



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

Far Eastern Federal University
(FEFU)

INSTITUTE OF LIFE SCIENCES AND BIOMEDICINE (SCHOOL)

VALUATION FUND
in the discipline "Pharmaceutical Consulting"

Vladivostok
2023

Item No.	Supervised sections/topics of the discipline	Code and name of the indicator of achievement	Learning Outcomes	Evaluation Tools	
				Current control	Intermediate Certification
	1. Introduction. Pharmaceutical Consulting and Information as a Basis for Personalized and Rational Drug Provision of Patients. Code of Ethics for Pharmacists.	PC-6.2 Sells and dispenses medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals, as well as releases them to the subdivisions of medical organizations, monitoring compliance with the procedure for dispensing medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products with pharmaceutical consulting and provision of pharmaceutical information	Knows the procedure for dispensing pharmaceuticals for medical use and other pharmacy products. Is able to evaluate pharmaceuticals and pharmacy products in terms of appearance, packaging, and labeling. Maintain cash documents. Possesses the ability to carry out accounting and release of medicines and other pharmacy products in pharmacy organizations in accordance with the established requirements.	UO-1 UO-3 PR-1 PR-11	Credit
				UO-1 UO-3 PR-1 PR-11	Credit
		PP-7.1 Provides information and consulting assistance to visitors of the pharmacy organization in the selection of medicines and other pharmacy products, as well as on their rational use, taking into	Know the sources of information used in the compilation of formulary lists and reference books, regulatory documents on advertising and information about medicines, the importance of information in the		Credit
	2. Fundamentals of emotional and verbal communication in the systems "pharmacist-patient", "pharmacist", pharmacist-doctor, "pharmacist-			UO-1 UO-3 PR-1	Credit

<p>business partner", etc. in the context of effective and safe pharmacotherapy and ensuring comprehensively profitable sales of medicines. Methods of managing emotional status with the help of verbal methods, including for the purpose of all-round profitable sales of medicines.</p>	<p>account the biopharmaceutical features of dosage forms</p>	<p>professional activity of a pharmacist, the algorithm for studying the patient's quality of life, the principles of the 6th drug rational use of medicines, the concept of "meta-analysis", the levels of evidence of clinical trials.</p> <p>Be able to inform the population, medical and pharmaceutical workers about medicines, their</p>		
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		<p>analogues and substitutes.</p> <p>To know how to determine the information needs of consumers of medicines, to provide information and consulting services.</p>		
3. Pharmaceutical consulting and information in various groups of medicines			<p>UO-1</p> <p>UO-3</p> <p>PR-1</p> <p>PR-11</p>	Credit
	<p>PC-7.3</p> <p>Makes a decision on the replacement of the prescribed medicinal product with synonymous or similar drugs in accordance with the established</p>	<p>Knows the international nonproprietary names of medicines and their corresponding trade names; - information about the manufacturer of medicines and</p>		

		<p>procedure on the basis of information on groups of medicinal products and synonyms within one international nonproprietary name and their prices, taking into account the biopharmaceutical characteristics of dosage forms</p>	<p>pharmacy products; - therapeutic and pharmacological properties of medicines, methods of administration, dosage, indications and contraindications for the use of medicines; - the principle of interchangeability of medicines; - rules for storage and destruction of medicines; - Measures to prevent drug overdose.</p> <p>Is able to control compliance with the procedure for dispensing medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products; - keep records on the movement of tangible and financial assets; - calculate prices for medicines and pharmacy products in accordance with the requirements of current regulatory legal acts; - to provide pharmaceutical advice to visitors of</p>		
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a pharmacy organization and medical workers of medical institutions; - prevent, eliminate conflict situations in the sale or sale of medicines and pharmacy products.

- Possesses the skills of pharmaceutical consulting of a pharmacy visitor in terms of choosing an over-the-counter drug and pharmacy products; - pharmaceutical consulting of pharmacy visitors in terms of rational use of medicines and pharmacy products; - pharmaceutical consulting of the pharmacy visitor in terms of its therapeutic, pharmacological and pharmaceutical features:

- pharmaceutical consulting of the pharmacy visitor in terms of interchangeability of medicines; - pharmaceutical informing of the pharmacy visitor in terms of

			<p>preferential drug provision;</p> <p>- pharmaceutical informing of the pharmacy visitor in terms of state registration or cancellation of the state registration of the medicinal product;</p> <p>- pharmaceutical informing of the pharmacy visitor in terms of preferential drug provision;</p> <p>- pharmaceutical informing of the pharmacy visitor in terms of the procedure for contacting the supervisory authorities with reports of adverse side effects when taking medicines in circulation.</p>		
	Test/Exam	PC-6.2 PC-7.1 PC-7.3			UO-1 UO-3 PR-1 PR-11

*Recommended forms of evaluation tools:

1) interview (MA-1), colloquium (MA-2); Report, Communication (MA-3); Round Table, Discussion, Polemics, Dispute, Debate (SW-4); etc.

