



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)

APPRAISAL FUND

in the discipline "Management and Economics of Pharmacy"

Vladivostok
2023

No p/n	Supervised sections/topics of the discipline	Code and name of the achievement indicator	Learning Outcomes	Evaluation tools	
				Current control	Intermediate certification
	<p>Section 1. Theoretical foundations of health care and pharmacy. Pharmaceutical Service Management Structure</p> <p>Section 2. Fundamentals of the economics of a pharmaceutical organization.</p> <p>Section 3. Pharmaceutical Management and Marketing.</p>	<p>PC-3.1 Conducts an examination of licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities</p> <p>PC-3.2 Participates in the examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements</p>	<p>Knows about the requirements for licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities</p> <p>Knows how to conduct an examination of licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities</p> <p>Possesses the skills of conducting an examination of licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities</p> <p>Knows about the examination of compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for carrying out pharmaceutical activities</p>	<p>UO-3 UO-1 PR-1</p>	<p>Credit testing</p>

		<p>and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities</p>	<p>Is able to conduct an examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities</p> <p>Possesses the skills of conducting an examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for carrying out pharmaceutical activities</p> <p>Knows the rules for conducting pharmaceutical examination of prescriptions, requirements.</p>		
		<p>PC-6.1 Conducts pharmaceutical examination of prescriptions and invoice requirements, as well as their registration and taxiing in accordance with the established procedure</p>	<p>Knows how to conduct an examination, taxiing of recipes and requirements, for compliance with current regulatory documents.</p> <p>Possesses knowledge of the provisions of regulatory documents governing prescriptions and requirements.</p> <p>Knows the procedure for dispensing drugs for medical use and</p>		

		<p>PC-6.2 Sells and dispenses medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals, as well as dispenses them to the divisions of medical organizations, monitoring compliance with the procedure for dispensing medicines for medical use and other goods of the pharmacy assortment with pharmaceutical consulting and the provision of pharmaceutical information</p>	<p>other pharmacy products.</p> <p>Able to evaluate drugs and pharmacy products by appearance, packaging, labeling. Keep cash documents.</p> <p>Possesses the ability to carry out accounting and dispensing of drugs and other goods of the pharmacy assortment in pharmacy organizations in accordance with the established requirements.</p>		
		<p>PC-6.3 Carries out office work on the maintenance of cash, organizational, administrative, reporting documents for retail sales</p>	<p>Knows the requirements for maintaining accounting documentation.</p> <p>Knows how to maintain cash, organizational, administrative, reporting documents.</p> <p>Owns modern information and communication technologies that</p>		

			provide pharmaceutical activities.		
		<p>PC-6.4 Carries out office work on the maintenance of organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales</p>	<p>Knows the requirements for record keeping, organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales</p> <p>Knows how to carry out office work on the maintenance of organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales</p> <p>Possesses the skills of record keeping, organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales</p>		
		<p>PC-6.5 Carries out pre-sale preparation, organizes and conducts the display of medicines and pharmacy assortment goods in the trading floor and (or) showcases of the departments of the pharmacy organization</p>	<p>Knows the criteria for conducting pharmaceutical examination of prescriptions and dispensing medicines to outpatients;</p> <p>Knows the criteria for pricing finished and extemporal medicines</p> <p>Knows how to conduct pre-sale preparation, organize and carry out the display of medicines and pharmacy assortment</p>		

			<p>in the department of finished medicines and over-the-counter dispensing</p> <p>Possesses the skills in the sale and dispensing of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals</p> <p>Knows the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other pharmacy products</p> <p>Knows how to determine the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment</p> <p>Possesses the skills to determine the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment</p> <p>Knows how to choose the best suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p> <p>Knows how to select the best suppliers and organizes procurement</p>		
		<p>PC-9.1 Determines the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment</p>			

		<p>PC-9.2 Selects the best suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p> <p>PC-9.3 Supervises the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for medical use and other goods of the pharmacy</p>	<p>processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p> <p>Possesses the skills of choosing the best suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p> <p>Knows the process of supplying medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to the pharmacy organization.</p> <p>Able to control the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p> <p>Possesses the skills of control over the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p> <p>He knows how the acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment is carried out.</p>		
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		assortment	<p>Knows how to carry out acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checks and draws up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure</p> <p>Possesses the skills of acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checking and drawing up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure</p> <p>Knows about the withdrawal from circulation of medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable, expired, falsified, counterfeit and poor-quality products</p> <p>Knows how to withdraw from circulation medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable, expired, falsified, counterfeit and poor-quality products</p> <p>Owens regulatory documentation on the withdrawal from circulation of medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable, expired,</p>		
		PC-9.4 Conducts acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checking and drawing up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure			

		<p>PC-9.5 Carries out the withdrawal from circulation of medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable, expired, falsified, counterfeit and poor-quality products</p>	<p>falsified, counterfeit and poor-quality products</p> <p>Knows the requirements for maintaining subject-quantitative accounting of medicines</p> <p>Is able to carry out subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure</p> <p>Possesses the skills of maintaining subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure</p> <p>Knows the rules for storing medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p> <p>Knows how to monitor the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p> <p>Owns the organization of control over the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other goods of the pharmacy assortment</p>		
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		<p>PC-9.6 Carries out subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure</p> <p>PC-9.7 Organizes control over the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products</p>			
	Test/Exam	<p>UK-6.2 UK-6.3 UK-6.4 UK-9.1 UK-9.2 PC- 6.1 PC-6.2 PC-6.3 PC-6.4 PC-6.5</p>		<p>UO-1 PR-1</p>	

		PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-9.3 PC-9.4 PC-9.5 PC-9.6 PC-9.7			
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Recommended forms of assessment tools:

1) interview (MA-1), colloquium (MA-2); report, report (MA-3); round table, discussion, controversy, dispute, debate (MA-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 formation of competencies in the discipline "Management and Economics of Pharmacy"

Code and Statement of Competence	Stages of competence formation		criteria	Indicators
PC-3.1 Conducts an examination of licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities	Knows (threshold level)	Knows all the requirements necessary for the licensing procedure and the conditions for carrying out pharmaceutical activities;	Knows about the requirements for licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities	Know the definitions of licensee, licensing authority and license holder.
	Able (advanced)	Conducts an examination of licensing documents	Knows how to conduct an examination of licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities	Conducts an examination of licensing documents

