be available in the pharmacy organization? 7) What documents need to be checked when accepting NA and PV at the pharmacy? 8) How is the process of storing NA and PV in the MO carried out? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	
5.	**The licensing authority sent a commission for a routine inspection of compliance with licensing requirements to the pharmacy of PharmPlus LLC. As a result of the inspection, it was established: prescription drugs are stored in the windows, the pharmacist of the JSC has expired the validity of the specialist's certificate, at the time of the inspection, the temperature regime in the refrigerator where the LP "Grippferon" was stored (on the packaging of the drug it is indicated "Store at a temperature of 2** 0 C **to 8** 0 C**", "Dispensing without a prescription"), was violated (15^{0}C).** 1. What are the licensing requirements for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities by a pharmacy organization? 2. Who has the right to engage in pharmaceutical activities? 3. How long can the verification of licensing requirements last? 4. What violations are gross violations of licensing requirements? 5. Can a decision be made to suspend the license, by whom and for how long? 6. Can this JSC be held administratively liable (which one)? 7. Can LP Grippferon be put on display?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
6.	**When checking the activities of the pharmacy, the licensing commission established the following: drugs of the List of SD and poisonous are stored on racks; prescriptions for diphenhydramine (table) are left in the pharmacy and stored for 1 month; there are no duly executed price tags for medicines and other goods allowed for release from pharmacies (only the price is indicated);phenobarbital for a course of treatment for up to 1 month is often dispensed by prescription with the inscription "For special purposes", signed and personal seal of the doctor; The pharmacist-analyst has not improved his qualifications for 6 years. The director explained the latter by the fact that the employee has reached retirement age and it is inappropriate to send him to advanced training courses at the expense of the pharmacy. In addition, there was no instruction on the procedure for registering the collection of information on the side effects of the drug, adverse reactions during its use, on the facts and circumstances that pose a threat to the life and health of citizens and medical workers and the transfer of information about them to Roszdravnadzor.** 1) Who has the right to inspect pharmaceutical organizations? 2) What types of inspections of legal entities are there? Give them a brief description. 3) What is the peculiarity of conducting a prosecutor's check of a pharmaceutical organization? 4) What is the procedure for checking licensing requirements and conditions? 5) List the basic rights of legal entities in the implementation of their verification. 6) Conduct a validation analysis; comment on the results; Identify violations. 7) Which violations of licensing requirements can be classified as gross and which as non-gross. 8) Who in the pharmacy organization is obliged to collect information about the side effects of the drug, adverse reactions when it is used, about the facts and circumstances that pose a threat to the life and health of citizens and medical workers and transmit information about them to Roszdravnadzor? What other information	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	must be transmitted to the specified structure? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	
7.	**As a result of the inspection of the pharmacy organization conducted by the Federal Antimonopoly Service, a violation of pricing for medicines included in the list of vital and essential drugs was revealed. The violation consisted in the fact that the audited organization calculated the retail price from the actual selling price of the manufacturer with VAT. The pharmacy organization itself is on the general taxation system.** 1) Describe the scheme of formation of retail (selling price) for finished medicines. Specify the peculiarity of pricing for vital and essential medicines. 2) Analyze the result of the inspection. Who is right in this situation? 3) Calculate the wholesale and retail cost of the drug "X" (for the pharmacy organization of Nizhny Novgorod), if it is known that the actual release of the manufacturer without VAT = 150 rubles, with VAT = 165 rubles, the organization of wholesale trade is also on the general system of taxation. 4) How would the retail price for this drug be calculated if the pharmacy organization were a payer of a single tax on imputed income (imputed income)? 5) Which organizations can pay imputed? The procedure for paying this type of tax. 6) What other control and supervisory organizations, in addition to the FAS, have the right to verify the correctness of pricing in pharmaceutical organizations?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
8.	**The patient turned to the pharmacy with a request to let him go without a prescription package of Solpadein tablets No. 12 (8 mg of codeine per 1 tablet), 2 packs of Nurofen Plus tablets table. p / o No. 12 (10 mg of codeine per 1 tablet), Tempalgin table. p / o No. 20, No-shpy table. 40mg No. 6 and Baralgetas table. 500mg No. 10. The pharmacist did not release all the drugs, referring to the current vacation rules. Another visitor demanded a refund for an over-the-counter drug sold the day before in the same pharmacy, arguing that after reading the instructions for the drug again, he realized that it was not suitable for him. The pharmacist refused to return.** 1) Did the pharmacist do the right thing in the first case? Which of the following drugs can be dispensed without a prescription? How do you explain the refusal of vacation to the patient? 2) What are the conditions and procedure for storing these drugs? Requirements for storage facilities. 3) What are the rules for prescribing and dispensing these drugs? 4) List the goods that the pharmacy organization has the right to sell. For the sale of what goods should it obtain additional permission and in what form? 5) Did the pharmacist do the right thing in the second case? 6) What is the consumer entitled to, according to the Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 07.02.1992 No. 2300-1 "On Protection of Consumer Rights"? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documents.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
9.	**The prescription prescribes a solution of atropine sulfate for oral administration. The prescription is certified by the signature and personal seal of the doctor. The highest single dose is exceeded 100 times. Taking a prescription, the pharmacist noticed that today this is the third prescription incorrectly written by this doctor.** 1) What is the pharmaceutical examination of a prescription? 2) What group of drugs does atropine sulfate belong to and what other lists of drugs exist? 3) How should a prescription be issued if a doctor prescribes a drug in a dose exceeding the highest single dose. 4) What types of prescription forms are there? List for each of them: basic and additional details, validity and storage. 5) What drugs can be prescribed on each prescription form? 6) What are the specifics of prescriptions for medical devices? 7) How is it necessary to organize the process of storing drugs in a pharmacy	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	organization? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	
10.	**On the 10th day of the current month, goods packed in boxes were delivered to the pharmacy by road of a wholesale pharmaceutical organization. When accepting the goods in terms of the number of units and quality, a shortage of 5 packages of the D / in solution was found. 50mg 2ml No. 10 "Pipolfen" at a price of 563 rubles. At the same time, the pharmacy received a batch of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (HC and PV), during the inspection of which no violations were found. Laying out these drugs in their storage areas, the pharmacist accidentally dropped one package on the floor, breaking one ampoule, which he immediately reported to the head of the pharmacy.** 1) How are the economic ties between the pharmacy and the wholesale pharmaceutical organization formalized? 2) How and by whom should the goods be accepted at the time of receipt? 3) What are the indicators of acceptance quality control of incoming medicines? 4) Your actions, as a materially responsible person, in case of discrepancies in the acceptance of goods, documentation. 5) In what documents, and in what expression (meter) should the received goods be capitalized? 6) Where should the received medicines be stored? 7) List the actions of the head of the pharmacy in case of detection of battle, damage to medicines related to NA and PV. 8) How is the process of write-off and destruction of various categories of medicines in a pharmaceutical organization? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documents.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
