

1. "Balance" accounting form consists of two parts - assets and liabilities. Select from the list

a. Bank loan, accounts payable

b. Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses

c. Authorized capital, fixed assets

d. Fixed assets, accounts receivable

e. Retained earnings, intangible assets

2. "Balance" accounting form consists of two parts - assets and liabilities. Select from the list

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c. Authorized capital, fixed assets

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b. Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses

c. Authorized capital, fixed assets

d. Bank loan, accounts payable

e. Fixed assets, accounts receivable

4. "Avicenna", a newly founded pharmaceutical company, operates round-the-clock. What employees ca

a. Employees under 18 (underage)

b. -

c. Employees under 30

d. Employees under 25

e. Employees of retirement age

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7. "Immunal" immunostimulant is often prescribed against chronic upper respiratory tract infection

a. Herba Echinaceae purpurea

b. Radices Rhei

c. Rhizomata et radices Eleuterococci

d. Radices Araliae elata

e. Radices Ginseng

8. "Immunal" immunostimulant is often prescribed against chronic upper respiratory tract infection

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c. Radices Rhei

d. Herba Echinaceae purpurea

e. Rhizomata et radices Eleuterococci

10. "Novo-Passit" preparation is used as a sedative. It is manufactured from the following herbal

a. Passiflora grass

b. Acorus calamus rhizomes

c. Populus nigra buds

d. Taraxacum roots

e. Viburnum bark

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13. 1,8-cineole is a bactericidal component of essential oil. Specify the medicinal herb that is gro

a. Salvia officinalis

b. Origanum vulgare

c. Inula helenium

d. Juniperus communis

e. Eucalyptus globulus

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16. 50 ml of injection solution has been made in a pharmacy. Specify the process of solution sterili

a. 140°C - 12 minutes

b. 120°C - 8 minutes

c. 110°C - 15 minutes

d. 160°C - 15 minutes

e. 180°C - 30 minutes

17. 50 ml of injection solution has been made in a pharmacy. Specify the process of solution sterili

a. 160°C - 15 minutes

b. 110°C - 15 minutes

c. 180°C - 30 minutes

d. 120°C - 8 minutes

e. 140°C - 12 minutes

18. 50 ml of injection solution has been made in a pharmacy. Specify the process of solution sterili

a. 180°C - 30 minutes

b. 120°C - 8 minutes

c. 140°C - 12 minutes

d. 160°C - 15 minutes

e. 110°C - 15 minutes

19. A "Sunrise" pharmacy chain has changed the placement of medical products on its shelves and in

a. Experiment

- b. Panel
- c. Observation
- d. -
- e. Survey

20. A "Sunrise" pharmacy chain has changed the placement of medical products on its shelves and in

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- b. Panel
- c. Survey
- d. -

e. Observation

21. A "Sunrise" pharmacy chain has changed the placement of medical products on its shelves and in

a. Experiment

- b. Panel
- c. Survey
- d. Observation

e. -

22. A 10-year-old child was prescribed an antibiotic to treat pneumonia, after which the mother noti

a. Aminoglycosides

- b. Cephalosporins
- c. Macrolides
- d. Penicillins
- e. Fluoroquinolones

23. A 10-year-old child was prescribed an antibiotic to treat pneumonia, after which the mother noti

a. Aminoglycosides

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- c. Penicillins
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a. Macrolides

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- c. Penicillins
- d. Fluoroquinolones
- e. Cephalosporins

25. A 12-year-old girl has been diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis. What antibacterial agent has an

a. Levofloxacin

- b. Cefuroxime
- c. Amoxicillin
- d. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt
- e. Clarithromycin

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- c. Amoxicillin
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28. A 24-year-old man suffers from exacerbation of chronic bronchitis. This condition is accompanied

- a. Budesonide
- b. Ipratropium bromide

c. Acetylcysteine

d. Oxeladin

e. Fenoterol

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b. Fenoterol

c. Ipratropium bromide

d. Acetylcysteine

e. Budesonide

31. A 24-year-old patient after a thorough examination was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus f

a. Etacrynic acid

b. Insulin

c. Glibenclamide

d. Metformin

e. Urea

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a. Etacrynic acid

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34. A 25-year-old man is diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis of moderate severity. What drugs should

a. Antiarrhythmic drugs

b. Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs

c. Antimicrobial agents

d. Anticholinesterase drugs

e. Glucocorticoids

35. A 25-year-old man is diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis of moderate severity. What drugs should

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a. Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs

b. Anticholinesterase drugs

c. Antiarrhythmic drugs

d. Glucocorticoids

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37. A 25-year-old woman is in the third trimester of her pregnancy. During her regular examination,

a. Teratogenic

b. Carcinogenic

c. Fetotoxic

- d. Embryotoxic
- e. Mutagenic

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- a. Embryotoxic
- b. Mutagenic
- c. Fetotoxic

d. Teratogenic

e. Carcinogenic

40. A 28-year-old pregnant woman (8-9 weeks) after clinical examination and laboratory analysis was

a. Amoxicillin

- b. Tetracycline
- c. Norfloxacin
- d. Gentamicin
- e. Chloramphenicol

41. A 28-year-old pregnant woman (8-9 weeks) after clinical examination and laboratory analysis was

a. Gentamicin

b. Amoxicillin

- c. Tetracycline
- d. Norfloxacin
- e. Chloramphenicol

42. A 28-year-old pregnant woman (8-9 weeks) after clinical examination and laboratory analysis was

a. Norfloxacin

b. Amoxicillin

- c. Tetracycline
- d. Gentamicin
- e. Chloramphenicol

43. A 28-year-old woman came to a pharmacy complaining of constipation that developed after antacid

a. Aluminium-containing drugs

- b. Ranitidine
- c. Simethicone
- d. Calcium carbonate
- e. Magnesium-containing drugs

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46. A 3-year-old child is intolerant to paracetamol. What antipyretic drug can be taken instead?

- a. Diclofenac sodium
- b. Acetylsalicylic acid
- c. Naproxen
- d. Nimesulide

e. Ibuprofen

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- e. Naproxen

49. A 35-year-old patient has been prescribed a potassium-sparing diuretic. Select one such drug from

- a. Diltiazem
- b. Furosemide

c. Triamterene

- d. Bisoprolol
- e. Prazosin

50. A 35-year-old patient has been prescribed a potassium-sparing diuretic. Select one such drug from

- a. Prazosin

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- d. Furosemide
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51. A 35-year-old patient has been prescribed a potassium-sparing diuretic. Select one such drug from

- a. Prazosin
- b. Furosemide

c. Triamterene

- d. Diltiazem
- e. Bisoprolol

52. A 35-year-old patient with tachycardia has been administered propranolol. Which of the following

- a. Constipations
- b. Drug dependence

c. Bronchospasm

- d. Cumulation
- e. Blood pressure rise

53. A 35-year-old patient with tachycardia has been administered propranolol. Which of the following

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- a. Drug dependence
- b. Blood pressure rise
- c. Constipations
- d. Cumulation

e. Bronchospasm

55. A 36-year-old patient developed acute pyelonephritis. What antibacterial agent has a nephrotoxic

- a. Ampicillin
- b. Erythromycin

c. Gentamicin

- d. Tetracycline
- e. Penicillin

56. A 36-year-old patient developed acute pyelonephritis. What antibacterial agent has a nephrotoxic effect?

- a. Erythromycin
- b. Gentamicin
- c. Ampicillin
- d. Tetracycline
- e. Penicillin

57. A 36-year-old patient developed acute pyelonephritis. What antibacterial agent has a nephrotoxic effect?

- a. Erythromycin
- b. Penicillin
- c. Ampicillin
- d. Gentamicin
- e. Tetracycline

58. A 36-year-old woman with herpetic rash on her lips has come to a pharmacy. Recommend her a drug.

- a. Amikacin
- b. Levofloxacin
- c. Fluconazole
- d. Metronidazole

e. Acyclovir

59. A 36-year-old woman with herpetic rash on her lips has come to a pharmacy. Recommend her a drug.

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- c. Amikacin

d. Acyclovir

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61. A 42-year-old man with community-acquired pneumonia was prescribed a long-term antibiotic treatment.

a. Probiotics

- b. Expectorants
- c. Antispasmodics
- d. Antitussive drugs
- e. Mucolytic agents

62. A 42-year-old man with community-acquired pneumonia was prescribed a long-term antibiotic treatment.

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64. A 43-year-old patient was delivered to an admission room with renal colic attack. What group of drugs is most appropriate for treatment?

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b. Antacids

c. Cholagogues

d. Hepatoprotectors

e. Antibiotics

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67. A 43-year-old patient with a severe form of rheumatoid arthritis has been administered a certain

- a. Diclofenac sodium

b. Methotrexate

- c. Methylprednisolone
- d. Prednisolone
- e. Nimesulide

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70. A 43-year-old woman has come to a pharmacy with complaints of sharp headache in the occipital ar

a. Hypertensive crisis

- b. Migraine attack
- c. Exertional angina pectoris attack
- d. Acute conjunctivitis
- e. Cervical osteochondrosis

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73. A 44-year-old man was diagnosed with chronic hyperacid gastritis. What pharmacological group of

- a. Glucocorticosteroids

b. Proton pump inhibitors

- c. Alpha-blockers
- d. Inhibitors of protein-degrading enzymes
- e. Beta-blockers

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- b. Beta-blockers
- c. Glucocorticosteroids

d. Proton pump inhibitors

- e. Alpha-blockers

76. A 45-year-old man complains of wet cough. He has been suffering from chronic bronchitis for 20 y

a. Ambroxol

- b. Proteolytic enzymes
- c. Licorice root
- d. Thermopsis preparations
- e. Potassium iodide

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79. A 45-year-old man has been taking long-acting nitrates twice a day for a year. Currently the dec

a. Development of nitrate tolerance

- b. Progressing coronary atherosclerosis
- c. Progressing ischemic heart disease
- d. Impairment of coronary circulation
- e. Myocardial infarction

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82. A 46-year-old man came to a dispensing chemist complaining of a dry cough. What antitussive drug

a. Bromhexine

b. Oxeladin

- c. Tripsin
- d. Acetylcysteine
- e. Sodium bicarbonate

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b. Oxeladin

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d. Sodium bicarbonate

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85. A 46-year-old pharmacy customer suffers from chronic bronchitis and needs a medicine to facilitate

a. Ambroxol

b. Oxeladin

c. Butamirate

d. Salbutamol

e. Codeine phosphate

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d. Oxeladin

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88. A 48-year-old woman, who undergoes a prolonged treatment for chronic hepatitis, was diagnosed with

a. Rifampicin

b. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)

c. Streptomycin

d. Amoxicillin

e. Tetracycline

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91. A 50-year-old woman complains of headache, dizziness, visual snow, and nausea. The skin of her face

a. Hypertensive crisis

b. Angina pectoris attack

c. Meningococcal infection

d. Hemorrhagic stroke

e. Myocardial infarction

92. A 50-year-old woman complains of headache, dizziness, visual snow, and nausea. The skin of her face

a. Hemorrhagic stroke

b. Myocardial infarction

c. Hypertensive crisis

- d. Meningococcal infection
- e. Angina pectoris attack

93. A 50-year-old woman complains of headache, dizziness, visual snow, and nausea. The skin of her face is pale and cool. What is the most likely cause of her symptoms?

- a. Meningococcal infection
- b. Hemorrhagic stroke
- c. Angina pectoris attack

d. Hypertensive crisis

- e. Myocardial infarction

94. A 52-year-old patient, who takes heparin, developed signs of the drug overdose. What antidote should be given?

a. Protamine sulfate

- b. Acetylcysteine
- c. Potassium chloride
- d. Naloxone
- e. Unithiol

95. A 52-year-old patient, who takes heparin, developed signs of the drug overdose. What antidote should be given?

- a. Naloxone
- b. Unithiol

c. Protamine sulfate

- d. Acetylcysteine
- e. Potassium chloride

96. A 52-year-old patient, who takes heparin, developed signs of the drug overdose. What antidote should be given?

- a. Unithiol
- b. Potassium chloride
- c. Naloxone
- d. Acetylcysteine

e. Protamine sulfate

97. A 53-year-old patient diagnosed with arterial hypertension is undergoing inpatient treatment. After 2 weeks of treatment, the patient's blood pressure is still high. What drug should be added to the treatment?

- a. Enalapril
- b. Bisoprolol

c. Doxazosin

- d. Verapamil
- e. Propranolol

98. A 53-year-old patient diagnosed with arterial hypertension is undergoing inpatient treatment. After 2 weeks of treatment, the patient's blood pressure is still high. What drug should be added to the treatment?

- a. Propranolol
- b. Verapamil

c. Doxazosin

- d. Enalapril
- e. Bisoprolol

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- a. Verapamil
- b. Enalapril
- c. Propranolol
- d. Bisoprolol

e. Doxazosin

100. A 53-year-old woman suffers from ischemic heart disease and angina pectoris. What drug can be used for the treatment of angina pectoris?

a. Nitroglycerine

- b. Drotaverine hydrochloride
- c. Dipyridamol
- d. Propranolol
- e. Acetylsalicylic acid

101. A 53-year-old woman suffers from ischemic heart disease and angina pectoris. What drug can be used for the treatment of angina pectoris?

a. Dipyridamol

b. Nitroglycerine

- c. Acetylsalicylic acid
- d. Drotaverine hydrochloride

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b. Dipyridamol

c. Nitroglycerine

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e. Drotaverine hydrochloride

103. A 54-year-old hypertonic patient undergoing pharmacotherapy developed bronchial spasm. His physician should prescribe:

a. Calcium antagonists

b. Ganglionic blockers

c. beta-adrenergic blockers

d. alpha-adrenergic blockers

e. Diuretics

104. A 54-year-old hypertonic patient undergoing pharmacotherapy developed bronchial spasm. His physician should prescribe:

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b. Calcium antagonists

c. Ganglionic blockers

d. Diuretics

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a. alpha-adrenergic blockers

b. Ganglionic blockers

c. Calcium antagonists

d. beta-adrenergic blockers

e. Diuretics

106. A 58-year-old patient with persistent bronchial asthma receives long-term inhalation therapy. What should be prescribed?

a. Herbal antiseptics

b. Mucolytics

c. Inhaled muscarinic antagonists

d. Inhaled glucocorticosteroids

e. Inhaled beta₂-adrenergic agonists

107. A 58-year-old patient with persistent bronchial asthma receives long-term inhalation therapy. What should be prescribed?

a. Herbal antiseptics

b. Mucolytics

c. Inhaled muscarinic antagonists

d. Inhaled beta₂-adrenergic agonists

e. Inhaled glucocorticosteroids

108. A 58-year-old patient with persistent bronchial asthma receives long-term inhalation therapy. What should be prescribed?

a. Inhaled beta₂-adrenergic agonists

b. Inhaled muscarinic antagonists

c. Inhaled glucocorticosteroids

d. Mucolytics

e. Herbal antiseptics

109. A 6-year-old child developed pneumonia and was prescribed an antibiotic for its treatment. After 5 days of treatment, the child's condition has improved. What antibiotic was prescribed?

a. Azithromycin

b. Gentamicin

c. Penicillin

d. Ampicillin

e. Ceftriaxone

110. A 6-year-old child developed pneumonia and was prescribed an antibiotic for its treatment. After 5 days of treatment, the child's condition has improved. What antibiotic was prescribed?

a. Azithromycin

b. Ceftriaxone

c. Penicillin

d. Gentamicin

e. Ampicillin

111. A 6-year-old child developed pneumonia and was prescribed an antibiotic for its treatment. After

- a. Ceftriaxone
- b. Penicillin
- c. Azithromycin
- d. Ampicillin

e. Gentamicin

112. A 6-year-old girl has been suffering from bronchial asthma for 3 years. To stop the attacks, the

a. Salbutamol

- b. Budesonide
- c. Ipratropium bromide
- d. Fluticasone
- e. Tiotropium bromide

113. A 6-year-old girl has been suffering from bronchial asthma for 3 years. To stop the attacks, the

a. Salbutamol

- b. Budesonide
- c. Tiotropium bromide
- d. Ipratropium bromide
- e. Fluticasone

114. A 6-year-old girl has been suffering from bronchial asthma for 3 years. To stop the attacks, the

- a. Tiotropium bromide
- b. Ipratropium bromide

c. Salbutamol

- d. Budesonide
- e. Fluticasone

115. A 60-year-old man has come to a pharmacy with complaints of impaired twilight vision, dry scler

a. Retinol acetate

- b. Vicasol (Menadione)
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Tocopherol acetate
- e. Ergocalciferol

116. A 60-year-old man has come to a pharmacy with complaints of impaired twilight vision, dry scler

- a. Ergocalciferol
- b. Vicasol (Menadione)
- c. Tocopherol acetate

d. Retinol acetate

e. Ascorbic acid

117. A 60-year-old man has come to a pharmacy with complaints of impaired twilight vision, dry scler

- a. Vicasol (Menadione)
- b. Ascorbic acid
- c. Ergocalciferol
- d. Tocopherol acetate

e. Retinol acetate

118. A 60-year-old patient diagnosed with ischemic heart disease developed bradycardia of 50 min. Wh

a. Propranolol

- b. Heparin
- c. Nitroglycerin
- d. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)
- e. Nifedipine

119. A 60-year-old patient diagnosed with ischemic heart disease developed bradycardia of 50 min. Wh

a. Heparin

b. Propranolol

- c. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)
- d. Nifedipine
- e. Nitroglycerin

120. A 60-year-old patient diagnosed with ischemic heart disease developed bradycardia of 50 min. Wh

- a. Nifedipine
- b. Nitroglycerin
- c. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)
- d. Heparin
- e. Propranolol**

121. A 60-year-old patient, who had suffered a myocardial infarction, was prescribed acetylsalicylic

- a. 300 mg
- b. 500 mg
- c. 100 mg**
- d. 200 mg
- e. 400 mg

122. A 60-year-old patient, who had suffered a myocardial infarction, was prescribed acetylsalicylic

- a. 400 mg
- b. 500 mg
- c. 100 mg**
- d. 200 mg
- e. 300 mg

123. A 60-year-old patient, who had suffered a myocardial infarction, was prescribed acetylsalicylic

- a. 500 mg
- b. 300 mg
- c. 100 mg**
- d. 200 mg
- e. 400 mg

124. A 62-year-old woman has been diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis. She was prescribed gentamicin

- a. High risk of seizures
- b. Increased ototoxicity of aminoglycosides**
- c. Increased hepatotoxic action of aminoglycosides
- d. Increased hematotoxicity of gentamicin
- e. High risk of allergic reactions

125. A 62-year-old woman has been diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis. She was prescribed gentamicin

- a. Increased hematotoxicity of gentamicin
- b. High risk of seizures
- c. Increased ototoxicity of aminoglycosides**
- d. High risk of allergic reactions
- e. Increased hepatotoxic action of aminoglycosides

126. A 62-year-old woman has been diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis. She was prescribed gentamicin

- a. Increased hematotoxicity of gentamicin
- b. Increased hepatotoxic action of aminoglycosides
- c. Increased ototoxicity of aminoglycosides**
- d. High risk of seizures
- e. High risk of allergic reactions

127. A 63-year-old man suffering from ischemic heart disease was diagnosed with angle closure glaucoma

- a. Nitrates**
- b. beta-adrenergic blockers
- c. Calcium antagonists
- d. Statins
- e. Anticoagulants

128. A 63-year-old man suffering from ischemic heart disease was diagnosed with angle closure glaucoma

- a. Nitrates**
- b. beta-adrenergic blockers
- c. Calcium antagonists
- d. Statins
- e. Anticoagulants

129. A 63-year-old man suffering from ischemic heart disease was diagnosed with angle closure glaucoma

- a. beta-adrenergic blockers**

b. Nitrates

c. Statins

d. Anticoagulants

e. Calcium antagonists

130. A 63-year-old woman suffering from diabetic nephropathy with functional disturbance of the kidney

a. Combined penicillins

b. Aminoglycosides

c. Macrolides

d. Synthetic penicillins

e. Natural penicillins

131. A 63-year-old woman suffering from diabetic nephropathy with functional disturbance of the kidney

a. Natural penicillins

b. Macrolides

c. Synthetic penicillins

d. Aminoglycosides

e. Combined penicillins

132. A 63-year-old woman suffering from diabetic nephropathy with functional disturbance of the kidney

a. Synthetic penicillins

b. Natural penicillins

c. Macrolides

d. Combined penicillins

e. Aminoglycosides

133. A 65-year-old man has been taking nitroglycerin continuously for 2 months. Lately, he has been

a. Tolerance

b. Anaphylactic reaction

c. Reye syndrome

d. Withdrawal syndrome

e. Idiosyncrasy

134. A 65-year-old man has been taking nitroglycerin continuously for 2 months. Lately, he has been

a. Idiosyncrasy

b. Reye syndrome

c. Tolerance

d. Withdrawal syndrome

e. Anaphylactic reaction

135. A 65-year-old man has been taking nitroglycerin continuously for 2 months. Lately, he has been

a. Reye syndrome

b. Tolerance

c. Anaphylactic reaction

d. Withdrawal syndrome

e. Idiosyncrasy

136. A 65-year-old man with community-acquired pneumonia was prescribed antibiotic agent amikacin. I

a. Ototoxicity

b. Decreased blood pressure

c. Increased blood pressure

d. Red coloring of urine

e. Vomiting

137. A 65-year-old man with community-acquired pneumonia was prescribed antibiotic agent amikacin. I

a. Increased blood pressure

b. Decreased blood pressure

c. Red coloring of urine

d. Ototoxicity

e. Vomiting

138. A 65-year-old man with community-acquired pneumonia was prescribed antibiotic agent amikacin. I

a. Vomiting

b. Decreased blood pressure

- c. Increased blood pressure
- d. Red coloring of urine

e. Ototoxicity

139. A 65-year-old patient diagnosed with ischemic heart disease was prescribed acetylsalicylic acid

a. 100 mg

- b. 200 mg
- c. 400 mg
- d. 500 mg
- e. 300 mg

140. A 65-year-old patient diagnosed with ischemic heart disease was prescribed acetylsalicylic acid

a. 100 mg

- b. 300 mg
- c. 400 mg
- d. 200 mg
- e. 500 mg

141. A 65-year-old patient diagnosed with ischemic heart disease was prescribed acetylsalicylic acid

a. 100 mg

- b. 500 mg
- c. 300 mg
- d. 400 mg
- e. 200 mg

142. A 67-year-old man with chronic heart failure takes digoxin. To reduce the side effects of digoxin

a. Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate

- b. Hydrochlorothiazide
- c. Calcium gluconate
- d. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- e. Calcium chloride

143. A 67-year-old man with chronic heart failure takes digoxin. To reduce the side effects of digoxin

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide
- b. Calcium chloride

c. Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate

- d. Calcium gluconate
- e. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

144. A 67-year-old man with chronic heart failure takes digoxin. To reduce the side effects of digoxin

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide
- b. Calcium chloride

c. Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate

- d. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- e. Calcium gluconate

145. A 68-year-old man has been prescribed a hypolipidemic agent as a part of his combination therapy

a. Atorvastatin

- b. Hydrochlorothiazide
- c. Lisinopril
- d. Nitroglycerine
- e. Nifedipine

146. A 68-year-old man has been prescribed a hypolipidemic agent as a part of his combination therapy

- a. Nifedipine
- b. Lisinopril
- c. Hydrochlorothiazide

d. Atorvastatin

e. Nitroglycerine

147. A 68-year-old man has been prescribed a hypolipidemic agent as a part of his combination therapy

- a. Nitroglycerine
- b. Lisinopril
- c. Atorvastatin

d. Hydrochlorothiazide

e. Nifedipine

148. A 70-year-old patient with stenocardia claims that the pharmacy had sold him a drug that reliev

a. Nitrosorbid

b. Amlodipine

c. Trimetazidine

d. Metoprolol

e. Nifedipine

149. A 70-year-old patient with stenocardia claims that the pharmacy had sold him a drug that reliev

a. Nifedipine

b. Trimetazidine

c. Metoprolol

d. Amlodipine

e. Nitrosorbid

150. A 70-year-old patient with stenocardia claims that the pharmacy had sold him a drug that reliev

a. Trimetazidine

b. Nifedipine

c. Metoprolol

d. Amlodipine

e. Nitrosorbid

151. A 74-year-old man came to the pharmacy. He had been prescribed ampicillin for antibiotic treatm

a. Probiotics

b. Antacids

c. Enzymatic agents

d. Immunosuppressants

e. Sorbents

152. A 74-year-old man came to the pharmacy. He had been prescribed ampicillin for antibiotic treatm

a. Immunosuppressants

b. Probiotics

c. Enzymatic agents

d. Sorbents

e. Antacids

153. A 74-year-old man came to the pharmacy. He had been prescribed ampicillin for antibiotic treatm

a. Immunosuppressants

b. Sorbents

c. Antacids

d. Probiotics

e. Enzymatic agents

154. A certain drug can be quantitatively assessed by means of direct alkalimetry in glycerine, mann

a. Boric acid

b. Acetylsalicylic acid

c. Glutaminic acid

d. Salicylic acid

e. Benzoic acid

155. A certain drug can be quantitatively assessed by means of direct alkalimetry in glycerine, mann

a. Boric acid

b. Salicylic acid

c. Glutaminic acid

d. Benzoic acid

e. Acetylsalicylic acid

156. A certain drug can be quantitatively assessed by means of direct alkalimetry in glycerine, mann

a. Benzoic acid

b. Salicylic acid

c. Glutaminic acid

d. Boric acid

e. Acetylsalicylic acid

157. A certain drug explodes when heated to 180°C or upon impact and, therefore, must be handled ca

a. Nitroglycerine solution

b. Activated carbon

c. Alcoholic iodine solution

d. Barium chloride

e. Calcium chloride

158. A certain drug explodes when heated to 180°C or upon impact and, therefore, must be handled ca

a. Barium chloride

b. Activated carbon

c. Nitroglycerine solution

d. Calcium chloride

e. Alcoholic iodine solution

159. A certain drug explodes when heated to 180°C or upon impact and, therefore, must be handled ca

a. Calcium chloride

b. Activated carbon

c. Barium chloride

d. Alcoholic iodine solution

e. Nitroglycerine solution

160. A certain herbal raw material is used to make Flamin cholagogue. Name this material:

a. Helichrysi arenarii flores

b. Meliloti herba

c. Tanacetii flores

d. Violae herba

e. Crataegi flores

161. A certain herbal raw material is used to make Flamin cholagogue. Name this material:

a. Tanacetii flores

b. Crataegi flores

c. Violae herba

d. Helichrysi arenarii flores

e. Meliloti herba

162. A certain herbal raw material is used to make Flamin cholagogue. Name this material:

a. Tanacetii flores

b. Meliloti herba

c. Crataegi flores

d. Violae herba

e. Helichrysi arenarii flores

163. A certain injection solution cannot undergo thermal sterilization, because high temperatures le

a. Hexamethylenetetramine solution

b. Glucose solution

c. Aminazine solution

d. Novocaine (procaine) solution

e. Diprazine (promethazine) solution

164. A certain injection solution cannot undergo thermal sterilization, because high temperatures le

a. Glucose solution

b. Novocaine (procaine) solution

c. Diprazine (promethazine) solution

d. Hexamethylenetetramine solution

e. Aminazine solution

165. A certain injection solution cannot undergo thermal sterilization, because high temperatures le

a. Novocaine (procaine) solution

b. Diprazine (promethazine) solution

c. Aminazine solution

d. Glucose solution

e. Hexamethylenetetramine solution

166. A certain management style can be characterized by the following features: the authority is high

a. Authoritarian

b. Direct

c. Liberal

d. Democratic

e. Collective

167. A certain management style can be characterized by the following features: the authority is high

a. Authoritarian

b. Liberal

c. Direct

d. Collective

e. Democratic

168. A certain management style can be characterized by the following features: the authority is high

a. Direct

b. Liberal

c. Authoritarian

d. Collective

e. Democratic

169. A certain medicinal plant belongs to the Papaveraceae family. It produces a characteristic yellow

a. *Chelidonium majus*

b. *Hyoscyamus niger*

c. *Berberis vulgaris*

d. *Papaver somniferum*

e. *Atropa belladonna*

170. A certain medicinal plant belongs to the Papaveraceae family. It produces a characteristic yellow

a. *Berberis vulgaris*

b. *Chelidonium majus*

c. *Atropa belladonna*

d. *Papaver somniferum*

e. *Hyoscyamus niger*

171. A certain medicinal plant belongs to the Papaveraceae family. It produces a characteristic yellow

a. *Hyoscyamus niger*

b. *Atropa belladonna*

c. *Berberis vulgaris*

d. *Chelidonium majus*

e. *Papaver somniferum*

172. A certain pharmaceutical company is focused on the manufacture of medicines, while the sales plan

a. Manufacture

b. Finances

c. Leasing

d. Consulting services

e. Insurance

173. A certain pharmaceutical company is focused on the manufacture of medicines, while the sales plan

a. Consulting services

b. Manufacture

c. Leasing

d. Finances

e. Insurance

174. A certain pharmaceutical company is focused on the manufacture of medicines, while the sales plan

a. Insurance

b. Finances

c. Leasing

d. Consulting services

e. Manufacture

175. A certain primary document can be described as follows: "It is a document printed by a cash register"

a. Fiscal receipt for the goods sold (or services rendered)

- b. Accounting form
- c. Cash withdrawal receipt
- d. Cash cheque
- e. Payment order

176. A certain primary document can be described as follows: "It is a document printed by a cash re

a. Payment order

b. Fiscal receipt for the goods sold (or services rendered)

- c. Cash withdrawal receipt
- d. Cash cheque
- e. Accounting form

177. A certain primary document can be described as follows: "It is a document printed by a cash re

- a. Payment order
- b. Cash withdrawal receipt

c. Fiscal receipt for the goods sold (or services rendered)

- d. Cash cheque
- e. Accounting form

178. A certain substance is yellow, but does not leave a colored mark on the filter paper, mortar, a

- a. Furacilin (Nitrofur)
- b. Riboflavin

c. Sulfur

- d. Methylene blue
- e. Brilliant green

179. A certain substance is yellow, but does not leave a colored mark on the filter paper, mortar, a

- a. Methylene blue
- b. Furacilin (Nitrofur)
- c. Riboflavin

d. Sulfur

- e. Brilliant green

180. A certain substance is yellow, but does not leave a colored mark on the filter paper, mortar, a

a. Riboflavin

b. Sulfur

- c. Methylene blue
- d. Brilliant green
- e. Furacilin (Nitrofur)