	Owns (high)	Conducts an examination of licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities	Possesses the skills of conducting an examination of licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities	Conducts an examination of licensing documents for compliance with mandatory requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities
PC-3.2 Participates in the examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities	Knows (threshold level)	Knows about the examination of compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for carrying out pharmaceutical activities	Knows about the examination of compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for carrying out pharmaceutical activities	Understands the essence of the examination of compliance of objects and employees with licensing requirements
	Able (advanced)	Is able to conduct an examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities	Is able to conduct an examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for the implementation of pharmaceutical activities	conduct an examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements
	Owns (high)	Possesses the skills of conducting an examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for carrying out	Possesses the skills of conducting an examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with licensing requirements and conditions for carrying out	conduct an examination of the compliance of facilities and employees with the conditions for carrying out pharmaceutical activities

		pharmaceutical activities	pharmaceutical activities	
PC-6.1 Conducts pharmaceutical examination of prescriptions and invoice requirements, as well as their registration and taxiing in accordance with the established procedure	Knows (threshold level)	Knows how to conduct pharmaceutical examinations in prescriptions	Knows the rules for conducting pharmaceutical examination of prescriptions, requirements.	Knows the organization of the work of the prescription and production department of the pharmacy. Rules for the release of drugs. Over-the-counter drug dispensing.
	Able (advanced)	Knows how to carry out examination, taxiing of recipes and requirements, for compliance with applicable regulatory documents, as well as their registration and taxiing in accordance with the established procedure	Knows how to conduct an examination, taxiing of recipes and requirements, for compliance with current regulatory documents.	Regulatory documents governing the organization of the work of the prescription and production department of the pharmacy.
	Owns (high)	Possesses knowledge of the provisions of regulatory documents governing prescriptions and requirements.	Possesses knowledge of the provisions of regulatory documents governing prescriptions and requirements.	Orders regulating the rules for prescribing prescriptions for outpatients, the procedure for over-the-counter dispensing of drugs.
PC-6.2 Sells and dispenses medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals, as well as dispenses them to the divisions of medical organizations,	Knows (threshold level)	Knows the procedure for dispensing drugs for medical use and other pharmacy products.	Knows the procedure for dispensing drugs for medical use and other pharmacy products.	Knows the organization of the procedure for dispensing drugs for medical use and other pharmacy products.
	Able (advanced)	Able to evaluate drugs and pharmacy products by appearance, packaging,	Able to evaluate drugs and pharmacy products by appearance, packaging,	Pevaluates drugs and pharmacy products in terms of appearance, packaging, labeling. He knows how to eat cash documents.

monitoring compliance with the procedure for dispensing medicines for medical use and other goods of the pharmacy assortment with pharmaceutical consulting and the provision of pharmaceutical information		labeling. Keep cash documents.	labeling. Keep cash documents.	
	Owns (high)	Possesses the ability to carry out accounting and dispensing of drugs and other goods of the pharmacy assortment in pharmacy organizations in accordance with the established requirements.	Possesses the ability to carry out accounting and dispensing of drugs and other goods of the pharmacy assortment in pharmacy organizations in accordance with the established requirements.	There was a record and release of drugs and other goods of the pharmacy assortment in pharmacy organizations in accordance with the established requirements.
PC-6.3 Carries out office work on the maintenance of cash, organizational, administrative, reporting documents for retail sales	Knows (threshold level)	Knows the requirements for maintaining accounting documentation.	Knows the requirements for maintaining accounting documentation.	Knows the terminology of accounting documents.
	Able (advanced)	Knows how to maintain cash, organizational, administrative, reporting documents.	Knows how to maintain cash, organizational, administrative, reporting documents.	It includes cash, organizational, administrative, reporting documents.
	Owns (high)	Owns modern information and communication technologies that provide pharmaceutical activities.	Owns modern information and communication technologies that provide pharmaceutical activities.	Applies modern information and communication technologies and provides pharmaceutical activities.
PC-6.4 Carries out office work on the maintenance of organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales	Knows (threshold level)	Knows the requirements for record keeping, organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales	Knows the requirements for record keeping, organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales	Knows the essence of food production in pharmaceutical organizations
	Able (advanced)	Knows how to carry out office work on the maintenance of organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales	Knows how to carry out office work on the maintenance of organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales	There is a record keeping for the maintenance of organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales

	Owns (high)	Possesses the skills of record keeping, organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales	Possesses the skills of record keeping, organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales	Can produce record keeping, organizational, administrative, payment reporting documents for wholesale sales
PC-6.5 Carries out pre-sale preparation, organizes and conducts the display of medicines and pharmacy assortment goods in the trading floor and (or) showcases of the departments of the pharmacy organization	Knows (threshold level)	Knows the criteria for conducting pharmaceutical examination of prescriptions and dispensing medicines to outpatients; Knows the criteria for pricing finished and extemporal medicines	Knows the criteria for conducting pharmaceutical examination of prescriptions and dispensing medicines to outpatients; Knows the criteria for pricing finished and extemporal medicines	Regulatory documents regulating the organization of the work of the department of stocks of pharmacies, small retail chains. Orders for accounting for laboratory and packaging work.
	Able (advanced)	Knows how to conduct pre-sale preparation, organize and carry out the display of medicines and pharmacy assortment in the department of finished medicines and over-the-counter dispensing	Knows how to conduct pre-sale preparation, organize and carry out the display of medicines and pharmacy assortment in the department of finished medicines and over-the-counter dispensing	Knows the terminology of pre-product preparation, rules and methods of organizing the display of the drug assortment.
	Owns (high)	Possesses the skills in the sale and dispensing of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals	Possesses the skills in the sale and dispensing of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals	Organizes the sale and dispensing of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to individuals
PC-9.1 Determines the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and	Knows (threshold level)	Knows the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and	Knows the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other pharmacy	Knows the theoretical foundations of methods and methods of planning economic indicators: balance method; normative

other goods of the pharmacy assortment		other pharmacy products	products	methods (technical and economic calculations); economic and mathematical methods (correlation-regression method). Methodology (stages) of planning any economic indicator
	Able (advanced)	Knows how to determine the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment	Knows how to determine the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment	Components of sales, sections of turnover. Analysis of the implementation of the turnover plan in volume and structure. Analysis of the dynamics and structure of the sales volume: series of dynamics (momentary and periodic); calculation of growth rates, growth. Forecasting the volume of sales (wholesale and retail turnover).
	Owns (high)	Possesses the skills to determine the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment	Possesses the skills to determine the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment	Determines the economic indicators of inventories of medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment
PC-9.2 Selects the best suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Knows (threshold level)	Knows the criteria for selecting optimal suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of supplier market research	Knows how to choose the best suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Knows the criteria for selecting optimal suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of supplier market research