11.	**The pharmacy of the regional clinical hospital, serving 1400 beds, received a requirement for ethyl alcohol from the surgical department for January of this year. The estimated number of patients for the current year in this department is 1100 people. The approximate standard for the consumption of ethyl alcohol for the surgical department per 1 treated patient (per year) is 225 g.** 1) Determine the approximate consumption rate of the surgical department in ethyl alcohol for the year and January of this year. 2) What are the norms for the release of ethyl alcohol from the pharmacy to the departments of a medical organization? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation. 3) What are the rules for prescribing requirements for medicines and other pharmaceutical products to the pharmacy of a medical organization. 4) What are the requirements for the organization of the storage room for ethyl alcohol? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation. 5) List the safety requirements when working with ethyl alcohol. 6) What is the responsibility of pharmacy officials for the safety of ethyl alcohol? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation. 7) List all the main accounting documents on the turnover of ethyl alcohol in the pharmacy organization. Name the employees responsible for their registration. Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
12.	**In April of this year, the pharmacy released to the population on preferential prescriptions of medicines in the amount of 45.5 thousand rubles, which amounted to 16% of the total turnover.** 1) Which pharmacies have the right to dispense medicines on preferential prescriptions? 2) How is the preferential leave financed? How is the pharmacy paid for drugs released on preferential prescriptions? 3) List the population groups and categories of diseases, in the outpatient treatment of which drugs are released on preferential terms. 4) What about thespecifics of prescribing preferential prescriptions, the procedure for their registration and shelf life in a pharmacy?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	5) How should the process of storing different groups of preferential drugs be organized? 6) How is the wholesale and retail price of drugs included in the list of vital and essential drugs formed? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	
13.	**The pharmacy received the following goods: rubber heating pads, alcohol iodine solution 5% 10 ml, clonidine tab. No. 10, promedol, solution for injection 1% 1.0. You, as a financially responsible person, need to place the received goods in storage locations.** 1) In accordance with what principles of storage will you do this? 2) What regulatory documents should be followed when organizing the storage of received goods? 3) To which groups do these goods belong in terms of storage conditions? 4) How should their storage be organized? Justify the distribution of the received goods to storage locations. 5) For the turnover of which of these drugs is the pharmacy organization obliged to obtain an additional permit? 6) Conditions for the release of the above drugs from the pharmacy. 7) Rules for accounting for the above drugs in a pharmacy. Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
14.	**In the surgical department of the medical organization (MO) N**, a **special room for storing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (NA and PV) is equipped. Applications for NA and PV are drawn up by the head nurse of the department and signed by the chief physician. In the course of her work, the newly appointed head nurse faced the following situation: from her department during night duty (and in her absence), a nurse from the therapeutic department was taken one package of narcotic drugs, without the appropriate order of the head of the organization.** 1) What requirements in the field of turnover of NA and PV were violated by this MO? 2) Who is responsible for the process of organizing activities related to the turnover of NA and PV in the Ministry of Defense? 3) What is the liability for the above violations? 4) How should a senior nurse behave in this situation? 5) Describe the process of obtaining medicines and medical devices from the pharmacy of a medical organization to its branches. 6) What are the requirements for the registration of the invoice requirement? How many copies of it should be issued, and for how long should it be stored in the Ministry of Defense? 7) What are the functions of the pharmacy of a medical organization? 8) What are the main methods used in the process of analyzing and calculating the need for MO in medicines and medical devices? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
15.	**The head of the pharmacy of the Ministry of Defense has work experience in this specialty, general experience and experience of continuous work in health care institutions for 10 years, expressed a desire to be certified for the assignment of a qualification category.** 1) What regulatory document approved the regulation on the certification of pharmacists and pharmacists? Where should a pharmacist, pharmacist go for certification? 2) In what specialties is the certification of pharmacists, pharmacists carried out? 3) Who is allowed to be certified for the assignment of a qualification category, the procedure for its implementation? 4) What are the requirements for each of the qualification categories? 5) What category can be assigned to the head of the pharmacy? 6) List all the necessary documents that must be submitted to the certification	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	commission in this case. 7) What type of needs, according to existing theories, is predominant for a given employee? List the main methods and ways of motivation.	
16.	**During the sterilization of solutions for injections in the pharmacy of the Moscow Region, an accident occurred: when opening the steam sterilizer (autoclave), glass bottles exploded and a pharmacy nurse was injured by glass fragments, who was instructed by the head of the pharmacy, due to the pharmacist's illness, to sterilize solutions for injection.** 1) Which of the officials is responsible for the state of labor protection? 2) How is theinvestigation of accidents at work carried out? 3) List the requirements forpremises for the manufacture of medicines under aseptic conditions. 4) What should be the equipment and equipment of workplaces in the premises for the manufacture of medicines? 5) Who has the right to sterilize manufactured medicines? 6) What should be the actions of the leader in this situation? 7) Which of the officials will be held accountable in this situation? 8) Is the injured employee entitled to material compensation in this situation? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
17.	**As of 31.12.2013, the actual average number of personnel in the pharmaceutical organization N** was 303 people (planned 323 people), including administrative and managerial personnel - 50 people (planned - 50 people), economic service personnel - 15 people (planned - 20 people), pharmaceutical **personnel - pharmacist - 114 people (planned - 120 people), medium pharmaceutical - 124 people (planned - 133 people). Throughout the year 5 people were hired (15 people are planned). At the same time, 10 people resigned, one of whom was dismissed for violation of labor discipline.** 1) How is the analysis of the availability of labor resources in a pharmacy organization carried out? 2) Analyze the movement of labor resources in the above example, calculating the provision of the organization with labor resources and determining the qualitative indicators: the turnover rate for admission, the turnover rate for retirement, the turnover rate for personnel. 3) What is the analysis of the use of working time? Give the formula for calculating the working time fund. 4) Explain the procedure for calculating and paying wages. 5) What tax deductions are provided by law for individuals? 6) What documents must be accepted and executed when hiring a pharmaceutical specialist? Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
18.	**Pharmacist Ivanova A.N., who is 3 months pregnant, went on another paid vacation for two weeks. After a week of vacation, she was asked to go to work in connection with a routine inventory at the pharmacy. At the same time, it was assumed that the inventory would take place at night.** 1) How legitimate is this situation? What could the pharmacist do in this case, based on the current labor legislation? 2) Does the manager, in case of refusal of the pharmacist to go to work, have the right to apply any punishment to him? 3) Which organizations monitor the observance of employee rights in the Russian Federation? 4) What is night work? What are the features of its payment? 5) What are the normal working hours? What other types of working time are there? 6) What is "inventory"? What are its tasks, types, and timing? Imagine an inventory algorithm. 7) List the documents to be processed in the inventory process.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
19.	**The pharmacist, who resigned at his own request, was delayed by the**	GPC-3