181. A certain type of herbal raw material is being collected in spring during sap flow. Specify thi

a. Buds

b. Bark

- c. Flowers
- d. Roots
- e. Infructescences

182. A certain type of herbal raw material is being collected in spring during sap flow. Specify thi

- a. Flowers
- b. Buds

c. Bark

- d. Roots
- e. Infructescences

183. A certain type of herbal raw material is being collected in spring during sap flow. Specify thi

a. Roots

b. Bark

- c. Infructescences
- d. Buds
- e. Flowers

184. A company manager analyzes, how effectively the available material assets are used, and identif

a. Final

b. Financial

c. Current

d. Preliminary

e. -

185. A company manager analyzes, how effectively the available material assets are used, and identifies

a. Financial

b. -

c. Current

d. Preliminary

e. Final

186. A company manager analyzes, how effectively the available material assets are used, and identifies

a. Financial

b. Final

c. -

d. Current

e. Preliminary

187. A compound powder is being made of ingredients taken in relatively equal measure. What ingredient is it?

a. Macrocrystalline

b. Coloring

c. Volatile

d. Colored

e. Microcrystalline

188. A compound powder is being made of ingredients taken in relatively equal measure. What ingredient is it?

a. Colored

b. Macrocrystalline

c. Volatile

d. Coloring

e. Microcrystalline

189. A compound powder is being made of ingredients taken in relatively equal measure. What ingredient is it?

a. Microcrystalline

b. Coloring

c. Macrocrystalline

d. Volatile

e. Colored

190. A control laboratory needs to analyze streptomycin powder for injections. To identify it according to the Biuret test

a. Maltol test

b. Thiochrome test

c. Ninhydrin test

d. Biuret test

e. Vitali-Morin reaction

191. A control laboratory needs to analyze streptomycin powder for injections. To identify it according to the

a. Vitali-Morin reaction

b. Maltol test

c. Biuret test

d. Thiochrome test

e. Ninhydrin test

192. A control laboratory needs to analyze streptomycin powder for injections. To identify it according to the

a. Vitali-Morin reaction

b. Thiochrome test

c. Maltol test

d. Ninhydrin test

e. Biuret test

193. A decoction of Bidens grass has an anti-allergic effect and is often used in pediatrics. What species is it?

a. Bidens aurea

b. Bidens frondosa

c. *Bidens tripartita*

d. *Bidens radiata*

e. *Bidens cernua*

194. A decoction of *Bidens* grass has an anti-allergic effect and is often used in pediatrics. What s

a. *Bidens aurea*

b. *Bidens frondosa*

c. *Bidens radiata*

d. *Bidens cernua*

e. *Bidens tripartita*

195. A decoction of *Bidens* grass has an anti-allergic effect and is often used in pediatrics. What s

a. *Bidens frondosa*

b. *Bidens tripartita*

c. *Bidens aurea*

d. *Bidens cernua*

e. *Bidens radiata*

196. A dispensing chemist has a total insured work record of 10 years. It means that the dispensing

a. 50% of the average salary

b. 70% of the average salary

c. 100% of the average salary

d. 60% of the average salary

e. 80% of the average salary

197. A dispensing chemist has a total insured work record of 10 years. It means that the dispensing

a. 60% of the average salary

b. 100% of the average salary

c. 70% of the average salary

d. 50% of the average salary

e. 80% of the average salary

198. A dispensing chemist has a total insured work record of 10 years. It means that the dispensing

a. 80% of the average salary

b. 60% of the average salary

c. 100% of the average salary

d. 70% of the average salary

e. 50% of the average salary

199. A dispensing chemist has dispensed to a pharmacy visitor one package of metformin tablets accor

a. Three years after the current one

b. Five years after the current one

c. Return the prescription to the pharmacy visitor

d. One month after the current one

e. Two months after the current one

200. A dispensing chemist has dispensed to a pharmacy visitor one package of metformin tablets accor

a. Three years after the current one

b. Return the prescription to the pharmacy visitor

c. Two months after the current one

d. One month after the current one

e. Five years after the current one

201. A dispensing chemist has dispensed to a pharmacy visitor one package of metformin tablets accor

a. One month after the current one

b. Two months after the current one

c. Three years after the current one

d. Return the prescription to the pharmacy visitor

e. Five years after the current one

202. A dispensing chemist has received his salary with a bonus for working at night. This bonus is p

a. From 20.00 to 9.00

b. From 24.00 to 8.00

c. From 22.00 to 6.00

- d. From 23.00 to 7.00
- e. From 21.00 to 9.00

203. A dispensing chemist has received his salary with a bonus for working at night. This bonus is p

- a. From 23.00 to 7.00
- b. From 20.00 to 9.00
- c. From 24.00 to 8.00
- d. From 21.00 to 9.00
- e. From 22.00 to 6.00

204. A dispensing chemist has received his salary with a bonus for working at night. This bonus is p

- a. From 23.00 to 7.00
- b. From 24.00 to 8.00
- c. From 21.00 to 9.00
- d. From 20.00 to 9.00
- e. From 22.00 to 6.00

205. A dispensing chemist identifies metronidazole substance after reduction of the nitro group into

- a. Aurine dye
- b. Azomethine dye
- c. Azo dye
- d. Iron(III) hydroxamate
- e. Indophenol dye

206. A dispensing chemist identifies metronidazole substance after reduction of the nitro group into

- a. Indophenol dye
- b. Aurine dye
- c. Azo dye
- d. Iron(III) hydroxamate
- e. Azomethine dye

207. A dispensing chemist identifies metronidazole substance after reduction of the nitro group into

- a. Indophenol dye
- b. Azomethine dye
- c. Iron(III) hydroxamate
- d. Azo dye
- e. Aurine dye

208. A dispensing chemist makes a research into the pharmaceutical market. For this purpose he uses

- a. Theoretical research
- b. Field research
- c. Survey
- d. Panel research
- e. Observation

209. A dispensing chemist makes a research into the pharmaceutical market. For this purpose he uses

- a. Observation
- b. Theoretical research
- c. Panel research
- d. Survey
- e. Field research

210. A dispensing chemist makes a research into the pharmaceutical market. For this purpose he uses

- a. Panel research
- b. Field research
- c. Theoretical research
- d. Survey
- e. Observation

211. A dispensing chemist performs quantitative determination of nifedipine substance, using the met

- a. Bromphenol blue
- b. Methyl orange
- c. Ferroin
- d. Potassium chromate

e. Phenolphthalein

212. A dispensing chemist performs quantitative determination of nifedipine substance, using the met

a. Bromphenol blue

b. Methyl orange

c. Phenolphthalein

d. Potassium chromate

e. Ferroin

213. A dispensing chemist performs quantitative determination of nifedipine substance, using the met

a. Phenolphthalein

b. Potassium chromate

c. Methyl orange

d. Bromphenol blue

e. Ferroin

214. A dispensing chemist specifies the name of a herbal raw material, its mass, the area where it h

a. Harvestig of herbal raw material

b. Marking of herbal raw material

c. Sorting of herbal raw material

d. Standardization of herbal raw material

e. Packing of herbal raw material

215. A dispensing chemist specifies the name of a herbal raw material, its mass, the area where it h

a. Standardization of herbal raw material

b. Packing of herbal raw material

c. Sorting of herbal raw material

d. Harvestig of herbal raw material

e. Marking of herbal raw material

216. A dispensing chemist specifies the name of a herbal raw material, its mass, the area where it h

a. Standardization of herbal raw material

b. Sorting of herbal raw material

c. Packing of herbal raw material

d. Harvestig of herbal raw material

e. Marking of herbal raw material

217. A dispensing chemist uses iodometry (back titration) for quantitative determination of caffeine

a. Starch

b. Phenolphthalein

c. Eriochrome black

d. Phenol red

e. Litmus paper

218. A dispensing chemist uses iodometry (back titration) for quantitative determination of caffeine

a. Litmus paper

b. Eriochrome black

c. Starch

d. Phenol red

e. Phenolphthalein

219. A dispensing chemist uses iodometry (back titration) for quantitative determination of caffeine

a. Litmus paper

b. Eriochrome black

c. Phenolphthalein

d. Phenol red

e. Starch

220. A dispensing chemist was hired to work a night shift at a pharmacy. What time is considered to

a. From 22:00 to 6:00

b. From 22:00 to 10:00

c. From 22:00 to 7:00

d. From 21:00 to 6:00

e. From 00:00 to 8:00

221. A dispensing chemist was hired to work a night shift at a pharmacy. What time is considered to

a. From 21:00 to 6:00

b. From 22:00 to 6:00

c. From 22:00 to 7:00

d. From 00:00 to 8:00

e. From 22:00 to 10:00

222. A dispensing chemist was hired to work a night shift at a pharmacy. What time is considered to

a. From 22:00 to 10:00

b. From 21:00 to 6:00

c. From 00:00 to 8:00

d. From 22:00 to 7:00

e. From 22:00 to 6:00

223. A dispensing chemist with calculated length of service of 7 years has fallen ill. What percent

a. 80%

b. 100%

c. 60%

d. 70%

e. 50%

224. A dispensing chemist with calculated length of service of 7 years has fallen ill. What percent

a. 80%

b. 50%

c. 60%

d. 70%

e. 100%

225. A dispensing chemist with calculated length of service of 7 years has fallen ill. What percent

a. 100%

b. 50%

c. 80%

d. 60%

e. 70%

226. A dispensing chemist-analyst identifies phenol, using a phenolic hydroxyl reaction. What reagen

a. Calcium chloride

b. Sodium sulfate

c. Sulfuric acid

d. Potassium chloride

e. Iron(III) chloride

227. A dispensing chemist-analyst identifies phenol, using a phenolic hydroxyl reaction. What reagen

a. Calcium chloride

b. Sulfuric acid

c. Sodium sulfate

d. Iron(III) chloride

e. Potassium chloride

228. A dispensing chemist-analyst identifies phenol, using a phenolic hydroxyl reaction. What reagen

a. Sodium sulfate

b. Potassium chloride

c. Iron(III) chloride

d. Calcium chloride

e. Sulfuric acid

229. A dispensing chemist-technologist has accepted a prescription for eye drops with adrenaline hyd

a. Thermolability

b. Volatility

c. Low solubility in water

d. Poor solubility in water

e. Thermal stability

230. A dispensing chemist-technologist has accepted a prescription for eye drops with adrenaline hyd

- a. Low solubility in water
- b. Poor solubility in water
- c. Thermal stability
- d. Volatility

e. Thermolability

231. A dispensing chemist-technologist has accepted a prescription for eye drops with adrenaline hyd

- a. Thermal stability
- b. Low solubility in water

c. Thermolability

- d. Poor solubility in water
- e. Volatility

232. A doctor has asked a dispensing chemist for consultation on free dispensation of medicines. Wha

- a. Only imported drugs
- b. Any drugs registered for distribution in Ukraine
- c. Only vital drugs

d. Only the drugs from the list of approved procurements for budget-financed healthcare facilities

- e. Only drugs produced domestically

233. A doctor has asked a dispensing chemist for consultation on free dispensation of medicines. Wha

- a. Only vital drugs
- b. Any drugs registered for distribution in Ukraine
- c. Only drugs produced domestically
- d. Only imported drugs

e. Only the drugs from the list of approved procurements for budget-financed healthcare facilities

234. A doctor has asked a dispensing chemist for consultation on free dispensation of medicines. Wha

- a. Only vital drugs
- b. Only imported drugs
- c. Only drugs produced domestically

d. Only the drugs from the list of approved procurements for budget-financed healthcare facilities

- e. Any drugs registered for distribution in Ukraine

235. A doctor has given the patient a prescription for tramadol. What prescription form must be used

- a. 2 copies of F-3 form

b. F-3 form

- c. 2 copies of F-1 form
- d. F-1 form
- e. F-1 and F-3 forms

236. A doctor has given the patient a prescription for tramadol. What prescription form must be used

- a. 2 copies of F-3 form
- b. 2 copies of F-1 form

c. F-3 form

- d. F-1 and F-3 forms
- e. F-1 form

237. A doctor has given the patient a prescription for tramadol. What prescription form must be used

- a. F-1 form
- b. F-1 and F-3 forms
- c. 2 copies of F-1 form
- d. 2 copies of F-3 form

e. F-3 form

238. A doctor has prescribed a mixture containing several types of herbal raw material. Extracts of

- a. Mint leaves, Althaea roots
- b. Mint leaves, flax seeds
- c. Mint leaves, buckthorn bark

d. Mint leaves, chamomile flowers

- e. Mint leaves, Arctostaphylos leaves

239. A doctor has prescribed a mixture containing several types of herbal raw material. Extracts of

- a. Mint leaves, Arctostaphylos leaves

- b. Mint leaves, buckthorn bark
- c. Mint leaves, Althaea roots
- d. Mint leaves, flax seeds

e. Mint leaves, chamomile flowers

240. A doctor has prescribed a mixture containing several types of herbal raw material. Extracts of

- a. Mint leaves, buckthorn bark
- b. Mint leaves, Althaea roots

c. Mint leaves, chamomile flowers

d. Mint leaves, Arctostaphylos leaves

e. Mint leaves, flax seeds

241. A doctor has prescribed pessaries of unspecified mass. What mass should be chosen when pessaries

- a. 0,5
- b. 1,5
- c. 3,0
- d. 6,0

e. 4,0

242. A doctor has prescribed pessaries of unspecified mass. What mass should be chosen when pessaries

- a. 3,0
- b. 1,5
- c. 6,0
- d. 0,5

e. 4,0

243. A doctor has prescribed pessaries of unspecified mass. What mass should be chosen when pessaries

a. 6,0

b. 4,0

c. 1,5

d. 3,0

e. 0,5

244. A doctor has written the following prescription for the preparation of a dosage form: Unguenti

a. 10.0 of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments"

b. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (5:5)

c. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (6:4)

d. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (7:3)

e. A mixture of paraffin and sunflower oil (3:7)

245. A doctor has written the following prescription for the preparation of a dosage form: Unguenti

a. A mixture of paraffin and sunflower oil (3:7)

b. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (7:3)

c. 10.0 of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments"

d. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (6:4)

e. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (5:5)

246. A doctor has written the following prescription for the preparation of a dosage form: Unguenti

a. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (5:5)

b. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (7:3)

c. A mixture of paraffin and sunflower oil (3:7)

d. A mixture of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments" and anhydrous lanolin (6:4)

e. 10.0 of vaseline (petroleum jelly) "for eye ointments"

247. A doctor prescribed amoxicillin to a patient to treat bronchitis. What mucolytic is synergistic

a. Ambroxol

b. Glaucine

c. Dextromethorphan

d. Euphylline (Theophylline)

e. Codeine

248. A doctor prescribed amoxicillin to a patient to treat bronchitis. What mucolytic is synergistic

a. Codeine

b. Ambroxol

- c. Euphylline (Theophylline)
- d. Glaucine
- e. Dextromethorphan

249. A doctor prescribed amoxicillin to a patient to treat bronchitis. What mucolytic is synergistic

- a. Dextromethorphan
- b. Ambroxol

- c. Glaucine
- d. Codeine
- e. Euphylline (Theophylline)

250. A doctor prescribed the drug simvastatin to the patient to correct hyperlipidemia. Why should t

- a. Absorption of the drug increases at night
- b. Cholesterol biosynthesis occurs mainly at night
- c. Receptor sensitivity to low-density lipoproteins increases
- d. Risk of myopathy decreases
- e. Catabolism rate of low-density lipoproteins increases

251. A doctor prescribed the drug simvastatin to the patient to correct hyperlipidemia. Why should t

- a. Catabolism rate of low-density lipoproteins increases
- b. Absorption of the drug increases at night
- c. Risk of myopathy decreases
- d. Receptor sensitivity to low-density lipoproteins increases
- e. Cholesterol biosynthesis occurs mainly at night

252. A doctor prescribed the drug simvastatin to the patient to correct hyperlipidemia. Why should t

- a. Receptor sensitivity to low-density lipoproteins increases
- b. Risk of myopathy decreases
- c. Catabolism rate of low-density lipoproteins increases
- d. Cholesterol biosynthesis occurs mainly at night
- e. Absorption of the drug increases at night

253. A domestic pharmaceutical company introduces to the market a generic drug at a significantly lo

- a. "Skim-the-cream" strategy
- b. Tender pricing strategy
- c. Following the leader
- d. Deep penetration into the market
- e. -

254. A domestic pharmaceutical company introduces to the market a generic drug at a significantly lo

- a. Following the leader
- b. Tender pricing strategy
- c. "Skim-the-cream" strategy
- d. -
- e. Deep penetration into the market

255. A domestic pharmaceutical company introduces to the market a generic drug at a significantly lo

- a. Tender pricing strategy
- b. "Skim-the-cream" strategy
- c. Deep penetration into the market
- d. Following the leader
- e. -

256. A drug quality control laboratory performs certification of antibiotics. What antibiotic has al

- a. Cefazolin
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Lincomycin
- d. Oxacillin
- e. Chloramphenicol

257. A drug quality control laboratory performs certification of antibiotics. What antibiotic has al

- a. Lincomycin
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Chloramphenicol

- d. Oxacillin
- e. Cefazolin

258. A drug quality control laboratory performs certification of antibiotics. What antibiotic has al

- a. Lincomycin
- b. Oxacillin
- c. Chloramphenicol
- d. Ampicillin
- e. Cefazolin

259. A drug that is subject to reimbursement has been dispensed at a pharmacy based on an electronic

- a. 2 years
- b. 5 years
- c. 6 months
- d. 3 months
- e. 3 years

260. A drug that is subject to reimbursement has been dispensed at a pharmacy based on an electronic

- a. 2 years
- b. 6 months
- c. 3 months
- d. 5 years
- e. 3 years

261. A drug that is subject to reimbursement has been dispensed at a pharmacy based on an electronic

- a. 3 months
- b. 5 years
- c. 6 months
- d. 3 years
- e. 2 years

262. A factory that manufactures vitamin preparations has received a batch of herbal raw material. I

- a. Fructus Rosae
- b. Fructus Ribis nigri
- c. Fructus Viburni
- d. Fructus Hippophaes
- e. Fructus Sorbi

263. A factory that manufactures vitamin preparations has received a batch of herbal raw material. I

- a. Fructus Sorbi
- b. Fructus Rosae
- c. Fructus Ribis nigri
- d. Fructus Hippophaes
- e. Fructus Viburni

264. A factory that manufactures vitamin preparations has received a batch of herbal raw material. I

- a. Fructus Sorbi
- b. Fructus Viburni
- c. Fructus Hippophaes
- d. Fructus Rosae
- e. Fructus Ribis nigri

265. A factory workshop producing suspensions and emulsions is going to develop the manufacture of

- a. Dismembrator, electrical impulse plasmolyzer
- b. Disintegrator, liquid whistle
- c. Centrifugal mixer with rotating housing
- d. Liquid whistle, magnetostrictive source
- e. Rotor-pulsation apparatus, dismembrator

266. A factory workshop producing suspensions and emulsions is going to develop the manufacture of

- a. Rotor-pulsation apparatus, dismembrator
- b. Liquid whistle, magnetostrictive source
- c. Dismembrator, electrical impulse plasmolyzer
- d. Centrifugal mixer with rotating housing

e. Disintegrator, liquid whistle

267. A factory workshop producing suspensions and emulsions is going to develop the manufacture of

a. Rotor-pulsation apparatus, dismembrator

b. Disintegrator, liquid whistle

c. Centrifugal mixer with rotating housing

d. Liquid whistle, magnetostrictive source

e. Dismembrator, electrical impulse plasmolyzer

268. A folic acid molecule has a heterocyclic system, consisting of two condensed heterocycles - pyr

a. Isoalloxazine

b. Pteridine

c. Corrin

d. Phenothiazine

e. Purine

269. A folic acid molecule has a heterocyclic system, consisting of two condensed heterocycles - pyr

a. Isoalloxazine

b. Corrin

c. Pteridine

d. Phenothiazine

e. Purine

270. A folic acid molecule has a heterocyclic system, consisting of two condensed heterocycles - pyr

a. Purine

b. Isoalloxazine

c. Pteridine

d. Phenothiazine

e. Corrin

271. A formaldehyde solution was received for analysis. What reagent should be used to identify this

a. Acetic acid

b. Sulfuric acid

c. Tartaric acid

d. Benzoic acid

e. Chromotropic acid

272. A formaldehyde solution was received for analysis. What reagent should be used to identify this

a. Sulfuric acid

b. Benzoic acid

c. Chromotropic acid

d. Tartaric acid

e. Acetic acid

273. A formaldehyde solution was received for analysis. What reagent should be used to identify this

a. Tartaric acid

b. Benzoic acid

c. Sulfuric acid

d. Acetic acid

e. Chromotropic acid

274. A group of independent intermediaries operates on a regional market. They sell medicines on the

a. Brokers

b. Dealers

c. Agents

d. Consignees

e. Commission agents

275. A group of independent intermediaries operates on a regional market. They sell medicines on the

a. Commission agents

b. Dealers

c. Brokers

d. Agents

e. Consignees

276. A group of independent intermediaries operates on a regional market. They sell medicines on the

- a. Commission agents
- b. Agents
- c. Consignees
- d. Brokers

e. Dealers

277. A herbal mix contains Cortex Frangulae, Folia Urticae, and Herba Millefolii. Name the character

- a. Bast fibers, tracheids, starch, vessels
- b. Capitate, flask-shaped, and stinging hairs; cystoliths; vessels of the conducting bundle, veins,
- c. T-shaped hairs along the leaf margin
- d. Many-armed, two-armed, and simple hairs
- e. Simple capitate hairs

278. A herbal mix contains Cortex Frangulae, Folia Urticae, and Herba Millefolii. Name the character

- a. Bast fibers, tracheids, starch, vessels
- b. Simple capitate hairs
- c. Many-armed, two-armed, and simple hairs
- d. Capitate, flask-shaped, and stinging hairs; cystoliths; vessels of the conducting bundle, veins,
- e. T-shaped hairs along the leaf margin

279. A herbal mix contains Cortex Frangulae, Folia Urticae, and Herba Millefolii. Name the character

- a. T-shaped hairs along the leaf margin
- b. Simple capitate hairs
- c. Bast fibers, tracheids, starch, vessels
- d. Capitate, flask-shaped, and stinging hairs; cystoliths; vessels of the conducting bundle, veins,
- e. Many-armed, two-armed, and simple hairs

280. A herbal raw material (fruits) was sent for analysis. This material consists of glossy black dr

- a. Rhamnus cathartica
- b. Ribes nigrum
- c. Schisandra chinensis
- d. Prunus padus

e. Vaccinium myrtillus

281. A herbal raw material (fruits) was sent for analysis. This material consists of glossy black dr

- a. Schisandra chinensis
- b. Rhamnus cathartica
- c. Vaccinium myrtillus
- d. Ribes nigrum

e. Prunus padus

282. A herbal raw material (fruits) was sent for analysis. This material consists of glossy black dr

- a. Vaccinium myrtillus
- b. Rhamnus cathartica
- c. Schisandra chinensis

d. Prunus padus

e. Ribes nigrum

283. A herbal raw material that contains alkaloids is being identified using a freshly prepared tann

- a. Green
- b. Creamy
- c. Yellow
- d. Red-brown

e. White and amorphous

284. A herbal raw material that contains alkaloids is being identified using a freshly prepared tann

- a. Yellow
- b. White and amorphous
- c. Green
- d. Red-brown
- e. Creamy

285. A herbal raw material that contains alkaloids is being identified using a freshly prepared tann

- a. Yellow
- b. Green

c. White and amorphous

- d. Red-brown
- e. Creamy

286. A herbal raw material that contains coumarin and chromone derivatives is a source of drugs with

- a. Free coumarin
- b. Furanochromon kelin

c. Furocoumarin psoralen

- d. Pyranocoumarin visnadin
- e. Hydroxycoumarin esculin

287. A herbal raw material that contains coumarin and chromone derivatives is a source of drugs with

- a. Free coumarin
- b. Pyranocoumarin visnadin

c. Furocoumarin psoralen

- d. Hydroxycoumarin esculin
- e. Furanochromon kelin

288. A herbal raw material that contains coumarin and chromone derivatives is a source of drugs with

- a. Hydroxycoumarin esculin
- b. Free coumarin

c. Furocoumarin psoralen

- d. Pyranocoumarin visnadin
- e. Furanochromon kelin

289. A herbal raw material was sent for analysis. The material consists of cylindrical pieces of roo

a. Glycyrrhiza roots

- b. Berberis roots
- c. Taraxacum roots
- d. Aralia mandshurica roots
- e. Panax ginseng roots

290. A herbal raw material was sent for analysis. The material consists of cylindrical pieces of roo

a. Glycyrrhiza roots

- b. Panax ginseng roots
- c. Berberis roots
- d. Taraxacum roots
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291. A herbal raw material was sent for analysis. The material consists of cylindrical pieces of roo

- a. Berberis roots
- b. Taraxacum roots
- c. Panax ginseng roots

d. Glycyrrhiza roots

- e. Aralia mandshurica roots

292. A herbal raw material was sent for analysis: rounded cordate leaves with incised margins that a

a. Folia Eucalypti

b. Folia Farfarae

- c. Folia Uvae-ursi
- d. Folia Urticae
- e. Folia Menthae

293. A herbal raw material was sent for analysis: rounded cordate leaves with incised margins that a

- a. Folia Menthae
- b. Folia Uvae-ursi
- c. Folia Urticae
- d. Folia Eucalypti

e. Folia Farfarae

294. A herbal raw material was sent for analysis: rounded cordate leaves with incised margins that a

a. Folia Urticae

b. Folia Menthae

c. Folia Farfarae

d. Folia Eucalypti

e. Folia Uvae-ursi

295. A lactone test was conducted to verify the authenticity of Melilotus grass. What group of compo

a. Lignans

b. Anthracene derivatives

c. Coumarins

d. Cardiac glycosides

e. Saponins

296. A lactone test was conducted to verify the authenticity of Melilotus grass. What group of compo

a. Saponins

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a. Saponins

b. Anthracene derivatives

c. Cardiac glycosides

d. Coumarins

e. Lignans

298. A large pharmaceutical company produces a homogeneous selection of medicinal products and sells

a. Functional

b. Segment-oriented

c. Market-oriented

d. Product-oriented

e. Regional

299. A large pharmaceutical company produces a homogeneous selection of medicinal products and sells

a. Market-oriented

b. Regional

c. Segment-oriented

d. Product-oriented

e. Functional

300. A large pharmaceutical company produces a homogeneous selection of medicinal products and sells

a. Regional

b. Functional

c. Product-oriented

d. Market-oriented

e. Segment-oriented

301. A man came to a pharmacist and asked to recommend him a herbal tonic and adaptogen. What herbal

a. Flax seeds

b. Pumpkin seeds

c. Silybum fruits

d. Schisandra seeds

e. Fennel fruits

302. A man came to a pharmacist and asked to recommend him a herbal tonic and adaptogen. What herbal

a. Pumpkin seeds

b. Fennel fruits

c. Schisandra seeds

d. Flax seeds

e. Silybum fruits

303. A man came to a pharmacist and asked to recommend him a herbal tonic and adaptogen. What herbal

a. Silybum fruits

b. Fennel fruits

c. Schisandra seeds

d. Flax seeds

e. Pumpkin seeds

304. A man came to a pharmacy asking for a litholytic and diuretic drug <<Marelin>>. If there is no

a. Dryopteris filix-mas

b. Rubia tinctorum

c. Rhodiola rosea

d. Sanguisorba officinalis

e. Valeriana officinalis

305. A man came to a pharmacy asking for a litholytic and diuretic drug <<Marelin>>. If there is no

a. Dryopteris filix-mas

b. Sanguisorba officinalis

c. Rubia tinctorum

d. Valeriana officinalis

e. Rhodiola rosea

306. A man came to a pharmacy asking for a litholytic and diuretic drug <<Marelin>>. If there is no

a. Sanguisorba officinalis

b. Dryopteris filix-mas

c. Rubia tinctorum

d. Valeriana officinalis

e. Rhodiola rosea

307. A man came to the ophthalmologist complaining of poor twilight vision. Having collected the pat

a. Ergocalciferol

b. Cholecalciferol

c. Phylloquinone (Phytomenadione)

d. Tocopherol

e. Retinol

308. A man came to the ophthalmologist complaining of poor twilight vision. Having collected the pat

a. Ergocalciferol

b. Phylloquinone (Phytomenadione)

c. Retinol

d. Tocopherol

e. Cholecalciferol

309. A man came to the ophthalmologist complaining of poor twilight vision. Having collected the pat

a. Tocopherol

b. Ergocalciferol

c. Cholecalciferol

d. Phylloquinone (Phytomenadione)

e. Retinol

310. A man has bought nitroglycerine for sublingual administration in a pharmacy. He wants to know,

a. Dry cough

b. Increased blood pressure

c. Urinary retention

d. Headache

e. Drowsiness

311. A man has bought nitroglycerine for sublingual administration in a pharmacy. He wants to know,

a. Increased blood pressure

b. Drowsiness

c. Urinary retention

d. Headache

e. Dry cough

312. A man has bought nitroglycerine for sublingual administration in a pharmacy. He wants to know,

a. Increased blood pressure

b. Dry cough

c. Urinary retention

d. Drowsiness

e. Headache

313. A man with arterial hypertension has blood pressure of 160/100 mm Hg and heart rate of 64/min.

a. Enalapril

b. Amlodipine

c. Losartan

d. Hydrochlorothiazide

e. Metoprolol

314. A man with arterial hypertension has blood pressure of 160/100 mm Hg and heart rate of 64/min.

a. Losartan

b. Amlodipine

c. Enalapril

d. Metoprolol

e. Hydrochlorothiazide

315. A man with arterial hypertension has blood pressure of 160/100 mm Hg and heart rate of 64/min.

a. Metoprolol

b. Amlodipine

c. Losartan

d. Enalapril

e. Hydrochlorothiazide

316. A man with arterial hypertension was recommended the following to increase the antihypertensive

a. Increase the amount of liquids in the diet

b. Decrease the amount of table salt in the diet

c. Increase the amount of table salt in the diet

d. Increase the physical exertion

e. Decrease the physical exertion

317. A man with arterial hypertension was recommended the following to increase the antihypertensive

a. Increase the amount of table salt in the diet

b. Increase the physical exertion

c. Increase the amount of liquids in the diet

d. Decrease the physical exertion

e. Decrease the amount of table salt in the diet

318. A man with arterial hypertension was recommended the following to increase the antihypertensive

a. Increase the physical exertion

b. Decrease the physical exertion

c. Increase the amount of table salt in the diet

d. Decrease the amount of table salt in the diet

e. Increase the amount of liquids in the diet

319. A man with arterial hypertension was taking a beta blocker (bisoprolol) for a long time. When h

a. Withdrawal syndrome

b. Bradycardia

c. Bronchospasm

d. Reduced sensitivity

e. Dysbacteriosis

320. A man with arterial hypertension was taking a beta blocker (bisoprolol) for a long time. When h

a. Withdrawal syndrome

b. Bradycardia

c. Reduced sensitivity

d. Dysbacteriosis

e. Bronchospasm

321. A man with arterial hypertension was taking a beta blocker (bisoprolol) for a long time. When h

a. Dysbacteriosis

b. Bronchospasm

c. Bradycardia

d. Withdrawal syndrome

e. Reduced sensitivity

322. A man with gastric ulcer is prescribed anti-Helicobacter pylori therapy. On the 3rd day the pat

a. Omeprazole

b. Bismuth subcitrate

c. Metronidazole

d. Tetracycline

e. Tinidazole

323. A man with gastric ulcer is prescribed anti-Helicobacter pylori therapy. On the 3rd day the pat

a. Omeprazole

b. Tetracycline

c. Metronidazole

d. Bismuth subcitrate

e. Tinidazole

324. A man with gastric ulcer is prescribed anti-Helicobacter pylori therapy. On the 3rd day the pat

a. Tinidazole

b. Tetracycline

c. Bismuth subcitrate

d. Metronidazole

e. Omeprazole

325. A manager of a wholesale pharmaceutical company is responsible for relaying various tasks to th

a. Administrative

b. Technical

c. Top-level

d. Institutional

e. Middle-level

326. A manager of a wholesale pharmaceutical company is responsible for relaying various tasks to th

a. Institutional

b. Technical

c. Middle-level

d. Administrative

e. Top-level

327. A manager of a wholesale pharmaceutical company is responsible for relaying various tasks to th

a. Top-level

b. Middle-level

c. Administrative

d. Institutional

e. Technical

328. A manufacturer plans to sell its new medicine directly to the consumers through its own network

a. Direct distribution channel (zero channel)