2) tests (PR-1); tests (PR-2), essays (PR-3), essays (PR-4), term papers (PR-5), scientific and

educational reports on practices (PR-6); laboratory work (PR-7); portfolio (PR-8); project (WP-9); business and/or role-playing game (PR-10); case problem (PR-11); workbook (PR-12), etc.

3) simulator (TS-1), etc.

Scale for assessing the level of competence formation in the discipline "Pharmaceutical Consulting"

Code and Competency Statement	Stages of competence formation		criteria	Indicators
PC-6.2 Sells and dispenses medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals, as well as releases them to the subdivisions of medical organizations, monitoring compliance with the procedure for dispensing medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products with pharmaceutical consulting and provision of pharmaceutical information	Knows (threshold)	Knows the procedure for dispensing pharmaceuticals for medical use and other pharmacy products.	He knows the rules for dispensing medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals.	They know how to conduct pharmaceutical consulting.
	Can (Advanced)	Is able to evaluate pharmaceuticals and pharmacy products in terms of appearance, packaging, and labeling. Maintain cash documents.	Knows how to accept medicines and pharmacy products.	Demonstrates the maintenance of cash documents
	Proficient (High)	Possesses the ability to carry out accounting and release of medicines and other pharmacy products in pharmacy organizations in accordance with the established requirements.	Possesses the ability to carry out accounting and release of medicines and other pharmacy products in pharmacy organizations in accordance with the established requirements.	Demonstrates the maintenance of cash documents

<p>PP-7.1 Provides information and consulting assistance to visitors of the pharmacy organization in the selection of medicines and other pharmacy products, as well as on their rational use, taking into account the</p>	<p>Knows (threshold)</p>	<p>Know the sources of information used in the compilation of formulary lists and reference books, regulatory documents on advertising and information about medicines, the importance of information in the professional activity of a pharmacist.</p>	<p>He knows the algorithm for studying the patient's quality of life, the principles of a drug for the rational use of medicines, the concept of "meta-analysis", and the levels of evidence in clinical trials.</p>	<p>Understands the principles of rational use of medicines</p>
<p>biopharmaceutical features of dosage forms</p>	<p>Can (Advanced)</p>	<p>Be able to inform the population, medical and pharmaceutical workers about medicines, their analogues and substitutes.</p>	<p>Be able to inform the population, medical and pharmaceutical workers about medicines, their analogues and substitutes.</p>	<p>Knows how to convey the received information to the consumer</p>
	<p>Proficient (High)</p>	<p>Know how to determine the information needs of consumers of medicines, provide information and consulting services.</p>	<p>Know how to determine the information needs of consumers of medicines, provide information and consulting services.</p>	<p>Possesses the ability to identify the needs of the consumer</p>
<p>PC-7.3 Makes a decision on the replacement of the prescribed medicinal product with synonymous or similar drugs in accordance with the established procedure on the basis of information on groups of medicinal products and synonyms</p>	<p>Knows (threshold)</p>	<p>Knows the international nonproprietary names of medicines and their corresponding trade names; - information about the manufacturer of medicines and pharmacy products.</p>	<p>Knows the therapeutic and pharmacological properties of medicines, methods of administration, dosage, indications and contraindications for the use of medicines; - the principle of interchangeability of medicines; - rules for storage and destruction of medicines; - measures to</p>	<p>Knows the pharmacological properties of drugs</p>

within one international nonproprietary name and their prices, taking into account the biopharmaceutical characteristics of dosage forms			prevent drug overdose.	
	Can (Advanced)	Is able to control compliance with the procedure for dispensing medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products; - keep records on the movement of tangible and financial assets; - calculate prices for medicines and pharmacy products in accordance with the requirements of applicable regulations.	Able to provide pharmaceutical consulting to visitors of a pharmacy organization and medical workers of medical institutions; - prevent, eliminate conflict situations in the sale or sale of medicines and pharmacy products	Able to eliminate conflict situations
	Proficient (High)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possesses the skills of pharmaceutical consulting of a pharmacy visitor in terms of choosing an over-the-counter drug and pharmacy products; - pharmaceutical consulting of pharmacy visitors in terms of rational use of medicines and pharmacy products; - pharmaceutical consulting of the pharmacy visitor in terms of its therapeutic, pharmacological and pharmaceutical features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pharmaceutical consulting of a pharmacy visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possesses knowledge of pharmaceutical informing the pharmacy visitor in terms of preferential drug provision; - pharmaceutical informing of the pharmacy visitor in terms of state registration or cancellation of the state registration of the medicinal product; - pharmaceutical informing of the pharmacy visitor in terms of preferential drug provision; - pharmaceutical informing of the pharmacy visitor in terms of the procedure for applying to the supervisory 	Possesses sufficient knowledge of the procedure for applying to supervisory authorities with reports of adverse side effects when taking medicines in circulation.