	director of the pharmacy "Medicines for You" the issuance of a work book, since upon dismissal he did not return the gown issued to him. 1) Is the head of the pharmacy right in this situation? What documents should be filed and stored in a pharmaceutical organization for each of the employees? Their shelf life. 2) Terms of issuance of the work book, calculation of dismissal. 3) The procedure for terminating an employment contract at the initiative of the employee (at his own request). 4) The employee's right to withdraw his application. What day is considered the day of dismissal? 5) What should the employer do if the employee was absent from work on the day of dismissal? 6) What is the responsibility of the employer (pharmacy) to the pharmacist in this situation? 7) Can the director of a pharmacy be held financially liable? Foundation. 8) What are the norms for issuing and accounting for sanitary clothing in a pharmacy. Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documents.	PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
20.	**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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
21.	**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.** **а) 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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
22.	**During the inspection of the activities of the pharmacy kiosk of the municipal unitary enterprise "Apteka 1", conducted jointly by the Inspectorate**	GPC-3 PC-2

	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.	PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
23.	**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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
24.	**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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	Argue the answer with the relevant regulatory documentation.	
25.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
26.	**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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
27.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
28.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	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?	
29.	**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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
30.	**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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
31.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
32.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4

	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?	PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
33.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
34.	**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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
35.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

36.	**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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
37.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
38.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
39.	**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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	for a trauma department with 50 beds.	
40.	**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 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.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
41.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
42.	**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	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	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.	
43.	**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 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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
44.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
45.	**A middle-aged man suffering from an acute respiratory illness came to the**	GPC-3

	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 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.	PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
46.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
47.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
48.	**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,**	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3

	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? 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.	PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
49.	**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).	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
50.	**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?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
51.	**When taking diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, diphtheria-tetanus toxoid, hepatitis B and A vaccines at the pharmacy, it was found that these IMPs arrived in a thermal container equipped with a thermoindicator with refrigeration elements. The employee receiving the goods had doubts that the necessary conditions for the transportation of the ILP were not violated during transportation, he refused to accept the ILP.** 1) Did the pharmacist receiving the ILP have the right to refuse to deliver? 2) How are ILPs registered at the pharmacy? 3) What drugs are immunobiological? 4) What are the requirements for the organization of storage and transportation of ILP established at the third level of the "cold chain"? **5)** What is the procedure for the release of ILP to the population?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

52.	**A visitor asked the administrator on duty of the pharmacy with a request to replace the previously purchased drug "Gordox" 10 ml No. 25 in ampoules at a price of 4,932 rubles. No. 5 at a price of 402 rubles.** **The visitor explained that Gordox is quite expensive for him. In addition, the visitor demanded to show him the original quality certificate for both medicines.** **The pharmacist exchanged the medicines and returned the difference in price to the visitor, but refused to provide certificates for medicines.** 1) Describe the actions of the pharmacist in terms of legal requirements. 2) What is the procedure for pricing medicines included in the Vital and Essential Drugs List? 3) What is the procedure for confirming the quality of medicines in pharmacies? 4) To which pharmacological group do "Gordox" and "Contrikal" belong, what are the indications for their appointment? **5)** Which preparations are competitive and non-competitive antagonists of proteolytic enzyme inhibitors?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
53.	**A visitor turned to the state pharmacy No. 45 in M. with a request to release "Codelac" No. 10 in tablets (composition for 1 tablet: codeine - 8 mg, sodium bicarbonate - 200 mg, licorice root powder - 200 mg, herbs thermopsis lanceolate powder - 20 mg).** **The pharmacist refused to leave, arguing that the patient did not have a prescription. The visitor wrote a complaint to the Book of Comments and Suggestions, asking the administration to inform him about the measures taken on his complaint.** 1) What is the procedure for dispensing this drug from the pharmacy? 2) What groups of drugs are subject to subject-quantitative accounting? 3) What is the procedure for the work of the pharmacy administration with complaints and suggestions from citizens? 4) What pharmacological groups include the substances that make up the "Codelac"? **5)** What are the classifications of expectorants - mucolytics and mucoregulators and indications for their use.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
54.	**The pharmacy organization signed a contract for the supply of disposable medical injection syringes 2.0 ml. Upon acceptance in one of the transport packages, an underinvestment of goods in the amount of 15 syringes was found.** **The director of the pharmacy organization promptly notified the supplier of the detected shortage and filed a claim for the supply.** 1) What type of control in a pharmacy organization is designed to prevent the receipt of goods of inadequate quality in the pharmacy? 2) What documents reflect the shortage of goods upon acceptance? 3) What is the procedure for the pharmacy organization to file claims against the supplier in connection with the improper performance of the supply contract? 4) What are the storage conditions for medical syringes in a pharmacy organization? **5)** List the regulatory documents governing the organization of storage of medical devices in pharmacy organizations.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
55.	**The pharmacy No. 23 of the city of N. received a request from a multidisciplinary clinical hospital for the following medicines and medical devices: rubber heating pads, non-sterile bandages, tetanus serum, Atropine sulfate (powder), Zaldiara tablets, Nitroglycerin in table, Potassium permanganate 3.0 each, Calcium chloride in ampoules, Ampicillin trihydrate in table. and in ampoules, Diclofenac in table. and ampoules, Phenazepam in table., Leponex in table., Ethyl alcohol 100 ml.** **The requirement is written out in Russian language, has a round seal of the medical organization and is signed by the head of the surgical department.**	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