b. Three-level distribution channel

c. Four-level distribution channel

d. Two-level distribution channel

e. One-level distribution channel

329. A manufacturer plans to sell its new medicine directly to the consumers through its own network

a. Direct distribution channel (zero channel)

b. Two-level distribution channel

c. One-level distribution channel

d. Four-level distribution channel

e. Three-level distribution channel

330. A manufacturer plans to sell its new medicine directly to the consumers through its own network

a. One-level distribution channel

b. Two-level distribution channel

c. Direct distribution channel (zero channel)

d. Four-level distribution channel

e. Three-level distribution channel

331. A manufacturing company initiates changes to the package insert of a drug, which are aimed at I

a. Counteractive

b. Conversion

c. Synchromarketing

d. Stimulating

e. Remarketing

332. A manufacturing company initiates changes to the package insert of a drug, which are aimed at I

a. Counteractive

b. Synchromarketing

c. Conversion

d. Remarketing

e. Stimulating

333. A manufacturing company initiates changes to the package insert of a drug, which are aimed at I

a. Conversion

b. Synchromarketing

c. Counteractive

d. Remarketing

e. Stimulating

334. A marketer of a pharmaceutical enterprise uses primary and secondary marketing information for

a. Collected for the first time for a specific purpose

b. Published in mass media

c. Published in the company's annual report

d. Published in statistical reference books

e. Obtained from publications in scientific magazines

335. A marketer of a pharmaceutical enterprise uses primary and secondary marketing information for

a. Obtained from publications in scientific magazines

b. Published in mass media

c. Published in the company's annual report

d. Collected for the first time for a specific purpose

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a. Published in the company's annual report

b. Published in statistical reference books

c. Published in mass media

d. Obtained from publications in scientific magazines

e. Collected for the first time for a specific purpose

337. A marketing consultancy was comparing various drugs containing salbutamol. It was using such pa

a. Life cycle stage of the drugs

b. Competitiveness of the drugs

c. Market stability

d. Novelty of the drugs

e. Quality of the drugs

338. A marketing consultancy was comparing various drugs containing salbutamol. It was using such pa

a. Novelty of the drugs

b. Quality of the drugs

c. Competitiveness of the drugs

d. Life cycle stage of the drugs

e. Market stability

339. A marketing study found that the main group of consumers of venotonics are women aged 40 to 60

a. Behavioral approach

b. Geographical approach

c. Demographic approach

d. Psychographic approach

e. -

340. A marketing study found that the main group of consumers of venotonics are women aged 40 to 60

- a. Behavioral approach
- b. Psychographic approach
- c. -
- d. Geographical approach

e. Demographic approach

341. A marketing study found that the main group of consumers of venotonics are women aged 40 to 60

- a. Psychographic approach
- b. -

c. Demographic approach

- d. Geographical approach
- e. Behavioral approach

342. A medical facility located in Kyiv buys its diagnostic tools from a domestic manufacturer. What

- a. One-level channel
- b. Three-level channel
- c. Four-level channel

d. Zero-level channel

- e. Two-level channel

343. A medical facility located in Kyiv buys its diagnostic tools from a domestic manufacturer. What

- a. Three-level channel
- b. One-level channel

c. Zero-level channel

- d. Four-level channel
- e. Two-level channel

344. A medical facility located in Kyiv buys its diagnostic tools from a domestic manufacturer. What

- a. Two-level channel

b. Zero-level channel

- c. Three-level channel
- d. Four-level channel
- e. One-level channel

345. A medical facility purchases antitumor drugs directly from a domestic manufacturer. What is the

- a. Four-level channel
- b. Three-level channel

c. Zero-level channel

- d. Two-level channel
- e. One-level channel

346. A medical facility purchases antitumor drugs directly from a domestic manufacturer. What is the

- a. Two-level channel
- b. Four-level channel
- c. One-level channel
- d. Three-level channel

e. Zero-level channel

347. A medical facility purchases antitumor drugs directly from a domestic manufacturer. What is the

- a. Two-level channel
- b. Four-level channel
- c. Three-level channel
- d. One-level channel

e. Zero-level channel

348. A medical product reaches its final consumer according to the following scheme: manufacturer ri

- a. Three-level channel

b. Two-level channel

- c. Zero-level channel
- d. One-level channel
- e. Four-level channel

349. A medical product reaches its final consumer according to the following scheme: manufacturer ri

- a. Three-level channel

- b. One-level channel
- c. Four-level channel

d. Two-level channel

- e. Zero-level channel

350. A medical product reaches its final consumer according to the following scheme: manufacturer ri

- a. Zero-level channel

b. Two-level channel

- c. Three-level channel

- d. Four-level channel

- e. One-level channel

351. A medicinal plant contains hydroxycoumarins and is used in production of venotonic agents. Name

a. Semina Hippocastani

- b. Fructus Dauci carotae

- c. Herba Meliloti

- d. Fructus Pastinacae sativae

- e. Fructus Ammi majoris

352. A medicinal plant contains hydroxycoumarins and is used in production of venotonic agents. Name

- a. Fructus Dauci carotae

- b. Fructus Pastinacae sativae

c. Semina Hippocastani

- d. Fructus Ammi majoris

- e. Herba Meliloti

353. A medicinal plant contains hydroxycoumarins and is used in production of venotonic agents. Name

- a. Herba Meliloti

- b. Fructus Ammi majoris

- c. Fructus Pastinacae sativae

d. Semina Hippocastani

- e. Fructus Dauci carotae

354. A medicine has caused a side effect in the patient due to the patient's hereditary defect of th

a. Idiosyncrasy

- b. Drug dependence

- c. Withdrawal syndrome

- d. Allergic response

- e. Dysbiosis

355. A medicine has caused a side effect in the patient due to the patient's hereditary defect of th

- a. Allergic response

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- a. Dysbiosis

- b. Drug dependence

c. Idiosyncrasy

- d. Withdrawal syndrome

- e. Allergic response

357. A new medicine has appeared on the Ukrainian pharmaceutical market. It is characterized by low

- a. Decline

- b. Saturation

- c. Maturity

- d. Growth

e. Introduction

358. A new medicine has appeared on the Ukrainian pharmaceutical market. It is characterized by low

- a. Maturity

b. Introduction

- c. Saturation
- d. Decline
- e. Growth

359. A new medicine has appeared on the Ukrainian pharmaceutical market. It is characterized by low

- a. Saturation
- b. Maturity
- c. Decline

d. Introduction

- e. Growth

360. A pharmacist makes powders by grinding one of the formulation components with ethyl alcohol. The

- a. Bolus alba
- b. Starch

c. Streptocid

- d. Talcum

- e. Zinc oxide

361. A pharmacist makes powders by grinding one of the formulation components with ethyl alcohol. The

- a. Bolus alba
- b. Talcum
- c. Starch
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362. A pharmacist makes powders by grinding one of the formulation components with ethyl alcohol. The

- a. Starch
- b. Zinc oxide
- c. Talcum

d. Streptocid

- e. Bolus alba

363. A patient came to a pharmacy to buy a herbal antidepressant containing condensed anthracene derivatives

a. Hyperici herba

- b. Urticae folia
- c. Uvae ursi folia
- d. Filicis maris rhizomata
- e. Rhodiolae roseae rhizomata et radices

364. A patient came to a pharmacy to buy a herbal antidepressant containing condensed anthracene derivatives

a. Hyperici herba

- b. Urticae folia
- c. Uvae ursi folia
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365. A patient came to a pharmacy to buy a herbal antidepressant containing condensed anthracene derivatives

- a. Uvae ursi folia
- b. Rhodiolae roseae rhizomata et radices

c. Hyperici herba

- d. Filicis maris rhizomata

- e. Urticae folia

366. A patient complaining of stuffy nose, fatigability, and headache came to a dispensing chemist.

a. Xylometazoline

- b. Dexamethasone
- c. Acyclovir
- d. Paracetamol
- e. Lactulose

367. A patient complaining of stuffy nose, fatigability, and headache came to a dispensing chemist.

a. Acyclovir

b. Xylometazoline

- c. Lactulose

- d. Paracetamol
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368. A patient complaining of stuffy nose, fatigability, and headache came to a dispensing chemist.

- a. Lactulose
- b. Paracetamol
- c. Dexamethasone
- d. Acyclovir

e. Xylometazoline

369. A patient developed dry cough while undergoing pharmacotherapy for arterial hypertension. What

a. ACE inhibitors

- b. Tranquilizers
- c. Calcium antagonists
- d. Antipsychotics
- e. Antacids

370. A patient developed dry cough while undergoing pharmacotherapy for arterial hypertension. What

- a. Tranquilizers
- b. Calcium antagonists
- c. Antacids

d. ACE inhibitors

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- a. Tranquilizers
- b. Calcium antagonists
- c. Antipsychotics

d. ACE inhibitors

e. Antacids

372. A patient diagnosed with acute rhinitis was using xylometazoline drops. After 7 days of treatment

a. Tachyphylaxis

- b. Tolerance
- c. Synergism
- d. Antagonism
- e. Withdrawal syndrome

373. A patient diagnosed with acute rhinitis was using xylometazoline drops. After 7 days of treatment

- a. Antagonism
- b. Tolerance
- c. Withdrawal syndrome
- d. Synergism

e. Tachyphylaxis

374. A patient diagnosed with acute rhinitis was using xylometazoline drops. After 7 days of treatment

a. Tolerance

b. Tachyphylaxis

- c. Withdrawal syndrome
- d. Antagonism
- e. Synergism

375. A patient diagnosed with hypertension and bronchial asthma had a bronchospasm attack, while under

a. Propranolol

- b. Fenoterol
- c. Nitroglycerin
- d. Amlodipine
- e. Verapamil

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a. Fenoterol

b. Nitroglycerin

c. Propranolol

d. Verapamil

e. Amlodipine

378. A patient from the oncology department came to a pharmacy with a prescription for a drug that i

a. 100% free

b. With a 10% discount

c. For the full cost

d. With a 25% discount

e. For 50% of the cost

379. A patient from the oncology department came to a pharmacy with a prescription for a drug that i

a. With a 10% discount

b. For 50% of the cost

c. With a 25% discount

d. For the full cost

e. 100% free

380. A patient from the oncology department came to a pharmacy with a prescription for a drug that i

a. With a 25% discount

b. For the full cost

c. For 50% of the cost

d. With a 10% discount

e. 100% free

381. A patient has been diagnosed with essential hypertension and prescribed an adequate treatment w

a. -

b. Furosemide

c. Hypothiazide (Hydrochlorothiazide)

d. Amlodipine

e. Captopril

382. A patient has been diagnosed with essential hypertension and prescribed an adequate treatment w

a. Amlodipine

b. Hypothiazide (Hydrochlorothiazide)

c. -

d. Furosemide

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383. A patient has been diagnosed with essential hypertension and prescribed an adequate treatment w

a. Hypothiazide (Hydrochlorothiazide)

b. Furosemide

c. -

d. Amlodipine

e. Captopril

384. A patient has been receiving palliative treatment with morphine hydrochloride for a week. Follo

a. Dependence

b. Cumulation

c. Tolerance

d. Potentiation

e. Summation

385. A patient has been receiving palliative treatment with morphine hydrochloride for a week. Follo

a. Dependence

b. Tolerance

c. Summation

d. Cumulation

e. Potentiation

386. A patient has been receiving palliative treatment with morphine hydrochloride for a week. Follow

- a. Summation
- b. Cumulation
- c. Tolerance
- d. Dependence**
- e. Potentiation

387. A patient is 20 years old. After she was stung by a bee the patient developed Quincke's disease

- a. Fresh frozen plasma
- b. Haemodes
- c. Rheopolyglukin (Dextran)
- d. Penicillin
- e. Prednisolone**

388. A patient is 20 years old. After she was stung by a bee the patient developed Quincke's disease

- a. Penicillin
- b. Rheopolyglukin (Dextran)
- c. Haemodes
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389. A patient is 20 years old. After she was stung by a bee the patient developed Quincke's disease

- a. Rheopolyglukin (Dextran)
- b. Prednisolone**
- c. Fresh frozen plasma
- d. Penicillin
- e. Haemodes

390. A patient is prescribed a 3% alcohol solution of boric acid. What concentration of ethanol should

- a. 40%
- b. 95%
- c. 60%
- d. 90%
- e. 70%**

391. A patient is prescribed a 3% alcohol solution of boric acid. What concentration of ethanol should

- a. 60%
- b. 40%
- c. 95%
- d. 90%
- e. 70%**

392. A patient is prescribed a 3% alcohol solution of boric acid. What concentration of ethanol should

- a. 90%
- b. 95%
- c. 70%**
- d. 40%
- e. 60%

393. A patient measures out a necessary dose of a mixture, using a tablespoon. How many milliliters

- a. 15**
- b. 25
- c. 10
- d. 20
- e. 5

394. A patient measures out a necessary dose of a mixture, using a tablespoon. How many milliliters

- a. 25
- b. 15**
- c. 5
- d. 10
- e. 20

395. A patient measures out a necessary dose of a mixture, using a tablespoon. How many milliliters

a. 5

b. 15

c. 10

d. 20

e. 25

396. A patient needs eye drops with riboflavin. What substance should the pharmacist add to the solu

a. Boric acid

b. Glucose

c. Sodium chloride

d. Sodium nitrate

e. Sodium sulfate

397. A patient needs eye drops with riboflavin. What substance should the pharmacist add to the solu

a. Glucose

b. Sodium chloride

c. Sodium nitrate

d. Boric acid

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398. A patient needs eye drops with riboflavin. What substance should the pharmacist add to the solu

a. Sodium nitrate

b. Glucose

c. Sodium chloride

d. Sodium sulfate

e. Boric acid

399. A patient needs the pharmacy to prepare him a camphor ointment. What concentration of camphor s

a. 10%

b. 5%

c. 20%

d. 1%

e. 15%

400. A patient needs the pharmacy to prepare him a camphor ointment. What concentration of camphor s

a. 20%

b. 15%

c. 1%

d. 10%

e. 5%

401. A patient needs the pharmacy to prepare him a camphor ointment. What concentration of camphor s

a. 5%

b. 10%

c. 20%

d. 15%

e. 1%

402. A patient receives heparin for acute myocardial infarction. On the third day the patient develo

a. Protamine sulfate

b. Vicasol (Menadione)

c. Streptokinase

d. Clopidogrel

e. Acetylsalicylic acid

403. A patient receives heparin for acute myocardial infarction. On the third day the patient develo

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a. Vicasol (Menadione)

- b. Acetylsalicylic acid
- c. Clopidogrel
- d. Streptokinase

e. Protamine sulfate

405. A patient suffering from bronchial asthma was diagnosed with essential hypertension. What antih

a. Propranolol

- b. Amlodipine
- c. Verapamil
- d. Hypothiazid (Hydrochlorothiazide)
- e. Captopril

406. A patient suffering from bronchial asthma was diagnosed with essential hypertension. What antih

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- a. Verapamil
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- c. Amlodipine

d. Propranolol

e. Hypothiazid (Hydrochlorothiazide)

408. A patient suffers from avitaminosis C) The physician has prescribed a course of phytotherapy. W

a. Fructus Sorbi

- b. Cortex Quercus
- c. Cortex Viburni opuli
- d. Folium Menthae piperitae
- e. Rhizoma Tormentillae

409. A patient suffers from avitaminosis C) The physician has prescribed a course of phytotherapy. W

a. Cortex Quercus

b. Fructus Sorbi

- c. Folium Menthae piperitae
- d. Cortex Viburni opuli
- e. Rhizoma Tormentillae

410. A patient suffers from avitaminosis C) The physician has prescribed a course of phytotherapy. W

- a. Rhizoma Tormentillae
- b. Cortex Quercus
- c. Cortex Viburni opuli

d. Fructus Sorbi

e. Folium Menthae piperitae

411. A patient was diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and prescribed a combined phar

a. Lansoprazole

b. Bismuth subcitrate

- c. Omeprazole
- d. Famotidine
- e. Ranitidine

412. A patient was diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and prescribed a combined phar

- a. Lansoprazole
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a. Ranitidine

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- c. Lansoprazole
- d. Famotidine
- e. Omeprazole

414. A patient was prescribed an oral antibiotic for treatment and an antacid to remove heartburn sy

- a. Acceleration of metabolism and excretion
- b. Inhibition of hepatic microsomal enzymes

c. Antibiotic malabsorption

- d. Relative overdosage
- e. Mutual potentiation

415. A patient was prescribed an oral antibiotic for treatment and an antacid to remove heartburn sy

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- a. Inhibition of hepatic microsomal enzymes
- b. Relative overdosage
- c. Acceleration of metabolism and excretion

d. Antibiotic malabsorption

- e. Mutual potentiation

417. A patient with angina pectoris takes long-acting nitrates. Consult him what side-effect is the

a. Headache

- b. Vomiting
- c. Constipation
- d. Nausea
- e. Diarrhea

418. A patient with angina pectoris takes long-acting nitrates. Consult him what side-effect is the

- a. Constipation
- b. Diarrhea
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419. A patient with angina pectoris takes long-acting nitrates. Consult him what side-effect is the

a. Vomiting

b. Headache

- c. Constipation
- d. Diarrhea
- e. Nausea

420. A patient with arterial hypertension has been taking a beta-blocker (bisoprolol) for a long tim

- a. Bradycardia
- b. Reduced sensitivity
- c. Dysbacteriosis
- d. Bronchospasm

e. Withdrawal syndrome

421. A patient with arterial hypertension has been taking a beta-blocker (bisoprolol) for a long tim

- a. Dysbacteriosis
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422. A patient with arterial hypertension has been taking a beta-blocker (bisoprolol) for a long tim

a. Reduced sensitivity

b. Withdrawal syndrome

c. Bradycardia

- d. Bronchospasm
- e. Dysbacteriosis

423. A patient with arterial hypertension has developed a dry cough in the course of his treatment.

- a. Diuretics
- b. Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors**

- c. Calcium channel blockers
- d. Imidazoline receptor blockers
- e. Ganglionic blockers

424. A patient with arterial hypertension has developed a dry cough in the course of his treatment.

- a. Diuretics
- b. Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors**

- c. Ganglionic blockers
- d. Calcium channel blockers
- e. Imidazoline receptor blockers

425. A patient with arterial hypertension has developed a dry cough in the course of his treatment.

- a. Ganglionic blockers
- b. Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors**

- c. Calcium channel blockers
- d. Diuretics
- e. Imidazoline receptor blockers

426. A patient with arterial hypertension was prescribed enalapril, but after two weeks of treatment

- a. Increased tone of the cough center
- b. Exacerbation of chronic bronchitis
- c. Gastroesophageal reflux
- d. Accumulation of residual bradykinin in the blood**
- e. Inhibition of histamine synthesis

427. A patient with arterial hypertension was prescribed enalapril, but after two weeks of treatment

- a. Inhibition of histamine synthesis
- b. Gastroesophageal reflux
- c. Accumulation of residual bradykinin in the blood**
- d. Increased tone of the cough center
- e. Exacerbation of chronic bronchitis

428. A patient with arterial hypertension was prescribed enalapril, but after two weeks of treatment

- a. Inhibition of histamine synthesis
- b. Increased tone of the cough center
- c. Exacerbation of chronic bronchitis
- d. Gastroesophageal reflux
- e. Accumulation of residual bradykinin in the blood**

429. A patient with arterial hypertension, who takes captopril, was prescribed a potassium-sparing d

- a. Hypocalcemia
- b. Hyponatremia
- c. Hypoglycemia
- d. Hyperkalemia**
- e. Hyponatremia

430. A patient with arterial hypertension, who takes captopril, was prescribed a potassium-sparing d

- a. Hyponatremia
- b. Hyponatremia
- c. Hyperkalemia**
- d. Hypocalcemia
- e. Hypoglycemia

431. A patient with arterial hypertension, who takes captopril, was prescribed a potassium-sparing d

- a. Hyponatremia
- b. Hypocalcemia
- c. Hyponatremia
- d. Hyperkalemia**

e. Hypoglycemia

432. A patient with atrophic hypoacid gastritis type A has been diagnosed with a complication in the

a. Cyanocobalamin

b. Nicotinic acid

c. Thiamine

d. Pyridoxine

e. Riboflavin

433. A patient with atrophic hypoacid gastritis type A has been diagnosed with a complication in the

a. Nicotinic acid

b. Thiamine

c. Riboflavin

d. Cyanocobalamin

e. Pyridoxine

434. A patient with atrophic hypoacid gastritis type A has been diagnosed with a complication in the

a. Pyridoxine

b. Nicotinic acid

c. Thiamine

d. Cyanocobalamin

e. Riboflavin

435. A patient with chronic heart failure, who has been taking cardiac glycosides, developed signs o

a. Unithiol (DMPS)

b. Protamine

c. Naloxone

d. Methionine

e. Vicasol (Menadione)

436. A patient with chronic heart failure, who has been taking cardiac glycosides, developed signs o

a. Methionine

b. Unithiol (DMPS)

c. Protamine

d. Naloxone

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437. A patient with chronic heart failure, who has been taking cardiac glycosides, developed signs o

a. Vicasol (Menadione)

b. Methionine

c. Protamine

d. Unithiol (DMPS)

e. Naloxone

438. A patient with exertional angina pectoris had been taking isosorbide mononitrate orally for 2 m

a. Cumulation

b. Tolerance

c. Physical dependence

d. Psychological dependence

e. Sensitization

439. A patient with exertional angina pectoris had been taking isosorbide mononitrate orally for 2 m

a. Cumulation

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440. A patient with exertional angina pectoris had been taking isosorbide mononitrate orally for 2 m

a. Cumulation

b. Psychological dependence

c. Sensitization

d. Tolerance

e. Physical dependence

441. A patient with heart failure has developed an electrolyte imbalance against the background of d

a. Hypokalemia

b. Hypernatremia

c. Hypermagnesemia

d. Hyperkalemia

e. Hypocalcemia

442. A patient with heart failure has developed an electrolyte imbalance against the background of d

a. Hypokalemia

b. Hypernatremia

c. Hypermagnesemia

d. Hypocalcemia

e. Hyperkalemia

443. A patient with heart failure has developed an electrolyte imbalance against the background of d

a. Hypermagnesemia

b. Hyperkalemia

c. Hypocalcemia

d. Hypokalemia

e. Hypernatremia

444. A patient with iron-deficiency anemia was prescribed iron sulfate. What side effect is characte

a. Constipation

b. Elevated blood pressure

c. Bradycardia

d. Dysbiosis

e. Osteoporosis

445. A patient with iron-deficiency anemia was prescribed iron sulfate. What side effect is characte

a. Dysbiosis

b. Osteoporosis

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446. A patient with iron-deficiency anemia was prescribed iron sulfate. What side effect is characte

a. Elevated blood pressure

b. Dysbiosis

c. Osteoporosis

d. Bradycardia

e. Constipation

447. A patient with ischemic heart disease and chronic circulatory failure had been taking for a lon

a. Furosemide

b. Propranolol

c. Nifedipine

d. Lisinopril

e. Spironolactone

448. A patient with ischemic heart disease and chronic circulatory failure had been taking for a lon

a. Lisinopril

b. Spironolactone

c. Furosemide

d. Propranolol

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449. A patient with ischemic heart disease and chronic circulatory failure had been taking for a lon

a. Spironolactone

b. Lisinopril

c. Furosemide

d. Nifedipine

e. Propranolol

450. A patient with severe progression of bronchial asthma has been taking an inhalation corticoster

- a. Cushing's syndrome
- b. Steroid diabetes
- c. Oral candidiasis**
- d. Osteoporosis
- e. Osteoarthritis

451. A patient with severe progression of bronchial asthma has been taking an inhalation corticosteroid

- a. Osteoarthritis
- b. Steroid diabetes
- c. Oral candidiasis**
- d. Osteoporosis
- e. Cushing's syndrome

452. A patient with severe progression of bronchial asthma has been taking an inhalation corticosteroid

- a. Osteoporosis
- b. Oral candidiasis**
- c. Osteoarthritis
- d. Cushing's syndrome
- e. Steroid diabetes

453. A patient, who for the last three weeks was taking a laxative - a decoction of Frangula bark,

- a. Cumulation
- b. Tolerance**

- c. Sensitization
- d. Withdrawal syndrome
- e. Idiosyncrasy

454. A patient, who for the last three weeks was taking a laxative - a decoction of Frangula bark,

- a. Sensitization
- b. Idiosyncrasy
- c. Withdrawal syndrome
- d. Cumulation
- e. Tolerance**

455. A patient, who for the last three weeks was taking a laxative - a decoction of Frangula bark,

- a. Withdrawal syndrome
- b. Tolerance**
- c. Sensitization
- d. Cumulation
- e. Idiosyncrasy

456. A patient, who has been taking acetylsalicylic acid, developed hemorrhages of mucous membranes.

- a. Increased absorption in the gastrointestinal tract
- b. Disorder of protein binding
- c. Inhibition of the prothrombin synthesis**

- d. Changed volume of distribution
- e. Decreased absorption in the gastrointestinal tract

457. A patient, who has been taking acetylsalicylic acid, developed hemorrhages of mucous membranes.

- a. Increased absorption in the gastrointestinal tract
- b. Disorder of protein binding
- c. Decreased absorption in the gastrointestinal tract
- d. Changed volume of distribution
- e. Inhibition of the prothrombin synthesis**

458. A patient, who has been taking an expectorant, has developed complaints of hypersalivation, rhinorrhea

- a. Potassium iodide**

- b. Infusion of Thermopsis grass
- c. Ammonium chloride
- d. Mucaltin
- e. Ambroxol syrup

459. A patient, who has been taking an expectorant, has developed complaints of hypersalivation, rhinorrhea

- a. Ambroxol syrup**

b. Potassium iodide

- c. Ammonium chloride
- d. Mucaltin
- e. Infusion of Thermopsis grass

460. A patient, who has been taking an expectorant, has developed complaints of hypersalivation, rhinorrhea, and a bitter taste in the mouth.

- a. Mucaltin
- b. Infusion of Thermopsis grass
- c. Ambroxol syrup
- d. Ammonium chloride

e. Potassium iodide

461. A patient, who has been taking warfarin for a long time, was recommended to take acetylsalicylic acid.

- a. Dysbacteriosis
- b. Thrombus formation
- c. Hyperkalemia
- d. Hypokalemia

e. Hemorrhages

462. A patient, who has been taking warfarin for a long time, was recommended to take acetylsalicylic acid.

- a. Hypokalemia

b. Hemorrhages

- c. Hyperkalemia
- d. Thrombus formation
- e. Dysbacteriosis

463. A patient, who has been taking warfarin for a long time, was recommended to take acetylsalicylic acid.

- a. Hypokalemia
- b. Dysbacteriosis
- c. Thrombus formation

d. Hemorrhages

- e. Hyperkalemia

464. A patient, who has undergone treatment for community-acquired pneumonia, complains of hearing impairment.

a. Gentamicin

- b. Ciprofloxacin
- c. Clarithromycin
- d. Amoxicillin/clavulanate
- e. Cefazolin

465. A patient, who has undergone treatment for community-acquired pneumonia, complains of hearing impairment.

- a. Amoxicillin/clavulanate
- b. Ciprofloxacin
- c. Clarithromycin

d. Gentamicin

- e. Cefazolin

466. A patient, who has undergone treatment for community-acquired pneumonia, complains of hearing impairment.

- a. Clarithromycin
- b. Amoxicillin/clavulanate

c. Gentamicin

- d. Ciprofloxacin
- e. Cefazolin

467. A patient, who is undergoing treatment for ischemic heart disease, after physical exertion felt chest pain.

- a. Corglycon (convallatoxin)

b. Nitroglycerine

- c. Enalapril
- d. Prazosin
- e. Captopril

468. A patient, who is undergoing treatment for ischemic heart disease, after physical exertion felt chest pain.

- a. Enalapril
- b. Corglycon (convallatoxin)

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469. A patient, who is undergoing treatment for ischemic heart disease, after physical exertion felt

a. Enalapril

b. Prazosin

c. Nitroglycerine

d. Captopril

e. Corglycon (convallatoxin)

470. A pharmacy has been licensed for wholesale distribution of medicinal products. What sales oper

a. Sale of drugs to chronically ill patients

b. Sale of extemporal dosage forms

c. Sale of ready-to-use drugs

d. Sale of over-the-counter drugs

e. Sale to other organizations for commercial use

471. A pharmacy has been licensed for wholesale distribution of medicinal products. What sales oper

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b. Sale of over-the-counter drugs

c. Sale of extemporal dosage forms

d. Sale to other organizations for commercial use

e. Sale of drugs to chronically ill patients

473. A pharmaceutical analyst identifies the substance of potassium acetate. What reagent confirms t

a. Tartaric acid

b. Zinc oxide

c. Sodium hydroxide

d. Iron (III) chloride

e. Potassium permanganate

474. A pharmaceutical analyst identifies the substance of potassium acetate. What reagent confirms t

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d. Iron (III) chloride

e. Zinc oxide

476. A pharmaceutical company can use different types of marketing, depending on the demand for the

a. Excessive

b. Negative

c. Declining

d. Satisfied

e. Absent

477. A pharmaceutical company can use different types of marketing, depending on the demand for the

a. Absent

b. Satisfied

c. Declining

d. Excessive

e. Negative

478. A pharmaceutical company can use different types of marketing, depending on the demand for the

a. Negative

b. Excessive

c. Satisfied

d. Absent

e. Declining

479. A pharmaceutical company develops the manufacture of new products. What part of the production

a. Characteristics of the end product

b. Information materials

c. Characteristics of the raw stock, materials, and intermediate products

d. Description of the manufacturing process

e. Characteristics of the auxiliary raw stock and materials

480. A pharmaceutical company develops the manufacture of new products. What part of the production

a. Characteristics of the raw stock, materials, and intermediate products

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d. Description of the manufacturing process

e. Information materials

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a. Information materials

b. Characteristics of the raw stock, materials, and intermediate products

c. Characteristics of the end product

d. Description of the manufacturing process

e. Characteristics of the auxiliary raw stock and materials

482. A pharmaceutical company focuses on selling a diverse range of products covering different cust

a. Divisional

b. Decentralized

c. Functional

d. Centralized

e. Bureaucratic

483. A pharmaceutical company focuses on selling a diverse range of products covering different cust

a. Bureaucratic

b. Divisional

c. Decentralized

d. Centralized

e. Functional

484. A pharmaceutical company focuses on selling a diverse range of products covering different cust

a. Decentralized

b. Centralized

c. Bureaucratic

d. Functional

e. Divisional

485. A pharmaceutical company has divided its customers into groups based on their gender, age, and

a. Demographic

b. Geographic

c. Psychographic

d. Socioeconomic

e. Behavioral

486. A pharmaceutical company has divided its customers into groups based on their gender, age, and

a. Socioeconomic

b. Demographic

c. Behavioral

d. Geographic

e. Psychographic

487. A pharmaceutical company has divided its customers into groups based on their gender, age, and

a. Socioeconomic

b. Psychographic

c. Behavioral

d. Geographic

e. Demographic

488. A pharmaceutical company has launched a number of cold relief medicines in the form of syrups a

a. Demographic

b. Psychographic

c. Geographical

d. -

e. Behavioral

489. A pharmaceutical company has launched a number of cold relief medicines in the form of syrups a

a. Behavioral

b. Demographic

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d. Geographical

e. Psychographic

490. A pharmaceutical company has launched a number of cold relief medicines in the form of syrups a

a. Behavioral

b. -

c. Geographical

d. Psychographic

e. Demographic

491. A pharmaceutical company has opened several new regional offices and now searches for medical r

a. Preliminary interview

b. Telephone interview

c. Filling in a questionnaire

d. Submission of a resume

e. Targeted selection interview

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494. A pharmaceutical company lacks the manufacturing power to satisfy the demand for certain medici

a. Remarketing

b. Demarketing

c. Synchromarketing

d. Stimulation marketing

e. Conversion marketing

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496. A pharmaceutical company lacks the manufacturing power to satisfy the demand for certain medications.

a. Synchronmarketing

b. Demarketing

c. Remarketing

d. Conversion marketing

e. Stimulation marketing

497. A pharmaceutical company lowered its price for a certain drug due to strong competition and decided to:

a. -

b. To create the image of high-quality medicine manufacturer

c. To maximize profits

d. To gain leadership due to high quality of manufactured medicines

e. To ensure business survival

498. A pharmaceutical company lowered its price for a certain drug due to strong competition and decided to:

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b. -

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b. To create the image of high-quality medicine manufacturer

c. To gain leadership due to high quality of manufactured medicines

d. To ensure business survival

e. -

500. A pharmaceutical company makes medical products, special nutrient supplements, and medical cosmetics.

a. Manufacturing activity

b. -

c. Commercial activity

d. Financial activity

e. Financial and credit activity

501. A pharmaceutical company makes medical products, special nutrient supplements, and medical cosmetics.

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502. A pharmaceutical company makes medical products, special nutrient supplements, and medical cosmetics.

a. -

b. Financial and credit activity

c. Commercial activity

d. Manufacturing activity

e. Financial activity

503. A pharmaceutical company plans to introduce traditional herbal remedies to new markets. What marketing strategy is this?

a. Consolidation

b. Diversification

c. Market penetration

d. Market development

e. Product development

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- a. Market penetration
- b. Product development
- c. Consolidation
- d. Diversification

e. Market development

506. A pharmaceutical company plans to launch the production of a new medicine. What stage of product development is this?