		in terms of interchangeability of medicines.	authorities with messages about undesirable side effects when taking medicines in circulation.	
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Scale for assessing the level of achievement of learning outcomes for current and intermediate certification *in the discipline* "Pharmaceutical Consulting"

<i>Points (rating score)</i>	Levels of achievement of learning outcomes		<i>Requirements for the formed competencies</i>
	<i>Current & Intermediate certification</i>	<i>Intermediate Attestation</i>	
<i>100 – 86</i>	<i>Increased</i>	"Passed" / "Excellent"	Freely and confidently finds reliable sources of information, operates with the information provided, has excellent skills in analyzing and synthesizing information, knows all the basic methods of solving problems provided for in the curriculum, knows typical mistakes and possible difficulties in solving a particular problem and is able to choose and effectively apply an adequate method for solving a specific problem
<i>85 – 76</i>	<i>Base</i>	"Passed" / "Good"	In most cases, he is able to identify reliable sources of information, process, analyze and synthesize the proposed information, choose a method for solving a problem and solve it. Makes single serious mistakes in problem solving, experiences difficulties in rare or difficult cases of problem solving, does not know typical mistakes and possible difficulties in solving a particular problem
<i>75 – 61</i>	<i>Threshold</i>	"Passed" / "Satisfied"	Makes mistakes in determining the reliability of information sources, is able to correctly solve only Typical, Most Common problems in a specific area (process information, choose a method to solve a problem, and solve it)
<i>60 – 0</i>	<i>Level Not Reached</i>	"Failed" / "Unsatisfactorily"	Does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, performs practical work unconfidently, with great difficulty.

Current attestation in the discipline (module) "Pharmaceutical Consulting"

Current certification of students in the discipline "Pharmaceutical Consulting" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Current attestation in the discipline is carried out in the form of control measures (*testing*) to assess the actual results of students' learning and is carried out by the leading teacher.

For each object, a description of the assessment procedures is given in relation to the assessment tools used.

Assessment Tools for Ongoing Monitoring

Current attestation. The following evaluation tools are used for the discipline:

oral questioning, practical work, seminars, testing.

Advantages: systematicity, which directly correlates with the requirement of constant and continuous monitoring of the quality of education, as well as the possibility of point-rating assessment of the student's progress

Intermediate attestation includes the main forms: a test and an exam.

The test is carried out at the end of the 9th semester and completes the study of the sections.

Advantages: helps to assess larger sets of knowledge and skills, in some cases even the formation of certain professional competencies.

Technical forms of control.

These forms of control are carried out with the involvement of a variety of technical means: *computer testing programs are used*

Methodological Recommendations Defining the Procedures for Assessing the Results of Mastering the Discipline

When studying an academic discipline, the entire resource of basic and additional educational literature, lecture material, visual aids, demonstration materials, Internet resources, and laboratory equipment are used.

Practical work in the classroom is carried out in the form of classroom work with the use of visual aids.

In accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education, active and interactive forms of classes are widely used in the educational process: problem-based and visualized lectures, discussions.

The share of classes conducted in interactive forms is 5% of classroom classes.

Independent work of students implies preparation for practical classes, for current and intermediate control and includes individual classroom and extracurricular work with visual materials, educational literature, Internet resources.

Each student is provided with access to the library funds of the university and the department.

During the study of the academic discipline, students, under the guidance of the teacher, conduct a visual study of the display of medicines in a simulated pharmacy, study a detailed description of the licensing of pharmaceutical activities, draw up a workbook, and make a written conclusion based on the results of the lesson.

The student's work in a group forms a sense of teamwork and sociability.

Independent work contributes to the formation of readiness and ability to perform professional tasks in future work, behavior, accuracy, and discipline.

Current control of the assimilation of the subject is determined by oral questioning during classes and answers to test tasks.

At the end of the study of the academic discipline (module), an intermediate control of knowledge is carried out using test control and checking practical skills.

Test assignments are intended for students studying the course. Tests are necessary both to control knowledge in the process of current intermediate certification, and to assess knowledge, the result of which can be a pass.

When working with tests, the student is asked to choose one answer option out of several offered.

The tests are designed for both individual and collective solutions. They can be used in the process of both classroom classes and independent work. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is made by each teacher individually.

Intermediate attestation of students in the discipline "Pharmaceutical Consulting" is carried out in accordance with local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Assessment Tools for Ongoing Attestation

Criteria for evaluating oral answers, seminars, and case problem solving

"5 points" is given to a student if he gives correct answers to the questions discussed, which is distinguished by the depth and completeness of the disclosure of the topic, is able to draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers that are logical and consistent.

"4 points" is given to a student if he gives correct answers to the questions under discussion, which are distinguished by the depth and completeness of the disclosure of the topic, is able to draw conclusions and generalizations, but one or two mistakes are made in the answers.

"3 points" is given to a student if he/she gives answers to the discussed questions that do not fully reveal him/her, there is no logical construction of the answer, and makes several mistakes.