	1) What is the procedure for processing invoices received by a pharmacy organization from medical institutions for these medicines and medical devices? 2) What groups of drugs are subject to subject-quantitative accounting? 3) What is the procedure for the implementation of subject-quantitative accounting (journaling procedure)? 4) Which drugs listed in the requirement have: analgesic activity; antianginal activity; anxiolytic activity; antipsychotic activity; antibacterial activity; antiarrhythmic activity? Name the main side effects of each of the drugs. **5)** What pharmacological group does Nitroglycerin belong to?	
56.	**A wholesale pharmaceutical organization delivered to the pharmacy the herb of thyme in packs of 50 g. Verification of the received goods in quantity and quality was carried out by a selection committee from among the pharmacy employees. The results of the audit were reflected in the "Journal of transactions related to the circulation of medicines for medical use".** **Storage of the accepted goods was carried out on a rack in the material room reserved for the storage of medicinal plant materials.** 1) When and for what purpose is acceptance control carried out in a pharmacy? 2) In respect of which goods is it carried out? On the basis of which regulatory document? 3) Define the concept of "accompanying documents". What accompanying documents come to the pharmacy along with the goods? 4) Was the document chosen correctly for the registration of the received goods? What documents are drawn up in the pharmacy for the implementation of the primary accounting of thyme grass? **5)** Describe the conditions and storage of thyme grass in packs of 50 g in the pharmacy organization.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
57.	**The territorial body of Roszdravnadzor conducted a scheduled inspection at the pharmacy, as a result of which it was revealed:** **- in the storage room on the floor there was an accepted box with goods without accompanying documents;** **- expired drugs were identified: Corvalol drops for oral administration 25 ml, 4 vials, expiration date "until 02.2017", these drugs were stored together with drugs whose expiration date has not yet expired;** **- passports for devices for recording air parameters in storage rooms are not provided, the trading floor is not equipped with devices for recording air parameters.** 1) Regulatory documents governing the acceptance of goods in a pharmacy. The essence of acceptance control. 2) What were the violations during the acceptance of the goods? 3) How should a pharmacy organization keep records of medicines with a limited shelf life? 4) What are the storage requirements for expired drugs? **5)** How is the air parameters in the storage rooms monitored?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
58.	**The pharmacy received the goods without accompanying documents. Describe the procedure for accepting the goods and paperwork.** 1) List the accompanying documents required for the acceptance of the goods. 2) List the organizational arrangements for the acceptance of goods without accompanying documents. 3) Describe the requirements for the acceptance area and the quarantine zone. 4) What are the main details of the document on the basis of which the goods will be accepted (primary accounting document). **5)** Give the rules for the design of basic details.	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

59.	**The pharmacy received a prescription issued 30 days ago by a doctor of the district clinic, for a 1% solution of Morphine for injection of 1 ml, in the amount of 10 ampoules.** **The prescription is written on the prescription form No. 148-1 / y-88.** 1) On what form of prescription form is Morphine prescribed? 2) Tell us the rules for writing a prescription form for Morphine. 3) Specify the validity period from the date of issuance of the prescription form form No. 107 / U-NP "Special prescription form for a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance". What is indicated in the line of the prescription form "Mark of the pharmacy organization on vacation"? How is the mark of the pharmacy organization on the release of a narcotic drug certified? 4) How is a prescription certified for the initial prescription of a patient for a narcotic drug as part of the provision of medical care for a particular disease? **5)** How is a prescription certified when a patient is re-prescribed for a narcotic drug as part of the continuation of medical care for the relevant disease?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10
60.	**A woman went to the pharmacy with a prescription for Omnopon. The visitor said that the prescription was written to her grandmother.** **The pharmacist checked the details of the prescription and released the drug in the amount specified in the prescription, recorded the operation on the circulation of narcotic drugs (NA) in the appropriate journal.** **After the end of the work shift, when checking the journal, the head of the pharmacy made comments to the employee, since the prescribed amount exceeded the approved standard for one prescription.** 1) List the active ingredients that make up the drug with the trade name "Omnopon". 2) In which case is it allowed to increase the number of prescribed narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (NA and PV) of Lists II and III of the List in comparison with the approved standards? 3) Specify the procedure for subject-quantitative accounting of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in pharmacy organizations. 4) How is the prescription form N 107 / y-NP "Special prescription form for a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance" certified when writing a prescription for narcotic drugs for the first time? **5)** How does a pharmacy worker record the fact of dispensing the drug in the prescription form N 107 / y-NP "Special prescription form for a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance" in the prescription form N 107 / y-NP "Special prescription form for a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance"?	GPC-3 PC-2 PC-3 PC-4 PC-5 PC-8 PC-9 PC-10

4.3. Questions for colloquiums

1. Pharmaceutical complex. Features of the pharmaceutical market. State regulation of the pharmaceutical market. Three-tier system of legislation on the circulation of medicines.

2. Federal Law "On Advertising": basic concepts and provisions, improper advertising, categories of goods, advertising of which is not allowed. Requirements for advertising different categories of pharmacy products, features of advertising OTC and Rx-drugs.

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

4. Federal Law "On Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation": basic concepts and provisions. Basic principles of health protection, duties of citizens in the field of health

protection. Responsibilities of pharmaceutical workers; restrictions imposed in the exercise of their professional activities

5. 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).

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

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

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

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

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

11. 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.

12. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

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

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

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

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. Organization of the manufacture of drugs, semi-finished products, intra-pharmacy preparations, production of concentrates and semi-finished products. Taxation of recipes and the procedure for their registration.

30. Intra-pharmacy quality control of drugs dispensed from pharmacy organizations. Equipment of the workplace for quality control of drugs, basic documentation. Withdrawal of drugs for analysis by drug quality control centers.

31. State regulation of the circulation of controlled groups of drugs. Subject-quantitative accounting in the pharmacy.

32. Features of receipt, storage and accounting of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

33. Organization and maintenance of PKU in a pharmacy organization.

34. Organization of drug provision for inpatients (in the absence of a pharmacy in the structure of the health care facility; in the presence of a pharmacy in the structure of the health care facility).

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

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. Costs: characteristics, classification. Factors affecting the costs of a pharmacy organization. Methods of cost management of a pharmacy organization: cost analysis, main directions of cost savings, cost planning.

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

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

41. Revenue management. Types and sources of income generation. Factors influencing sales revenue. Income analysis and planning. Development of measures to ensure the implementation of the income plan.

42. Profit management. Types and sources of profit formation. Profit functions. Analysis and planning of profits. Ways to maximize profits. Determination of the break-even point of the organization.

43. The role of economic accounting in the activities of a pharmacy organization. Types of accounting, accounting meters. Accounting, tasks and functions.

44. Accounting, tasks and functions. Subject and objects of accounting. Classification of the property of a pharmacy organization.