- a. Commercial manufacturing
- b. Filtration of the ideas
- c. Generation of the ideas
- d. Test marketing

e. Economic analysis

507. A pharmaceutical company plans to launch the production of a new medicine. What stage of product development is this?

- a. Filtration of the ideas
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c. Economic analysis

- d. Commercial manufacturing
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508. A pharmaceutical company plans to launch the production of a new medicine. What stage of product development is this?

- a. Generation of the ideas

b. Economic analysis

- c. Filtration of the ideas
- d. Commercial manufacturing
- e. Test marketing

509. A pharmaceutical company plans to sell its products in another country together with a foreign partner. What is this called?

- a. Direct investments
- b. Tender

c. Joint venture

- d. Import
- e. Franchising

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- a. Tender
- b. Import
- c. Direct investments

d. Joint venture

- e. Franchising

512. A pharmaceutical company plans to start selling its products abroad by transferring them into the market. What is this called?

a. Export

- b. Direct investments
- c. Joint venture
- d. Licensing
- e. Franchise

513. A pharmaceutical company plans to start selling its products abroad by transferring them into the market. What is this called?

- a. Franchise
- b. Licensing
- c. Joint venture
- d. Direct investments

e. Export

514. A pharmaceutical company plans to start selling its products abroad by transferring them into the market. What is this called?

- a. Licensing

- b. Joint venture
- c. Direct investments

d. Export

e. Franchise

515. A pharmaceutical company produces Lugol's iodine solution. By type of solvent this solution belongs to

a. Glycerine solutions

b. Chloroform solutions

c. Alcohol solutions

d. Oil solutions

e. Water solutions

516. A pharmaceutical company produces Lugol's iodine solution. By type of solvent this solution belongs to

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a. Water solutions

b. Alcohol solutions

c. Chloroform solutions

d. Glycerine solutions

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518. A pharmaceutical company produces a medicine under the brand name "Corglyconum". What herbal raw material is used in its composition?

a. Lily-of-the-valley grass

b. Wormwood grass

c. Dandelion roots

d. Plantain foliage

e. Buckthorn bark

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c. Plantain foliage

d. Dandelion roots

e. Lily-of-the-valley grass

521. A pharmaceutical company produces animal-derived biostimulants. Solcoseryl preparation is obtained from

a. Bovine spleen

b. Human blood

c. Bovine blood

d. Velvet antlers

e. Bovine trachea

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a. Bovine trachea

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a. Velvet antlers

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c. Bovine blood

d. Bovine spleen

e. Bovine trachea

524. A pharmaceutical company produces aromatic waters. Peppermint water should be prepared in the f

a. 1:1000

b. 1:1

c. 1:10

d. 1:4000

e. 1:2000

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b. 1:10

c. 1:4000

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a. 1:4000

b. 1:10

c. 1:2000

d. 1:1

e. 1:1000

527. A pharmaceutical company produces belladonna tincture. In the process of standardization, exces

a. Dilute the tincture with extractant to normal concentration

b. This kind of deviation is not important

c. The tincture is a non-recoverable reject material

d. Filter the tincture through adsorbent

e. Precipitate excessive active substances

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530. A pharmaceutical company produces biogenic stimulants. In the course of manufacturing process t

a. Acceleration of bioactive substances extraction

b. Formation of biostimulants

c. Prevention of hydrolysis of bioactive substances

d. Reducing the content of ballast substances

e. Extending the shelf life of raw materials

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a. Reducing the content of ballast substances

b. Acceleration of bioactive substances extraction

c. Extending the shelf life of raw materials

d. Prevention of hydrolysis of bioactive substances

e. Formation of biostimulants

533. A pharmaceutical company produces deep-acting ointments. What is the mechanism of action of the

a. Reach the systemic circulation and enhance the effect of drugs

b. Prevent drying and contamination of the epidermis

c. Protect the skin from external factors

d. Absorbed by the outer layers of the skin

e. Protect the skin from microbial infection

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e. Absorbed by the outer layers of the skin

536. A pharmaceutical company produces essential oils via a method that consists of essential oil tr

a. Enfleurage

b. Extraction

c. Dynamic sorption

d. Hydrodistillation

e. Compression

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a. Hydrodistillation

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e. Enfleurage

539. A pharmaceutical company produces galenic preparations. These preparations contain:

a. Preservatives

b. Smell-correcting agents

c. Taste-correcting agents

d. Only one active substance

e. A sum of active substances

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542. A pharmaceutical company produces liquid dosage forms. What principle is used in rotary pulsati

a. Mechanical dispersion

b. Maceration

c. Coacervation

d. Solubilization

e. Ultrasonic dispersion

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545. A pharmaceutical company produces medicinal syrups. What substances ensure the microbial stabil

a. Pectin substances

b. Thickeners

c. Emulsifiers

d. Preservatives

e. Solubilizers

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d. Pectin substances

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548. A pharmaceutical company produces mint tincture. Technological process of making this tincture

a. With 70% alcohol in 1:15 proportion

b. With 90% alcohol in 1:20 proportion

c. With 70% alcohol in 1:5 proportion

d. With 48% alcohol in 1:2 proportion

e. With 70% alcohol in 1:10 proportion

549. A pharmaceutical company produces mint tincture. Technological process of making this tincture

a. With 70% alcohol in 1:15 proportion

b. With 48% alcohol in 1:2 proportion

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b. With 70% alcohol in 1:10 proportion

c. With 70% alcohol in 1:5 proportion

d. With 48% alcohol in 1:2 proportion

e. With 90% alcohol in 1:20 proportion

551. A pharmaceutical company produces soft dosage forms. What indicator should be measured addition

- a. Microbiological purity
- b. pH
- c. Quantitative determination
- d. Sterility
- e. Identification

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- a. Quantitative determination
- b. pH
- c. Sterility
- d. Identification
- e. Microbiological purity

554. A pharmaceutical company produces sterile aqueous solutions for eye rinsing and moisturizing, a

- a. Eye drops
- b. Eye inserts

c. Eye lotions

- d. Eye ointments
- e. Eye sprays

555. A pharmaceutical company produces sterile aqueous solutions for eye rinsing and moisturizing, a

- a. Eye inserts
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- a. Eye sprays
- b. Eye ointments

c. Eye lotions

- d. Eye drops
- e. Eye inserts

557. A pharmaceutical company produces suppositories made from thermolabile medicinal substances. Wh

a. Pressing

- b. Dispersion
- c. Steeping
- d. Rolling
- e. Pouring

558. A pharmaceutical company produces suppositories made from thermolabile medicinal substances. Wh

- a. Pouring
- b. Rolling

c. Pressing

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- a. Rolling
- b. Pouring

c. Pressing

- d. Dispersion
- e. Steeping

560. A pharmaceutical company produces tablets. Tableting by means of direct compression requires:

a. Prior homogenization

b. No prior granulation

c. Formation of masses

d. Application of hydraulic press

e. Prior granulation

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a. Prior homogenization

b. Formation of masses

c. Prior granulation

d. No prior granulation

e. Application of hydraulic press

563. A pharmaceutical company produces various types of tablets. Specify the structure of matrix tab

a. A reticular matrix that contains the medicinal substance

b. Tablets covered in a fat-soluble coating

c. A dispersion of medicinal substances in polyethylene

d. Tablets covered in a film coating

e. Tablets with a dragee coating

564. A pharmaceutical company produces various types of tablets. Specify the structure of matrix tab

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b. A dispersion of medicinal substances in polyethylene

c. A reticular matrix that contains the medicinal substance

d. Tablets covered in a film coating

e. Tablets covered in a fat-soluble coating

566. A pharmaceutical company produces various medicines. Name the dosage form consisting of separate

a. Powders

b. Dried extract

c. Suspensions

d. Emulsions

e. Tablets

567. A pharmaceutical company produces various medicines. Name the dosage form consisting of separate

a. Powders

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c. Emulsions

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568. A pharmaceutical company produces various medicines. Name the dosage form consisting of separate

a. Dried extract

b. Suspensions

c. Emulsions

d. Tablets

e. Powders

569. A pharmaceutical company promotes a healthy lifestyle, provides sponsorship to an orphanage, and

a. Social responsibility

- b. Financial activity
- c. Manufacturing activity
- d. -
- e. Commercial activity

570. A pharmaceutical company promotes a healthy lifestyle, provides sponsorship to an orphanage, and

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- b. Commercial activity

c. Social responsibility

- d. Manufacturing activity
- e. Financial activity

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- a. -
- b. Financial activity
- c. Manufacturing activity
- d. Commercial activity

e. Social responsibility

572. A pharmaceutical company provides its employees with free lunches. What needs does it try to satisfy?

a. Physiological

- b. Self-actualisation
- c. Esteem
- d. Social (involvement in the events)
- e. Safety and protection

573. A pharmaceutical company provides its employees with free lunches. What needs does it try to satisfy?

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- a. Safety and protection
- b. Self-actualisation
- c. Esteem
- d. Social (involvement in the events)

e. Physiological

575. A pharmaceutical company studies the life cycle of a drug that is being introduced to the market.

a. Market entry

- b. Testing phase
- c. Decline phase
- d. Saturation phase
- e. Maturity phase

576. A pharmaceutical company studies the life cycle of a drug that is being introduced to the market.

- a. Decline phase
- b. Saturation phase

c. Market entry

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577. A pharmaceutical company studies the life cycle of a drug that is being introduced to the market.

a. Maturity phase

b. Market entry

- c. Testing phase
- d. Saturation phase
- e. Decline phase

578. A pharmaceutical company that has been producing nasal drops begins to produce the same drug in a new form.

- a. Intensification of commercial effort
- b. Manufacture improvement

- c. Socioethical marketing
- d. Sales improvement

e. Product improvement

579. A pharmaceutical company that has been producing nasal drops begins to produce the same drug in

- a. Intensification of commercial effort
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- e. Manufacture improvement

580. A pharmaceutical company that has been producing nasal drops begins to produce the same drug in

- a. Socioethical marketing
- b. Manufacture improvement
- c. Sales improvement
- d. Intensification of commercial effort

e. Product improvement

581. A pharmaceutical company that specializes in the manufacture of herbal medicines is expanding i

a. Diversification

- b. Survival
- c. Stability
- d. Modernization
- e. -

582. A pharmaceutical company that specializes in the manufacture of herbal medicines is expanding i

- a. Modernization
- b. -
- c. Survival

d. Diversification

e. Stability

583. A pharmaceutical company that specializes in the manufacture of herbal medicines is expanding i

- a. Stability
- b. Survival

c. Diversification

d. Modernization

e. -

584. A pharmaceutical company uses the Boston Consulting Group matrix to analyze the state of its st

a. Market share and market growth rate

- b. Business opportunities
- c. Market segments
- d. Competitive Intensity
- e. Attractiveness of the industry

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- e. Attractiveness of the industry

587. A pharmaceutical company uses various methods of advertising. What method of advertising forese

a. -

b. Out-of-home advertising

c. Postal cards and pamphlets

- d. Professional-targeted advertising
- e. Advertising souvenirs

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- b. Advertising souvenirs
- c. -

d. Out-of-home advertising

e. Professional-targeted advertising

590. A pharmaceutical company wants to strengthen its position in the competitive market environment.

a. Differentiation between the competing medicines on the market

- b. It is a mandatory condition to be able to sell medicines at a reduced price to certain population
- c. Eligibility for registration in the List of medicines and medical products with state-controlled
- d. Justification of a higher price for the medicine
- e. Ensuring the necessary quality of medicines

591. A pharmaceutical company wants to strengthen its position in the competitive market environment.

- a. Ensuring the necessary quality of medicines
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e. Ensuring the necessary quality of medicines

593. A pharmaceutical company, wanting to strengthen its market position in a competitive environmen

- a. Market segmentation
- b. Study of quantitative characteristics of the market
- c. Determining the need for medicines

d. Differentiation and protection of the company-produced medicines on the market

e. Marketing research

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- a. Marketing research
- b. Determining the need for medicines
- c. Market segmentation
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- a. Marketing research
- b. Determining the need for medicines
- c. Study of quantitative characteristics of the market
- d. Market segmentation

e. Differentiation and protection of the company-produced medicines on the market

596. A pharmaceutical factory prepares syrups for taste-masking of medicines. What substance must be

- a. Glucose
- b. Pectin
- c. Sucrose
- d. Fructose

e. Starch

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599. A pharmaceutical factory produces Thiamazole (Merkazolil) that is a medicinal substance with an

- a. Acridine
- b. Hydroxyquinoline
- c. Methyl isothiocyanate
- d. Naphthoquinone
- e. Furfural

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e. Naphthoquinone

602. A pharmaceutical factory produces antimicrobial agent nitrofurazone (Nitrofural, Furacilin). Wh

a. Furfural

b. Resorcinol

c. Hydroxyquinoline

d. Benzaldehyde

e. Aniline

603. A pharmaceutical factory produces antimicrobial agent nitrofurazone (Nitrofural, Furacilin). Wh

a. Aniline

b. Furfural

c. Resorcinol

d. Hydroxyquinoline

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604. A pharmaceutical factory produces antimicrobial agent nitrofurazone (Nitrofural, Furacilin). Wh

a. Benzaldehyde

b. Hydroxyquinoline

c. Furfural

d. Aniline

e. Resorcinol

605. A pharmaceutical factory produces juices from fresh herbal raw materials. What technological op

a. Heating followed by rapid cooling

b. Crystallization

c. Filtration

d. Sedimentation

e. Adsorption

606. A pharmaceutical factory produces juices from fresh herbal raw materials. What technological op

- a. Crystallization
- b. Sedimentation
- c. Filtration
- d. Adsorption

e. Heating followed by rapid cooling

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608. A pharmaceutical factory produces medicinal syrups. What substances ensure microbial stability

a. Preservatives

- b. Pectic materials
- c. Emulsifiers
- d. Solubilizers
- e. Thickeners

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a. Pectic materials

b. Preservatives

- c. Thickeners
- d. Emulsifiers
- e. Solubilizers

611. A pharmaceutical factory produces ointments. Name the stage of the manufacturing process that a

a. Homogenization

- b. Dispersion
- c. Mixing components with the vehicle
- d. Ointment concentrate production
- e. Vehicle production

612. A pharmaceutical factory produces ointments. Name the stage of the manufacturing process that a

a. Mixing components with the vehicle

- b. Dispersion
- c. Ointment concentrate production

d. Homogenization

e. Vehicle production

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a. Ointment concentrate production

b. Vehicle production

c. Homogenization

- d. Mixing components with the vehicle
- e. Dispersion

614. A pharmaceutical factory produces soft dosage forms. What soft dosage form melts at the body te

- a. Cream
- b. Ointment
- c. Paste
- d. Gel

e. Liniment

615. A pharmaceutical factory produces soft dosage forms. What soft dosage form melts at the body te

a. Ointment

b. Liniment

c. Paste

d. Cream

e. Gel

616. A pharmaceutical factory produces soft dosage forms. What soft dosage form melts at the body temperature?

a. Ointment

b. Gel

c. Cream

d. Liniment

e. Paste

617. A pharmaceutical factory produces suppositories with hydrophilic bases. What parameter is measured for them?

a. Boiling point

b. Dissolution time

c. Dry residue

d. Resuspension

e. Mechanical strength

618. A pharmaceutical factory produces suppositories with hydrophilic bases. What parameter is measured for them?

a. Mechanical strength

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a. Resuspension

b. Boiling point

c. Dry residue

d. Dissolution time

e. Mechanical strength

620. A pharmaceutical factory produces tablets of sodium chloride. What is the method of their production?

a. Direct compression with the addition of excipients

b. Direct compression without additional substances

c. Wet granulation prior to compression

d. Dry granulation prior to compression

e. Moulding

621. A pharmaceutical factory produces tablets of sodium chloride. What is the method of their production?

a. Direct compression with the addition of excipients

b. Moulding

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d. Moulding

e. Dry granulation prior to compression

623. A pharmaceutical factory produces various types of tablets. What is the purpose of Solublettae?

a. Preparation of solutions for various pharmaceutical purposes

b. Implantation

c. Sublingual administration

d. Preparation of solutions for injections

e. Rectal administration

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- a. Sublingual administration
- b. Rectal administration
- c. Preparation of solutions for injections
- d. Implantation

e. Preparation of solutions for various pharmaceutical purposes

626. A pharmaceutical factory uses dragee machines to apply multiple layers of active substances and

a. Dragee

- b. Dragee tablets
- c. Granules
- d. Microcapsules
- e. Spansules with polymer coating

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- a. Microcapsules
- b. Spansules with polymer coating

c. Dragee

- d. Granules
- e. Dragee tablets

629. A pharmaceutical factory uses maceration technique to produce tinctures. How long must herbal r

a. 7 days

- b. 5 days
- c. 2 days
- d. 12 hours
- e. 24 hours

630. A pharmaceutical factory uses maceration technique to produce tinctures. How long must herbal r

- a. 24 hours
- b. 12 hours

c. 7 days

- d. 5 days
- e. 2 days

631. A pharmaceutical factory uses maceration technique to produce tinctures. How long must herbal r

- a. 5 days
- b. 12 hours

c. 7 days

- d. 24 hours
- e. 2 days

632. A pharmaceutical manufacturer forms marketing teams responsible for a particular product or a g

a. Product-based marketing

- b. Regional marketing
- c. Combined marketing (matrix model)
- d. Functional marketing
- e. Segment marketing

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- a. Combined marketing (matrix model)
- b. Regional marketing

c. Functional marketing

d. Product-based marketing

e. Segment marketing

634. A pharmaceutical manufacturer forms marketing teams responsible for a particular product or a group of products.

a. Functional marketing

b. Combined marketing (matrix model)

c. Regional marketing

d. Segment marketing

e. Product-based marketing

635. A pharmaceutical manufacturer sets the price for a drug basing on its prime cost with premium.

a. Cost-based

b. Supply-based

c. Competitive

d. Demand-based

e. Breakeven

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b. Demand-based

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637. A pharmaceutical manufacturer sets the price for a drug basing on its prime cost with premium.

a. Demand-based

b. Breakeven

c. Supply-based

d. Cost-based

e. Competitive

638. A pharmaceutical warehouse has received a batch of herbal raw material - a bark of Quercus robur.

a. Coumarins

b. Tannins

c. Anthracene derivatives

d. Flavonoids

e. Essential oils

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641. A pharmaceutical warehouse has received a batch of herbal raw material - hawthorn flowers. Merc.

a. Mineral admixtures

b. Ash values (Total ash)

c. Acceptable admixtures

d. Extractive values

e. Moisture content

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- e. Ash values (Total ash)

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- a. Moisture content
- b. Mineral admixtures
- c. Ash values (Total ash)
- d. Extractive values

e. Acceptable admixtures

644. A pharmaceutical warehouse received a herbal raw material that consists of "cones" with loose

a. Humulus lupulus

- b. Olea europeaea
- c. Rubus idaeus
- d. Juniperus communis
- e. Alnus incana

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- a. Alnus incana
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- a. Olea europeaea
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- d. Juniperus communis
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647. A pharmaceutical wholesaler constantly monitors expiration dates of medicines and their storage

a. Ongoing

- b. Final
- c. Financial
- d. Preliminary
- e. Social

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- b. Final
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- a. Final
- b. Financial
- c. Social
- d. Preliminary

e. Ongoing

650. A pharmaceutical wholesaler has suffered commercial losses because of unpaid debts of a pharmac

a. Labor

b. Financial

- c. Special
- d. -
- e. Material

651. A pharmaceutical wholesaler has suffered commercial losses because of unpaid debts of a pharmac

- a. Labor
- b. Material

c. Financial

d. Special

- e. -
652. A pharmaceutical wholesaler has suffered commercial losses because of unpaid debts of a pharmacist.
- a. Labor
 - b. Material
 - c. Special
 - d. Financial
- e. -
653. A pharmaceutical wholesaler sells ointment bases (vaseline, lanolin, etc.) in bulk ("an gross").
- a. Selective method
 - b. Mass sales method
 - c. -
 - d. Intensive method
 - e. Integrated method
654. A pharmaceutical wholesaler sells ointment bases (vaseline, lanolin, etc.) in bulk ("an gross").
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- a. Mass sales method
 - b. -
 - c. Integrated method
 - d. Selective method
 - e. Intensive method
656. A pharmacist approached the chief manager of the pharmacy with a proposition to introduce an advertisement.
- a. External
 - b. Horizontal
 - c. Vertical ascending
 - d. Vertical descending
 - e. Intra-level
657. A pharmacist approached the chief manager of the pharmacy with a proposition to introduce an advertisement.
- a. External
 - b. Vertical descending
 - c. Vertical ascending
 - d. Intra-level
 - e. Horizontal
658. A pharmacist approached the chief manager of the pharmacy with a proposition to introduce an advertisement.
- a. Vertical descending
 - b. Intra-level
 - c. Horizontal
 - d. Vertical ascending
 - e. External
659. A pharmacist approached the chief manager of the pharmacy with a request for pay raise. The chief manager refused.
- a. Dysfunctional conflict
 - b. Interpersonal conflict
 - c. Intergroup conflict
 - d. Intrapersonal conflict
 - e. Conflict between individual and group
660. A pharmacist approached the chief manager of the pharmacy with a request for pay raise. The chief manager refused.
- a. Intergroup conflict
 - b. Intrapersonal conflict
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- a. Intrapersonal conflict
- b. Conflict between individual and group
- c. Intergroup conflict
- d. Dysfunctional conflict

e. Interpersonal conflict

662. A pharmacist at the analytical quality control laboratory uses acidimetry in a non-aqueous medi

- a. Sodium edetate solution
- b. Perchloric acid solution
- c. Potassium bromate solution
- d. Sodium nitrite solution
- e. Zinc sulfate solution

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- a. Zinc sulfate solution
- b. Potassium bromate solution

c. Perchloric acid solution

- d. Sodium edetate solution
- e. Sodium nitrite solution

665. A pharmacist at the extemporaneous compounding department of a pharmacy has prepared 100 mL of

a. 10.0 g and 120 mL

- b. 5.0 g and 110 mL
- c. 20.0 g and 140 mL
- d. 0.25 g and 100 mL
- e. 10.0 g and 100 mL

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- b. 0.25 g and 100 mL
- c. 5.0 g and 110 mL
- d. 10.0 g and 100 mL

e. 10.0 g and 120 mL

668. A pharmacist at the extemporaneous compounding department of a pharmacy has received a prescrip

- a. 10 minutes
- b. 45 minutes
- c. 15 minutes
- d. 30 minutes

e. 25 minutes

669. A pharmacist at the extemporaneous compounding department of a pharmacy has received a prescrip

- a. 15 minutes
- b. 10 minutes
- c. 45 minutes
- d. 30 minutes

e. 25 minutes

670. A pharmacist at the extemporaneous compounding department of a pharmacy has received a prescrip

- a. 30 minutes
- b. 10 minutes
- c. 45 minutes
- d. 15 minutes
- e. 25 minutes

671. A pharmacist at the pharmacy has received a promotion. What type of job rotation is it?

- a. -
- b. Mixed
- c. Combined
- d. Vertical
- e. Horizontal

672. A pharmacist at the pharmacy has received a promotion. What type of job rotation is it?

- a. Horizontal
- b. Vertical
- c. Mixed
- d. -
- e. Combined

673. A pharmacist at the pharmacy has received a promotion. What type of job rotation is it?

- a. Mixed
- b. Vertical
- c. Combined
- d. -
- e. Horizontal

674. A pharmacist has a labour dispute with the pharmacy administration about rescheduling his annual

a. The Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine

b. Labour disputes committee (LDC)

- c. Highest management bodies of pharmaceutical service at the regional level
- d. Trade union committee
- e. Commercial court

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d. Labour disputes committee (LDC)

e. The Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine

677. A pharmacist has made a topical solution with lipophilic vehicle. Specify the substance that pr

a. Menthol

b. Starch

c. Sulfur

d. Dermatol (bismuth subgallate)

e. Novocaine hydrochloride

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a. Starch

b. Menthol

c. Dermatol (bismuth subgallate)

d. Novocaine hydrochloride

e. Sulfur

679. A pharmacist has made an injection solution that contains a salt produced by reaction of a stro

a. Sodium hydrochloride

- b. Ascorbic acid
- c. Sodium sulfate
- d. Hydrochloric acid
- e. Cysteine

680. A pharmacist has made an injection solution that contains a salt produced by reaction of a stro

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- a. Hydrochloric acid
- b. Ascorbic acid
- c. Cysteine

d. Sodium hydrochloride

e. Sodium sulfate

682. A pharmacist has prepared a Leonurus tincture with sodium bromide. How was sodium bromide intro

- a. Concentrated solution was added into the prepared extract
- b. Sodium bromide was dissolved in the tincture in a vial for dispensing

c. Dry substance was dissolved in the filtered extract in a stand

d. Dry substance was dissolved in the infusion apparatus

e. Sodium bromide was mixed in a separate vessel with a part of the extract, than this mixture was a

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- a. Dry substance was dissolved in the infusion apparatus
- b. Sodium bromide was dissolved in the tincture in a vial for dispensing
- c. Sodium bromide was mixed in a separate vessel with a part of the extract, than this mixture was a
- d. Concentrated solution was added into the prepared extract

e. Dry substance was dissolved in the filtered extract in a stand

685. A pharmacist has prepared a collargol solution. Name the type of disperse system in this case:

- a. Emulsion
- b. True solution
- c. Suspension

d. Colloid solution

e. Aerosol

686. A pharmacist has prepared a collargol solution. Name the type of disperse system in this case:

- a. Suspension
- b. Emulsion
- c. True solution

d. Colloid solution

e. Aerosol

687. A pharmacist has prepared a collargol solution. Name the type of disperse system in this case:

- a. True solution
- b. Aerosol

c. Colloid solution

d. Suspension

e. Emulsion

688. A pharmacist has prepared a compound ointment. What is the correct sequence of its preparation?

a. Suspension - solution - emulsion

b. Emulsion - suspension - solution

- c. Solution - suspension - emulsion
- d. Emulsion - solution - suspension
- e. Solution - emulsion - suspension

689. A pharmacist has prepared a compound ointment. What is the correct sequence of its preparation?

- a. Emulsion - solution - suspension
- b. Emulsion - suspension - solution
- c. Suspension - solution - emulsion

- d. Solution - emulsion - suspension
- e. Solution - suspension - emulsion

690. A pharmacist has prepared a compound ointment. What is the correct sequence of its preparation?

- a. Emulsion - solution - suspension
- b. Solution - emulsion - suspension
- c. Suspension - solution - emulsion

- d. Solution - suspension - emulsion
- e. Emulsion - suspension - solution

691. A pharmacist has prepared a liquid mixture. What component was added last into the vial?

- a. 20% sodium bromide solution
- b. Tincture of valerian
- c. Simple syrup
- d. Potassium bromide
- e. Purified water

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- b. Purified water
- c. Tincture of valerian
- d. 20% sodium bromide solution
- e. Potassium bromide

694. A pharmacist has prepared a medicine by dissolving the active substances in the water that was

- a. Collargol (Colloidal silver)
- b. Osarsol
- c. Pepsin

- d. Copper sulfate
- e. Tannin

695. A pharmacist has prepared a medicine by dissolving the active substances in the water that was

- a. Osarsol
- b. Collargol (Colloidal silver)
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- a. Osarsol
- b. Collargol (Colloidal silver)
- c. Copper sulfate

- d. Pepsin
- e. Tannin

697. A pharmacist has prepared a medicine, using the following formulation: Magnesii oxydi Natrii hy

- a. Comminute magnesium oxide with alcohol, add sodium bicarbonate, mix the ingredients
- b. Comminute sodium bicarbonate, add magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients
- c. Comminute magnesium oxide, add sodium bicarbonate, mix the ingredients

- d. Comminute a part of magnesium oxide, add sodium bicarbonate, add the remaining magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients
- e. Comminute sodium bicarbonate with alcohol, add magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients

698. A pharmacist has prepared a medicine, using the following formulation: Magnesii oxydi Natrii hy

- a. Comminute magnesium oxide with alcohol, add sodium bicarbonate, mix the ingredients
- b. Comminute a part of magnesium oxide, add sodium bicarbonate, add the remaining magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients
- c. Comminute sodium bicarbonate, add magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients
- d. Comminute sodium bicarbonate with alcohol, add magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients
- e. Comminute magnesium oxide, add sodium bicarbonate, mix the ingredients

699. A pharmacist has prepared a medicine, using the following formulation: Magnesii oxydi Natrii hy

- a. Comminute sodium bicarbonate with alcohol, add magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients
- b. Comminute magnesium oxide, add sodium bicarbonate, mix the ingredients
- c. Comminute sodium bicarbonate, add magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients
- d. Comminute a part of magnesium oxide, add sodium bicarbonate, add the remaining magnesium oxide, mix the ingredients
- e. Comminute magnesium oxide with alcohol, add sodium bicarbonate, mix the ingredients

700. A pharmacist has prepared a solid dosage form - a compound powder. What technological operation

- a. Dissolution
- b. Mixing
- c. Dosing
- d. Packing
- e. Comminution

701. A pharmacist has prepared a solid dosage form - a compound powder. What technological operation

- a. Dissolution
- b. Packing
- c. Comminution
- d. Dosing
- e. Mixing

702. A pharmacist has prepared a solid dosage form - a compound powder. What technological operation

- a. Packing
- b. Dosing
- c. Comminution
- d. Dissolution
- e. Mixing

703. A pharmacist has prepared a suspension that contains basic bismuth nitrate. What method was used

- a. Dispersion with stirring
- b. Chemical condensation
- c. Solvent replacement method
- d. Continental method
- e. Physical condensation

704. A pharmacist has prepared a suspension that contains basic bismuth nitrate. What method was used

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705. A pharmacist has prepared a suspension that contains basic bismuth nitrate. What method was used

- a. Continental method
- b. Physical condensation
- c. Solvent replacement method
- d. Chemical condensation
- e. Dispersion with stirring

706. A pharmacist has prepared a tincture from Adonis vernalis grass. What special technique was necessary

- a. They must be extracted in a neutral medium
- b. They must be extracted in a slightly alkaline medium
- c. They must be extracted in an acidic medium
- d. They must be extracted in a weakly acidic medium

e. They must be extracted in an alkaline medium

707. A pharmacist has prepared a tincture from Adonis vernalis grass. What special technique was nec

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b. They must be extracted in a neutral medium

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b. They must be extracted in a neutral medium

c. They must be extracted in a weakly acidic medium

d. They must be extracted in a slightly alkaline medium

e. They must be extracted in an acidic medium

709. A pharmacist has prepared an aqueous extract using the cold infusion method. What herbal raw ma

a. Arctostaphylos leaves

b. Buckthorn bark

c. Marshmallow roots

d. Mint leaves

e. Thermopsis grass

710. A pharmacist has prepared an aqueous extract using the cold infusion method. What herbal raw ma

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b. Mint leaves

c. Buckthorn bark

d. Marshmallow roots

e. Arctostaphylos leaves

712. A pharmacist has prepared an ascorbic acid solution for injections. What stabilizer was used in

a. Sodium sulfite

b. 0.1 M solution of hydrochloric acid

c. Boric acid

d. 0.1 M solution of sodium hydroxide

e. Weibel stabilizer

713. A pharmacist has prepared an ascorbic acid solution for injections. What stabilizer was used in

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d. 0.1 M solution of sodium hydroxide

e. Sodium sulfite

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b. 0.1 M solution of sodium hydroxide

c. Weibel stabilizer

d. 0.1 M solution of hydrochloric acid

e. Sodium sulfite

715. A pharmacist has prepared an eyedrops vehicle. What method of sterilization should be chosen in

a. Dry heat

b. Pasteurization

c. Ultraviolet irradiation

d. Membrane filtration

e. Flowing steam

716. A pharmacist has prepared an eyedrops vehicle. What method of sterilization should be chosen in

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- b. Pasteurization
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- a. Ultraviolet irradiation
- b. Membrane filtration
- c. Flowing steam
- d. Pasteurization

e. Dry heat

718. A pharmacist has prepared an injection solution of ascorbic acid. What substance is necessary f

- a. Sodium acetate
- b. Sodium chloride

c. Sodium sulfite

- d. Sodium citrate
- e. Sodium bromide

719. A pharmacist has prepared an injection solution of ascorbic acid. What substance is necessary f

- a. Sodium bromide

b. Sodium sulfite

- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Sodium acetate
- e. Sodium citrate

720. A pharmacist has prepared an injection solution of ascorbic acid. What substance is necessary f

- a. Sodium bromide

b. Sodium sulfite

- c. Sodium citrate
- d. Sodium acetate
- e. Sodium chloride

721. A pharmacist has prepared an oak bark decoction. What is the ratio of the herbal raw material t

- a. 1:30

b. 1:10

- c. 1:400
- d. 1:20
- e. 1:5

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d. 1:10

- e. 1:20

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- a. 1:5
- b. 1:30
- c. 1:400

- d. 1:20

e. 1:10

724. A pharmacist has prepared suppositories with novocaine (procaine) hydrochloride using a rolling

a. Dissolution in the minimal amount of water

- b. Dissolution in ethyl alcohol
- c. Dissolution in the melted base
- d. Dissolution in the minimal amount of castor oil
- e. Dissolution in the minimal amount of alcohol-water-glycerin mixture

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b. Dissolution in ethyl alcohol

c. Dissolution in the melted base

d. Dissolution in the minimal amount of castor oil

e. Dissolution in the minimal amount of water

727. A pharmacist has remained working long after the working day was officially over. How is this w

a. Overtime

b. Dayshift

c. Extended time

d. Nightshift

e. Regular hours

728. A pharmacist has remained working long after the working day was officially over. How is this w

a. Nightshift

b. Overtime

c. Regular hours

d. Dayshift

e. Extended time

729. A pharmacist has remained working long after the working day was officially over. How is this w

a. Regular hours

b. Extended time

c. Dayshift

d. Nightshift

e. Overtime

730. A pharmacist needs to add a stabilizer to prepare an atropine sulfate solution for injections.

a. Ascorbic acid

b. Sodium metabisulfite

c. Sodium bicarbonate

d. Hydrochloric acid

e. Sodium hydroxide

731. A pharmacist needs to add a stabilizer to prepare an atropine sulfate solution for injections.

a. Sodium hydroxide

b. Ascorbic acid

c. Sodium metabisulfite

d. Hydrochloric acid

e. Sodium bicarbonate

732. A pharmacist needs to add a stabilizer to prepare an atropine sulfate solution for injections.

a. Sodium hydroxide

b. Sodium bicarbonate

c. Hydrochloric acid

d. Ascorbic acid

e. Sodium metabisulfite

733. A pharmacist needs to make a 5% sodium bicarbonate solution for injections. What is the optimum

a. 15-20[°]C

b. 25-35[°]C

c. 30-45[°]C

d. 80-100[°]C

e. 45-55[°]C

734. A pharmacist needs to make a 5% sodium bicarbonate solution for injections. What is the optimum

a. 30-45[°]C

- b. 25-35[°]C
- c. 80-100[°]C

d. 15-20[°]C

- e. 45-55[°]C

735. A pharmacist needs to make a 5% sodium bicarbonate solution for injections. What is the optimum

- a. 45-55[°]C

- b. 25-35[°]C

c. 15-20[°]C

- d. 30-45[°]C

- e. 80-100[°]C

736. A pharmacist needs to prepare a trituration of platyphylline hydrotartrate (1:10). What filler

- a. Corn starch

- b. Refined sugar

c. Lactose

- d. Rice starch

- e. Mannitol

737. A pharmacist needs to prepare a trituration of platyphylline hydrotartrate (1:10). What filler

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- a. Rice starch

b. Lactose

- c. Mannitol

- d. Refined sugar

- e. Corn starch

739. A pharmacist needs to prepare eyedrops with pilocarpine hydrochloride. Specify the optimal isot

- a. Boric acid

- b. Sodium nitrite

- c. Sodium sulfate

- d. Glucose

e. Sodium chloride

740. A pharmacist needs to prepare eyedrops with pilocarpine hydrochloride. Specify the optimal isot

- a. Glucose

b. Sodium chloride

- c. Boric acid

- d. Sodium sulfate

- e. Sodium nitrite

741. A pharmacist needs to prepare eyedrops with pilocarpine hydrochloride. Specify the optimal isot

- a. Glucose

- b. Sodium sulfate

- c. Boric acid

- d. Sodium nitrite

e. Sodium chloride

742. A pharmacist needs to weigh out a medicinal substance from the general list - glucose. What m

a. 0.02 g

b. 0.03 g

c. 0.04 g

d. 0.01 g

e. 0.05 g

743. A pharmacist needs to weigh out a medicinal substance from the general list - glucose. What m

a. 0.02 g

b. 0.05 g

- c. 0.04 g
- d. 0.01 g
- e. 0.03 g

744. A pharmacist needs to weigh out a medicinal substance from the general list - glucose. What m

- a. 0.04 g
- b. 0.02 g**
- c. 0.03 g
- d. 0.05 g
- e. 0.01 g

745. A pharmacist prepared a 5% glucose solution and added 5 mL of Weibel's stabilizer. What is the

- a. 100 mL**
- b. 50 mL
- c. 500 mL
- d. 1000 mL
- e. 300 mL

746. A pharmacist prepared a 5% glucose solution and added 5 mL of Weibel's stabilizer. What is the

- a. 50 mL
- b. 1000 mL
- c. 300 mL
- d. 500 mL
- e. 100 mL**

747. A pharmacist prepared a 5% glucose solution and added 5 mL of Weibel's stabilizer. What is the

- a. 50 mL
- b. 1000 mL
- c. 500 mL
- d. 100 mL**
- e. 300 mL

748. A pharmacist prepares 100 ml of glucose solution. Specify the amount of Weibel's stabilizer nec

- a. 10 ml
- b. 2 ml
- c. 15 ml
- d. 5 ml**
- e. 20 ml

749. A pharmacist prepares 100 ml of glucose solution. Specify the amount of Weibel's stabilizer nec

- a. 15 ml
- b. 20 ml
- c. 10 ml
- d. 2 ml
- e. 5 ml**

750. A pharmacist prepares 100 ml of glucose solution. Specify the amount of Weibel's stabilizer nec

- a. 2 ml
- b. 5 ml**
- c. 15 ml
- d. 20 ml
- e. 10 ml

751. A pharmacist prepares 180 ml of adonis grass infusion. How much herbal raw material should be t

- a. 6.0**
- b. 18.0
- c. 10.0
- d. 15.0
- e. 2.0

752. A pharmacist prepares 180 ml of adonis grass infusion. How much herbal raw material should be t

- a. 6.0**
- b. 2.0
- c. 15.0

- d. 18.0
- e. 10.0

753. A pharmacist prepares 180 ml of adonis grass infusion. How much herbal raw material should be t

- a. 15.0
- b. 18.0
- c. 6.0

- d. 2.0
- e. 10.0

754. A pharmacist prepares a chamomile flowers infusion. Specify the proportion of raw material to i

- a. 1:10
- b. 1:30
- c. 1:400
- d. 1:50
- e. 1:20

755. A pharmacist prepares a chamomile flowers infusion. Specify the proportion of raw material to i

- a. 1:30
- b. 1:10
- c. 1:400
- d. 1:50
- e. 1:20

756. A pharmacist prepares a chamomile flowers infusion. Specify the proportion of raw material to i

- a. 1:50
- b. 1:400
- c. 1:20
- d. 1:30
- e. 1:10

757. A pharmacist prepares a compound powder. What medicinal substance must be comminuted without ad

- a. Camphor
- b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- c. Menthol
- d. Thymol
- e. Zinc oxide

758. A pharmacist prepares a compound powder. What medicinal substance must be comminuted without ad

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- b. Menthol
- c. Zinc oxide
- d. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
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- b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- c. Zinc oxide
- d. Camphor
- e. Menthol

760. A pharmacist prepares a mixture that according to the prescription must contain ammonia spirit-

- a. Opalescent mixture
- b. Emulsion
- c. True solution
- d. High-molecular compound solution
- e. Colloidal solution

761. A pharmacist prepares a mixture that according to the prescription must contain ammonia spirit-

- a. Emulsion
- b. Opalescent mixture
- c. True solution
- d. High-molecular compound solution

e. Colloidal solution

762. A pharmacist prepares a mixture that according to the prescription must contain ammonia spirit-

- a. True solution
- b. Emulsion
- c. Colloidal solution
- d. High-molecular compound solution

e. Opalescent mixture

763. A pharmacist prepares a suspension with a hydrophobic substance. What stabilizer is necessary f

a. Methyl cellulose

- b. Boric acid
- c. Glucose
- d. Nipagin (Methylparaben)
- e. Sodium chloride

764. A pharmacist prepares a suspension with a hydrophobic substance. What stabilizer is necessary f

a. Sodium chloride

b. Methyl cellulose

- c. Boric acid
- d. Glucose
- e. Nipagin (Methylparaben)

765. A pharmacist prepares a suspension with a hydrophobic substance. What stabilizer is necessary f

a. Sodium chloride

b. Glucose

c. Methyl cellulose

- d. Boric acid
- e. Nipagin (Methylparaben)

766. A pharmacist prepares a vaseline-based ointment. The vehicle was heated to 40°C) What substanc

a. Camphor

- b. Vinilin (polyvinyl butyl ether)
- c. Benzoic acid
- d. Streptocide
- e. Anesthesin

767. A pharmacist prepares a vaseline-based ointment. The vehicle was heated to 40°C) What substanc

- a. Anesthesin
- b. Benzoic acid

c. Camphor

- d. Streptocide
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768. A pharmacist prepares a vaseline-based ointment. The vehicle was heated to 40°C) What substanc

- a. Anesthesin
- b. Vinilin (polyvinyl butyl ether)
- c. Streptocide
- d. Benzoic acid

e. Camphor

769. A pharmacist prepares an infusion in proportion 1:400. Specify the herbal raw material used in

- a. Camomile grass
- b. Althaea roots
- c. Oak bark
- d. Motherwort grass

e. Thermopsis grass

770. A pharmacist prepares an infusion in proportion 1:400. Specify the herbal raw material used in

- a. Oak bark
- b. Althaea roots
- c. Camomile grass
- d. Thermopsis grass
- e. Motherwort grass

771. A pharmacist prepares an infusion in proportion 1:400. Specify the herbal raw material used in

- a. Oak bark
- b. Camomile grass
- c. Althaea roots
- d. Motherwort grass
- e. Thermopsis grass**

772. A pharmacist prepares an injection solution that must be stabilized with 0,1M of hydrochloric a

a. Novocaine

- b. Potassium chloride
- c. Hexamethylenetetramine
- d. Sodium benzoate
- e. Calcium chloride

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a. Sodium benzoate

b. Novocaine

- c. Calcium chloride
- d. Potassium chloride
- e. Hexamethylenetetramine

775. A pharmacist prepares an oil emulsion with menthol. How should menthol be introduced in this ca

a. Menthol should be dissolved in oil

- b. Menthol should be introduced as a suspension into the prepared emulsion
- c. Menthol should be dissolved in the purified water
- d. Menthol should be comminuted with the emulsifier
- e. Menthol should be comminuted in a mortar with ethanol

776. A pharmacist prepares an oil emulsion with menthol. How should menthol be introduced in this ca

- a. Menthol should be comminuted with the emulsifier
- b. Menthol should be comminuted in a mortar with ethanol

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- b. Menthol should be comminuted with the emulsifier
- c. Menthol should be dissolved in the purified water

d. Menthol should be dissolved in oil

- e. Menthol should be comminuted in a mortar with ethanol

778. A pharmacist prepares cocoa butter-based round vaginal suppositories with less than 5% of citri

a. Dissolve in minimal quantity of purified water

- b. Dissolve in alcohol
- c. Dissolve in vaseline oil
- d. Dissolve in Dimexid (Dimethylsulfoxide)
- e. Dissolve in molten cocoa butter

779. A pharmacist prepares cocoa butter-based round vaginal suppositories with less than 5% of citri

a. Dissolve in minimal quantity of purified water

- b. Dissolve in vaseline oil
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- d. Dissolve in molten cocoa butter
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- a. Dissolve in molten cocoa butter
- b. Dissolve in minimal quantity of purified water**
- c. Dissolve in alcohol
- d. Dissolve in vaseline oil
- e. Dissolve in Dimexid (Dimethylsulfoxide)

781. A pharmacist prepares fat-based suppositories by pouring. Specify the type of fatty vehicle in

- a. Butyrol**
- b. Cocoa butter
- c. Wax
- d. Spermaceti
- e. Vaseline (petroleum jelly)

782. A pharmacist prepares fat-based suppositories by pouring. Specify the type of fatty vehicle in

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- a. Butyrol**
- b. Vaseline (petroleum jelly)
- c. Spermaceti
- d. Wax
- e. Cocoa butter

784. A pharmacist prepares powders with riboflavin. How should riboflavin be introduced into the pow

- a. Mix the components in the descending order based on their amount
- b. Riboflavin powder should be sifted in advance
- c. Mix the components in the ascending order based on their amount
- d. Riboflavin should be added on the top of the prepared mixture of other ingredients
- e. "Three layers" method**

785. A pharmacist prepares powders with riboflavin. How should riboflavin be introduced into the pow

- a. Mix the components in the descending order based on their amount
- b. Riboflavin should be added on the top of the prepared mixture of other ingredients
- c. Riboflavin powder should be sifted in advance
- d. "Three layers" method**
- e. Mix the components in the ascending order based on their amount

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- b. Mix the components in the descending order based on their amount
- c. "Three layers" method**
- d. Mix the components in the ascending order based on their amount
- e. Riboflavin should be added on the top of the prepared mixture of other ingredients

787. A pharmacist prepares rectal suppositories in the pharmacy. Name the acceptable range, within w

- a. 2.0-5.0
- b. 4.0-7.0
- c. 5.0-8.0
- d. 1.0-4.0**
- e. 3.0-6.0

788. A pharmacist prepares rectal suppositories in the pharmacy. Name the acceptable range, within w

- a. 3.0-6.0
- b. 5.0-8.0
- c. 2.0-5.0
- d. 1.0-4.0**
- e. 4.0-7.0

789. A pharmacist prepares suppositories by pouring. Name the coefficient for substitution of fatty

- a. 1.20**

- b. 1.11
- c. 1.25
- d. 1.31

e. 1.21

790. A pharmacist prepares suppositories by pouring. Name the coefficient for substitution of fatty

- a. 1.20
- b. 1.25

c. 1.21

d. 1.11

e. 1.31

791. A pharmacist prepares suppositories by pouring. Name the coefficient for substitution of fatty

- a. 1.31
- b. 1.25
- c. 1.11

d. 1.21

e. 1.20

792. A pharmacist uses Vitepsol to prepare rectal suppositories. What fluid should be used in this c

a. Spiritus saponatus

b. Purified water

c. Peach oil

d. Ethyl alcohol

e. Vaseline oil (liquid paraffin)

793. A pharmacist uses Vitepsol to prepare rectal suppositories. What fluid should be used in this c

a. Ethyl alcohol

b. Purified water

c. Spiritus saponatus

d. Vaseline oil (liquid paraffin)

e. Peach oil

794. A pharmacist uses Vitepsol to prepare rectal suppositories. What fluid should be used in this c

a. Vaseline oil (liquid paraffin)

b. Purified water

c. Spiritus saponatus

d. Ethyl alcohol

e. Peach oil

795. A pharmacist-analyst of a control-analytical laboratory performs identification of a drug subs

a. A pale yellow ether-soluble precipitate forms

b. A black precipitate forms, which dissolves if a diluted sodium hydroxide solution is added

c. The solution colors blue and becomes colorless after the addition of ammonia solution

d. A white precipitate forms, which is insoluble in a diluted hydrochloric acid

e. An intense blue coloring appears

796. A pharmacist-analyst of a control-analytical laboratory performs identification of a drug subs

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c. A black precipitate forms, which dissolves if a diluted sodium hydroxide solution is added

d. A pale yellow ether-soluble precipitate forms

e. An intense blue coloring appears

798. A pharmacy customer complains of constricting retrosternal pain that irradiates into the left a

a. Metacycline

b. Riboxin (Inosine)

c. Nitroglycerine

d. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)

e. Panangin

799. A pharmacy customer complains of constricting retrosternal pain that irradiates into the left a

a. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)

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c. Nitroglycerine

d. Panangin

e. Riboxin (Inosine)

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a. Riboxin (Inosine)

b. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)

c. Panangin

d. Metacycline

e. Nitroglycerine

801. A pharmacy customer complains of constricting, sometimes burning pain behind the sternum, with

a. Nitroglycerine

b. Isosorbide dinitrate

c. Nifedipine

d. Bisoprolol

e. Digoxin

802. A pharmacy customer complains of constricting, sometimes burning pain behind the sternum, with

a. Bisoprolol

b. Nitroglycerine

c. Nifedipine

d. Digoxin

e. Isosorbide dinitrate

803. A pharmacy customer complains of constricting, sometimes burning pain behind the sternum, with

a. Bisoprolol

b. Nifedipine

c. Digoxin

d. Isosorbide dinitrate

e. Nitroglycerine

804. A pharmacy dispenses medical products, the cost of which must be reimbursed based on electronic

a. National Health Service of Ukraine

b. Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine

c. State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

d. State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

e. State Service of Ukraine on Medicines and Drugs Control

805. A pharmacy dispenses medical products, the cost of which must be reimbursed based on electronic

a. Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine

b. State Service of Ukraine on Medicines and Drugs Control

c. State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

d. National Health Service of Ukraine

e. State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

806. A pharmacy dispenses medical products, the cost of which must be reimbursed based on electronic

a. State Service of Ukraine on Medicines and Drugs Control

b. State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

c. State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

d. National Health Service of Ukraine

e. Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine

807. A pharmacy has bought a refrigerator. What document should be filled in for such purchase?

a. An inventory list needs to be drawn up

b. No accounting documentation needs to be kept

c. It should be assigned an inventory number and registered in the inventory cards

- d. A deposit order should be filled in
- e. Information should be entered into the goods report

808. A pharmacy has bought a refrigerator. What document should be filled in for such purchase?

- a. Information should be entered into the goods report
- b. No accounting documentation needs to be kept
- c. A deposit order should be filled in
- d. An inventory list needs to be drawn up

e. It should be assigned an inventory number and registered in the inventory cards

809. A pharmacy has bought a refrigerator. What document should be filled in for such purchase?

- a. No accounting documentation needs to be kept
- b. An inventory list needs to be drawn up

c. It should be assigned an inventory number and registered in the inventory cards

- d. A deposit order should be filled in
- e. Information should be entered into the goods report

810. A pharmacy has decided to obtain a license to make extemporaneous preparations. For this purpose

a. Fixed assets

- b. Not accounted as assets
- c. Package
- d. Goods
- e. Non-negotiable tangible assets

811. A pharmacy has decided to obtain a license to make extemporaneous preparations. For this purpose

a. Non-negotiable tangible assets

b. Fixed assets

- c. Not accounted as assets
- d. Goods
- e. Package

812. A pharmacy has decided to obtain a license to make extemporaneous preparations. For this purpose

- a. Not accounted as assets
- b. Goods
- c. Non-negotiable tangible assets

d. Fixed assets

e. Package

813. A pharmacy has received a batch of drugs according to the invoice. Who is authorized to conduct

a. Employee appointed to this task by the head manager

- b. Head manager
- c. Tax officer
- d. Officer of a local division of the state inspectorate for drug quality control
- e. Pharmacist

814. A pharmacy has received a batch of drugs according to the invoice. Who is authorized to conduct

a. Employee appointed to this task by the head manager

- b. Tax officer
- c. Pharmacist
- d. Officer of a local division of the state inspectorate for drug quality control
- e. Head manager

815. A pharmacy has received a batch of drugs according to the invoice. Who is authorized to conduct

- a. Officer of a local division of the state inspectorate for drug quality control
- b. Tax officer

c. Employee appointed to this task by the head manager

- d. Pharmacist
- e. Head manager

816. A pharmacy has received a batch of herbal raw material - caraway fruits. What medicinal plant is

a. Anisum vulgare

b. Carum carvi

- c. Coriandrum sativum
- d. Foeniculum vulgare

e. Anethum graveolens

817. A pharmacy has received a batch of herbal raw material - caraway fruits. What medicinal plant is it?

a. Coriandrum sativum

b. Anethum graveolens

c. Anisum vulgare

d. Carum carvi

e. Foeniculum vulgare

818. A pharmacy has received a batch of herbal raw material - caraway fruits. What medicinal plant is it?

a. Coriandrum sativum

b. Anethum graveolens

c. Foeniculum vulgare

d. Anisum vulgare

e. Carum carvi

819. A pharmacy has received a formulation for eye drops with protargol (silver proteinate). What substance is used for isotonation?

a. No isotonation is needed

b. Boric acid

c. Sodium sulfate

d. Sodium nitrate

e. Sodium chloride

820. A pharmacy has received a formulation for eye drops with protargol (silver proteinate). What substance is used for isotonation?

a. Sodium chloride

b. Boric acid

c. No isotonation is needed

d. Sodium nitrate

e. Sodium sulfate

821. A pharmacy has received a formulation for eye drops with protargol (silver proteinate). What substance is used for isotonation?

a. Sodium sulfate

b. Sodium chloride

c. Boric acid

d. Sodium nitrate

e. No isotonation is needed

822. A pharmacy has received a formulation for the solution with a substance that moderately expands. What substance is used for isotonation?

a. Glucose

b. Gelatin

c. Calcium chloride

d. Sodium chloride

e. Protargol (Silver proteinate)

823. A pharmacy has received a formulation for the solution with a substance that moderately expands. What substance is used for isotonation?

a. Sodium chloride

b. Gelatin

c. Glucose

d. Calcium chloride

e. Protargol (Silver proteinate)

824. A pharmacy has received a formulation for the solution with a substance that moderately expands. What substance is used for isotonation?

a. Sodium chloride

b. Glucose

c. Gelatin

d. Protargol (Silver proteinate)

e. Calcium chloride

825. A pharmacy has received a prescription for colloid solution. Name this solution:

a. Collargol solution

b. 5% glucose solution

c. Sodium chloride solution

d. Burow's solution

e. Nonaqueous solution

826. A pharmacy has received a prescription for colloid solution. Name this solution:

- a. 5% glucose solution
- b. Burow's solution
- c. Nonaqueous solution
- d. Sodium chloride solution
- e. Collargol solution**

827. A pharmacy has received a prescription for colloid solution. Name this solution:

- a. Burow's solution
- b. Collargol solution**
- c. 5% glucose solution
- d. Sodium chloride solution
- e. Nonaqueous solution

828. A pharmacy has received a prescription for the preparation of a solution. What substance require

- a. Sodium bromide
- b. Sodium iodide
- c. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- d. Urotropin
- e. Furacilin (Nitrofurazone)**

829. A pharmacy has received a prescription for the preparation of a solution. What substance require

- a. Urotropin
- b. Sodium bromide
- c. Sodium iodide
- d. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- e. Furacilin (Nitrofurazone)**

830. A pharmacy has received a prescription for the preparation of a solution. What substance require

- a. Urotropin
- b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- c. Furacilin (Nitrofurazone)**
- d. Sodium bromide
- e. Sodium iodide

831. A pharmacy has received a prescription for the preparation of powders. What substance must be a

- a. Streptomycin sulfate**
- b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- c. Ephedrine hydrochloride
- d. Osarsolum
- e. Magnesium oxide

832. A pharmacy has received a prescription for the preparation of powders. What substance must be a

- a. Osarsolum
- b. Magnesium oxide
- c. Streptomycin sulfate**
- d. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- e. Ephedrine hydrochloride

833. A pharmacy has received a prescription for the preparation of powders. What substance must be a

- a. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- b. Osarsolum
- c. Magnesium oxide
- d. Ephedrine hydrochloride
- e. Streptomycin sulfate**

834. A pharmacy has received a prescription for tincture. What herbal raw material can be used to ma

- a. Valerian rootstock**
- b. Buckthorn bark
- c. Rhubarb roots
- d. Oak bark
- e. Arrow-wood bark

835. A pharmacy has received a prescription for tincture. What herbal raw material can be used to ma

- a. Buckthorn bark
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- c. Rhubarb roots
- d. Arrow-wood bark
- e. Valerian rootstock

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- a. Buckthorn bark
- b. Rhubarb roots
- c. Valerian rootstock
- d. Arrow-wood bark
- e. Oak bark

837. A pharmacy has received a prescription written on an F-3 form. The dispensing chemist, tasked w

- a. Medical facility stamp, doctor's seal and signature, signature of the head manager of the medical
- b. Signature of the head manager of the medical facility or signature of the deputy head manager for
- c. Medical facility stamp, doctor's seal and signature, signature of the head manager of the medical
- d. Medical facility stamp, signature of the head manager of the medical facility, seal of the medica
- e. Doctor's personal seal and signature

838. A pharmacy has received a prescription written on an F-3 form. The dispensing chemist, tasked w

- a. Doctor's personal seal and signature
- b. Medical facility stamp, signature of the head manager of the medical facility, seal of the medica
- c. Signature of the head manager of the medical facility or signature of the deputy head manager for
- d. Medical facility stamp, doctor's seal and signature, signature of the head manager of the medical
- e. Medical facility stamp, doctor's seal and signature, signature of the head manager of the medical

839. A pharmacy has received a prescription, written in an incorrect format. In this case, the dispe

- a. Affix the <<Invalid prescription>> stamp to the prescription and return it to the patient
- b. Give the patient a copy of the prescription
- c. Sell this medicine to the patient
- d. Register the prescription in the log book and sell this medicine to the patient
- e. Notify the head manager of the pharmacy

840. A pharmacy has received a prescription, written in an incorrect format. In this case, the dispe

- a. Give the patient a copy of the prescription
- b. Sell this medicine to the patient
- c. Notify the head manager of the pharmacy
- d. Affix the <<Invalid prescription>> stamp to the prescription and return it to the patient
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- b. Sell this medicine to the patient
- c. Give the patient a copy of the prescription
- d. Register the prescription in the log book and sell this medicine to the patient
- e. Affix the <<Invalid prescription>> stamp to the prescription and return it to the patient

842. A pharmacy has received a receipt for preparation of a dermatological ointment with a non-speci

- a. Vaseline
- b. Gelatin-glycerine gel
- c. Vaseline and lanolin
- d. Lanolin
- e. Soap-glycerine base

843. A pharmacy has received a receipt for preparation of a dermatological ointment with a non-speci

- a. Gelatin-glycerine gel
- b. Vaseline and lanolin
- c. Soap-glycerine base
- d. Vaseline
- e. Lanolin