"2 points" is given to a student if he gives answers to the questions under discussion, which show that he does not know the material of the topic, cannot give reasoned answers, serious mistakes are made in the content of the answer.

If a student fails to appear for a test, an entry "did not appear" is made in the statement.

Assessment Tools for Ongoing Monitoring

Table – Criteria for evaluating the results of the test

Level Development	Learning Outcomes Assessment Criteria	Qty Points
<i>Increased</i>	The answer shows a deep and systematic knowledge of the entire program material and the structure of a particular question, as well as the main content and innovations of the lecture course in comparison with educational literature. The student demonstrates a clear and fluent command of the conceptual apparatus, scientific language and terminology of the relevant scientific field. Knowledge of basic literature and familiarity with additionally recommended literature. Logically correct and persuasive presentation of the answer	<i>100 – 86</i>
<i>Base</i>	Knowledge of the key problems of the program and the main content of the lecture course; Ability to use conceptual apparatus in the process of analyzing the main problems within the framework of this topic; Knowledge of the most important works from the list recommended literature. In general, a logically correct, but not always accurate and reasoned presentation of the answer	<i>85 – 76</i>
<i>Threshold</i>	Fragmentary, superficial knowledge of the most important sections of the program and the content of the lecture course; difficulties with the use of the scientific and conceptual apparatus and terminology of the academic discipline; incomplete familiarity with the recommended literature; partial difficulties in performing the tasks provided for in the program; Striving Logically Give a definitive and consistent answer	<i>75 – 61</i>
<i>The level is not Reached</i>	Ignorance or fragmentary understanding of the problem within the framework of the educational and program material; inability use a conceptual framework; Lack of logical connection in the response	<i>60 – 0</i>

A set of typical tasks for testing.

1. Choose a drug for the treatment of dry cough:
 - a. Acetylcysteine
 - b. Butamirat
 - c. Ambroxol
 - d. Bromhexine
2. Choose a drug that is contraindicated for use in wet cough:
 - a. Acetylcysteine
 - b. Codeine
 - c. Ambroxol
 - d. Bromhexine
3. Specify the probiotic preparation:
 - a. Linex
 - b. Hilak Forte
 - c. Biform
 - d. Normobact
 - e. Dufalac
4. Choose the optimal dosage form for the treatment of onychomycosis:
 - a. Cream
 - b. Pills
 - c. Varnish
 - d. Solution
5. Indicate the use of products for the treatment of dysbiosis in the correct order:
 - a. Antimicrobial-adsorbents-probiotics
 - b. Antimicrobial-Probiotics-Adsorbents
 - c. Adsorbents-antimicrobials-probiotics
6. A drug with only external dosage forms:
 - a. Terbinafine
 - b. Naftifin
 - c. Fluconazole
7. The main purpose of pharmaceutical information and consultation schemes is:
 - a. Adequate Patient Care
 - b. Increase in revenue in the pharmacy
 - c. Increase in the amount of the average check
 - d. Upsell
8. Within the framework of the pharmaceutical formation scheme, a pharmacy employee shall have the right to:
 - a. Carry out generic substitution of the drug
 - b. Adjust the regimen prescribed by your doctor
 - c. Suggest a more effective drug for another INN
 - d. Suggest a safer drug for another INN
9. Choose a drug that is effective for poisoning with toxins of the pallid toadstool:
 - a. Acetylcysteine

- b. Codeine
 - c. Ambroxol
 - d. Bromhexine
 - e. Butamirat
10. Adding clavulanic acid to amoxicillin allows:
- a. Reduce drug toxicity
 - b. Expand the spectrum of antimicrobial activity
 - c. Use the drug in pediatric practice
 - d. Avoid the development of resistance
11. Choose a drug that has a dry cough as a side effect:
- a. Enalapril
 - b. Losartan
 - c. Metoprolol
 - d. Verapamil
12. Choose an ultra-long-acting calcium channel blocker:
- a. Amlodipine
 - b. Verapamil
 - c. Diltiazem
 - d. Nifedipine
13. Choose a β -adrenergic blocker with a nitrate-like effect:
- a. Nebivolol
 - b. Bisoprolol
 - c. Atenolol
 - d. Metoprolol
14. Indicate an inadmissible combination of antihypertensive drugs:
- a. Verapamil + atenolol
 - b. Perindopril + amlodipine
 - c. Perindopril + indapamide
 - d. Amlodipine + bisoprolol
15. HMG-CoA reductase inhibiting drug:
- a. Rosuvastatin
 - b. Omacor
 - c. Nicotinic acid
16. Choose a drug used for cardiac glycoside poisoning:
- a. Diginbide
 - b. Acetylcysteine
 - c. Ethanol
 - d. Dioctahedral smectite
17. Specify the nitrate preparation used for the relief and prevention of angina pectoris attacks:
- a. Isosorbide Dinitrate
 - b. Isosorbide Mononitrate
 - c. Isosorbide trinitrate
 - d. Pentaerythrithyl tetranitrate