45. The method and main elements of the accounting method. Accounting policy of the pharmacy organization.

46. Fixed assets and intangible assets of a pharmacy organization: classification, accounting for receipts and disposals, document management, valuation, revaluation, depreciation. Inventory of fixed assets and intangible assets.

47. Accounting for raw materials and materials: classification, accounting for receipts and disposals, valuation, document management.

48. Accounting for the receipt and sale of goods, the formation of the selling price. Accounting for finished products. Document.

49. Accounting for cash and settlement transactions. Rules for cash transactions. Receipt, storage and withdrawal of cash from the cash desk. Cash book and cashier's reporting. Cash register inventory.

50. Calculations with the use of CCP. Acquisition and registration of CCP. Cash payments with the use of cash registers. Payments using payment cards.

51. The main systems of remuneration, types of wages. Time tracking. Accrual and payment of wages. Document.

52. Deductions from wages. Payment of wages. "Salary" taxes.

53. Vacation: provision, payment. Accrual and payment of benefits. Settlements with accountable persons. Other payroll

54. Inventory of inventory. Tasks, deadlines, procedure. Documentation.

55. Inventory of funds and settlements in a pharmacy organization. Tasks, deadlines, procedure. Documentation.

56. The final financial result of the pharmacy organization. Classification of income and expenses for accounting purposes. Reporting of the pharmacy organization. Types and terms of reporting. Audit and forms of control of the financial and economic activities of the organization.

57. Tax accounting. Tax policy of a pharmaceutical organization. General tax regime, special tax regimes. Taxpayer's liability.

58. Pharmacoeconomics, methods of pharmacoeconomic analysis. Formulary system. Standardization of rational use of drugs.

4.4. Workbook sample

TOPIC 3 – FUNDAMENTALS OF STATE LEGISLATION ON PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES

1. BASIC CONCEPTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES

1.1. Define the following concepts:

а) «pharmaceutical activities» - _____;
б) «pharmaceutical organization» - _____;
в) «pharmaceutical employee» - _____ .

1.2. List the subjects of pharmaceutical activities:

а) _____ б)_____
в) _____ г)_____
д) _____ е)_____
ж) _____

1.3. Give a comparative description of the concepts of "wholesale trade of medicines" and "retail trade of MPs".

Wholesale trade of medicines	Retail trade of MPs
Definition	*Definition*

Organizations	*Organizations*

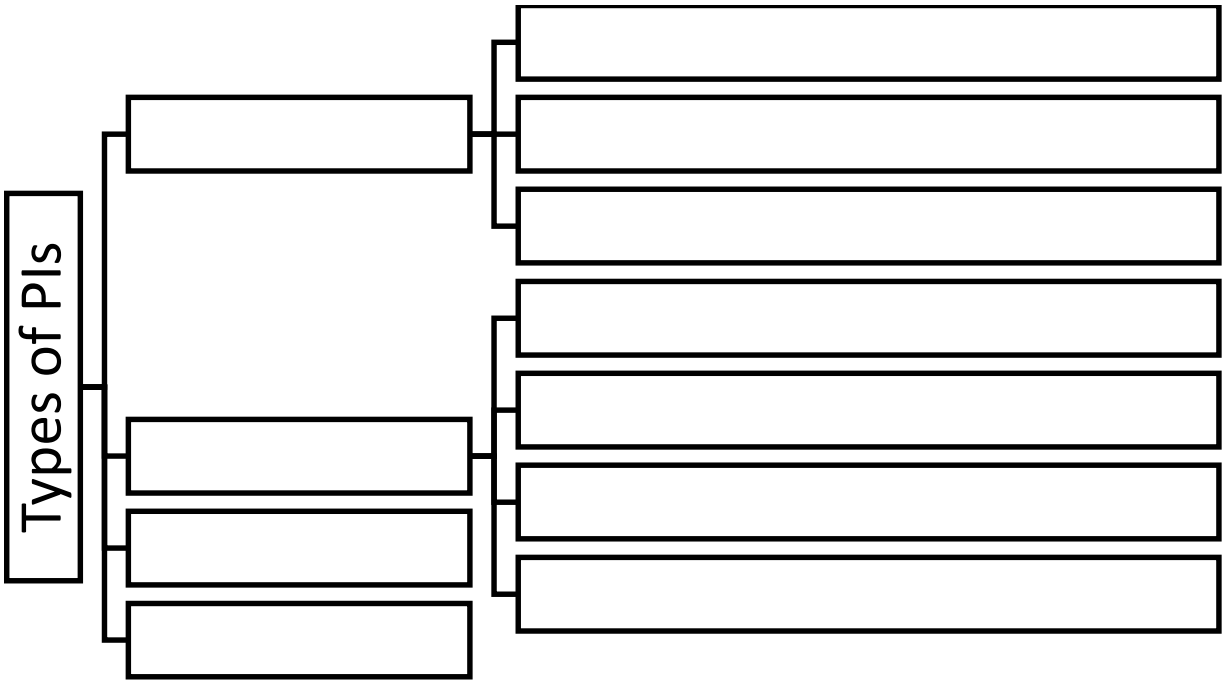
Which of these types of trade is carried out by an organization that supplies medicines to medical institutions?

_____ .

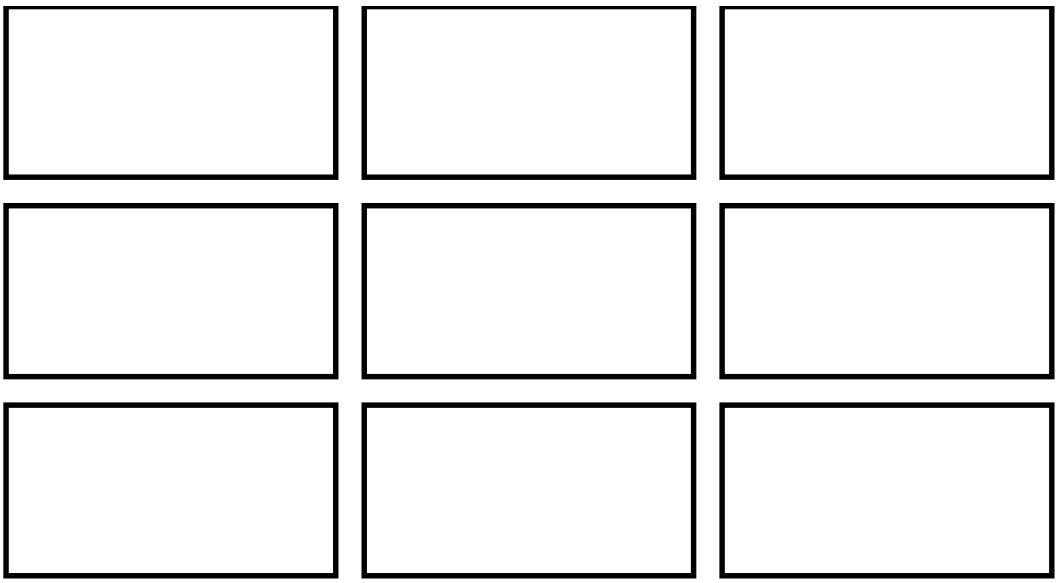
What is the peculiarity of retail trade of MPs by remote method?