	Able (advanced)	Knows how to put into practice the tools for the optimal selection of suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Knows how to select the best suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Knows how to put into practice the tools for the optimal selection of suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products
	Owns (high)	Possesses practical skills in selecting optimal suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research	Possesses the skills of choosing the best suppliers and organizes procurement processes based on the results of market research of suppliers of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	
PC-9.3 Supervises the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for medical use and other goods of the pharmacy assortment	Knows (threshold level)	There is an understanding of the process of supplying medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to the pharmacy organization.	Knows the process of supplying medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products to the pharmacy organization.	
	Able (advanced)	Monitors the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Able to control the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	
	Owns (high)	Possesses the skills of control over the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for	Possesses the skills of control over the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for	Insures the execution of contracts for the supply of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products

		medical use and other pharmacy products	medical use and other pharmacy products	
PC-9.4 Conducts acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checking and drawing up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure	Knows (threshold level)	Knows how the acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment is carried out.	He knows how the acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment is carried out.	Knows the theoretical foundations of acceptance control
	Able (advanced)	In practice, it is possible to carry out acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checks and draws up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure	Knows how to carry out acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checks and draws up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure	Conducts acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checks and draws up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure
	Owns (high)	Possesses the skills of acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checking and drawing up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure	Possesses the skills of acceptance control of incoming medicines and other goods of the pharmacy assortment, checking and drawing up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure	checks and draws up accompanying documents in accordance with the established procedure
PC-9.5 Carries out the withdrawal from circulation of medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable,	Knows (threshold level)	Theoretical foundations of withdrawal from civil circulation of falsified, substandard and counterfeit medicines and their destruction	Knows about the withdrawal from circulation of medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable, expired, falsified, counterfeit and	Knows about the procedure for withdrawing the circulation of medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable, expired, falsified, counterfeit

expired, falsified, counterfeit and poor-quality products			poor-quality products	and poor-quality products
	Able (advanced)	carry out procedures for the withdrawal from civil circulation of falsified, substandard and counterfeit medicines and their destruction	Knows how to withdraw from circulation medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable, expired, falsified, counterfeit and poor-quality products	Leadsto the withdrawal from circulation of medicines and pharmacy assortment goods that have become unusable, expired, falsified, counterfeit and poor-quality products
	Owens (high)	methods of carrying out procedures for the withdrawal from civil circulation of falsified, substandard and counterfeit medicines and their destruction	Owens regulatory documentation on the withdrawal from circulation of medicines and pharmacy products that have become unusable, expired, falsified, counterfeit and poor-quality products	methods of carrying out procedures for the withdrawal from civil circulation of falsified, substandard and counterfeit medicines and their destruction
PC-9.6 Carries out subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure	Knows (threshold level)	Knows the requirements for maintaining subject-quantitative accounting of medicines	Knows the requirements for maintaining subject-quantitative accounting of medicines	Knows about the responsibilities of both medical and pharmaceutical workers in the prevention of drug addiction and substance abuse.
	Able (advanced)	Is able to carry out subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure	Is able to carry out subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure	Organization of substantive and quantitative accounting and the procedure for working with poisonous, narcotic, intoxicating drugs, ethyl alcohol and potent drugs
	Owens (high)	Possesses the skills of maintaining subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure	Possesses the skills of maintaining subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure	Carries out the maintenance of subject-quantitative accounting of medicines in accordance with the established procedure

PC-9.7 Organizes control over the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Knows (threshold level)	Knows the rules for storing medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Knows the rules for storing medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Rules for the storage of medicines for medical use and other goods of the pharmacy assortment
	Able (advanced)	Knows how to monitor the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	Knows how to monitor the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products	monitor the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products
	Owns (high)	Owns the organization of control over the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other goods of the pharmacy assortment	Owns the organization of control over the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other goods of the pharmacy assortment	It controls the availability and storage conditions of medicines for medical use and other pharmacy products.

Scale for assessing the level of achievement of learning outcomes for current and intermediate certification in the discipline "Management and Economics of Pharmacy"

Points (rating score)	Levels of achievement of learning outcomes		Requirements for formed competencies
	Current and intermediate certification	Intermediate certification	
100 – 86	<i>Increased</i>	"credited" / "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 by 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
85 – 76	<i>Base</i>	"credited" / "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 the problem and solve it. Makes single serious mistakes

			in solving problems, experiences difficulties in rare or complex cases of problem solving, does not know typical mistakes and possible difficulties in solving a particular problem
75 – 61	<i>Threshold</i>	"credited" / "Satisfyingly "	Makes mistakes in determining the reliability of sources of information, is able to correctly solve only typical, most common problems in a particular area (process information, choose a method for solving the problem and solve it)
60 – 0	<i>Level Not reached</i>	"not credited" / "Dissatisfied"	He does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, hesitantly, with great difficulty, performs practical work.

Current certification in the discipline (module) "Management and Economics of Pharmacy"

The current certification of students in the discipline "Management and Economics of Pharmacy" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Current certification of the discipline is carried out in the form of control measures (*protection of practical / control work, testing*) to assess the actual learning outcomes of students and is carried out by the leading teacher.

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

Assessment tools for ongoing control

Current attestation. The following evaluation tools are used for the discipline: oral questioning, practical work, seminars, testing.

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

Intermediate certification includes themain forms: test and exam.

The test is carried out at the end of the 7.8 semester and completes the study of the sections.

The exam is held at the end of the 9th semester.

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

Final state certification. Main forms: state exam.

Advantages: serves to check the results of learning in general and fully allows you to evaluate the totality of the universal and professional competencies acquired by the student.

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 the discipline, the entire resource of basic and additional educational literature, lecture material, visual aids, demonstration materials, Internet resources, laboratory equipment is 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 Standard of Higher Education, active and interactive forms of conducting classes are widely used in the educational process: problematic and visualized lectures, discussions. The proportion 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 discipline, students, under the guidance of a teacher, conduct a visual study of the layout 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 collectivism and sociability.

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

The current control of the assimilation of the subject is determined by an oral survey during classes and answers to test tasks.

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

The test tasks are intended for students studying the course. Tests are necessary both for the control of knowledge in the process of the current intermediate certification, and for the assessment of knowledge, the result of which may be the issuance of a test.

When working with tests, the student is asked to choose one answer option from several proposed.

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

Intermediate certification of students. in the discipline "Management and Economics of Pharmacy" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Assessment tools for ongoing appraisal **Criteria for evaluating oral response, seminars**

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

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

"3 points" is given to a student if he gives answers to the questions under discussion that do not fully reveal him, 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 own the material of the topic, cannot give reasoned answers, serious mistakes are made in the content of the answer.

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

Assessment tools for ongoing control

Table - Criteria for evaluating the results of the test

Level Development	Criteria for assessing learning outcomes	Quantity Points
<i>Increased</i>	The answer shows a deep and systematic knowledge of all the program material and the structure of a particular question, as well as the main content and innovations of the lecture course in comparison with the educational literature. The student demonstrates a clear and fluent knowledge of the conceptual and conceptual apparatus, scientific language and terminology of the relevant scientific field. Knowledge of basic literature and familiarity with additionally recommended literature. Logically correct and	<i>100 – 86</i>

	convincing presentation of the answer	
<i>Base</i>	Knowledge of the key problems of the program and the main content of the lecture course; the ability to use conceptually 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	85 – 76
<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 acquaintance with the recommended literature; partial difficulties with the implementation of the tasks provided for by the program; The aspiration is logical Give a definite and consistent answer	75 – 61
<i>Level not Reached</i>	Ignorance or fragmentary representation of this problem within the framework of educational and program material; inability use the conceptual apparatus; lack of logical connection in the response	60 – 0

A set of typical tasks for testing.

Section 1.

Question number 1.

1. General legal consequences of the invalidity of the transaction:

- a) recovery of a fine from both sides to the state income
- b) Onset of criminal liability
- c) recovery of everything received under the transaction to the state
- d) the onset of administrative liability
- e) the obligation of each of the parties to return to the other everything received under the transaction

Question number 2.