18. Signs of acute respiratory viral infection (ARVI)
 - a. Fever
 - b. Rhinorrhea
 - c. Sore throat
 - d. Pain in the eyeballs
 - e. All of the above
19. Paracetamol for ARVI
 - a. Reduces the symptoms of the disease
 - b. Promotes speedy recovery
 - c. It is a means of pathogenetic therapy
 - d. It is a means of etiotropic therapy
 - e. It is prescribed to all patients without exception
20. The remedy of choice for fever in a 4-month-old child
 - a. Acetylsalicylic acid
 - b. Diclofenac
 - c. Ibuprofen
 - d. Metamizole
 - e. Interferon
21. In case of fever due to viral infection in children, it is contraindicated
 - a. Paracetamol
 - b. Acetylsalicylic acid
 - c. Ibuprofen
 - d. Nimesulide
 - e. Metamizole
22. Short-acting decongestant
 - a. Xylometazoline
 - b. Oxymetazoline
 - c. Naphazolin
 - d. Cefazolin
 - e. Epinephrine
23. Duration of decongestant use
 - a. 1-2 days
 - b. 5-7 days
 - c. 1-2 weeks
 - d. 2-4 weeks
 - e. Unlimited
24. Preferred dosage form of decongestant for children under 1 year of age
 - a. Spray
 - b. Gel
 - c. Drops
 - d. Pills
 - e. All of the above
25. Active metabolite of bromhexine

- a. Acetylcysteine
 - b. Carbocisteine
 - c. Bromenval
 - d. Chloropyramine
 - e. Ambroxol
26. In case of a runny nose with severe congestion and viscous secretion, it is indicated
- a. Hypertonic nasal irrigation solution
 - b. Decongestant
 - c. H1 histamine blocker
 - d. Mucolytic
 - e. All of the above
27. In case of sore throat, an antiseptic in dosage form is used
- a. Rinse solution
 - b. Lozenges
 - c. Sugar
 - d. Aerosol
 - e. All of the above
28. Flurbiprofen (lozenges)
- a. It has antimicrobial properties
 - b. It is an NSAID
 - c. Promotes speedy recovery
 - d. It is used as an antipyretic
 - e. All of the above
29. Centrally acting antitussive
- a. Ambroxol
 - b. Acetylcysteine
 - c. Prenoxdiazine
 - d. Codeine
 - e. Diphenhydramine
30. An antitussive that has the side effect of numbness of the oral mucosa
- a. Oxeladine
 - b. Butamirat
 - c. Bromhexine
 - d. Prenoxdiazine
 - e. Glaucine
31. The causative agent of Herpes labialis (colds on the lips)
- a. Virus
 - b. Bacterium
 - c. Mushroom
 - d. Simplest
 - e. The causative agent has not been identified
32. Anti-herpetic agent
- a. Interferon
 - b. Arbidol

- c. Valacyclovir
- d. Kagocel
- e. Oxoline ointment
- 33. Sinusitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane
 - a. Nasal cavities
 - b. Paranasal sinuses
 - c. Middle Ear
 - d. Tonsils
 - e. Trachea
- 34. The main causative agent of community-acquired respiratory tract infections
 - a. *S. pneumoniae*
 - b. *E. coli*
 - c. *M. catarrhalis*
 - d. *C. pneumoniae*
 - e. *C. albicans*
- 35. The remedy of choice for community-acquired pneumonia on an outpatient basis in a young patient without comorbidity
 - a. Amoxicillin
 - b. Cefazolin
 - c. Ciprofloxacin
 - d. Azithromycin
 - e. Imipenem/cilastatin
- 36. Purpose of Combining Amoxicillin with Clavulanic Acid
 - a. Increased duration of action
 - b. Improving the security profile
 - c. Overcoming microbial resistance
 - d. Shortening the course of treatment
 - e. All of the above is true
- 37. The longest duration of action among macrolides is
 - a. Gentamicin
 - b. Lincomycin
 - c. Clarithromycin
 - d. Erythromycin
 - e. Azithromycin
- 38. Time Limit for Assessing the Effectiveness of Antibacterial Agents
 - a. 1-2 hours
 - b. 12-24 hours
 - c. 48-72 hours
 - d. 5-6 days
 - e. At the end of the course of therapy
- 39. Respiratory fluoroquinolones include
 - a. Ofloxacin
 - b. Levofloxacin
 - c. Gentamicin