_____ .

1.4. Pharmacy institution – is _____.
Classification of types of pharmacy institutions is established by _____ (*specify the legal act*).



1.5. Provide a list of pharmacy products, in addition to MEDICINAL _____, which PIs have the right to acquire and sell in accordance with the requirements of _____ (*specify the legal act*)**:**



1.6. Pharmaceutical activity is a _____ type of activities,

therefore, it can only be carried out by organizations that have a _____.
Confirmation of compliance of organizations with _____ *(what?)* requirements is carried out within the framework of _____ *(what type of control?)* conducted by _____ *(which FEB?)*.

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

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit (in the 6th and 7th semesters) and in the form of an exam (in the 8th semester).

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

5.1.1. Questions for the discipline exam

1) Pharmaceutical complex. Features of the pharmaceutical market. State regulation of the pharmaceutical market. Three-tier system of legislation on the circulation of medicines.

2) Basic concepts and provisions, improper advertising, categories of goods, advertising of which is not allowed. Requirements for advertising different categories of pharmacy products, features of advertising OTC and Rx-drugs.

3) Organization of the relationship between the pharmacist and the consumer of drugs. Protection of consumer rights: basic concepts and provisions. Rules for the sale of certain types of goods: basic concepts and provisions.

4) Protecting the health of citizens in the Russian Federation. Basic principles of health protection, duties of citizens in the field of health protection. Responsibilities of pharmaceutical workers; restrictions imposed in the exercise of their professional activities.

5) 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).

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

7) Market equilibrium and its main parameters. Oversupply and unmet demand. The law of supply

and demand. Influence of price and non-price factors.

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

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

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

11) 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.

12) 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21) 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.

22) 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.

23) Legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of licensing of pharmaceutical activities. The procedure for opening and licensing a pharmacy organization.

24) General principles of organization of storage of drugs in pharmacy organizations.

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

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

27) 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.

28) 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.

29) Organization of the manufacture of medicinal products, semi-finished products, intra-pharmacy preparations, production of concentrates and semi-finished products. Taxation of recipes and the procedure for their registration.

30) Intra-pharmacy quality control of medicinal products, drugs dispensed from pharmacy organizations. Equipment of the workplace for quality control of drugs, basic documentation.

31) State regulation of the circulation of controlled groups of drugs. Subject-quantitative accounting in the pharmacy.

32) Features of receipt, storage and accounting of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

33) Organization and maintenance of PKU in a pharmacy organization.

34) Organization of drug provision for inpatients (in the absence of a pharmacy in the structure of the health care facility; in the presence of a pharmacy in the structure of the health care facility).

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

36) 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.

37) 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.

38) Costs: characteristics, classification. Factors affecting the costs of a pharmacy organization. Methods of cost management of a pharmacy organization: cost analysis, main directions of cost savings, cost planning.

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

40) The system of state regulation of prices for drugs. Methodology for calculating the trade markup. Methodology for the formation of prices for pharmaceutical pharmaceutical production.

41) Revenue management. Types and sources of income generation. Factors influencing sales revenue. Income analysis and planning. Development of measures to ensure the implementation of the income plan.

42) Profit management. Types and sources of profit formation. Profit functions. Analysis and planning of profits. Ways to maximize profits. Determination of the break-even point of the organization.

43) The role of economic accounting in the activities of a pharmacy organization. Types of accounting, accounting meters. Accounting, tasks and functions.

44) Accounting, tasks and functions. Subject and objects of accounting. Classification of the property of a pharmacy organization.

45) The method and main elements of the accounting method. Accounting policy of the pharmacy organization.

46) Fixed assets and intangible assets of a pharmacy organization: classification, accounting for receipts and disposals, document management, valuation, revaluation, depreciation. Inventory of fixed assets and intangible assets.

47) Accounting for raw materials and materials: classification, accounting for receipts and disposals, valuation, document management.

48) Accounting for the receipt and sale of goods, the formation of the selling price. Accounting for finished products. Document.

49) Accounting for cash and settlement transactions. Rules for cash transactions. Receipt, storage and withdrawal of cash from the cash desk. Cash book and cashier's reporting. Cash register inventory.

50) Calculations with the use of CCP. Acquisition and registration of CCP. Cash payments with the use of cash registers. Payments using payment cards.

51) The main systems of remuneration, types of wages. Time tracking. Accrual and payment of wages. Document.

52) Deductions from wages. Payment of wages. "Salary" taxes.

53) Vacation: provision, payment. Accrual and payment of benefits. Settlements with accountable persons. Other payroll

54) Inventory of inventory. Tasks, deadlines, procedure. Documentation.

55) Inventory of funds and settlements in a pharmacy organization. Tasks, deadlines, procedure. Documentation.

56) The final financial result of the pharmacy organization. Classification of income and expenses for accounting purposes. Reporting of the pharmacy organization. Types and terms of reporting. Audit and forms of control of the financial and economic activities of the organization.

57) Tax accounting. Tax policy of a pharmaceutical organization. General tax regime, special tax regimes. Taxpayer's liability.

58) Theoretical foundations of management. The main stages of the evolution of management: the main schools of management. Approaches to management.

59) Management mechanisms and management technologies. Models and methods in pharmaceutical management.

60) Organizational design of a pharmaceutical organization. Architectonics of a pharmaceutical organization, internal and external environment of the organization.

61) The main types of organizational structures. Regulation of the organization's activities.

62) Decision-making in the process of managing a pharmaceutical organization: basic concepts, classification of decisions. The process of making management decisions.

63) Delegation of authority, authority, responsibility. Basic principles of delegation.

64) The labor collective of a pharmaceutical organization: general concepts and characteristics. Functions, principles and directions of personnel management in a pharmaceutical organization. Nomenclature of pharmaceutical specialties.

65) Regulation of labor relations within a pharmaceutical organization (employment contract, job description, employment record book).