844. A pharmacy has received a receipt for preparation of a dermatological ointment with a non-speci

- a. Soap-glycerine base

b. Lanolin

c. Vaseline

d. Vaseline and lanolin

e. Gelatin-glycerine gel

845. A pharmacy has received from its supplier a shipment of drugs that are included into the Nation

a. Fixed price

b. Free-of-control price

c. Indicative price

d. Controlled price

e. Contract price

846. A pharmacy has received from its supplier a shipment of drugs that are included into the Nation

a. Indicative price

b. Fixed price

c. Controlled price

d. Contract price

e. Free-of-control price

847. A pharmacy has received from its supplier a shipment of drugs that are included into the Nation

a. Indicative price

b. Fixed price

c. Contract price

d. Free-of-control price

e. Controlled price

848. A pharmacy has received goods from a warehouse, which were delivered by the warehouse transport

a. Specifications to the contract of delivery

b. Motor waybill

c. Financial statement of the supplier

d. All of the listed

e. Contract of delivery

849. A pharmacy has received goods from a warehouse, which were delivered by the warehouse transport

a. Specifications to the contract of delivery

b. All of the listed

c. Financial statement of the supplier

d. Motor waybill

e. Contract of delivery

850. A pharmacy has received goods from a warehouse, which were delivered by the warehouse transport

a. Specifications to the contract of delivery

b. Contract of delivery

c. Financial statement of the supplier

d. Motor waybill

e. All of the listed

851. A pharmacy has received the following formulation: Rp.: Spiritus aethylici 20 ml Resorcini 0.2

a. Measure out ethyl alcohol into a vial for dispensing, measure out salicylic acid

b. Commminute the substance in a mortar, add the solvent

c. Measure out the substance into a vial for dispensing, measure out ethyl alcohol, shake the vial

d. Measure out the solvent into a stand, measure out the substance

e. Measure out the substance into a stand, measure out the solvent

852. A pharmacy has received the following formulation: Rp.: Spiritus aethylici 20 ml Resorcini 0.2

a. Measure out ethyl alcohol into a vial for dispensing, measure out salicylic acid

b. Measure out the solvent into a stand, measure out the substance

c. Commminute the substance in a mortar, add the solvent

d. Measure out the substance into a vial for dispensing, measure out ethyl alcohol, shake the vial

e. Measure out the substance into a stand, measure out the solvent

853. A pharmacy has received the following formulation: Rp.: Spiritus aethylici 20 ml Resorcini 0.2

a. Measure out the substance into a stand, measure out the solvent

b. Measure out the substance into a vial for dispensing, measure out ethyl alcohol, shake the vial

- c. Measure out the solvent into a stand, measure out the substance
- d. Measure out ethyl alcohol into a vial for dispensing, measure out salicylic acid
- e. Comminute the substance in a mortar, add the solvent

854. A pharmacy has submitted its financial report for the first quarter of 2021. It contains the fo

- a. 32 000 UAH
- b. 90 000 UAH
- c. 62 000 UAH
- d. 2 000 UAH
- e. 60 000 UAH

855. A pharmacy has submitted its financial report for the first quarter of 2021. It contains the fo

- a. 62 000 UAH
- b. 2 000 UAH
- c. 32 000 UAH
- d. 60 000 UAH
- e. 90 000 UAH

856. A pharmacy has submitted its financial report for the first quarter of 2021. It contains the fo

- a. 90 000 UAH
- b. 32 000 UAH
- c. 62 000 UAH
- d. 60 000 UAH
- e. 2 000 UAH

857. A pharmacy makes aqueous extracts. What extractant is used in preparation of infusions and deco

- a. Purified water
- b. Mint oil
- c. Peach oil
- d. Glycerin
- e. Ethyl alcohol

858. A pharmacy makes aqueous extracts. What extractant is used in preparation of infusions and deco

- a. Glycerin
- b. Ethyl alcohol
- c. Mint oil
- d. Peach oil
- e. Purified water

859. A pharmacy makes aqueous extracts. What extractant is used in preparation of infusions and deco

- a. Mint oil
- b. Ethyl alcohol
- c. Purified water
- d. Peach oil
- e. Glycerin

860. A pharmacy makes medicines according to individual prescriptions. How often must the pharmacy s

- a. At least once a month
- b. At least twice a month
- c. At least twice a week
- d. At least once per shift
- e. At least once a week

861. A pharmacy makes medicines according to individual prescriptions. How often must the pharmacy s

- a. At least once per shift
- b. At least once a month
- c. At least twice a month
- d. At least twice a week
- e. At least once a week

862. A pharmacy makes medicines according to individual prescriptions. How often must the pharmacy s

- a. At least once per shift
- b. At least once a week
- c. At least twice a month

d. At least twice a week

e. At least once a month

863. A pharmacy manager has drawn up a work schedule for the next month. What type of management act

a. Operational planning

b. Financial planning

c. Strategic planning

d. Business planning

e. -

864. A pharmacy manager has drawn up a work schedule for the next month. What type of management act

a. Strategic planning

b. Operational planning

c. Business planning

d. Financial planning

e. -

865. A pharmacy manager has drawn up a work schedule for the next month. What type of management act

a. Strategic planning

b. Financial planning

c. -

d. Operational planning

e. Business planning

866. A pharmacy must be closed during inventory-taking. How long can this process take?

a. No more than 10 days

b. No more than 3 days

c. No more than 6 days

d. No more than 7 days

e. No more than 14 days

867. A pharmacy must be closed during inventory-taking. How long can this process take?

a. No more than 10 days

b. No more than 14 days

c. No more than 6 days

d. No more than 3 days

e. No more than 7 days

868. A pharmacy must be closed during inventory-taking. How long can this process take?

a. No more than 6 days

b. No more than 10 days

c. No more than 3 days

d. No more than 14 days

e. No more than 7 days

869. A pharmacy must keep the following receipts for 3 years, not counting the present one:

a. Medicines provided for free or at a discount due to social benefit programs

b. Anabolic steroids at the full price

c. Psychotropic drugs at the full price

d. Clophelin (clonidine) tablets at the full price

e. Narcotic substances in their pure form at the full price

870. A pharmacy must keep the following receipts for 3 years, not counting the present one:

a. Medicines provided for free or at a discount due to social benefit programs

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d. Clophelin (clonidine) tablets at the full price

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871. A pharmacy must keep the following receipts for 3 years, not counting the present one:

a. Narcotic substances in their pure form at the full price

b. Anabolic steroids at the full price

c. Psychotropic drugs at the full price

d. Medicines provided for free or at a discount due to social benefit programs

e. Clophelin (clonidine) tablets at the full price

872. A pharmacy needs to prepare a 1% alcohol solution of methylene blue. What concentration of alco

- a. 40%
- b. 70%
- c. 90%

d. 60%

e. 96%

873. A pharmacy needs to prepare a 1% alcohol solution of methylene blue. What concentration of alco

- a. 40%
- b. 90%

c. 60%

d. 96%

e. 70%

874. A pharmacy needs to prepare a 1% alcohol solution of methylene blue. What concentration of alco

- a. 70%
- b. 40%
- c. 96%

d. 60%

e. 90%

875. A pharmacy needs to prepare a furacilin (nitrofural) solution (1:5000). What are the specifics

- a. In the cold purified water
- b. In the boiling water in the presence of sodium chloride
- c. In the purified water, after grinding it down
- d. In the purified water, filtered in advance
- e. In the minimal amount of ethanol

876. A pharmacy needs to prepare a furacilin (nitrofural) solution (1:5000). What are the specifics

- a. In the minimal amount of ethanol
- b. In the boiling water in the presence of sodium chloride
- c. In the purified water, after grinding it down
- d. In the purified water, filtered in advance
- e. In the cold purified water

877. A pharmacy needs to prepare a furacilin (nitrofural) solution (1:5000). What are the specifics

- a. In the purified water, filtered in advance
- b. In the minimal amount of ethanol
- c. In the purified water, after grinding it down
- d. In the cold purified water
- e. In the boiling water in the presence of sodium chloride

878. A pharmacy offers to its customers a chance to measure their blood pressure. What type of goods

- a. Nondurable goods
- b. Convenience goods
- c. Specialty goods
- d. Unsought goods
- e. Service

879. A pharmacy offers to its customers a chance to measure their blood pressure. What type of goods

- a. Nondurable goods
- b. Unsought goods
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- d. Service
- e. Specialty goods

880. A pharmacy offers to its customers a chance to measure their blood pressure. What type of goods

- a. Unsought goods
- b. Service
- c. Specialty goods
- d. Nondurable goods
- e. Convenience goods

881. A pharmacy opens a bank account to store funds and conduct ongoing business transactions. What

a. Current

b. Investment

c. Letter of credit

d. Deposit

e. Provisional

882. A pharmacy opens a bank account to store funds and conduct ongoing business transactions. What

a. Letter of credit

b. Current

c. Provisional

d. Investment

e. Deposit

883. A pharmacy opens a bank account to store funds and conduct ongoing business transactions. What

a. Provisional

b. Investment

c. Letter of credit

d. Deposit

e. Current

884. A pharmacy owner starts a business in the retail sale of medicines. What document allows the ph

a. -

b. Trade patent

c. State registration certificate

d. License for production of medicines

e. Quality certificate

885. A pharmacy owner starts a business in the retail sale of medicines. What document allows the ph

a. License for production of medicines

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a. State registration certificate

b. -

c. Trade patent

d. License for production of medicines

e. Quality certificate

887. A pharmacy pays considerable attention to the technique of medicine placement in the glass cabi

a. Advertising

b. Merchandising

c. Public relations

d. Personal sale

e. Lobbying

888. A pharmacy pays considerable attention to the technique of medicine placement in the glass cabi

a. Advertising

b. Lobbying

c. Merchandising

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889. A pharmacy pays considerable attention to the technique of medicine placement in the glass cabi

a. Personal sale

b. Lobbying

c. Advertising

d. Merchandising

e. Public relations

890. A pharmacy prepares 10% sodium chloride injection solution. What sterilization would be optimal

a. Autoclave chamber with high-pressure saturated steam

b. Irradiation sterilization

c. Sterile filtration through membrane

d. Gas sterilization

e. Dry-heat sterilization

891. A pharmacy prepares 10% sodium chloride injection solution. What sterilization would be optimal

a. Dry-heat sterilization

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c. Gas sterilization

d. Irradiation sterilization

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a. Sterile filtration through membrane

b. Autoclave chamber with high-pressure saturated steam

c. Gas sterilization

d. Irradiation sterilization

e. Dry-heat sterilization

893. A pharmacy prepares a drug that contains a high-molecular compound with unlimited swelling ability

a. Methylcellulose

b. Pepsin

c. Starch

d. Protargol

e. Gelatine

894. A pharmacy prepares a drug that contains a high-molecular compound with unlimited swelling ability

a. Methylcellulose

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d. Starch

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895. A pharmacy prepares a drug that contains a high-molecular compound with unlimited swelling ability

a. Methylcellulose

b. Protargol

c. Pepsin

d. Starch

e. Gelatine

896. A pharmacy prepares an aqueous extract of thermopsis grass. What components should be used to prepare

a. Thermopsis grass, sodium bicarbonate, purified water

b. Thermopsis grass, purified water

c. Thermopsis grass, sodium chloride, purified water

d. Thermopsis grass, hydrochloric acid solution 1:10, purified water

e. Thermopsis tincture, purified water

897. A pharmacy prepares an aqueous extract of thermopsis grass. What components should be used to prepare

a. Thermopsis tincture, purified water

b. Thermopsis grass, purified water

c. Thermopsis grass, sodium chloride, purified water

d. Thermopsis grass, sodium bicarbonate, purified water

e. Thermopsis grass, hydrochloric acid solution 1:10, purified water

898. A pharmacy prepares an aqueous extract of thermopsis grass. What components should be used to prepare

a. Thermopsis tincture, purified water

b. Thermopsis grass, sodium chloride, purified water

c. Thermopsis grass, purified water

d. Thermopsis grass, hydrochloric acid solution 1:10, purified water

e. Thermopsis grass, sodium bicarbonate, purified water

899. A pharmacy prepares drugs by individual prescriptions. How often should the floors be mopped during a shift

a. Once in a shift

- b. Once every 10 days
- c. Once in a week
- d. Once every 5 days
- e. Once every 3 days

900. A pharmacy prepares drugs by individual prescriptions. How often should the floors be mopped do

- a. Once every 3 days
- b. Once in a week
- c. Once in a shift

- d. Once every 5 days
- e. Once every 10 days

901. A pharmacy prepares drugs by individual prescriptions. How often should the floors be mopped do

- a. Once every 3 days
- b. Once in a week
- c. Once every 5 days

d. Once in a shift

- e. Once every 10 days

902. A pharmacy prepares extemporaneous drugs. Who sets the retail prices and labor charges for thes

- a. Inspectorate for medicine quality control
- b. Regional state administration
- c. The Ministry of Health

d. Pharmacy

- e. Local council

903. A pharmacy prepares extemporaneous drugs. Who sets the retail prices and labor charges for thes

- a. Local council
- b. Regional state administration
- c. The Ministry of Health

d. Pharmacy

- e. Inspectorate for medicine quality control

904. A pharmacy prepares extemporaneous drugs. Who sets the retail prices and labor charges for thes

- a. Regional state administration
- b. The Ministry of Health
- c. Inspectorate for medicine quality control
- d. Local council

e. Pharmacy

905. A pharmacy prepares sodium chloride solutions for injections or infusions. What are the additio

- a. No manganese salt admixtures
- b. Analytical grade pure
- c. Anhydrous, analytical grade pure
- d. Type <<for injections>>

e. Chemically pure, depyrogenated

906. A pharmacy prepares sodium chloride solutions for injections or infusions. What are the additio

- a. Type <<for injections>>

b. Chemically pure, depyrogenated

- c. Analytical grade pure
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907. A pharmacy prepares sodium chloride solutions for injections or infusions. What are the additio

- a. Type <<for injections>>
- b. No manganese salt admixtures
- c. Analytical grade pure

d. Chemically pure, depyrogenated

- e. Anhydrous, analytical grade pure

908. A pharmacy provides certain categories of ill persons with medicines free of charge or at a red

- a. Cold
- b. Headache

c. Diabetes mellitus

d. Cuts and abrasions

e. Muscle pain

909. A pharmacy provides certain categories of ill persons with medicines free of charge or at a red

a. Cuts and abrasions

b. Diabetes mellitus

c. Muscle pain

d. Headache

e. Cold

910. A pharmacy provides certain categories of ill persons with medicines free of charge or at a red

a. Cuts and abrasions

b. Cold

c. Diabetes mellitus

d. Muscle pain

e. Headache

911. A pharmacy receives centralized deliveries of goods from the warehouse. Specify the document th

a. Financial operating report of the pharmacy

b. Cash receipt order

c. Goods received record book by item and supplier

d. Goods report (Inventory change report)

e. Goods received record book by groups of goods

912. A pharmacy receives centralized deliveries of goods from the warehouse. Specify the document th

a. Goods received record book by groups of goods

b. Financial operating report of the pharmacy

c. Cash receipt order

d. Goods received record book by item and supplier

e. Goods report (Inventory change report)

913. A pharmacy receives centralized deliveries of goods from the warehouse. Specify the document th

a. Goods received record book by item and supplier

b. Cash receipt order

c. Goods report (Inventory change report)

d. Financial operating report of the pharmacy

e. Goods received record book by groups of goods

914. A pharmacy sells various medicines. What medicine is a subject to strict accounting in a specia

a. Tramadol, tablets

b. Retabolil (Nandrolone)

c. Gentamicin sulfate

d. Hydrocortisone acetate

e. Microfollin (Ethinylestradiol), tablets

915. A pharmacy sells various medicines. What medicine is a subject to strict accounting in a specia

a. Microfollin (Ethinylestradiol), tablets

b. Gentamicin sulfate

c. Tramadol, tablets

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a. Retabolil (Nandrolone)

b. Microfollin (Ethinylestradiol), tablets

c. Tramadol, tablets

d. Gentamicin sulfate

e. Hydrocortisone acetate

917. A pharmacy supplies the surgical ward of a hospital. What document enables the dispensing chemi

a. Product revaluation notice

b. Report on the movement of packaging

c. Purchase order

- d. Receipt log book
- e. Consolidated register

918. A pharmacy supplies the surgical ward of a hospital. What document enables the dispensing chemi

- a. Receipt log book
- b. Consolidated register
- c. Report on the movement of packaging
- d. Product revaluation notice

e. Purchase order

919. A pharmacy supplies the surgical ward of a hospital. What document enables the dispensing chemi

- a. Receipt log book
- b. Report on the movement of packaging

c. Purchase order

- d. Consolidated register
- e. Product revaluation notice

920. A pharmacy supplies with medicines various groups of patients. Children of what age group recei

a. Under 3 years of age

- b. Under 10 years of age
- c. From 3 to 6 years of age
- d. Under 6 years of age
- e. Under 16 years of age

921. A pharmacy supplies with medicines various groups of patients. Children of what age group recei

- a. From 3 to 6 years of age
- b. Under 10 years of age
- c. Under 6 years of age

d. Under 3 years of age

e. Under 16 years of age

922. A pharmacy supplies with medicines various groups of patients. Children of what age group recei

- a. From 3 to 6 years of age
- b. Under 16 years of age

c. Under 3 years of age

- d. Under 10 years of age
- e. Under 6 years of age

923. A pharmacy underwent a drug quality inspection on 25.02.2018. The inspector discovered that the

a. Yes, if approved by the head manager of the pharmacy

b. No

- c. Yes, with permit from the Pharmacopoeia Center
- d. Yes, it can sell all the batch that is already in its possession
- e. Yes, with permit from the State Inspectorate

924. A pharmacy underwent a drug quality inspection on 25.02.2018. The inspector discovered that the

- a. Yes, it can sell all the batch that is already in its possession
- b. Yes, with permit from the Pharmacopoeia Center

c. No

- d. Yes, if approved by the head manager of the pharmacy
- e. Yes, with permit from the State Inspectorate

925. A pharmacy underwent a drug quality inspection on 25.02.2018. The inspector discovered that the

- a. Yes, with permit from the State Inspectorate
- b. Yes, with permit from the Pharmacopoeia Center

c. No

- d. Yes, it can sell all the batch that is already in its possession
- e. Yes, if approved by the head manager of the pharmacy

926. A pharmacy visitor approached the pharmacist with complaints of constricting retrosternal pain

a. Nitroglycerin

- b. Diclofenac sodium
- c. Captopril
- d. Bisoprolol

e. Drotaverine

927. A pharmacy visitor approached the pharmacist with complaints of constricting retrosternal pain

a. Nitroglycerin

b. Diclofenac sodium

c. Drotaverine

d. Captopril

e. Bisoprolol

928. A pharmacy visitor approached the pharmacist with complaints of constricting retrosternal pain

a. Captopril

b. Bisoprolol

c. Drotaverine

d. Nitroglycerin

e. Diclofenac sodium

929. A pharmacy visitor asked the pharmacist to recommend her an anthelmintic drug that would be effective

a. Piperazine

b. Riboflavin

c. Calcitonin

d. Ribavirin

e. Pyrazinamide

930. A pharmacy visitor asked the pharmacist to recommend her an anthelmintic drug that would be effective

a. Calcitonin

b. Ribavirin

c. Riboflavin

d. Piperazine

e. Pyrazinamide

931. A pharmacy visitor periodically feels constricting pain behind the sternum. Explain to this visitor

a. Angle-closure glaucoma

b. Pulmonary fibrosis

c. Heart failure

d. Kidney failure

e. Peptic ulcer disease

932. A pharmacy visitor periodically feels constricting pain behind the sternum. Explain to this visitor

a. Heart failure

b. Kidney failure

c. Angle-closure glaucoma

d. Pulmonary fibrosis

e. Peptic ulcer disease

933. A pharmacy visitor periodically feels constricting pain behind the sternum. Explain to this visitor

a. Kidney failure

b. Pulmonary fibrosis

c. Angle-closure glaucoma

d. Heart failure

e. Peptic ulcer disease

934. A pharmacy warehouse has received a shipment of drugs. During quality control by an authorized person

a. Samples of questionable drugs should be sent to the local inspectorate department; the rest of the shipment should be sold

b. Draw up a Quality Assessment Report with the defects listed and allow sale of the drug shipment

c. Dispose of the shipment that contains questionable drugs

d. Return the shipment to the manufacturer

e. Allow sale of the drug shipment

935. A pharmacy warehouse has received a shipment of drugs. During quality control by an authorized person

a. Draw up a Quality Assessment Report with the defects listed and allow sale of the drug shipment

b. Return the shipment to the manufacturer

c. Samples of questionable drugs should be sent to the local inspectorate department; the rest of the shipment should be sold

d. Dispose of the shipment that contains questionable drugs

e. Allow sale of the drug shipment

936. A pharmacy warehouse has received a shipment of drugs. During quality control by an authorized
a. Return the shipment to the manufacturer

b. Samples of questionable drugs should be sent to the local inspectorate department; the rest of th

c. Dispose of the shipment that contains questionable drugs

d. Draw up a Quality Assessment Report with the defects listed and allow sale of the drug shipment

e. Allow sale of the drug shipment

937. A phytochemical department of a factory produces Calendula tincture. What herbal raw material i

a. Grass

b. Roots

c. Roots, rhizomes, and grass

d. Leaves and essential oil

e. Flowers

938. A phytochemical department of a factory produces Calendula tincture. What herbal raw material i

a. Leaves and essential oil

b. Roots

c. Grass

d. Roots, rhizomes, and grass

e. Flowers

939. A phytochemical department of a factory produces Calendula tincture. What herbal raw material i

a. Roots, rhizomes, and grass

b. Roots

c. Leaves and essential oil

d. Grass

e. Flowers

940. A potassium permanganate solution needs to be prepared for a patient. What solvent should be us

a. Demineralized water

b. Freshly prepared purified water

c. Ethyl alcohol

d. Mint water

e. Water for injections

941. A potassium permanganate solution needs to be prepared for a patient. What solvent should be us

a. Mint water

b. Freshly prepared purified water

c. Ethyl alcohol

d. Water for injections

e. Demineralized water

942. A potassium permanganate solution needs to be prepared for a patient. What solvent should be us

a. Mint water

b. Water for injections

c. Demineralized water

d. Ethyl alcohol

e. Freshly prepared purified water

943. A powder containing a substance with specific weight has been prepared in a pharmacy. Name this

a. Bolus alba

b. Basic bismuth nitrate

c. Talcum

d. Sodium bicarbonate

e. Sugar

944. A powder containing a substance with specific weight has been prepared in a pharmacy. Name this

a. Sugar

b. Talcum

c. Basic bismuth nitrate

d. Bolus alba

e. Sodium bicarbonate

945. A powder containing a substance with specific weight has been prepared in a pharmacy. Name this

- a. Talcum
- b. Sodium bicarbonate
- c. Bolus alba

d. Basic bismuth nitrate

- e. Sugar

946. A powder with a hard to disintegrate substance has been made in a pharmacy. Specify this substance

a. Camphor

- b. Osarsolum (Acetarsol)

- c. Sugar

- d. Sodium chlorides

- e. Talcum

947. A powder with a hard to disintegrate substance has been made in a pharmacy. Specify this substance

- a. Sodium chlorides

- b. Talcum

- c. Osarsolum (Acetarsol)

d. Camphor

- e. Sugar

948. A powder with a hard to disintegrate substance has been made in a pharmacy. Specify this substance

- a. Sugar

- b. Sodium chlorides

- c. Osarsolum (Acetarsol)

- d. Talcum

e. Camphor

949. A pregnant woman complains of elevated blood pressure up to 160/100. What hypotensive drug should be prescribed?

- a. Enalapril

b. Methyldopa

- c. Bisoprolol

- d. Losartan

- e. Reserpine

950. A pregnant woman complains of elevated blood pressure up to 160/100. What hypotensive drug should be prescribed?

- a. Enalapril

- b. Bisoprolol

- c. Losartan

d. Methyldopa

- e. Reserpine

951. A pregnant woman complains of elevated blood pressure up to 160/100. What hypotensive drug should be prescribed?

- a. Reserpine

- b. Losartan

- c. Bisoprolol

d. Methyldopa

- e. Enalapril

952. A pregnant woman with signs of acute rhinitis came to a pharmacy. What drug for symptomatic treatment should be prescribed?

a. Salt solutions based on iso- and hypotonic sodium chloride solutions

- b. Xylometazoline preparations

- c. Beclomethasone preparations

- d. Cromoglicic acid preparations

- e. Essential oil-based preparations

953. A pregnant woman with signs of acute rhinitis came to a pharmacy. What drug for symptomatic treatment should be prescribed?

- a. Beclomethasone preparations

- b. Essential oil-based preparations

- c. Xylometazoline preparations

- d. Cromoglicic acid preparations

e. Salt solutions based on iso- and hypotonic sodium chloride solutions

954. A pregnant woman with signs of acute rhinitis came to a pharmacy. What drug for symptomatic treatment should be prescribed?

- a. Essential oil-based preparations

b. Beclomethasone preparations

c. Xylometazoline preparations

d. Salt solutions based on iso- and hypotonic sodium chloride solutions

e. Cromoglicic acid preparations

955. A prescription does not specify the shape of rectal suppositories. What shape would be optimal

a. Pessary

b. Torpedo

c. Cylinder

d. Ovoid

e. Sphere

956. A prescription does not specify the shape of rectal suppositories. What shape would be optimal

a. Pessary

b. Ovoid

c. Cylinder

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957. A prescription does not specify the shape of rectal suppositories. What shape would be optimal

a. Sphere

b. Cylinder

c. Ovoid

d. Torpedo

e. Pessary

958. A private pharmacy has received a supply of a drug with 2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone

a. Vicasol (Menadione)

b. Rutin

c. Riboflavin

d. Ergocalciferol

e. Cocarboxylase hydrochloride

959. A private pharmacy has received a supply of a drug with 2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone

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c. Ergocalciferol

d. Riboflavin

e. Cocarboxylase hydrochloride

961. A process dealing with drawing the documents, their processing, circulation and storage is call

a. Referent

b. Centralized

c. Mixed

d. Decentralized

e. Specialized

962. A process dealing with drawing the documents, their processing, circulation and storage is call

a. Referent

b. Mixed

c. Decentralized

d. Specialized

e. Centralized

963. A process dealing with drawing the documents, their processing, circulation and storage is call

a. Specialized

b. Decentralized

c. Mixed

d. Centralized

e. Referent

964. A refractometer is used to identify and test the glycerine substance. What parameter is measure

a. Angle of rotation

b. Melting point

c. Optical density

d. Dynamic viscosity

e. Refractive index

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a. Optical density

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c. Angle of rotation

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e. Melting point

967. A regional pharmaceutical market has a large number of pharmaceutical companies, none of which

a. Market with pure (free) competition

b. Pure monopoly market

c. Oligopolistic market

d. Limited monopoly market

e. -

968. A regional pharmaceutical market has a large number of pharmaceutical companies, none of which

a. -

b. Limited monopoly market

c. Market with pure (free) competition

d. Oligopolistic market

e. Pure monopoly market

969. A regional pharmaceutical market has a large number of pharmaceutical companies, none of which

a. Oligopolistic market

b. Pure monopoly market

c. -

d. Limited monopoly market

e. Market with pure (free) competition

970. A set of values, traditions, behavioral norms, and views inherent to an organisation characteri

a. Culture

b. Profitability

c. Self-development capability

d. Capitalization level

e. Success

971. A set of values, traditions, behavioral norms, and views inherent to an organisation characteri

a. Capitalization level

b. Culture

c. Profitability

d. Success

e. Self-development capability

972. A set of values, traditions, behavioral norms, and views inherent to an organisation characteri

a. Self-development capability

b. Profitability

c. Success

d. Culture

e. Capitalization level

973. A substance was received for analysis. The substance is a round seed 1-1,8 mm in diameter, yell

a. Mustard seeds

b. Plantago psyllium seeds

c. Flax seeds

d. Nigella seeds

e. Fenugreek seeds

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a. Flax seeds

b. Fenugreek seeds

c. Mustard seeds

d. Nigella seeds

e. Plantago psyllium seeds

976. A sum of properties that make the medicines capable of meeting the needs of the consumers, when

a. Quality

b. Pharmacological action

c. Trade dress

d. Appearance

e. Marking

977. A sum of properties that make the medicines capable of meeting the needs of the consumers, when

a. Appearance

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978. A sum of properties that make the medicines capable of meeting the needs of the consumers, when

a. Pharmacological action

b. Marking

c. Trade dress

d. Quality

e. Appearance

979. A system of indicators characterizes financial and business activity of an organization and th

a. Balance sheet

b. Receipts and expenditures report

c. Turnover balance sheet

d. Double entry

e. Business transactions log book

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981. A system of indicators characterizes financial and business activity of an organization and th

a. Receipts and expenditures report

b. Business transactions log book

c. Balance sheet

d. Double entry

e. Turnover balance sheet

982. A technological controller uses Marquis reagent to identify the substance of acetylsalicylic acid

a. Pink

b. Violet

c. Blue

d. Yellow

e. Green

983. A technological controller uses Marquis reagent to identify the substance of acetylsalicylic acid

a. Blue

b. Pink

c. Yellow

d. Violet

e. Green

984. A teenager with hyporexia has been recommended to drink medicinal herbal tea of the following composition

a. T-shaped hairs along the leaf edge

b. Branched, simple and ciliated hairs

c. Retort-shaped hairs

d. Simple and capitate hairs

e. Branched and capitate hairs

985. A teenager with hyporexia has been recommended to drink medicinal herbal tea of the following composition

a. T-shaped hairs along the leaf edge

b. Retort-shaped hairs

c. Branched and capitate hairs

d. Simple and capitate hairs

e. Branched, simple and ciliated hairs

986. A teenager with hyporexia has been recommended to drink medicinal herbal tea of the following composition

a. Simple and capitate hairs

b. Branched, simple and ciliated hairs

c. Retort-shaped hairs

d. T-shaped hairs along the leaf edge

e. Branched and capitate hairs

987. A thymol-containing herbal raw material is stored in the warehouse of a pharmaceutical company.

a. Under the temperature of -5°C

b. Under CO_2 -free conditions

c. Under normal conditions

d. Separate from the others

e. In metal containers

988. A thymol-containing herbal raw material is stored in the warehouse of a pharmaceutical company.

a. Under CO_2 -free conditions

b. In metal containers

c. Separate from the others

d. Under normal conditions

e. Under the temperature of -5°C

989. A thymol-containing herbal raw material is stored in the warehouse of a pharmaceutical company.

a. Under CO_2 -free conditions

b. Under the temperature of -5°C

c. Separate from the others

d. In metal containers

e. Under normal conditions

990. A tincture of Fructus Capsici is used as a distracting agent and an irritant in cases of neuralgia

a. Capsaicin

b. Ephedrine

c. Colchicine

d. Schisandrin

e. Inulin

991. A tincture of Fructus Capsici is used as a distracting agent and an irritant in cases of neural

- a. Colchicine
- b. Ephedrine
- c. Schisandrin
- d. Inulin

e. Capsaicin

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- a. Ephedrine
- b. Inulin
- c. Schisandrin
- d. Colchicine

e. Capsaicin

993. A woman at the third trimester of her pregnancy fell ill with pneumonia. A doctor prescribed he

a. Chondrotoxic

- b. Nephrotoxic
- c. Neurotoxic
- d. Hematotoxic
- e. Hepatotoxic

994. A woman at the third trimester of her pregnancy fell ill with pneumonia. A doctor prescribed he

a. Chondrotoxic

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- a. Hematotoxic
- b. Hepatotoxic

c. Chondrotoxic

- d. Nephrotoxic
- e. Neurotoxic

996. A woman came to a doctor with complaints of heartburn. She has been taking diclofenac sodium fo

a. Omeprazole

- b. Papaverine hydrochloride
- c. Acetylsalicylic acid
- d. Metoclopramide
- e. Clarithromycin