- d. Spiramycin
- e. Amphotericin
- 40. The Most Common Side Effect When Using Beta-Lactams
 - a. Nephrotoxicity
 - b. Allergic Reactions
 - c. Ototoxicity
 - d. Photodermatitis
 - e. Hepatotoxicity
- 41. In the treatment of pneumonia in a pregnant woman, it is contraindicated
 - a. Amoxicillin
 - b. Josamycin
 - c. Ceftriaxone
 - d. Levofloxacin
 - e. Cefuroxime
- 42. Is it possible to replace amoxicillin with amoxicillin clavulanate?
 - a. No
 - b. Yes, at the request of the buyer
 - c. Yes, in agreement with the head of the pharmacy
 - d. Yes, in the absence of amoxicillin
 - e. It is better to recommend a macrolide antibiotic
- 43. Indication for the use of norfloxacin
 - a. Otitis
 - b. Common cold
 - c. Cystitis
 - d. Bronchitis
 - e. All of the above
- 44. Duration of use of fosfomycin trometamol
 - a. Once
 - b. 2-3 days
 - c. 5-7 days
 - d. 1-2 weeks
 - e. 3-4 weeks
- 45. In order to reduce the pain syndrome of urolithiasis, it is recommended to
 - a. Metamizole
 - b. Drotaverine
 - c. Domperidone
 - d. Ketorolac
 - e. Paracetamol
- 46. The remedy of choice for exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis in a pregnant woman
 - a. Norfloxacin
 - b. Gentamicin
 - c. Amoxicillin clavulanate

- d. Josamycin
- e. Ciprofloxacin
- 47. Side Effects of Fluoroquinolones
 - a. Photosensitization
 - b. Chondrotoxicity
 - c. Tenosynovitis
 - d. Lowering the seizure threshold
 - e. All of the above

- 48. The goal of basic therapy for bronchial asthma
 - a. Prevention of bronchial asthma
 - b. Relief of bronchospasm
 - c. Prevention of bronchial asthma attacks
 - d. Prevention of bacterial complications
 - e. Cardioprotective effect
- 49. Basic therapy for bronchial asthma
 - a. Salbutamol
 - b. Fluticasone
 - c. Ipratropium bromide
 - d. Amoxicillin
 - e. Desloratadine
- 50. Long-acting β 2-agonist
 - a. Salbutamol
 - b. Fenoterol
 - c. Formoterol
 - d. Propranolol
 - e. Acetylcysteine
- 51. Inhaled corticosteroids
 - a. Prednisolone
 - b. Sodium cromoglicate
 - c. Ambroxol
 - d. Salmeterol
 - e. Mometasone
- 52. Salbutamol Efficacy Criterion
 - a. Relief of bronchospasm
 - b. No exacerbations of bronchial asthma
 - c. Increased heart rate
 - d. Reducing the need for basic therapies
 - e. Lowering Blood Pressure
- 53. The Most Likely Side Effect of Inhaled Corticosteroids
 - a. Oral candidiasis
 - b. Osteoporosis
 - c. Arterial hypertension
 - d. Hyperglycemia
 - e. Arterial hypotension

54. Budesonide Efficacy Criterion
 - a. Increased heart rate
 - b. Cardiac conduction disorder
 - c. Decreased exercise tolerance
 - d. Absence of bronchial asthma attacks
 - e. Relief of bronchospasm
55. short-acting β 2-agonist
 - a. Salmeterol
 - b. Carvedilol
 - c. Formoterol
 - d. Salbutamol
 - e. Acetylcysteine
56. Priority group of basic therapy for bronchial asthma
 - a. Cromons
 - b. Leukotriene receptor blockers
 - c. Inhaled corticosteroids
 - d. System GCS
 - e. β 2-agonists
57. The Most Likely Side Effect of Cromons
 - a. Oral candidiasis
 - b. Reflex bronchospasm
 - c. Arterial hypertension
 - d. Hyperglycemia
 - e. Arterial hypotension
58. Phenoterol Efficacy Assessment Time
 - a. Within 1 min
 - b. 5-10 min
 - c. 20-30 min
 - d. 1-3 hours
 - e. 1-2 weeks
59. Symptomatic therapy of bronchial asthma
 - a. Salmeterol
 - b. Salbutamol
 - c. Sulfasalazine
 - d. Sulpiride
 - e. Sulbaktam
60. Short-acting M-cholinergic blocker
 - a. Ipratropium bromide
 - b. Tiotropium Bromide
 - c. Salbutamol
 - d. Beclomethasone
 - e. Diphenhydramine
61. Leukotriene receptor blocker
 - a. Prednisolone
 - b. Montelukast