Indicate whether the pharmacy organization is allowed to sell medicines that are not registered in the Russian Federation:

- a) Allowed with special permission
- b) Never

- c) Allowed with a prescription
- d) Allowed

Question number 3.

Individuals, including individual entrepreneurs, and legal entities operating in the circulation of medicines are:

- a) Subjects of circulation of medicines
- b) End users of pharmaceutical products
- c) Objects of circulation of medicines
- d) Institutional consumers of pharmaceutical products

Question number 4.

What type of activity, in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Law "On the Circulation of Medicines", includes pharmacy activities:

- a) activities for the provision of curative medical services
- b) Pharmaceutical activities
- c) Activities for the production of medicines
- d) Disease prevention activities
- e) Sanatorium-resort activities

Question number 5.

Indicate which of the following does not apply to the products of the pharmacy assortment:

- a) ethyl alcohol from non-food raw materials
- b) cosmetic and perfumery products
- c) personal hygiene items
- d) Medical devices

Question No. 6.

Give the correct answer from the following, what is meant by the licensing of pharmaceutical activities of pharmacy organizations:

- a) rules, which are the constraints that people take to interact with each other, determining the totality of alternative possibilities of the economy
- b) study of documents, payment of the state fee for registration and payment of a fee for its registration
- c) activities related to the granting of licenses, re-issuance of documents confirming the availability of licenses, suspension and renewal of licenses, cancellation of licenses

d) determination of compliance of the conditions and place of their activities with the established requirements for the provision of drug care and services;

Question number 7.

Specify the minimum length of service in the specialty of the head of the pharmacy organization, according to the licensing requirements:

- a) 6 months
- b) 1 year
- c) 3 years
- d) 5 years

Question number 8.

Specify what functions the pharmacy cannot perform:

- a) First aid
- b) manufacture of medicines according to doctors' prescriptions and requirements of medical organizations
- c) sale of finished medicines to the population according to prescriptions and without prescriptions of doctors and the requirements of medical organizations
- d) dispensing of medicines free of charge or at a discount to certain groups of the population
- e) Reception of medicinal plant raw materials from the population

Question No. 9.

Specify which of the regulatory documents defines the licensing requirements and conditions, compliance with which is necessary to obtain a license for activities related to the circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

- a) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1081 "On Approval of the Regulation on Licensing of Farms. Activities"
- b) Federal Law No. 61-FZ "On the Circulation of Medicines"
- c) Federal Law No. 3-FZ "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances"
- d) Federal Law No. 99-FZ "On Licensing of Certain Types of Activities"
- e) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1085 "On Approval of Regulations on Licensing of Activities Related to the Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances"

Question number 10.

Specify the requirement for the education of a specialist who has the right to head a pharmacy organization:

- a) Higher Biological Studies
- b) pharmaceutical (it doesn't matter if it's higher or secondary)
- c) The direction of education does not matter, the main thing is the presence of a diploma of higher education
- d) Only Higher Pharmaceutical

Question No. 11.

For legal entities (pharmacy organizations), legal capacity and legal capacity arise simultaneously:

- a) Not always
- b) This norm is not established in the law
- c) No
- d) Yes

Question No. 12.

Indicate the difference between a pharmacy of finished dosage forms and a pharmacy in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russia dated 14.12.2005 N 785 (as amended on 22.04.2014) "On the Procedure for dispensing medicines":

- a) a minimum range of medicines with a larger area
- b) the right to sell medicines with a doctor's prescription
- c) the right to dispense medicines without a prescription

Question No. 13.

In the pharmacy organization in convenient places of the trading floor should be placed:

- a) copies of licenses for pharmaceutical activities, information on phone numbers and addresses of health authorities, reference pharmaceutical service
- b) Job description of a pharmacist-technologist
- c) Acts of procurement for a medicinal product
- d) Journal of registration of medicinal products

Question No. 14.

A document confirming the compliance of specialist training with the state educational standard is called:

- a) License to carry out professional activities
- b) Certificate of advanced training
- c) certificate
- d) Permission to carry out professional activities License

- e) Qualification certificate

Question No. 15.

Specify what function the pharmacy performs, in contrast to the pharmacy kiosk according to the Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russia dated 14.12.2005 N 785 "On the Procedure for the Dispensing of Medicines":

- a) sale of medicines by prescription
- b) occupies larger premises
- c) dispensing of over-the-counter medicines
- d) dispensing of medicines and medical devices without use
- e) cash registers

Question No. 16.

The licensing procedure for a pharmacy organization provides for all of the following, except:

- a) issuance of a license
- b) Preparation of an expert opinion
- c) inventory of inventory items
- d) study of the submitted documents
- e) conducting a pharmaceutical examination

Question No. 17.

Specify the position of the specialist of the prescription and production department of the pharmacy, under the direct supervision of which the pharmacist-trainee works in the specified department of the pharmacy:

- a) pharmacist-technologist
- b) pharmacist
- c) Head of Pharmacy
- d) pharmacist-analyst, head of the recipe and production department

Question No. 18.

State regulation of pharmacy activities is:

- a) publication of regulatory legal acts by local self-government bodies on issues of local importance related to the provision of medicines to the population
- b) Purchase of medicines by a pharmacy organization subordinate to the federal executive body

c) purposeful influence of the state on the sphere of activity of the pharmacy organization by issuing laws and other regulatory legal acts that determine the rules of activity in this area proposed by the state

d) publication of leprosy by the highest official of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation on the appointment of the head of the regional government body authorized in the field of health care

e) organization by the head of the pharmacy organization of the purchase of medicines, the range of which is established by the authorized OANS of state power as mandatory

Question No. 19.

For the city pharmacy, the following stock standard for narcotic medicines has been established:

- a) 10 days
- b) 3 months
- c) 1 month
- d) 5 days
- e) 6 months

Question number 20.

Describe the concept of "production environment" of a pharmaceutical organization

- a) motivation for the work of employees of a pharmaceutical organization
- b) The team that surrounds the employees of the pharmaceutical organization
- c) conditions in which employees of a pharmaceutical organization perform work
- d) all premises of the pharmaceutical organization, with the exception of the warehouse

Question No. 21.

The license of the pharmacy organization is valid on the territory of:

- a) No Limits
- b) Municipal formation of the Russian Federation
- c) of the Russian Federation
- d) Pharmacy Locations
- e) of the subject of the Russian Federation

Question number 22.

Indicate how, according to the current regulatory documentation, the medicinal product is called that does not meet the requirements of the pharmacopoeia monograph or, in the absence of it, the requirements of the regulatory documentation or regulatory document:

- a) Counterfeit
- b) Defective
- c) Poor-quality
- d) Falsified

Question No. 23.

Indicate which of the following activities is not included in the concept of "pharmaceutical activity":

- a) Wholesale trade in medicines
- b) Production of medicines
- c) Storage of medicines
- d) retail sale of medicines

Question No. 24.

Indicate through which pharmacies are subject to sale of medicines dispensed by doctor's prescription:

- a) Pharmacy warehouse
- b) Pharmacy
- c) Pharmacy kiosk
- d) pharmacy, finished dosage forms

Question No. 25.

Specify the period for which a license is issued to carry out pharmaceutical activities of a pharmacy organization

- a) 2 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 1 year
- d) Indefinitely

Question No. 26.