66) Organization of safe working conditions (labor protection). Adaptation of personnel.

67) Staff motivation: basic concepts, management tasks in the implementation of the motivation function. Motivational theories.

68) Motivation as a dynamic process, stages. Management of the motivational field of a pharmaceutical organization.

69) Styles of management of the labor collective.

70) Conflict management in a pharmaceutical organization.

71) Organization of office work in a pharmaceutical organization. Types of documents, their functions, details.

72) Fundamentals of entrepreneurial activity. The market, its signs, types. Signs of entrepreneurial activity. Business entities. Entrepreneurial risks.

73) Business planning. The structure of the business plan, the algorithm for its development. The procedure for the organization and registration of a pharmaceutical organization.

74) The procedure for licensing a pharmaceutical organization.

75) The procedure for licensing pharmaceutical activities and activities for the circulation of HC, PV and their precursors.

76) State supervision and control of the activities of a pharmaceutical organization. Control procedure.

77) Documentary sources of scientific pharmaceutical information.

78) Marketing methods of research of information needs of subjects of the pharmaceutical market

79) Communication policy in pharmacy: methodological approaches to advertising and promotion of medicines and other pharmacy products.

80) The system of protection of the rights of consumers of pharmaceutical products and services.

5.1.2. Questions for the credit in the discipline

1) Pharmaceutical complex. Features of the pharmaceutical market. State regulation of the pharmaceutical market. Three-tier system of legislation on the circulation of medicines.

2) Basic concepts and provisions, improper advertising, categories of goods, advertising of which is not allowed. Requirements for advertising different categories of pharmacy products, features of advertising OTC and Rx-drugs.

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55) Inventory of funds and settlements in a pharmacy organization. Tasks, deadlines, procedure. Documentation.

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63) Delegation of authority, authority, responsibility. Basic principles of delegation.

64) The labor collective of a pharmaceutical organization: general concepts and characteristics. Functions, principles and directions of personnel management in a pharmaceutical organization. Nomenclature of pharmaceutical specialties.

65) Regulation of labor relations within a pharmaceutical organization (employment contract, job description, employment record book).

66) Organization of safe working conditions (labor protection). Adaptation of personnel.

67) Staff motivation: basic concepts, management tasks in the implementation of the motivation function. Motivational theories.

68) Motivation as a dynamic process, stages. Management of the motivational field of a pharmaceutical organization.

69) Styles of management of the labor collective.

70) Conflict management in a pharmaceutical organization.

71) Organization of office work in a pharmaceutical organization. Types of documents, their functions, details.

72) Fundamentals of entrepreneurial activity. The market, its signs, types. Signs of entrepreneurial activity. Business entities. Entrepreneurial risks.

73) Business planning. The structure of the business plan, the algorithm for its development. The procedure for the organization and registration of a pharmaceutical organization.

74) The procedure for licensing a pharmaceutical organization.

75) The procedure for licensing pharmaceutical activities and activities for the circulation of HC, PV and their precursors.

76) State supervision and control of the activities of a pharmaceutical organization. Control procedure.

77) Documentary sources of scientific pharmaceutical information.

78) Marketing methods of research of information needs of subjects of the pharmaceutical market

79) Communication policy in pharmacy: methodological approaches to advertising and promotion of medicines and other pharmacy products.

80) The system of protection of the rights of consumers of pharmaceutical products and services.

5.1.3. The subject of term papers

1. Organizational forms of pharmaceutical organizations. Advantages and disadvantages
2. Pharmacy chains and prospects for their work in the pharmaceutical market
3. Pharmaceutical distributors. Prospects for the development of the wholesale link of commodity distribution in Russia
4. Organization of free and preferential dispensing of medicines.
5. Analysis of the impact of turnover and assortment structure on the profit of the pharmacy.
6. Features of consumer behavior as a factor in improving the efficiency of a pharmacy organization
7. Study of consumer preferences for pharmacy products
8. Features of merchandising in a pharmacy organization
9. Financial analysis of the activities of pharmacy organizations
10. The ratio of accounting and tax policy of a pharmacy organization
11. The use of management accounting in the activities of pharmacy organizations
12. The main factors of increasing the competitiveness of pharmaceutical organizations
13. Office work in pharmacy organizations
14. The main models of the organization of the pharmaceutical service in Russia
15. Internal labor regulations of the pharmacy organization
16. Working conditions in the pharmacy organization. Labor protection and certification of workplaces for working conditions. Prevention of occupational morbidity

17. Promotion of medicines and other pharmacy products in the global and domestic pharmaceutical market

18. Departmental and non-departmental control over the activities of pharmaceutical organizations

19. Customs legislation in the pharmaceutical industry.

20. Marketing research of the market of orphan medicines.

21. PR in the activities of pharmaceutical companies.

22. Use of trademarks in the pharmaceutical market.

23. Personnel management at different stages of development of a pharmacy organization

24. Organization of office work. Management styles.

27. Competitiveness of the farm. Goods of companies

28. Basic provisions of the farm. Marketing.

29. Advertising in the marketing system.

30. The emergence of marketing. Principles of marketing in pharmacy organizations

31. Analysis and forecasting of profits, maximization of profits in the short term.

32. Personnel policy in pharmacy enterprises of various forms of ownership.

33. Types and organizational structures of pharmaceutical organizations. Their management structure.

34. Personnel management at different stages of development of a pharmacy organization.

35. Types of pharmacy organizations. Pharmacy. Legal and economic foundations of its functioning. Organizational structure, interconnection of premises, equipment and equipment. Recipe and production department. Organization of the workplace of the pharmacist-technologist. The procedure for dispensing medicines.

36. Control and licensing service of the Russian Federation. Territorial level - centers for quality control of medicines. Intra-pharmacy quality control of medicines.

37. Economic accounting, its role and importance in the management system of pharmacy organizations. Accounting, its methodology. Accounting accounts, types, value in accounting.

38. Pharmaceutical examination of the prescription. Organization of the pharmacist's work on receiving prescriptions from the population. Types of prescription forms. Organization of the work of the pharmacy for the reception of prescriptions and dispensing of narcotic medicines. Storage, subject-quantitative accounting of narcotic drugs.

39. Economic accounting, its role and importance in the management system of pharmacy organizations. Accounting, its methodology. Accounting accounts, their types, content, use.

40. Accounting for the movement of inventory in pharmacy organizations, incoming and outgoing transactions, their reflection in accounting.

41. Inventory of inventory, types, timing, derivation. Reporting of small businesses, content, deadlines. The procedure for submitting financial statements. Structure of annual and quarterly reporting, forms of BO.