- c. Budesonide
 - d. Salmeterol
 - e. Aminophylline
62. Time Limit for Assessing the Effectiveness of Inhaled Corticosteroids
- a. Within 1 min
 - b. 5-10 min
 - c. 20-30 min
 - d. 1-3 hours
 - e. 1-2 weeks
63. Priority group of symptomatic therapy of bronchial asthma
- a. Inhaled corticosteroids
 - b. M-cholinergic blockers
 - c. short-acting β 2-agonists
 - d. Long-acting β 2-agonists
 - e. Cromons
64. Concomitant use of systemic corticosteroids and NSAIDs increases the risk of the following side effect
- a. Nephrotoxicity
 - b. Gastropathy
 - c. Steroid Diabetes
 - d. Osteoporosis
 - e. Encephalopathy
65. Systemic corticosteroids include everything except
- a. Triamcinolone
 - b. Mometasone
 - c. Dexamethasone
 - d. Prednisolone
 - e. Methylprednisolone
66. Prednisolone dosage forms
- a. Tablets only
 - b. Solution for injection only
 - c. Tablets, solution for injection, ointment
 - d. Tablets, solution for injection, ointment, solution for inhalation
 - e. Tablets, solution for injection, ointment, solution for inhalation, suppositories
67. The Most Significant Side Effect of Systemic Corticosteroids
- a. Itchy skin
 - b. Arterial hypertension
 - c. Arterial hypotension
 - d. Accelerating wound healing
 - e. Hoarseness
68. Priority group of basic therapy for chronic obstructive bronchitis
- a. Antibiotics
 - b. Methylxanthines
 - c. System GCS

- d. M-cholinergic blockers
- e. Long-acting β_2 -agonists
- 69. The main causative agent of community-acquired respiratory tract infections
 - a. *S. pneumoniae*
 - b. *E. coli*
 - c. *M. catarrhalis*
 - d. *C. pneumoniae*
 - e. *C. albicans*
- 70. The remedy of choice for community-acquired pneumonia on an outpatient basis in a young patient without comorbidity
 - a. Amoxicillin
 - b. Cefazolin
 - c. Ciprofloxacin
 - d. Azithromycin
 - e. Imipenem/cilastatin
- 71. Purpose of Combining Amoxicillin with Clavulanic Acid
 - a. Increased duration of action
 - b. Improving the security profile
 - c. Overcoming microbial resistance
 - d. Shortening the course of treatment
 - e. All of the above is true
- 72. Time Limit for Assessing the Effectiveness of Antibacterial Agents
 - a. 1-2 hours
 - b. 12-24 hours
 - c. 48-72 hours
 - d. 5-6 days
 - e. At the end of the course of therapy
- 73. The Most Common Side Effect When Using Beta-Lactams
 - a. Nephrotoxicity
 - b. Allergic Reactions
 - c. Ototoxicity
 - d. Photodermatitis
 - e. Hepatotoxicity
- 74. In the treatment of pneumonia in a pregnant woman, it is contraindicated
 - a. Amoxicillin
 - b. Josamycin
 - c. Ceftriaxone
 - d. Levofloxacin
 - e. Cefuroxime
- 75. Active metabolite of bromhexine
 - a. Acetylcysteine
 - b. Carbocysteine
 - c. Bromenval

- d. Chloropyramine
- e. Ambroxol
- 76. Centrally acting antitussive
 - a. Ambroxol
 - b. Acetylcysteine
 - c. Prenoxdiazine
 - d. Codeine
 - e. Diphenhydramine
- 77. An antitussive that has the side effect of numbness of the oral mucosa
 - a. Oxeladine
 - b. Butamirat
 - c. Bromhexine
 - d. Prenoxdiazine
 - e. Glaucine
- 78. Optimal blood pressure, mmHg
 - a. Less than 120/80
 - b. 120-130/80-90
 - c. More than 120/80
 - d. Less than 140/90
 - e. Individually for everyone
- 79. Arterial hypertension – increased blood pressure, mmHg
 - a. 140/90 and above
 - b. 150/90 and above
 - c. 130/80 and above
 - d. 170/100 and above
 - e. Individually for everyone
- 80. Group of antihypertensives
 - a. β blockers
 - b. ACE inhibitors
 - c. Diuretics
 - d. Slow Calcium Channel Blockers
 - e. All of the above
- 81. Antihypertensive therapy regimen
 - a. As needed
 - b. Daily, Constant, Long-Lasting
 - c. Term paper for 1-2 months
 - d. Coursework for 3-6 months
 - e. All of the above
- 82. Target Blood Pressure Figures in a Patient Without ACS and Diabetes

Mellitus

- a. Less than 120/80
- b. Less than 130/85
- c. Less than 140/90
- d. Less than 150/100

- e. Individually for everyone
- 83. Time to assess the efficacy of antihypertensive therapy
 - a. 1-2 days
 - b. 1-2 weeks
 - c. 1-2 months
 - d. 2-3 months
 - e. 3-6 months
- 84. Contraindications to the use of ACE inhibitors
 - a. Arterial hypertension
 - b. Coronary artery disease
 - c. Diabetes mellitus
 - d. Pregnancy
 - e. Chronic heart failure
- 85. The remedy of choice for the relief of hypertensive crisis
 - a. Clonidine
 - b. Captopril
 - c. Enalapril
 - d. Amlodipine
 - e. Furosemide
- 86. All ACE inhibitors are prodrugs except
 - a. Enalapril
 - b. Fosinopril
 - c. Perindopril
 - d. Captopril
 - e. Ramipril
- 87. The remedy of choice for the treatment of arterial hypertension in pregnant women
 - a. Bisoprolol
 - b. Amlodipine
 - c. Enalapril
 - d. Methyldopa
 - e. Hydrochlorothiazide
- 88. The Most Significant Side Effect of ACE Inhibitors
 - a. Arterial hypertension
 - b. Swelling of the lower legs
 - c. Headache
 - d. Bronchospasm
 - e. Dry cough
- 89. A Dangerous Combination
 - a. Enalapril + Hydrochlorothiazide
 - b. Bisoprolol + verapamil
 - c. Perindopril + amlodipine
 - d. Perindopril + indapamide
 - e. Bisoprolol + trimetazidine
- 90. A measure to prevent hypokalemia while taking diuretics