For a rural pharmacy, the following stock standard for narcotic medicines has been established:

- a) 3 months
- b) 10 days
- c) in the amount of the standard of commodity stocks in days

- d) 1 month
- e) 5 days

Question No. 27.

Specify the frequency with which the heads of pharmaceutical organizations undergo special training on labor protection in the scope of job duties when applying for a job

- a) during the first three months, then as needed, but at least once every five years
- b) such training is provided for by the program of the university where the head studied
- c) during the first month, then - as necessary, but at least once every three years
- d) during the first year, then - as necessary, but at least once every three years

Question No. 28.

Pharmacies that have been licensed in accordance with the established procedure, the licensing authorities issue the following documents:

- a) permission
- b) passport for pharmaceutical activities
- c) Protocol to the certificate
- d) license
- e) certificate

Question No. 29.

The subjects of civil legal relations are:

- a) Employee and employer
- b) entrepreneur and tax inspector
- c) Organization & Employee
- d) The accused and the judge
- e) individuals and legal entities

Question No. 30.

Licensing of pharmaceutical activities of pharmacy organizations is understood as

- a) a set of informal norms of moral behavior of pharmaceutical workers in the performance of their duties
- b) study of documents, payment of the state fee for registration and payment of a fee for its registration

- c) determination of compliance of the conditions and place of their activities with the established requirements for the provision of drug care and services;
- d) rules, which are the constraints that people take to interact with each other, determining the totality of alternative possibilities of the economy
- e) activities related to the granting of licenses, re-issuance of documents confirming the availability of licenses, suspension and renewal of licenses, cancellation of licenses

Question No. 31.

Specify the current classification of pharmacy organizations in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation dated 27.07.2010 N 553n "On approval of types of pharmacy organizations"

- a) pharmacy organizations, veterinary pharmacy organizations, individual entrepreneurs, medical organizations
- b) pharmacy (finished dosage forms, production pharmacy, production pharmacy with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines), pharmacy, pharmacy kiosk
- c) pharmacy of finished dosage forms, industrial pharmacy, production pharmacy with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines
- d) pharmacy (finished dosage forms, production pharmacy, production with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines), pharmacy, pharmacy kiosk, pharmacy store

Question No. 32.

Indicate the current classification of retailers of medicines and medical products:

- a) pharmacy (finished dosage forms, production pharmacy, production pharmacy with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines), pharmacy, pharmacy kiosk
- b) pharmacy (finished dosage forms, production pharmacy, production with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines), pharmacy, pharmacy kiosk, pharmacy store
- c) pharmacy organizations, veterinary pharmacy organizations, individual entrepreneurs, medical organizations
- d) pharmacy of finished dosage forms, industrial pharmacy, production pharmacy with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines

Question No. 33.

Indicate which federal executive bodies do not carry out state regulation of relations arising in the field of circulation of medicines:

- a) Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare and Social Development (Roszdravnadzor)
- b) Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor)
- c) Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation
- d) Executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation

Question 34.

When opening a pharmacy organization, it is necessary to carry out the following activities:

- a) All of the following
- b) register with the tax authorities as a legal entity
- c) obtain a license to carry out pharmaceutical activities as a pharmacy organization
- d) hire employees with the necessary qualifications

Question No. 35.

The subjects of an administrative offense are:

- a) citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens, stateless persons, individuals
- b) citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens, organizations
- c) individuals and legal entities

Question No. 36.

Legal regulation of advertising of medicines is provided by the laws:

- a) Federal Law on Advertising
- b) Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation
- c) Patient Rights Act
- d) Civil Code of the Russian Federation
- e) Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation

Question No. 37.

Indicate the name of the activity, including wholesale trade in medicines, their storage, transportation and (or) retail trade in medicines, their release, storage, transportation, manufacture of medicines:

- a) wholesale
- b) turnover

- c) Pharmaceutical activities
- d) Circulation of medicines

Question No. 38.

The working capital of the pharmacy does not include:

- a) goods
- b) funds
- c) tare
- d) buildings, structures
- e) Auxiliary materials

Question No. 39.

For the implementation of pharmacy activities without a license with the extraction of income on a large scale in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, what liability is provided:

- a) Administrative
- b) Disciplinary
- c) Civil
- d) Criminal
- e) Personal

Question No. 40.

Indicate which organization has the right to monitor the destruction of falsified, substandard and counterfeit medicines:

- a) pharmacy organization where such funds were identified
- b) Authorized Federal Executive Body
- c) Manufacturer of the medicinal product
- d) An organization that has the appropriate license

Question No. 41.

Medicines that require protection from fever are stored:

- a) in accordance with the temperature regime indicated on the primary packaging and secondary (consumer) packaging of the medicinal product in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documentation
- b) in a place protected from natural and artificial light
- c) in accordance with the requirements of the state register of drugs
- d) in a separate closet or isolated room

Question No. 42.

Medicines that require protection from exposure to low temperatures should be stored:

- a) in accordance with the temperature regime indicated on the primary packaging and secondary (consumer) packaging of the medicinal product in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documentation
- b) in a place protected from natural and artificial light
- c) in a damp room
- d) on the rack under normal conditions

Question No. 43.

Pharmaceutical substances that require protection from moisture should be stored:

- a) in a cool place at temperatures up to +15C
- b) in a place protected from sunlight, at a temperature below 0C
- c) in a dry, heated room at room temperature
- d) in a room with dim light at room temperature

Question No. 44.

Unpackaged medicinal plant raw materials should be stored:

- a) in a ventilated room, in a better place protected from the action of sunlight
- b) in a well-ventilated area in a tightly closed container with a relative humidity of more than 50%
- c) on the rack under normal conditions
- d) in a dry (no more than 50% humidity), well-ventilated area in a tightly closed container

Question No. 45.

Rubber medical devices should be stored:

- a) in a ventilated room, in a better place protected from the action of sunlight, with a humidity of less than 40%
- b) in a place protected from sunlight, at a temperature below 0C
- c) in a place protected from the action of sunlight, at a temperature of 0C to 25C, with a humidity of more than 65%
- d) in a place protected from the action of sunlight, at a temperature of 0C to 25C, with a humidity of less than 65%

Question No. 46.

Storage of potent and poisonous drugs that are not under international control is carried out:

- a) in isolated storage rooms
- b) in ordinary storage rooms
- c) in technically fortified premises, similar to the storage rooms for narcotic and psychotropic drugs
- d) in metal cabinets, sealed or sealed at the end of the working day

Section 2.

Question number 1.

The sale of goods to end consumers does not include:

- a) Turnover on BRO;
- b) Turnover on small cattle;
- c) Turnover in health facilities;
- d) Turnover on an outpatient basis.

Question number 2.

The main documents of accounting for goods for institutional consumers do not include:

- a) "Journal of Accounting for Wholesale Supply and Settlements with Buyers";
- b) "Turnover statement on personal accounts of buyers and other settlements";
- c) "Cash Book";
- d) "Register of invoices issued to buyers".

Question number 3.

Medicinal plant raw materials in the pharmacy organization include:

- a) to fixed assets
- b) to working capital
- c) to non-current assets
- d) to intangible assets
- e) to wear and tear

Question number 4.