997. A woman came to a doctor with complaints of heartburn. She has been taking diclofenac sodium fo

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a. Metoclopramide

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999. A woman suddenly developed an angina pectoris attack. To arrest the attack, she took a medicine

a. Nitrates

- b. Alpha-adrenergic agonists
- c. Antispasmodics
- d. Beta-adrenergic antagonists
- e. Calcium channel blockers

1000. A woman suddenly developed an angina pectoris attack. To arrest the attack, she took a medicin

a. Beta-adrenergic antagonists

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d. Calcium channel blockers

e. Alpha-adrenergic agonists

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a. Beta-adrenergic antagonists

b. Alpha-adrenergic agonists

c. Nitrates

d. Calcium channel blockers

e. Antispasmodics

1002. A woman wants to stock the home first aid kit for her 4-month-old baby. She asked a dispensing

a. Acetylsalicylic acid powder

b. Diclofenac sodium tablets

c. Paracetamol rectal suppositories

d. Ibuprofen tablets

e. Acetylsalicylic acid tablets

1003. A woman wants to stock the home first aid kit for her 4-month-old baby. She asked a dispensing

a. Ibuprofen tablets

b. Acetylsalicylic acid tablets

c. Paracetamol rectal suppositories

d. Acetylsalicylic acid powder

e. Diclofenac sodium tablets

1004. A woman with chronic bronchitis was prescribed azithromycin. After a time, she developed compl

a. Dysbiosis

b. Allergic response

c. Chondrotoxicity

d. Photosensitization

e. Nephrotoxicity

1005. A woman with chronic bronchitis was prescribed azithromycin. After a time, she developed compl

a. Dysbiosis

b. Chondrotoxicity

c. Nephrotoxicity

d. Photosensitization

e. Allergic response

1006. A woman with chronic bronchitis was prescribed azithromycin. After a time, she developed compl

a. Chondrotoxicity

b. Allergic response

c. Photosensitization

d. Nephrotoxicity

e. Dysbiosis

1007. A woman with diabetes mellitus has developed hypoglycemia after insulin overdose. What measure

a. Introduce 0.1% adrenaline solution subcutaneously

b. Give nitroglycerine sublingually

c. Make an insulin injection

d. Make an intramuscular injection of caffeine

e. Give the patient a sugar lump to eat and a cup of warm sweetened tea

1008. A woman with diabetes mellitus has developed hypoglycemia after insulin overdose. What measure

a. Introduce 0.1% adrenaline solution subcutaneously

b. Make an intramuscular injection of caffeine

c. Make an insulin injection

d. Give the patient a sugar lump to eat and a cup of warm sweetened tea

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1009. A woman with diabetes mellitus has developed hypoglycemia after insulin overdose. What measure

a. Make an insulin injection

- b. Make an intramuscular injection of caffeine
- c. Give nitroglycerine sublingually
- d. Introduce 0.1% adrenaline solution subcutaneously

e. Give the patient a sugar lump to eat and a cup of warm sweetened tea

1010. A woman with diabetes mellitus has injected herself with 30 units of insulin. After that she d

a. Butamide (Tolbutamide)

b. Glucose

c. Insulin

d. Glibenclamid

e. Metformin

1011. A woman with diabetes mellitus has injected herself with 30 units of insulin. After that she d

a. Metformin

b. Glucose

c. Butamide (Tolbutamide)

d. Insulin

e. Glibenclamid

1012. A woman with diabetes mellitus has injected herself with 30 units of insulin. After that she d

a. Metformin

b. Glibenclamid

c. Butamide (Tolbutamide)

d. Glucose

e. Insulin

1013. A woman with open tuberculosis is undergoing in-patient treatment in the tuberculosis clinic.

a. Isoniazid

b. Acyclovir

c. Metronidazole

d. Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)

e. Doxycycline hydrochloride

1014. A woman with open tuberculosis is undergoing in-patient treatment in the tuberculosis clinic.

a. Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)

b. Isoniazid

c. Acyclovir

d. Doxycycline hydrochloride

e. Metronidazole

1015. A woman with open tuberculosis is undergoing in-patient treatment in the tuberculosis clinic.

a. Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)

b. Isoniazid

c. Metronidazole

d. Acyclovir

e. Doxycycline hydrochloride

1016. A young mother has come to a pharmacy to buy an antipyretic drug for her 3-month-old infant. W

a. Capsules

b. Suppositories

c. Spray

d. Lozenges

e. Tablets

1017. A young mother has come to a pharmacy to buy an antipyretic drug for her 3-month-old infant. W

a. Capsules

b. Spray

c. Lozenges

d. Suppositories

e. Tablets

1018. A young mother has come to a pharmacy to buy an antipyretic drug for her 3-month-old infant. W

a. Tablets

b. Suppositories

- c. Lozenges
- d. Capsules
- e. Spray

1019. According to Decree №360 issued by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, there is a list of medic

a. Nitrous oxide

- b. Tramadol
- c. Zopiklon
- d. Atropine sulfate
- e. Tetracaine

1020. According to Decree №360 issued by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, there is a list of medic

- a. Atropine sulfate
- b. Tetracaine
- c. Tramadol
- d. Zopiklon

e. Nitrous oxide

1021. According to Decree №360 issued by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, there is a list of medic

- a. Atropine sulfate
- b. Zopiklon

c. Nitrous oxide

- d. Tramadol
- e. Tetracaine

1022. According to ecological survey, a certain pharmaceutical manufacturer holds the first place am

- a. Intensification of commercial effort
- b. Integrated marketing
- c. Production development
- d. Product development

e. Socio-ethical marketing

1023. According to ecological survey, a certain pharmaceutical manufacturer holds the first place am

- a. Product development
- b. Integrated marketing
- c. Intensification of commercial effort
- d. Production development

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1024. According to ecological survey, a certain pharmaceutical manufacturer holds the first place am

- a. Production development
- b. Integrated marketing

c. Socio-ethical marketing

- d. Product development
- e. Intensification of commercial effort

1025. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine monograph, alkalimetry should be used for the

a. Phenolphthalein

- b. Calconcarbonic acid
- c. Sodium eosinate
- d. Methylene blue
- e. Potassium chromate

1026. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine monograph, alkalimetry should be used for the

- a. Potassium chromate
- b. Calconcarbonic acid
- c. Sodium eosinate

d. Phenolphthalein

e. Methylene blue

1027. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine monograph, alkalimetry should be used for the

- a. Potassium chromate
- b. Sodium eosinate
- c. Calconcarbonic acid

d. Methylene blue

e. Phenolphthalein

1028. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine quantitative content of salicylic acid is to b

a. Acidimetry

b. Alkalimetry

c. Argentometry

d. Nitritometric titration

e. Complexometric titration

1029. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine quantitative content of salicylic acid is to b

a. Acidimetry

b. Argentometry

c. Alkalimetry

d. Complexometric titration

e. Nitritometric titration

1030. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine quantitative content of salicylic acid is to b

a. Argentometry

b. Complexometric titration

c. Nitritometric titration

d. Acidimetry

e. Alkalimetry

1031. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine regulations, valine amino acid should be ident

a. Ninhydrin

b. 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene

c. Cyanogen bromide

d. Concentrated ammonia

e. 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine

1032. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine regulations, valine amino acid should be ident

a. Ninhydrin

b. 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine

c. Cyanogen bromide

d. Concentrated ammonia

e. 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene

1033. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine regulations, valine amino acid should be ident

a. Concentrated ammonia

b. Ninhydrin

c. Cyanogen bromide

d. 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine

e. 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene

1034. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist can determine sulfate a

a. Barium chloride

b. Ammonium oxalate

c. Sodium sulfide

d. Magnesium sulfate

e. Silver nitrate

1035. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist can determine sulfate a

a. Silver nitrate

b. Magnesium sulfate

c. Sodium sulfide

d. Ammonium oxalate

e. Barium chloride

1036. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist can determine sulfate a

a. Sodium sulfide

b. Barium chloride

c. Silver nitrate

d. Magnesium sulfate

e. Ammonium oxalate

1037. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist determines quantitative

a. Iodine

b. Potassium bromate

c. Sodium hydroxide

d. Perchloric acid

e. Sodium nitrite

1038. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist determines quantitative

a. Potassium bromate

b. Sodium nitrite

c. Perchloric acid

d. Sodium hydroxide

e. Iodine

1039. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist determines quantitative

a. Sodium hydroxide

b. Sodium nitrite

c. Potassium bromate

d. Perchloric acid

e. Iodine

1040. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist should use acidimetry i

a. Caffeine

b. Theobromine

c. Theophylline ethylenediamine

d. Theophylline

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

1041. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist should use acidimetry i

a. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

b. Caffeine

c. Theophylline

d. Theophylline ethylenediamine

e. Theobromine

1042. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, an analytical chemist should use acidimetry i

a. Theobromine

b. Theophylline

c. Theophylline ethylenediamine

d. Caffeine

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

1043. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, cerimetry should be used to determine the qua

a. Cerium sulfate

b. Potassium permanganate

c. Silver nitrate

d. Iodine monochloride

e. Hydrochloric acid

1044. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, cerimetry should be used to determine the qua

a. Hydrochloric acid

b. Iodine monochloride

c. Silver nitrate

d. Potassium permanganate

e. Cerium sulfate

1045. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, cerimetry should be used to determine the qua

a. Potassium permanganate

b. Silver nitrate

c. Iodine monochloride

d. Hydrochloric acid

e. Cerium sulfate

1046. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, chemical identification of *Atropa belladonna*

- a. Arbutin
- b. Gallic acid
- c. Rutin

d. Hyoscyamine

- e. Vinblastine

1047. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, chemical identification of *Atropa belladonna*

- a. Arbutin
- b. Vinblastine
- c. Gallic acid
- d. Rutin

e. Hyoscyamine

1048. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, chemical identification of *Atropa belladonna*

- a. Vinblastine
- b. Rutin

c. Hyoscyamine

- d. Gallic acid
- e. Arbutin

1049. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, phthalylsulfathiazole is quantitatively deter

a. Dimethyl formamide

- b. Benzene
- c. Ethyl alcohol
- d. Anhydrous acetic acid
- e. Chloroform

1050. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, phthalylsulfathiazole is quantitatively deter

- a. Benzene
- b. Ethyl alcohol
- c. Anhydrous acetic acid
- d. Chloroform

e. Dimethyl formamide

1051. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, phthalylsulfathiazole is quantitatively deter

- a. Ethyl alcohol
- b. Chloroform
- c. Anhydrous acetic acid

d. Dimethyl formamide

- e. Benzene

1052. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, the herbal raw material used in production of

a. Acteoside

b. Aucubin

- c. Acorone
- d. Atropine
- e. Azulene

1053. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, the herbal raw material used in production of

- a. Acteoside
- b. Atropine
- c. Acorone
- d. Azulene

e. Aucubin

1054. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, the herbal raw material used in production of

- a. Atropine
- b. Acteoside

c. Aucubin

- d. Azulene
- e. Acorone

1055. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, the tablets taken internally can be classifie

a. Modified-release tablets

- b. Soluble tablets
- c. Effervescent tablets
- d. Dispersible tablets
- e. Chewable tablets

1056. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, the tablets taken internally can be classified

- a. Dispersible tablets
- b. Effervescent tablets
- c. Soluble tablets

d. Modified-release tablets

- e. Chewable tablets

1057. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, the tablets taken internally can be classified

- a. Soluble tablets
- b. Chewable tablets
- c. Effervescent tablets
- d. Dispersible tablets

e. Modified-release tablets

1058. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, to identify glucose solution for injections,

a. Polarimetry

- b. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
- c. Infrared spectroscopy
- d. Refractometry
- e. Thin-layer chromatography

1059. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, to identify glucose solution for injections,

- a. Thin-layer chromatography

b. Polarimetry

- c. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
- d. Infrared spectroscopy
- e. Refractometry

1060. According to the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, to identify glucose solution for injections,

- a. Thin-layer chromatography
- b. Infrared spectroscopy
- c. Refractometry
- d. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy

e. Polarimetry

1061. According to the current Ukrainian legislation all drugs are divided into two categories: pres

- a. Ketamine, 5% infusion solution, 2 ml №10

b. Ascorbic acid, 500 mg №30

- c. Clonidine, ampoules, 1 ml of 0,01% solution №10
- d. Tramadol, capsules, 0,05 №10
- e. Phenobarbital, tablets, 100 mg №6

1062. According to the current Ukrainian legislation all drugs are divided into two categories: pres

- a. Phenobarbital, tablets, 100 mg №6
- b. Ketamine, 5% infusion solution, 2 ml №10
- c. Clonidine, ampoules, 1 ml of 0,01% solution №10
- d. Tramadol, capsules, 0,05 №10

e. Ascorbic acid, 500 mg №30

1063. According to the current Ukrainian legislation all drugs are divided into two categories: pres

- a. Tramadol, capsules, 0,05 №10
- b. Phenobarbital, tablets, 100 mg №6
- c. Clonidine, ampoules, 1 ml of 0,01% solution №10

d. Ascorbic acid, 500 mg №30

- e. Ketamine, 5% infusion solution, 2 ml №10

1064. According to the law regulating labour remuneration, the businesses must establish their compe

a. Collective agreement

- b. Statement
- c. Job description
- d. Contract of delivery
- e. Decree

1065. According to the law regulating labour remuneration, the businesses must establish their compe

- a. Decree
- b. Collective agreement**

- c. Statement
- d. Job description
- e. Contract of delivery

1066. According to the law regulating labour remuneration, the businesses must establish their compe

- a. Statement
- b. Job description
- c. Collective agreement**

- d. Contract of delivery
- e. Decree

1067. According to the requirements of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, thin-layer chromatography

- a. Atropine and hyoscyamine
- b. Purpurea glycosides A and B**

- c. Convallatoxin
- d. K-Strophanthin
- e. Lanatosides A and B

1068. According to the requirements of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, thin-layer chromatography

- a. Atropine and hyoscyamine
- b. K-Strophanthin
- c. Lanatosides A and B
- d. Convallatoxin

- e. Purpurea glycosides A and B**

1069. According to the requirements of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, thin-layer chromatography

- a. K-Strophanthin
- b. Lanatosides A and B
- c. Convallatoxin

- d. Purpurea glycosides A and B**

- e. Atropine and hyoscyamine

1070. According to the rules in force, workrooms should regularly undergo humid disinfection. How of

- a. No less than once in a week
- b. No less than once in a shift**

- c. No less than twice in a week
- d. No less than thrice in a week
- e. No less than twice in a month

1071. According to the rules in force, workrooms should regularly undergo humid disinfection. How of

- a. No less than once in a week
- b. No less than thrice in a week
- c. No less than twice in a month
- d. No less than twice in a week
- e. No less than once in a shift**

1072. According to the rules in force, workrooms should regularly undergo humid disinfection. How of

- a. No less than thrice in a week
- b. No less than once in a shift**

- c. No less than twice in a month
- d. No less than once in a week
- e. No less than twice in a week

1073. Accounting records are classified by the type of asset accounting or by their sources. Active

- a. Bank loans
- b. Debt settlement with the creditors

c. Monetary funds

- d. Salaries payment
- e. Equity capital

1074. Accounting records are classified by the type of asset accounting or by their sources. Active

- a. Debt settlement with the creditors

b. Monetary funds

- c. Salaries payment
- d. Equity capital
- e. Bank loans

1075. Accounting records are classified by the type of asset accounting or by their sources. Active

- a. Salaries payment
- b. Debt settlement with the creditors
- c. Equity capital

d. Monetary funds

- e. Bank loans

1076. Accounts are classified based on the type of accounting of assets or the sources of their form

- a. Accounts receivable
- b. Monetary funds

c. Authorized capital

- d. Fixed assets
- e. Goods

1077. Accounts are classified based on the type of accounting of assets or the sources of their form

- a. Fixed assets
- b. Goods
- c. Accounts receivable

d. Authorized capital

- e. Monetary funds

1078. Accounts are classified based on the type of accounting of assets or the sources of their form

- a. Monetary funds
- b. Fixed assets
- c. Goods

d. Authorized capital

- e. Accounts receivable

1079. Accounts receivable develop in the process of pharmaceutical company work. Specify where in th

a. Assets

- b. Liabilities
- c. Credit
- d. Debit
- e. Account

1080. Accounts receivable develop in the process of pharmaceutical company work. Specify where in th

- a. Credit
- b. Liabilities

c. Assets

- d. Account
- e. Debit

1081. Accounts receivable develop in the process of pharmaceutical company work. Specify where in th

- a. Liabilities

b. Assets

- c. Debit
- d. Credit
- e. Account

1082. Achillea grass is harvested during a certain stage of plant growth. Name this stage:

- a. Before the flowering
- b. During the shoot growth
- c. During the fruiting

d. During the budding

e. During mass flowering

1083. Achillea grass is harvested during a certain stage of plant growth. Name this stage:

a. During the fruiting

b. During mass flowering

c. During the budding

d. During the shoot growth

e. Before the flowering

1084. Achillea grass is harvested during a certain stage of plant growth. Name this stage:

a. During the fruiting

b. During mass flowering

c. During the shoot growth

d. During the budding

e. Before the flowering

1085. Acyclovir is a drug with the nucleoside structure, effective against herpes virus. What reaction

a. Hydrolysis

b. Hydroxylation

c. Oxidation

d. Phosphorylation

e. Reduction

1086. Acyclovir is a drug with the nucleoside structure, effective against herpes virus. What reaction

a. Hydroxylation

b. Oxidation

c. Hydrolysis

d. Reduction

e. Phosphorylation

1087. Acyclovir is a drug with the nucleoside structure, effective against herpes virus. What reaction

a. Oxidation

b. Phosphorylation

c. Reduction

d. Hydroxylation

e. Hydrolysis

1088. Adhesive bandages have an effect on the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and in some cases on the en

a. Adhesive bandage

b. Callus treatment bandage

c. Pepper plaster bandage

d. Simple lead bandage

e. Bactericidal adhesive bandage

1089. Adhesive bandages have an effect on the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and in some cases on the en

a. Callus treatment bandage

b. Simple lead bandage

c. Bactericidal adhesive bandage

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e. Pepper plaster bandage

1090. Adhesive bandages have an effect on the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and in some cases on the en

a. Callus treatment bandage

b. Adhesive bandage

c. Bactericidal adhesive bandage

d. Pepper plaster bandage

e. Simple lead bandage

1091. Adonis-derived drugs are popular cardiotonic agents. The stock of adonis herbal raw material i

a. Permanent quadrates

b. Projective cover

c. By eye

d. Geodesic

e. Model specimen

1092. Adonis-derived drugs are popular cardiotoxic agents. The stock of adonis herbal raw material is

- a. Model specimen
- b. Geodesic
- c. By eye
- d. Projective cover

e. Permanent quadrates

1093. Adonis-derived drugs are popular cardiotoxic agents. The stock of adonis herbal raw material is

- a. Model specimen
- b. Geodesic
- c. Projective cover
- d. By eye

e. Permanent quadrates

1094. Adrenergic drug adrenaline tartrate contains phenolic hydroxyls in its structure. What solution

- a. Iron (III) chloride solution
- b. Magnesium sulfate solution
- c. Copper (II) sulfate solution
- d. Sodium nitrate solution
- e. Potassium bromide solution

1095. Adrenergic drug adrenaline tartrate contains phenolic hydroxyls in its structure. What solution

- a. Iron (III) chloride solution
- b. Sodium nitrate solution
- c. Copper (II) sulfate solution
- d. Magnesium sulfate solution
- e. Potassium bromide solution

1096. Adrenergic drug adrenaline tartrate contains phenolic hydroxyls in its structure. What solution

- a. Potassium bromide solution
- b. Magnesium sulfate solution
- c. Sodium nitrate solution
- d. Iron (III) chloride solution
- e. Copper (II) sulfate solution

1097. Advertising is the most popular and widely used part of marketing communications system. What

- a. Full pharmacological name of the medicine and the name of its manufacturer
- b. Objective information about the medicines, presented in such a way that the advertising nature of
- c. Claims that the effect of the medicines is guaranteed
- d. Recommendation to always read the instructions for the medicines
- e. General warnings about the usage of medicines and medical products

1098. Advertising is the most popular and widely used part of marketing communications system. What

- a. Objective information about the medicines, presented in such a way that the advertising nature of
- b. Full pharmacological name of the medicine and the name of its manufacturer
- c. Claims that the effect of the medicines is guaranteed
- d. General warnings about the usage of medicines and medical products
- e. Recommendation to always read the instructions for the medicines

1099. Advertising is the most popular and widely used part of marketing communications system. What

- a. Recommendation to always read the instructions for the medicines
- b. General warnings about the usage of medicines and medical products
- c. Claims that the effect of the medicines is guaranteed

d. Full pharmacological name of the medicine and the name of its manufacturer

e. Objective information about the medicines, presented in such a way that the advertising nature of

1100. Aesculus hippocastanum seeds as a herbal raw material can be standardized by their quantitative

- a. Coumarins
- b. Flavonoids
- c. Tannins
- d. Anthracene derivatives
- e. Saponins

1101. Aesculus hippocastanum seeds as a herbal raw material can be standardized by their quantitativ

- a. Coumarins
- b. Tannins
- c. Flavonoids
- d. Saponins

e. Anthracene derivatives

1102. Aesculus hippocastanum seeds as a herbal raw material can be standardized by their quantitativ

- a. Flavonoids
- b. Saponins

c. Tannins

d. Coumarins

e. Anthracene derivatives

1103. After a surgery, a man was receiving promedol (trimeperidine) for a long time. When this drug

a. Withdrawal syndrome

b. Tachyphylaxis

c. Steal syndrome

d. Idiosyncrasy

e. Rebound effect

1104. After a surgery, a man was receiving promedol (trimeperidine) for a long time. When this drug

a. Tachyphylaxis

b. Withdrawal syndrome

c. Steal syndrome

d. Idiosyncrasy

e. Rebound effect

1105. After a surgery, a man was receiving promedol (trimeperidine) for a long time. When this drug

a. Tachyphylaxis

b. Rebound effect

c. Withdrawal syndrome

d. Idiosyncrasy

e. Steal syndrome

1106. After lifting a load, a man developed sharp lumbar pain that intensifies during movements and

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Drotaverine hydrochloride

c. Enterogel

d. Diclofenac sodium

e. Cyanocobalamin

1107. After lifting a load, a man developed sharp lumbar pain that intensifies during movements and

a. Cyanocobalamin

b. Atropine sulfate

c. Diclofenac sodium

d. Enterogel

e. Drotaverine hydrochloride

1108. After lifting a load, a man developed sharp lumbar pain that intensifies during movements and

a. Cyanocobalamin

b. Atropine sulfate

c. Drotaverine hydrochloride

d. Diclofenac sodium

e. Enterogel

1109. After mineralization of bromocamphor with zinc dust, bromide-ions can be detected in the filtr

a. Chloramine

b. Chloral hydrate

c. Acetyl chloride

d. Sodium chloride

e. Chloromethane

1110. After mineralization of bromocamphor with zinc dust, bromide-ions can be detected in the filtr

- a. Chloromethane
- b. Chloral hydrate
- c. Sodium chloride

d. Chloramine

- e. Acetyl chloride

1111. After mineralization of bromocamphor with zinc dust, bromide-ions can be detected in the filtr

- a. Sodium chloride

b. Chloramine

- c. Chloromethane
- d. Acetyl chloride
- e. Chloral hydrate

1112. After the start of a treatment, a tuberculosis patient has developed red coloration of urine,

a. Rifampicin

- b. Isoniazid
- c. Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G) sodium salt
- d. Alcoholic iodine solution
- e. Ciprofloxacin

1113. After the start of a treatment, a tuberculosis patient has developed red coloration of urine,

- a. Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G) sodium salt

b. Rifampicin

- c. Ciprofloxacin
- d. Isoniazid
- e. Alcoholic iodine solution

1114. After the start of a treatment, a tuberculosis patient has developed red coloration of urine,

- a. Ciprofloxacin
- b. Alcoholic iodine solution
- c. Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G) sodium salt
- d. Isoniazid

e. Rifampicin

1115. Agar-agar is used as a detoxifying absorbent and the basis of a nutrient medium for growing mi

a. Polysaccharides

- b. Coumarins
- c. Flavonoids
- d. Vitamins
- e. Iridoids

1116. Agar-agar is used as a detoxifying absorbent and the basis of a nutrient medium for growing mi

- a. Coumarins
- b. Iridoids
- c. Vitamins
- d. Flavonoids

e. Polysaccharides

1117. Agar-agar is used as a detoxifying absorbent and the basis of a nutrient medium for growing mi

- a. Iridoids
- b. Vitamins
- c. Flavonoids

d. Polysaccharides

- e. Coumarins

1118. Alkalimetry is used to determine the quantitative content of diphenhydramine hydrochloride ant

- a. Hydrochloric acid solution
- b. Potassium permanganate solution

c. Sodium hydroxide solution

- d. Sodium thiosulfate solution
- e. Potassium bromate solution

1119. Alkalimetry is used to determine the quantitative content of diphenhydramine hydrochloride ant

- a. Hydrochloric acid solution

- b. Potassium permanganate solution
- c. Sodium thiosulfate solution
- d. Potassium bromate solution

e. Sodium hydroxide solution

1120. Alkalimetry is used to determine the quantitative content of diphenhydramine hydrochloride ant

- a. Potassium permanganate solution
- b. Potassium bromate solution

c. Sodium hydroxide solution

- d. Sodium thiosulfate solution
- e. Hydrochloric acid solution

1121. Alkaloids are used in medical practice for treatment of various diseases. Based on its chemica

- a. Caffeine monohydrate
- b. Quinine sulfate
- c. Scopolamine hydrobromide

d. Pachycarpine hydroiodide

- e. Codeine phosphate

1122. Alkaloids are used in medical practice for treatment of various diseases. Based on its chemica

- a. Scopolamine hydrobromide

b. Pachycarpine hydroiodide

- c. Codeine phosphate
- d. Quinine sulfate
- e. Caffeine monohydrate

1123. Alkaloids are used in medical practice for treatment of various diseases. Based on its chemica

- a. Scopolamine hydrobromide
- b. Caffeine monohydrate

c. Pachycarpine hydroiodide

- d. Quinine sulfate
- e. Codeine phosphate

1124. All business transactions at a pharmacy must be documented. What type of cash operation must b

- a. Salary payments

b. Revenue of the pharmacy

- c. Advance salary payments
- d. Transfer of the revenue to the bank account
- e. Issuing cash sums to be accounted for

1125. All business transactions at a pharmacy must be documented. What type of cash operation must b

- a. Salary payments
- b. Advance salary payments

c. Revenue of the pharmacy

- d. Transfer of the revenue to the bank account
- e. Issuing cash sums to be accounted for