- a. A diet rich in potassium
 - b. Combination of diuretics with ACE inhibitors
 - c. Taking potassium supplements
 - d. Concomitant administration of spironolactone
 - e. All of the above
91. Ab receptor blocker
- a. Nifedipine
 - b. Losartan
 - c. Perindopril
 - d. Metoprolol succinate
 - e. Indapamide
92. For the relief of hypertensive crisis, short-acting nifedipine is contraindicated in the presence of a concomitant disease
- a. Coronary artery disease
 - b. Diabetes mellitus
 - c. Bronchial asthma
 - d. Gastric ulcer
 - e. All of the above
93. Medication for the relief of an angina attack
- a. Nitroglycerine
 - b. Bisoprolol
 - c. Acetylsalicylic acid
 - d. Amlodipine
 - e. Rosuvastatin
94. The Most Significant Side Effect of Slow Calcium Channel Blockers
- a. Arterial hypertension
 - b. Swelling of the lower legs
 - c. Headache
 - d. Bronchospasm
 - e. Dry cough
95. The Goal of Anti-Aggregation Therapy
- a. Prevention of angina attacks
 - b. Prevention of blood clots
 - c. Destruction of blood clots
 - d. Relief of angina attacks
 - e. All of the above
96. Contraindications to the use of β -blockers
- a. Bronchial asthma
 - b. Arterial hypotension
 - c. Aetiology
 - d. Complete atrioventricular block
 - e. All of the above
97. Optimal form of nitroglycerin release for self-help in angina attack
- a. Sublingual tablets
 - b. Capsules

- c. Aerosol
 - d. Plaster
 - e. Solution for infusion
98. Antiplatelet agent used in coronary artery disease
- a. Heparin
 - b. Warfarin
 - c. Pentoxifylline
 - d. Dipyridamole
 - e. Acetisalicylic acid
99. A group of drugs to improve the prognosis of coronary heart disease
- a. ACE inhibitors
 - b. β -adrenergic blockers
 - c. Antiplatelet agents
 - d. Statins
 - e. All of the above
100. The action of nitroglycerin develops over a period of time
- a. 1-2 minutes
 - b. 5-10 minutes
 - c. 10-20 minutes
 - d. 30-40 minutes
 - e. Within an hour

Examples of situational tasks for credit.

1. A visitor with a severe cough came to the pharmacy with a request to sell him 10 bottles of broncholitine syrup without a prescription. 1. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing broncholitine. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 3. Offer the buyer an over-the-counter drug for the symptoms indicated.

2. A visitor contacted the pharmacy with a request to sell him cough syrup for a 3-year-old child. 1. Explain to the buyer how to dispense cough syrup. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 3. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the specified symptoms for children.

3. A visitor came to the pharmacy complaining of a headache and asking to sell him table. Caffetina. 1. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing caffetin. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 3. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

4. A visitor contacted the pharmacy with complaints of a sore throat in a child and a request to sell eucalyptus pastilles. 1. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing eucalyptus lozenges. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 3. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

5. A visitor came to the pharmacy complaining about a child's headache and asking to sell Pentalgin Plus. 1. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing

pentalgin. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 3. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

6. A visitor came to the pharmacy complaining of stomach pain and asking for help. 1. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 2. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

7. A visitor came to the pharmacy complaining of stomach discomfort after eating and asking for help. 1. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 2. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

8. A visitor came to the pharmacy with complaints of high blood pressure with a request to help him. 1. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 2. Offer medical blood pressure measuring devices to the buyer.

9. A customer came to the pharmacy complaining of high blood pressure with a request to sell him capoten tablets. 1. Explain to the buyer how to release the capoten. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 3. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

10. A visitor came to the pharmacy complaining of insomnia with a request to sell him Relanium. 1. Explain to the buyer the procedure for dispensing Relanium. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 3. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

11. A visitor came to the pharmacy with a request to recommend a medicine for a child with a temperature of 38.5. 1. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 2. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

12. A Visitor went to the pharmacy for Enalapril 10 mg per tablet. 1. Explain to the buyer how to dispense this drug. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting. 3. Offer the buyer over-the-counter medications for the symptoms indicated.

13. A visitor came to the pharmacy with a prescription for Atorvastatin 20 mg tablets. 1. Explain to the buyer how to dispense this drug. 2. Conduct pharmaceutical consulting.