What type of activity, in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Law "On the Circulation of Medicines", includes pharmacy activities:

- f) activities for the provision of curative medical services
- g) Pharmaceutical activities
- h) Activities for the production of medicines
- i) Disease prevention activities
- j) Sanatorium-resort activities

Question number 5.

Indicate which of the following does not apply to the products of the pharmacy assortment:

- e) ethyl alcohol from non-food raw materials
- f) cosmetic and perfumery products
- g) personal hygiene items
- h) Medical devices

Question No. 6.

Give the correct answer from the following, what is meant by the licensing of pharmaceutical activities of pharmacy organizations:

- e) rules, which are the constraints that people take to interact with each other, determining the totality of alternative possibilities of the economy
- f) study of documents, payment of the state fee for registration and payment of a fee for its registration
- g) activities related to the granting of licenses, re-issuance of documents confirming the availability of licenses, suspension and renewal of licenses, cancellation of licenses
- h) determination of compliance of the conditions and place of their activities with the established requirements for the provision of drug care and services;

Question number 7.

Specify the minimum length of service in the specialty of the head of the pharmacy organization, according to the licensing requirements:

- e) 6 months
- f) 1 year
- g) 3 years
- h) 5 years

Question number 8.

Specify what functions the pharmacy cannot perform:

- f) First aid
- g) manufacture of medicines according to doctors' prescriptions and requirements of medical organizations
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- h) Federal Law No. 3-FZ "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances"
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Question number 10.

Specify the requirement for the education of a specialist who has the right to head a pharmacy organization:

- e) Higher Biological Studies
- f) pharmaceutical (it doesn't matter if it's higher or secondary)
- g) The direction of education does not matter, the main thing is the presence of a diploma of higher education
- h) Only Higher Pharmaceutical

Question No. 11.

For legal entities (pharmacy organizations), legal capacity and legal capacity arise simultaneously:

- e) Not always
- f) This norm is not established in the law
- g) No
- h) Yes

Question No. 12.

The transfer of medicinal plant raw materials into goods is carried out on the basis of

- a) Act
- b) Help
- c) Contract
- d) acceptance receipt

e) Invoice Requirements

Question No. 13.

The amounts of commodity losses (natural loss, battle, damage, etc.) written off in the pharmacy are as follows:

- a) for losses
- b) for profit
- c) for implementation
- d) for commodity losses
- e) on the costs of circulation

Question No. 14.

Revaluation of goods in the direction of decreasing value refers to the pharmacy

- a) to shortages
- b) to wholesale sales
- c) to retail sales
- d) to small-scale wholesale supply
- e) Other documented consumption of goods

Question No. 15.

Other documented expenditure of commodity values include:

- a) Commodity losses
- b) Dispensing of goods according to prescriptions
- c) Over-the-counter (OTC)
- d) Release of goods by bank transfer
- e) Release of goods to a small retail network

Question No. 16.

Write-off of goods spent on the economic needs of the pharmacy is made on the basis of:

- a) Statements
- b) Act
- c) Commodity report
- d) Superimposed
- e) Help

Question No. 17.

Write-off of goods spent on the economic needs of the pharmacy is made within the following terms:

- a) Monthly
- b) 1 time per quarter
- c) At the time of compilation of commodity reports
- d) During the inventory
- e) At the time of delivery of goods for household needs

Question No. 18.

Breakage, defects and damage to goods include:

- a) To over-the-counter vacation
- b) To small-scale wholesale release
- c) To the shortages
- d) To commodity losses
- e) To natural decline

Question No. 19.

The time in days during which the inventory is sold in the amount of the average value:

- a) Sales volume
- b) Circulation costs
- c) Commodity turnover
- d) Safety Stock Order Point

Question number 20.

Three methodological approaches can be used to plan expenditures by item:

- a) dynamic indicators, at the level of the base year, PERT
- b) normative, expert assessments, by the level of the base year by the amount of the base year, calculated, PERT
- c) by the level of the base year, by the amount of the base year, the estimated
- d) logical, dynamic indicators, normative

Question No. 21.

The general functions of pharmaceutical management include:

- a) planning, organizing, motivating, controlling, optimizing
- b) planning, organizing, motivating, controlling, coordinating
- c) organization, motivation, control, coordination, analysis
- d) motivation, control, correction, organization, planning
- e) organization, motivation, control, orientation, coordination

Question number 22.

The objects of pharmaceutical management are:

1. Treatment and prophylactic institutions
2. Medicines
3. Accounting documentation
4. Inventory
5. Pharmaceutical organizations

Question No. 23.

Management development is:

1. an evolutionary process characterized by continuity and reflecting the changes taking place in society, the economy, in the entire system of socio-economic relations;
2. an evolutionary process that reflects the changes taking place in society;
3. an evolutionary process that reflects changes in the economy;
4. socio-economic relations for a specific short period of time;

Question No. 24.

The principles of management are:

- a) patterns and sustainable requirements, under which the effective development of the organization is ensured;
- b) a system of rules and procedures for making management decisions;
- c) ways to prevent conflicts;
- d) effective management of the organization;
- e) Delegation of authority.

Question No. 25.

The founder of the school of scientific management is:

- a) Frederick Taylor
- b) Henri Fayol
- c) Mary Parker
- d) Chester I. Bernard
- e) Maslow

Question No. 26.

The totality of various types of pharmaceutical activities aimed at providing the population with pharmacy products and providing scientific advisory services to medical workers and citizens is

- a) Pharmaceutical Marketing
- b) Pharmaceutical Care

- c) Pharmaceutical logistics
 - d) The purpose of management and economics of pharmacy as a science
- The main task of the pharmacy organization

Question No. 27.

Providing the population, medical organizations licensed for pharmaceutical activities with medicines and medical products is

- a) Pharmaceutical Marketing
- b) Pharmaceutical Care
- c) Pharmaceutical logistics
- d) The purpose of management and economics of pharmacy as a science
- e) The main task of the pharmacy organization

Question No. 28.

Direct and complex channels of commodity distribution have in common the presence of

- a) producer and consumer
- b) Retail link only
- c) Wholesale link only
- d) wholesale and retail link
- e) Intermediaries

Question No. 29.

In the distribution channels, the pharmacy warehouse represents the manufacturer

- a) Wholesale link
- b) Retail link
- c) End user
- d) intermediate consumers

Question No. 30.

The assortment group in pharmaceutical marketing is:

- a) Anything that is offered to the market for the purpose of use or consumption
- b) a set of assortment groups, commodity units
- c) a group of goods that are closely related to each other depending on one of the dominant characteristics (functional purpose, price, age group, etc.).
- d) all medicines and medical products that are in the showcase on the trading floor
- e) List of medicines dispensed without a doctor's prescription

Question No. 31.

The lowest price for a product is set at the stage of the cycle:

- a) Introduction to the market
- b) Growth
- c) Maturity
- d) Decline
- e) Registration

Question No. 32.

The company incurs the highest marketing costs when the product is at the stage of the cycle:

- a) Introduction to the market
- b) Growth
- c) Maturity
- d) Decline
- e) Registration

Question No. 34.