42. Formation of prices for drugs and medical devices. The procedure for reflecting in the accounting of trade overlays on goods sold.

43. Analysis and forecasting of profits, maximization of profits in the short term. Analysis of inventories, their rationing. Commodity provision of sales volume.

44. Legal basis of pharmaceutical activity. Licensing. Consumer protection.

45. Management methodology. Models and methods in pharmaceutical management. Design of organizational structures and analysis of management structures in pharmacy. Coordination of activities through delegation of authority.

46. Solving the problem of human resources management in a pharmacy, methods of making management decisions. Modeling of interpersonal communications. Conflicts.

47. Rules for the circulation of medicines. Normative documents. Consumer protection system.

48. Licensing of pharmaceutical activities, activities for the circulation of narcotic drugs. Preparation of constituent documents of the pharmacy and documents for licensing.

49. Organization of office work in a pharmacy.
50. Fundamentals of scientific management. Pharmaceutical management.
51. Analysis and forecasting of sales volume. Analysis and forecasting of circulation costs, preparation of cost estimates.
52. Analysis and control of marketing activities of a pharmaceutical company.
53. Analysis and planning of pharmacy enterprises.
54. Analysis and forecasting of the turnover of a pharmacy enterprise.
55. Analysis of quality control of medicines in the process of their turnover on the market.
56. Analysis of the processes of product distribution.
57. Analysis of the market of medicines.
58. Analysis of demand generation and sales promotion systems.
59. Analysis of pricing policy.
60. Foreign economic activity of pharmacy organizations.
61. The external environment of the pharmacy organization. Environment of direct and indirect impact.
62. The internal environment of the pharmacy organization.
63. Issues of certification and quality control of pharmaceutical products entering the pharmacy.
64. Selection of the supplier and terms of delivery of pharmaceutical products.
65. State regulation of relations arising in the field of circulation of medicines.
66. State control over the production and manufacture of medicines.
67. Business negotiations in the pharmaceutical business.
68. Stocks of goods and their rationing. Inventory management in pharmacies.
69. The study of the assortment and characteristics of demand and consumption of funds on the example of a pharmacy (any pharmacotherapeutic group).
70. Innovation management.
71. The use of merchandising in pharmacy organizations.
72. Study of the image of pharmacies among consumers.
73. Study of corporate service culture and its importance in working with consumers of goods and services.
74. Study of professional qualities of personnel in the pharmaceutical business.
75. Contract recruitment system.
76. Controlling and financial management in the enterprise management system.
77. Control and audit in market conditions.
78. Control of pharmaceutical activities.
79. The concept of marketing analysis of the range of medicines in the Russian pharmaceutical market.
80. Provision of medicines in terms of health insurance.
81. Medicines as a specific product.
82. Marketing research of pharmacy competitiveness.
83. Marketing research of the sales promotion and advertising system.
84. Methodological approaches to the formation of a break-even assortment.
85. Methods of increasing staff loyalty in a pharmaceutical organization.
86. Methods of improving the professional preparedness of sales personnel.
87. Methods of distribution of pharmacy products.
88. Microeconomics of pharmacy enterprises.
89. Taxation of profits of a pharmacy organization.
90. Wholesale of pharmacy products.
91. Organizational and legal forms of ownership of pharmacy organizations: the procedure for establishment and registration.
92. Organization of accounting at a pharmacy enterprise.
93. Organization and economic efficiency of pharmacy organizations.

94. Organization and effectiveness of information work in the pharmacy.
95. Fundamentals of marketing activities.
96. Features of in-house training.
97. Features of the pharmaceutical market.
98. Features of pricing for medicines.
99. Evaluation and formation of the corporate image of the enterprise.
100. Portrait of a future pharmacist.
101. Legal support for the organization of control. Forms and methods.
102. Legal regulation of the activities of pharmacy organizations.
103. Legal regulation of labor relations
104. Legal aspects of the activities of pharmacies and enterprises.
105. Legal and organizational issues of the circulation of narcotic, psychotropic substances, potent and poisonous medicines (PKKN lists) on the example of a pharmacy.
106. Entrepreneurship in pharmacy.
107. The use of computer technology in pharmacy organizations.
108. Problems and tasks of financial management.
109. Forecasting and accounting for the costs of pharmacy circulation.
110. Profit forecasting and principles of profit maximization in the short term.
111. Promotion of goods in the pharmaceutical market.
112. Professional assessment of the pharmaceutical business.
113. Professional and qualification requirements for specialists of pharmacy organizations.
114. The process of managing a pharmacy organization and its stages.
115. Psychology of communication with consumers in a pharmacy.
116. Psychology of personnel management of a pharmacy organization.
117. Rational use of marketing factors in the pharmaceutical market.
118. Results of economic and financial activities.
119. Advertising of medicines as part of pharmaceutical marketing.
120. Advertising, propaganda, personal sales and sales promotion.
121. Retail trade in pharmacy products.
122. The role of marketing in the operational management of the pharmacy chain.
123. Market concept of management of production and marketing of pharmaceutical products.
124. Connecting processes in management: communication and managerial decision-making.
125. Consumer protection system.
126. The taxation system in the Russian Federation.
127. The system of providing the population with medicines according to doctors' prescriptions free of charge and on preferential terms.
128. Certification system of medicines.
129. Modern requirements for the storage of medicines in a pharmacy.
130. Creating an internal image of a pharmacy organization.
131. Socio-psychological foundations of personnel management.
132. The structure of the marketing information system.
133. The nature and composition of financial resources and capital.
134. Commodity policy in pharmaceutical marketing.
135. Management of the production process of a pharmacy organization.
136. Inventory and cost accounting.
137. Accounting for the property, capital and liabilities of the pharmacy enterprise.
138. Pharmaceutical market as a complex of the market of goods and the market of services.
139. Financial and economic analysis of the activities of pharmaceutical enterprises.
140. Formation of logistics services in the pharmaceutical business.
141. The function of the organization in management.
142. Planning function in management.
143. Characteristics of the assortment and study of the structure of demand for medicines (on

the example of one pharmacotherapeutic group).

144. Characteristics of goods in the pharmaceutical market.
145. Pricing in pharmacy organizations.
146. Ethics and deontology in the pharmaceutical business.

Coursework as an element of an academic discipline should contribute to the formation of competencies provided for in the competence matrix for this discipline and specified in the WPD.

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	Basic skills are demonstrated.	All basic skills are	All the basic skills were

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