The readiness of the actual or potential consumer to purchase the goods for the money available to him, intended for the purchase of this product, is defined as:

- a) demand
- b) The magnitude (volume) of demand
- c) proposal
- d) the size (volume) of the offer
- e) Market

equilibrium

Question No. 35.

The law of demand states that:

- a) An increase in the price of a commodity leads to a decrease in the amount of demand (ceteris paribus)
- b) With an increase in the price of a commodity, the amount of supply increases (ceteris paribus)
- c) An increase in the price of a commodity leads to an increase in the amount of demand (ceteris paribus)
- d) An increase in demand always causes an increase in supply

e) The demand for money depends on the level of national income, the velocity of money, as well as on expected inflation

Question No. 36.

The law of supply states that:

a) An increase in the price of a commodity leads to a decrease in the amount of demand (ceteris paribus)

b) With an increase in the price of a commodity, the amount of supply increases (ceteris paribus)

c) With a decrease in the price of a commodity, the supply increases (ceteris paribus)

d) An increase in demand always causes an increase in supply

e) The supply of money depends on the level of national income, the velocity of money, as well as on the expected inflation

Question No. 37.

Demand can be considered elastic if:

a) A slight decrease in price significantly increases demand

b) With a significant reduction in prices, demand increases insignificantly

c) price changes demand does not change

d) With a slight decrease in supply, demand increases sharply

e) With a significant increase in supply, demand increases significantly

Question No. 38.

Non-price determinants of demand for medicines:

a) Substitutability of goods and consumer preferences

b) Consumer Income and Preferences

c) the number of consumers in the market and the time factor

d) prices of related goods and the time factor

e) the share in the consumer's budget and the category of goods

Question No. 39.

The situation in the market, when a decrease in the price of a particular product causes the desire of buyers to purchase more of this product instead of similar, but more expensive ones, is characterized as an effect:

a) Income

b) Substitution

c) decreasing marginal utility

d) rush demand

- e) market equilibrium

Question No. 40.

The situation on the market, when, when the price of a particular product decreases, the buyer acquires an additional unit of the same product, without refusing to purchase alternative ones, is characterized as an effect:

- a) Income
- b) Substitution
- c) decreasing marginal utility
- d) rush demand
- e) market

equilibrium

Question No. 41.

One of the main tools of the pharmaceutical market is:

- a) price
- b) turnover
- c) markup
- d) profit
- e) recipe

Question No. 42.

Pharmaceutical examination of the prescription is carried out by:

- a) doctor
- b) pharmacist
- c) Chief Medical Officer
- d) paramedic
- e) dentist

Question No. 43.

The form of the prescription form 107/1-u is intended for prescribing medicines:

- a) free of charge or on preferential terms
- b) containing narcotic medicines of List No. 2 of the Federal Law
- c) containing potent and poisonous substances subject to subject-quantitative accounting
- d) containing psychotropic substances of List No. 3 of the Federal Law
- e) + not included in the lists, dispensed without a doctor's prescription

Question No. 42.

The doctor is obliged to write the dose of the drug in words in the prescription and put an exclamation mark if exceeded:

- a) the highest single dose
- b) The highest daily dose
- c) Therapeutic dose
- d) number of drug packages
- e) maximum permissible amount of drugs per 1 prescription

Question No. 43.

The doctor is obliged to write "For a special purpose" in the prescription, put his signature and seal if exceeded:

- a) the highest single dose
- b) The highest daily dose
- c) Therapeutic dose
- d) number of drug packages
- e) maximum permissible amount of drugs per 1 prescription

Question No. 44.

The validity of prescriptions for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of the List from the date of discharge is:

- a) 5 days (15 days - according to the new order)
- b) 10 days
- c) 2 weeks
- d) 1 month
- e) 2

months

Question No. 45.

Special prescription forms, according to which narcotic drugs were dispensed, are stored in the pharmacy:

- a) 1 year
- b) 10 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 1 month
- e) 5

years

Question No. 46.

Prescriptions for which potent and toxic substances (subject to subject-quantitative accounting), as well as anabolic steroids, were released, are stored in the pharmacy:

- a) 1 year
- b) 10 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 1 month
- e) 5 years

Section 3.

Question number 1.

Specify the principles of delegation of authority:

- a) Controllability norm
- b) Cost-effective
- c) Unity of command
- d) power

Question number 2.

The transfer of authority from a manager to a subordinate is called:

- a) Coordination;
- b) Communication;
- c) Delegation;
- d) Organization;
- e) Motivation.

Question number 3.

Delegation of authority in pharmaceutical organizations is based on the following principles:

- a) unity of command, motivation, responsibility
- b) unity of command, conformity, limitation of the norm of controllability
- c) one-man management, restrictions on the norm of controllability, cooperation
- d) responsibility, motivation, specialization
- e) Limitations of the norm of controllability, motivation, cooperation

Question number 4.

Delegation of authority is:

- a) one of the most important methods of modern management;
- b) method of managerial influence;
- c) the process of transferring tasks to the person who assumes responsibility for their implementation;
- d) Grant limited rights to use your organization's resources.

e) All of the above

Question number 5.

The signs of effective delegation of authority do not include:

- a) Favorable conditions for delegation in the team
- b) Open Leadership Style
- c) Recognition of the merits of subordinates
- d) Liberal leadership style
- e) Attention to employees.

Question No. 6.

The process of exchanging information between members of the organization is called:

- a) Coordination;
- b) Communication;
- c) Delegation;
- d) Organization;
- e) Motivation.

Question number 7.

Types of communications in relation to the organization:

- a) internal, external
- b) Interpersonal
- c) Management
- d) Social

Question number 8.

Verbal communications are divided into:

- a) written, oral
- b) telephone, voice
- c) Computer

Question number 10.

Communication is:

1. communication of people in the process of their joint activities;
2. exchange of ideas, thoughts, feelings;
3. exchange of information;
4. All of the above

Question No. 11.

Specify the main functions of communication:

1. Information
2. Overbearing
3. Management
4. Personal

Question No. 12.

The main types of business interaction do not include:

1. conversation;
2. conference;
3. meeting;
4. non-verbal communication;
5. interview.

Question No. 13.

To develop alternatives to solve the problem, the following method is not used:

1. Analogy;
2. brainstorming;
3. Empathy;
4. Simplify;
5. dynamic indicators.

Question No. 14.

Official relations in a pharmaceutical organization are determined by the following conditions:

1. responsibility, power, competence
2. Responsibility, Power, Accountability
3. responsibility, power, socio-psychological climate
4. Responsibility, accountability, leadership style
5. power, competence, leadership style

Question No. 15.

The moral and psychological mood in the team, which develops in the process of teamwork and manifests itself in the relationship of employees, is called:

- a) leadership style
- b) the life cycle of the organization

- c) socio-psychological climate
- d) Informal structure
- e) organizational structure

Question No. 16.

Business conversations, meetings, meetings, negotiations refer to:

- a) Written Communications
- b) the laws of the organization
- c) verbal communications
- d) management methods
- e) Laws of Governance

Question No. 17.

As interpersonal methods of managing a conflict situation are:

- a) disposal, accommodation, competition, compromise, cooperation
- b) orders, accommodation, competition, compromise, cooperation
- c) evasion, accommodation, competition, compromise, cooperation
- d) merger of departments, orders, accommodation, competition, compromise
- e) transfer to another department, compromise, competition, accommodation, orders

Question No. 18.

Motivation is:

- a) control
- b) motive
- c) guidance
- d) Organization
- e) coordination

Question No. 19.

The clash of oppositely directed views, positions, interests, goals of two or more people is:

- a) incident
- b) conflict
- c) Socio-psychological climate
- d) Business Conversation
- e) Production meeting

Question number 20.

An intractable contradiction that arises in the team in the process of labor activity is called:

- a) Conflict;
- b) leadership style;
- c) business interaction;
- d) informal relationships;
- e) formal relations.

Question No. 21.

The methods of managing a conflict situation do not include:

- a) Structural;
- b) Economic;
- c) Interpersonal;
- d) disbandment of units;
- e) merging departments.

Question number 22.

How many approaches are there to understanding the essence of leadership?

- a) three;
- b) two
- c) five

Question No. 23.

An early classification of management styles is proposed:

- a) Levin;
- b) Fayol;
- c) Taylor;
- d) McGregor;
- e) Likert.

Question No. 24.

The habitual manner of behavior of a leader in relation to subordinates in order to influence them and encourage them to achieve the goals of the organization is:

- a) delegation of authority;
- b) motivation of employees;
- c) controllability rate;
- d) subordination;

Question No. 25.

The leadership style reflects:

- a) the degree of delegation of authority;
- b) the type of power used by the leader;
- c) the manager's concern for human relations;
- d) the manager's concern for the performance of tasks;
- e) All of the above

Question No. 26.

Focus on business, knowledgeable employees and help them in their careers is typical for:

- a) democratic management style;
- b) authoritarian management style;
- c) liberal management style;
- d) is not typical for any of the management styles;
- e) multidimensional management style.

Question No. 27.

It is advisable to apply the liberal leadership style in relation to:

- a) young professionals;
- b) Pensioners;
- c) pregnant women;
- d) experienced and highly qualified specialists;
- e) employees under the age of 18.

Question No. 28.

The authoritarian management style is characterized by:

- a) delegation of authority;
- b) indifference to knowledge;
- c) lack of initiative in relationships;
- d) negative attitude towards communication;
- e) lack of a clear orientation to motivation.

Question No. 29.

With a liberal management style, the attitude to discipline:

- a) soft, formal;
- b) rigid, formal;
- c) reasonably rigid;

- d) Reasonable;
- e) Indifferent.

Question No. 30.

The number of leadership styles, depending on the personal qualities of the leader, does not include:

- a) classical;
- b) liberal;
- c) democratic;
- d) authoritarian;
- e) collegiate.

Question No. 31.

The following approach is not applied to the definition of leadership styles:

- a) functional;
- b) from the standpoint of personal qualities;
- c) behavioral;
- d) situation;
- e) Neither approach.

Question No. 32.

From the standpoint of the personal qualities of the leader, leadership styles are distinguished:

- a) authoritarian, democratic, liberal
- b) authoritarian, democratic, strategic
- c) authoritarian, liberal, compromise
- d) democratic, liberal, compromise
- e) democratic, compromise, strategic

Question No. 33.

When determining the leadership style, the following approaches are used:

- a) situational, systemic, complex
- b) behavioral, functional, systemic
- c) from the standpoint of the personal qualities of the leader, from the standpoint of the personal qualities of subordinates, from the position of competitors
- d) systemic, functional, complex
- e) from the standpoint of personal qualities of the leader, behavioral, situational

Question No. 34.

What is the deadline for issuing a job order?

- a) within 3 days from the date of signing the Employment Agreement;
- b) within 3 days from the date of actual commencement of work;
- c) within 3 days from the date of receipt of the manager's visa on the acceptance of the employee's application;
- d) within 5 days from the date of actual commencement of work;
- e) The term is not established by labor legislation.

Question No. 35.

What form of conclusion of the Employment Contract is mandatory?

- a) oral, but an order for employment is issued;
- b) written or oral;
- c) only written;
- d) is not defined by labor legislation;
- e) written with the simultaneous issuance of an order for employment.

Question No. 36.

What is the basis for the emergence of an employment relationship between an employee and an employer?

- a) visa of the head on the application of a citizen with a request for employment;
- b) issuance of an order for the employment of a specific employee;
- c) conclusion of an employment contract in writing;
- d) actual admission of the employee to work with the knowledge of the manager;
- e) by the decision of the head.

Question No. 37.

What is absenteeism in accordance with the Labor Code of the Russian Federation?

- a) absence of the employee from the workplace for 2 consecutive hours;
- b) absence of an employee from the workplace for 4 consecutive hours;
- c) absence of the employee from the workplace within 2 working days;
- d) appearance at work in a state of drug or alcohol intoxication;

Question No. 38.

At what age is a citizen of the Russian Federation considered fully able-bodied?

- a) from the age of 14
- b) from the age of 16

- c) from the age of 15
- d) from the age of 18

Question No. 39.

Recruitment for the position is formalized:

- a) employment contract;
- b) a work contract;
- c) by order (order) of the employer on the basis of the concluded Employment Contract;
- d) employment contract;
- e) verbal order of the employer.

Question No. 40.

The test period provided for by law:

- a) minimum 1 week;
- b) minimum 1 month;
- c) maximum 1 month;
- d) maximum 3 months, maximum 6 months (for heads of organizations and their deputies, chief accountants and their deputies);
- e) maximum 6 months (set for any employee);

Question No. 41.

Diagnosing the situation, formulating alternatives, analyzing and choosing the best option are the stages of the process:

- a) development and adoption of management decisions
- b) implementation of a management decision
- c) Documenting
- d)
- e) Document management of business communication

Question No.42

What do you mean by a management decision?

- a) distribution of work among employees of the organization;
- b) the final result of the organization's activities;
- c) the final stage of the organization's management process;
- d) choosing an alternative from a variety of options;
- e) action plan, formulation of the task and organizational and practical work to achieve the goals.

Question No. 43.

What role do management functions play in the development of management decisions?

- a) functions give rise to the type of management decision;
- b) functions reflect the content of management decisions;
- c) functions are the conditions for the development of a management solution;
- d) functions create the information field of the management decision;
- e) Management functions allow you to implement a management decision.

Question No. 44.

The decision-making process is:

- a) definition of the problem (problem situation);
- b) development of alternative solutions, choice of alternatives;
- c) implementation of the decision and evaluation of results;

Question No. 45.

The process of making a management decision does not include the stage:

- a) diagnosing the situation;
- b) development and analysis of solutions;
- c) adoption and organization of the implementation of the decision;
- d) control of execution;
- e) Motivation.

Question No. 46.

Note the most significant links between the development of management decisions and types of management.

- a) the type of management gives rise to a sequence of stages in the development of management decisions;
- b) There are no specific links;
- c) the ability of the manager to generate ideas and options for management decisions;
- d) conditions of the external and internal environment in which the management process is carried out;
- e) The type of management depends on the goals and structure of management.