1126. All business transactions at a pharmacy must be documented. What type of cash operation must b

- a. Salary payments
- b. Issuing cash sums to be accounted for

c. Revenue of the pharmacy

- d. Advance salary payments
- e. Transfer of the revenue to the bank account

1127. All the values, traditions, behavioral norms, and views that are characteristic of the employe

- a. -
- b. Diversification
- c. Integration
- d. Etiquette

e. Culture

1128. All the values, traditions, behavioral norms, and views that are characteristic of the employe

- a. Diversification
- b. Etiquette

c. Integration

d. Culture

e. -

1129. All the values, traditions, behavioral norms, and views that are characteristic of the employee

a. Integration

b. Culture

c. Etiquette

d. Diversification

e. -

1130. *Althaea officinalis* roots require special conditions for infusion. What special technique must

a. Immediate filtration

b. The presence of ascorbic acid

c. The presence of hydrochloric acid

d. Cold infusion

e. The presence of sodium bicarbonate

1131. *Althaea officinalis* roots require special conditions for infusion. What special technique must

a. The presence of hydrochloric acid

b. Immediate filtration

c. The presence of sodium bicarbonate

d. Cold infusion

e. The presence of ascorbic acid

1132. *Althaea officinalis* roots require special conditions for infusion. What special technique must

a. The presence of sodium bicarbonate

b. The presence of ascorbic acid

c. The presence of hydrochloric acid

d. Immediate filtration

e. Cold infusion

1133. Among various types of tablet external layers there are enterosoluble coatings. Where in the b

a. Esophagus

b. Oral cavity

c. Rectum

d. Intestine

e. Stomach

1134. Among various types of tablet external layers there are enterosoluble coatings. Where in the b

a. Esophagus

b. Rectum

c. Oral cavity

d. Stomach

e. Intestine

1135. Among various types of tablet external layers there are enterosoluble coatings. Where in the b

a. Stomach

b. Intestine

c. Rectum

d. Oral cavity

e. Esophagus

1136. Ampoule workshop of a factory produces 5% oil solution of tocopherol acetate for injections. W

a. Syringe and devaporation

b. Syringe

c. Syringe and vacuum

d. Devaporation

e. Vacuum

1137. Ampoule workshop of a factory produces 5% oil solution of tocopherol acetate for injections. W

a. Vacuum

b. Syringe and devaporation

c. Syringe and vacuum

d. Devaporation

e. Syringe

1138. An 18-year-old girl was hospitalized with complaints of polyuria, dry skin, loss of weight, an

a. Glibenclamid

b. Exenatide

c. Insulin

d. Arphasetin

e. Metformin

1139. An 18-year-old girl was hospitalized with complaints of polyuria, dry skin, loss of weight, an

a. Metformin

b. Insulin

c. Arphasetin

d. Glibenclamid

e. Exenatide

1140. An 18-year-old girl was hospitalized with complaints of polyuria, dry skin, loss of weight, an

a. Metformin

b. Exenatide

c. Arphasetin

d. Glibenclamid

e. Insulin

1141. An accountable person has received a sum of money from the pharmacy cash desk to buy a calcula

a. Cash expense order

b. Invoice

c. Remains unregistered documentarily

d. Cash income order

e. Receipt

1142. An accountable person has received a sum of money from the pharmacy cash desk to buy a calcula

a. Invoice

b. Cash expense order

c. Cash income order

d. Receipt

e. Remains unregistered documentarily

1143. An accountable person has received a sum of money from the pharmacy cash desk to buy a calcula

a. Receipt

b. Cash expense order

c. Invoice

d. Cash income order

e. Remains unregistered documentarily

1144. An accountant conducts necessary calculations for remuneration of labor. Name the type of remu

a. Increment

b. Basic pay

c. One-off payment

d. Bonus

e. Financial aid

1145. An accountant conducts necessary calculations for remuneration of labor. Name the type of remu

a. Increment

b. Bonus

c. Basic pay

d. Financial aid

e. One-off payment

1146. An accountant conducts necessary calculations for remuneration of labor. Name the type of remu

a. One-off payment

b. Bonus

c. Increment

d. Financial aid

e. Basic pay

1147. An alkaloid drug has the chemical name of 1,3,7-Trimethyl-3,7-dihydro-1H-purine-2,6-dione. Nam

- a. Norfloxacin
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Phenazone

d. Caffeine

e. Chloramphenicol

1148. An alkaloid drug has the chemical name of 1,3,7-Trimethyl-3,7-dihydro-1H-purine-2,6-dione. Nam

a. Phenazone

b. Caffeine

c. Chloramphenicol

d. Norfloxacin

e. Ampicillin

1149. An alkaloid drug has the chemical name of 1,3,7-Trimethyl-3,7-dihydro-1H-purine-2,6-dione. Nam

a. Phenazone

b. Ampicillin

c. Caffeine

d. Chloramphenicol

e. Norfloxacin

1150. An analyst of a chemical laboratory had received a glucose substance for analysis. To check it

- a. Melting point
- b. Specific gravity
- c. Optical density
- d. Refractive index

e. Angle of rotation

1151. An analyst of a chemical laboratory had received a glucose substance for analysis. To check it

- a. Refractive index
- b. Optical density
- c. Melting point

d. Angle of rotation

e. Specific gravity

1152. An analyst of a chemical laboratory had received a glucose substance for analysis. To check it

a. Specific gravity

b. Angle of rotation

c. Refractive index

d. Melting point

e. Optical density

1153. An analytical chemist analyses the substance of racemic menthol according to the State Pharmac

a. From $+10^{\circ}$ to $+13^{\circ}$

b. From $+0,2^{\circ}$ to $-0,2^{\circ}$

c. From $+50^{\circ}$ to $+56^{\circ}$

d. From -102° to -105°

e. From -48° to -51°

1154. An analytical chemist analyses the substance of racemic menthol according to the State Pharmac

a. From -102° to -105°

b. From $+10^{\circ}$ to $+13^{\circ}$

c. From $+0,2^{\circ}$ to $-0,2^{\circ}$

d. From -48° to -51°

e. From $+50^{\circ}$ to $+56^{\circ}$

1155. An analytical chemist analyses the substance of racemic menthol according to the State Pharmac

a. From -102° to -105°

b. From $+10^{\circ}$ to $+13^{\circ}$

c. From -48° to -51°

d. From $+50^{\circ}$ to $+56^{\circ}$

e. From $+0,2^{\circ}$ to $-0,2^{\circ}$

1156. An analytical chemist can quantitatively determine the thiamine bromide content in powders by

a. Alkalimetry

b. Bromometry

c. Complexometric titration

d. Permanganatometry

e. Nitritometric titration

1157. An analytical chemist can quantitatively determine the thiamine bromide content in powders by

a. Nitritometric titration

b. Alkalimetry

c. Permanganatometry

d. Bromometry

e. Complexometric titration

1158. An analytical chemist can quantitatively determine the thiamine bromide content in powders by

a. Nitritometric titration

b. Alkalimetry

c. Permanganatometry

d. Complexometric titration

e. Bromometry

1159. An analytical chemist conducts a thiochrome formation reaction to identify thiamine bromide. W

a. Iron(II) sulfate

b. Potassium ferrocyanide

c. Sodium hydroxide

d. Calcium chloride

e. Potassium bromide

1160. An analytical chemist conducts a thiochrome formation reaction to identify thiamine bromide. W

a. Potassium bromide

b. Iron(II) sulfate

c. Potassium ferrocyanide

d. Calcium chloride

e. Sodium hydroxide

1161. An analytical chemist conducts a thiochrome formation reaction to identify thiamine bromide. W

a. Sodium hydroxide

b. Calcium chloride

c. Iron(II) sulfate

d. Potassium ferrocyanide

e. Potassium bromide

1162. An analytical chemist conducts quantitative determination of ibuprofen (substance) by means of

a. Phenolphthalein

b. Tropeolin 00

c. Mordant black

d. Ammonium iron (III) sulfate

e. Potassium chromate

1163. An analytical chemist conducts quantitative determination of ibuprofen (substance) by means of

a. Ammonium iron (III) sulfate

b. Mordant black

c. Potassium chromate

d. Phenolphthalein

e. Tropeolin 00

1164. An analytical chemist conducts quantitative determination of ibuprofen (substance) by means of

a. Tropeolin 00

b. Mordant black

c. Phenolphthalein

d. Potassium chromate

e. Ammonium iron (III) sulfate

1165. An analytical chemist determines potassium ions admixture in a medicinal substance with sodium

a. White opalescence

- b. Pink coloring
- c. Yellow coloring
- d. Brown coloring
- e. Blue coloring

1166. An analytical chemist determines potassium ions admixture in a medicinal substance with sodium

a. Brown coloring

b. White opalescence

- c. Pink coloring
- d. Yellow coloring
- e. Blue coloring

1167. An analytical chemist determines potassium ions admixture in a medicinal substance with sodium

- a. Yellow coloring
- b. Blue coloring
- c. Pink coloring
- d. Brown coloring

e. White opalescence

1168. An analytical chemist during the identification of phenylephrine hydrochloride (mesaton) performs

a. Phenolic hydroxyl

- b. Aliphatic amino group
- c. Primary aromatic amino group
- d. Ester group
- e. Carboxyl group

1169. An analytical chemist during the identification of phenylephrine hydrochloride (mesaton) performs

- a. Aliphatic amino group
- b. Carboxyl group
- c. Ester group
- d. Primary aromatic amino group

e. Phenolic hydroxyl

1170. An analytical chemist during the identification of phenylephrine hydrochloride (mesaton) performs

- a. Primary aromatic amino group
- b. Carboxyl group
- c. Aliphatic amino group
- d. Ester group

e. Phenolic hydroxyl

1171. An analytical chemist has conducted a qualitative reaction to confirm the presence of a steroid

a. Concentrated sulfuric acid

- b. Acetic anhydride
- c. Copper tartrate reagent
- d. Phenylhydrazine sulfate
- e. Hydroxylamine hydrochloride

1172. An analytical chemist has conducted a qualitative reaction to confirm the presence of a steroid

a. Acetic anhydride

b. Concentrated sulfuric acid

- c. Phenylhydrazine sulfate
- d. Copper tartrate reagent
- e. Hydroxylamine hydrochloride

1173. An analytical chemist has conducted a qualitative reaction to confirm the presence of a steroid

a. Hydroxylamine hydrochloride

b. Concentrated sulfuric acid

- c. Acetic anhydride
- d. Phenylhydrazine sulfate
- e. Copper tartrate reagent

1174. An analytical chemist identifies diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Dimedrol). What reagent produces

a. Concentrated sulfuric acid

- b. Perchloric acid 0.1 M
- c. Anhydrous acetic acid
- d. Diluted phosphoric acid
- e. Diluted hydrochloric acid

1175. An analytical chemist identifies diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Dimedrol). What reagent product

a. Concentrated sulfuric acid

- b. Perchloric acid 0.1 M
- c. Diluted hydrochloric acid
- d. Anhydrous acetic acid
- e. Diluted phosphoric acid

1176. An analytical chemist identifies diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Dimedrol). What reagent product

- a. Anhydrous acetic acid
- b. Diluted hydrochloric acid
- c. Diluted phosphoric acid
- d. Perchloric acid 0.1 M

e. Concentrated sulfuric acid

1177. An analytical chemist investigates a 3% hydrogen solution. What reagent is recommended by the

- a. Magnesium sulfate
- b. Sodium chloride
- c. Zinc oxide

d. Potassium chromate

e. Calcium chloride

1178. An analytical chemist investigates a 3% hydrogen solution. What reagent is recommended by the

- a. Sodium chloride
- b. Magnesium sulfate
- c. Calcium chloride
- d. Zinc oxide

e. Potassium chromate

1179. An analytical chemist investigates a 3% hydrogen solution. What reagent is recommended by the

a. Zinc oxide

b. Potassium chromate

- c. Magnesium sulfate
- d. Calcium chloride
- e. Sodium chloride

1180. An analytical chemist performs collargol identification by means of ashing. Obtained residue i

a. White precipitate

- b. Yellow precipitate
- c. Light green precipitate
- d. Black precipitate
- e. Blue precipitate

1181. An analytical chemist performs collargol identification by means of ashing. Obtained residue i

a. Black precipitate

b. White precipitate

- c. Blue precipitate
- d. Light green precipitate
- e. Yellow precipitate

1182. An analytical chemist performs collargol identification by means of ashing. Obtained residue i

a. Light green precipitate

b. White precipitate

- c. Blue precipitate
- d. Black precipitate
- e. Yellow precipitate

1183. An analytical chemist performs quantitative analysis of isoniazid by means of direct bromatome

a. Bromination of the pyridine ring

b. Oxidation of the hydrazine group with bromine

- c. Oxidation of the hydrazine residue with potassium bromide
- d. Opening of the pyridine ring
- e. Reduction of the hydrazine residue with bromine

1184. An analytical chemist performs quantitative analysis of isoniazid by means of direct bromatome

- a. Bromination of the pyridine ring
- b. Opening of the pyridine ring
- c. Oxidation of the hydrazine residue with potassium bromide
- d. Reduction of the hydrazine residue with bromine

e. Oxidation of the hydrazine group with bromine

1185. An analytical chemist performs quantitative analysis of isoniazid by means of direct bromatome

- a. Opening of the pyridine ring
- b. Oxidation of the hydrazine residue with potassium bromide

c. Oxidation of the hydrazine group with bromine

- d. Bromination of the pyridine ring
- e. Reduction of the hydrazine residue with bromine

1186. An analytical chemist performs the identification of ascorbic acid in an injection solution ac

a. Silver nitrate

- b. Calcium chloride
- c. Ammonium hydroxide
- d. Sodium carbonate
- e. Sodium nitrite

1187. An analytical chemist performs the identification of ascorbic acid in an injection solution ac

a. Silver nitrate

- b. Sodium carbonate
- c. Calcium chloride
- d. Ammonium hydroxide
- e. Sodium nitrite

1188. An analytical chemist performs the identification of ascorbic acid in an injection solution ac

- a. Sodium nitrite
- b. Sodium carbonate

c. Silver nitrate

- d. Calcium chloride
- e. Ammonium hydroxide

1189. An analytical chemist performs the qualitative assessment of mercury (II) chloride. What metho

a. Complexometric titration

- b. Nitritometric titration
- c. Acidimetry
- d. Bromometry
- e. Alkalimetry

1190. An analytical chemist performs the qualitative assessment of mercury (II) chloride. What metho

- a. Acidimetry
- b. Nitritometric titration
- c. Bromometry

d. Complexometric titration

e. Alkalimetry

1191. An analytical chemist performs the qualitative assessment of mercury (II) chloride. What metho

- a. Nitritometric titration
- b. Bromometry
- c. Alkalimetry
- d. Acidimetry

e. Complexometric titration

1192. An analytical chemist should use the following solution to identify sodium-containing substanc

a. Potassium pyroantimonate

- b. Potassium permanganate
- c. Sodium citrate

- d. Barium hydroxide
- e. Potassium carbonate

1193. An analytical chemist should use the following solution to identify sodium-containing substance

- a. Barium hydroxide
- b. Potassium pyroantimonate**
- c. Potassium carbonate
- d. Potassium permanganate
- e. Sodium citrate

1194. An analytical chemist should use the following solution to identify sodium-containing substance

- a. Potassium permanganate
- b. Potassium pyroantimonate**
- c. Potassium carbonate
- d. Sodium citrate
- e. Barium hydroxide

1195. An analytical chemist studies an iodine substance. What volumetric solution is recommended by

- a. Sodium thiosulfate**
- b. Sodium edetate
- c. Potassium bromate
- d. Sodium hydroxide
- e. Hydrochloric acid

1196. An analytical chemist studies an iodine substance. What volumetric solution is recommended by

- a. Potassium bromate
- b. Sodium thiosulfate**
- c. Hydrochloric acid
- d. Sodium hydroxide
- e. Sodium edetate

1197. An analytical chemist studies an iodine substance. What volumetric solution is recommended by

- a. Sodium hydroxide
- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Sodium edetate
- d. Sodium thiosulfate**
- e. Potassium bromate

1198. An analytical chemist uses nitritometry for quantitative determination of procainamide hydrochloride

- a. Tropaeolin OO**
- b. Methyl orange
- c. Xylenol orange
- d. Methyl red
- e. Phenolphthalein

1199. An analytical chemist uses nitritometry for quantitative determination of procainamide hydrochloride

- a. Phenolphthalein
- b. Methyl orange
- c. Xylenol orange
- d. Tropaeolin OO**
- e. Methyl red

1200. An analytical chemist uses nitritometry for quantitative determination of procainamide hydrochloride

- a. Xylenol orange
- b. Methyl orange
- c. Phenolphthalein
- d. Methyl red
- e. Tropaeolin OO**

1201. An analytical laboratory has received a procaine hydrochloride substance for analysis. According to

- a. Thioacetamide**
- b. Sulfomolybdenum
- c. Aminomethyl alizarin acetic acid
- d. Methoxyphenylacetic acid

e. Hypophosphite

1202. An analytical laboratory has received a procaine hydrochloride substance for analysis. Accordi

a. Thioacetamide

b. Sulfomolybdenum

c. Hypophosphite

d. Methoxyphenylacetic acid

e. Aminomethyl alizarin acetic acid

1203. An analytical laboratory has received a procaine hydrochloride substance for analysis. Accordi

a. Methoxyphenylacetic acid

b. Sulfomolybdenum

c. Hypophosphite

d. Aminomethyl alizarin acetic acid

e. Thioacetamide

1204. An analytical pharmacist analyzes a cefazolin sodium substance. What solution is used for iden

a. Ammonium oxalate solution

b. Magnesium sulfate solution

c. Barium chloride solution

d. Potassium pyroantimonate solution

e. Sodium nitrite solution

1205. An analytical pharmacist analyzes a cefazolin sodium substance. What solution is used for iden

a. Magnesium sulfate solution

b. Sodium nitrite solution

c. Barium chloride solution

d. Ammonium oxalate solution

e. Potassium pyroantimonate solution

1206. An analytical pharmacist analyzes a cefazolin sodium substance. What solution is used for iden

a. Sodium nitrite solution

b. Potassium pyroantimonate solution

c. Barium chloride solution

d. Ammonium oxalate solution

e. Magnesium sulfate solution

1207. An analytical pharmacist analyzes a chloramphenicol (levomycetin) substance and uses the speci

a. Polarimetry

b. Spectrophotometry

c. Polarography

d. Refractometry

e. Photocolorimetry

1208. An analytical pharmacist analyzes a chloramphenicol (levomycetin) substance and uses the speci

a. Polarography

b. Spectrophotometry

c. Photocolorimetry

d. Polarimetry

e. Refractometry

1209. An analytical pharmacist analyzes a chloramphenicol (levomycetin) substance and uses the speci

a. Refractometry

b. Spectrophotometry

c. Photocolorimetry

d. Polarography

e. Polarimetry

1210. An analytical pharmacist analyzes the antianginal agent glyceryl trinitrate (nitroglycerin). W

a. Diphenylamine solution

b. Glyoxal-hydroxanil solution

c. Lanthanum(III) nitrate solution

d. Thiourea solution

e. Chloramine solution

1211. An analytical pharmacist analyzes the antianginal agent glyceryl trinitrate (nitroglycerin). W

- a. Chloramine solution
- b. Lanthanum(III) nitrate solution
- c. Glyoxal-hydroxyanil solution
- d. Thiourea solution

e. Diphenylamine solution

1212. An analytical pharmacist analyzes the antianginal agent glyceryl trinitrate (nitroglycerin). W

a. Thiourea solution

b. Diphenylamine solution

- c. Glyoxal-hydroxyanil solution
- d. Lanthanum(III) nitrate solution
- e. Chloramine solution

1213. An analytical pharmacist conducts a quantitative analysis of sodium benzoate and uses a hydroc

a. Acidimetry

- b. Complexometry
- c. Iodometry
- d. Bromatometry
- e. Nitritometry

1214. An analytical pharmacist conducts a quantitative analysis of sodium benzoate and uses a hydroc

a. Bromatometry

b. Acidimetry

- c. Complexometry
- d. Nitritometry
- e. Iodometry

1215. An analytical pharmacist conducts a quantitative analysis of sodium benzoate and uses a hydroc

a. Complexometry

b. Bromatometry

c. Acidimetry

- d. Iodometry
- e. Nitritometry

1216. An analytical pharmacist detects a primary aromatic amino group in the structure of benzocaine

- a. Indophenol
- b. Murexide
- c. Fluorescein

d. Azo dye

e. Iodoform

1217. An analytical pharmacist is testing a thiamine hydrobromide substance. What solution would the

a. Ammonium oxalate solution

b. Barium chloride solution

- c. Sodium benzoate solution
- d. Sodium nitrite solution
- e. Calcium chloride solution

1218. An analytical pharmacist is testing a thiamine hydrobromide substance. What solution would the

a. Sodium benzoate solution

b. Barium chloride solution

- c. Ammonium oxalate solution
- d. Sodium nitrite solution
- e. Calcium chloride solution

1219. An analytical pharmacist is testing a thiamine hydrobromide substance. What solution would the

- a. Sodium benzoate solution
- b. Sodium nitrite solution
- c. Calcium chloride solution

d. Barium chloride solution

e. Ammonium oxalate solution

1220. An analytical pharmacist of the quality control department analyzes the phenol substance. What

a. Bromatometry

- b. Argentometry
- c. Permanganatometry
- d. Mercurimetry
- e. Complexonometry

1221. An analytical pharmacist of the quality control department analyzes the phenol substance. What

- a. Mercurimetry
- b. Argentometry
- c. Permanganatometry
- d. Complexonometry

e. Bromatometry

1222. An analytical pharmacist of the quality control department analyzes the phenol substance. What

- a. Permanganatometry
- b. Mercurimetry

c. Bromatometry

- d. Complexonometry
- e. Argentometry

1223. An analytical pharmacist performs the express analysis of anti-inflammatory eye drops containi

- a. Acidimetry

b. Argentometry

- c. Alkalimetry
- d. Nitritometry
- e. Complexonometry

1224. An analytical pharmacist performs the express analysis of anti-inflammatory eye drops containi

- a. Alkalimetry
- b. Nitritometry

c. Argentometry

- d. Complexonometry
- e. Acidimetry

1225. An analytical pharmacist performs the express analysis of anti-inflammatory eye drops containi

- a. Nitritometry
- b. Alkalimetry
- c. Complexonometry
- d. Acidimetry

e. Argentometry

1226. An analytical pharmacist quantifies the ascorbic acid substance using the iodometric method. W

- a. Methyl orange

b. Starch

- c. Murexide
- d. Bromophenol blue
- e. Phenolphthalein

1227. An analytical pharmacist quantifies the ascorbic acid substance using the iodometric method. W

- a. Methyl orange
- b. Phenolphthalein
- c. Bromophenol blue
- d. Murexide

e. Starch

1228. An analytical pharmacist quantifies the ascorbic acid substance using the iodometric method. W

- a. Murexide
- b. Bromophenol blue
- c. Methyl orange
- d. Phenolphthalein

e. Starch

1229. An analytical pharmacist uses a reaction with a sodium hydroxide solution during boiling to id

- a. Ammonia

- b. Carbon(IV) oxide
- c. Hydrogen sulfide
- d. Sulfur(VI) oxide
- e. Formaldehyde

1230. An analytical pharmacist uses a reaction with a sodium hydroxide solution during boiling to identify

- a. Formaldehyde
- b. Carbon(IV) oxide
- c. Hydrogen sulfide

d. Ammonia

- e. Sulfur(VI) oxide

1231. An analytical pharmacist uses a reaction with a sodium hydroxide solution during boiling to identify

- a. Sulfur(VI) oxide
- b. Carbon(IV) oxide

c. Ammonia

- d. Formaldehyde

- e. Hydrogen sulfide

1232. An analytical pharmacist uses cerimetry for quantification of nifedipine. What indicator is used

a. Ferroin

- b. Potassium chromate

- c. Tropaeolin OO

- d. Phenolphthalein

- e. Methyl orange

1233. An analytical pharmacist uses cerimetry for quantification of nifedipine. What indicator is used

- a. Methyl orange

- b. Potassium chromate

c. Ferroin

- d. Tropaeolin OO

- e. Phenolphthalein

1234. An analytical pharmacist uses cerimetry for quantification of nifedipine. What indicator is used

- a. Potassium chromate

- b. Methyl orange

- c. Tropaeolin OO

d. Ferroin

- e. Phenolphthalein

1235. An analytical quality control laboratory analyzes a resorcinol substance. What method is used

a. Bromometry

- b. Nitritometry

- c. Argentometry

- d. Complexometric titration

- e. Mercurimetry

1236. An analytical quality control laboratory analyzes a resorcinol substance. What method is used

- a. Argentometry

- b. Nitritometry

- c. Mercurimetry

d. Bromometry

- e. Complexometric titration

1237. An analytical quality control laboratory analyzes a resorcinol substance. What method is used

- a. Complexometric titration

b. Bromometry

- c. Argentometry

- d. Mercurimetry

- e. Nitritometry

1238. An analytical quality control laboratory performs analysis of an ascorbic acid substance. What

a. Polarimeter

- b. Refractometer

- c. Viscometer
- d. Spectrophotometer
- e. Hydrometer

1239. An analytical quality control laboratory performs analysis of an ascorbic acid substance. What

- a. Hydrometer
- b. Spectrophotometer

c. Polarimeter

- d. Viscometer
- e. Refractometer

1240. An analytical quality control laboratory performs analysis of an ascorbic acid substance. What

- a. Spectrophotometer
- b. Refractometer
- c. Viscometer
- d. Hydrometer

e. Polarimeter

1241. An employee of an analytical and quality control laboratory performs a rapid analysis of morph

- a. AgNO_3
- b. NH_3

c. FeCl_3

- d. Concentrated HNO_3
- e. $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

1242. An employee of an analytical and quality control laboratory performs a rapid analysis of morph

- a. Concentrated HNO_3
- b. $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$
- c. NH_3
- d. AgNO_3

e. FeCl_3

1243. An employee of an analytical and quality control laboratory performs a rapid analysis of morph

- a. $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$
- b. NH_3
- c. Concentrated HNO_3

d. FeCl_3

e. AgNO_3

1244. An expert from an analytical quality control laboratory performs the quantitative determinatio

a. Optical density

- b. Solution pH
- c. Viscosity
- d. Angle of rotation
- e. Refractive index

1245. An expert from an analytical quality control laboratory performs the quantitative determinatio

- a. Angle of rotation
- b. Refractive index
- c. Solution pH

d. Optical density

e. Viscosity

1246. An expert from an analytical quality control laboratory performs the quantitative determinatio

- a. Refractive index
- b. Solution pH

c. Optical density

- d. Angle of rotation
- e. Viscosity

1247. An important indicator of business activity is profitability of a business. Specify the indica

a. Profit/turnover

- b. Liquidity/solvency
- c. Turnover/production cost

- d. Income/turnover
- e. Turnover/income

1248. An important indicator of business activity is profitability of a business. Specify the indica

a. Profit/turnover

- b. Turnover/income
- c. Turnover/production cost
- d. Income/turnover
- e. Liquidity/solvency

1249. An important indicator of business activity is profitability of a business. Specify the indica

- a. Liquidity/solvency
- b. Turnover/income
- c. Turnover/production cost

d. Profit/turnover

e. Income/turnover

1250. An infusion and a liquid extract used as cardiotonics are obtained from *Crataegus oxyacantha* f

- a. Atropine
- b. Cytisine
- c. Lipids
- d. Papaverine

e. Flavonoids

1251. An infusion and a liquid extract used as cardiotonics are obtained from *Crataegus oxyacantha* f

- a. Lipids
- b. Papaverine

c. Flavonoids

- d. Atropine
- e. Cytisine

1252. An infusion and a liquid extract used as cardiotonics are obtained from *Crataegus oxyacantha* f

- a. Papaverine
- b. Lipids
- c. Atropine

d. Flavonoids

e. Cytisine

1253. Analysis of sales volume of a certain drug shows that the drug is being manufactured in large

- a. Decline
- b. Growth
- c. Development
- d. Introduction

e. Maturity

1254. Analysis of sales volume of a certain drug shows that the drug is being manufactured in large

- a. Decline
- b. Introduction

c. Maturity

- d. Development
- e. Growth

1255. Analysis of sales volume of a certain drug shows that the drug is being manufactured in large

- a. Growth
- b. Development

c. Maturity

- d. Introduction
- e. Decline

1256. Analysis of work environment of a pharmaceutical company has detected there the following orga

a. Organic

- b. Informal
- c. Combined
- d. -

e. Mechanistic

1257. Analysis of work environment of a pharmaceutical company has detected there the following orga

a. Combined

b. -

c. Organic

d. Informal

e. Mechanistic

1258. Analysis of work environment of a pharmaceutical company has detected there the following orga

a. Informal

b. Combined

c. Mechanistic

d. -

e. Organic

1259. Anthocyanidins are euflavonoid compounds that color plant tissues in shades that vary from pin

a. Alcohol precipitation

b. Ability to change color depending on the pH of the medium

c. Solubility in fats

d. Ability to sublime

e. Amorphous state

1260. Anthocyanidins are euflavonoid compounds that color plant tissues in shades that vary from pin

a. Amorphous state

b. Ability to change color depending on the pH of the medium

c. Alcohol precipitation

d. Ability to sublime

e. Solubility in fats

1261. Anthocyanidins are euflavonoid compounds that color plant tissues in shades that vary from pin

a. Solubility in fats

b. Alcohol precipitation

c. Ability to change color depending on the pH of the medium

d. Ability to sublime

e. Amorphous state

1262. Aqueous lanolin consists of:

a. 5 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 95 parts of water

b. 80 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 20 parts of water

c. 70 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 30 parts of water

d. 90 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 10 parts of water

e. 50 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 50 parts of water

1263. Aqueous lanolin consists of:

a. 50 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 50 parts of water

b. 80 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 20 parts of water

c. 90 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 10 parts of water

d. 70 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 30 parts of water

e. 5 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 95 parts of water

1264. Aqueous lanolin consists of:

a. 80 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 20 parts of water

b. 5 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 95 parts of water

c. 50 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 50 parts of water

d. 90 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 10 parts of water

e. 70 parts of anhydrous lanolin and 30 parts of water

1265. Arctostaphylos leaves have uroseptic effect. The following is an allowable admixture to this h

a. Folia Vitis idaeae

b. Folia Cotini coggygriae

c. Folia Urticae

d. Herba Bursae pastoris

e. Folia Digitalis lanata

1266. Arctostaphylos leaves have uroseptic effect. The following is an allowable admixture to this h

- a. Folia Digitalis lanata
- b. Herba Bursae pastoris
- c. Folia Cotini coggygriae
- d. Folia Urticae

e. Folia Vitis idaeae

1267. Arctostaphylos leaves have uroseptic effect. The following is an allowable admixture to this h

- a. Folia Urticae
- b. Folia Cotini coggygriae

c. Folia Vitis idaeae

- d. Folia Digitalis lanata
- e. Herba Bursae pastoris

1268. As a result of heparin overdose, a patient developed bleeding. What medicine must be used as a

a. Naloxone

b. Protamine sulfate

- c. Thiosulfate
- d. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate sodium)
- e. Methionine

1269. As a result of heparin overdose, a patient developed bleeding. What medicine must be used as a

a. Naloxone

b. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate sodium)

c. Methionine

d. Protamine sulfate

e. Thiosulfate

1270. As a result of heparin overdose, a patient developed bleeding. What medicine must be used as a

a. Thiosulfate

b. Protamine sulfate

c. Methionine

d. Naloxone

e. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate sodium)

1271. As the result of reduction of alcoholic solutions of 5-nitrofur derivatives by means of thei

a. Color change from yellow to black

b. Solution decoloration

c. Ammonia production

d. Precipitation and gassing

e. Precipitation

1272. As the result of reduction of alcoholic solutions of 5-nitrofur derivatives by means of thei

a. Color change from yellow to black

b. Ammonia production

c. Precipitation and gassing

d. Precipitation

e. Solution decoloration

1273. As the result of reduction of alcoholic solutions of 5-nitrofur derivatives by means of thei

a. Precipitation and gassing

b. Color change from yellow to black

c. Ammonia production

d. Solution decoloration

e. Precipitation

1274. At a pharmacy, during the visual inspection, an authorized person has doubts about the quality

a. Withdraw the medicines and send them for laboratory testing

b. Withdraw the medicines and send them back to the supplier

c. Withdraw the medicines and send them for disposal

d. Withdraw the medicines and send them back to the manufacturing factory

e. Withdraw the medicines and send them to the quality assurance department of the manufacturing com

1275. At a pharmacy, during the visual inspection, an authorized person has doubts about the quality

- a. Withdraw the medicines and send them back to the manufacturing factory
- b. Withdraw the medicines and send them for laboratory testing**
- c. Withdraw the medicines and send them for disposal
- d. Withdraw the medicines and send them back to the supplier
- e. Withdraw the medicines and send them to the quality assurance department of the manufacturing com

1276. At a pharmacy, during the visual inspection, an authorized person has doubts about the quality

- a. Withdraw the medicines and send them to the quality assurance department of the manufacturing com
- b. Withdraw the medicines and send them back to the manufacturing factory
- c. Withdraw the medicines and send them for laboratory testing**
- d. Withdraw the medicines and send them for disposal
- e. Withdraw the medicines and send them back to the supplier

1277. At a pharmacy, the pharmacist makes vaginal suppositories. What is the permissible range of th

- a. 2.0-6.5 g
- b. 1.5-6.0 g**
- c. 3.0-7.0 g
- d. 4.0-7.5 g
- e. 1.0-4.0 g

1278. At a pharmacy, the pharmacist makes vaginal suppositories. What is the permissible range of th

- a. 4.0-7.5 g
- b. 3.0-7.0 g
- c. 1.5-6.0 g**
- d. 2.0-6.5 g
- e. 1.0-4.0 g

1279. At a pharmacy, the pharmacist makes vaginal suppositories. What is the permissible range of th

- a. 4.0-7.5 g
- b. 3.0-7.0 g
- c. 1.0-4.0 g
- d. 2.0-6.5 g
- e. 1.5-6.0 g**

1280. At the end of a working day, a cashier prepares the sales proceeds received in cash for the tr

- a. Payment summary**
- b. Payment order
- c. Payment request and order
- d. Cheque payable
- e. Cash cheque

1281. At the end of a working day, a cashier prepares the sales proceeds received in cash for the tr

- a. Cheque payable
- b. Payment order
- c. Payment summary**
- d. Payment request and order
- e. Cash cheque

1282. At the end of a working day, a cashier prepares the sales proceeds received in cash for the tr

- a. Payment request and order
- b. Cash cheque
- c. Payment summary**
- d. Payment order
- e. Cheque payable

1283. At the end of each month a pharmacy accountant draws up a balance. What indicator characterize

- a. Circulating assets
- b. Accounts receivable
- c. Reserves and expenses
- d. Equity capital**

e. Work-in-process inventory

1284. At the end of each month a pharmacy accountant draws up a balance. What indicator characterize

- a. Work-in-process inventory**

b. Equity capital

- c. Circulating assets
- d. Reserves and expenses
- e. Accounts receivable

1285. At the end of each month a pharmacy accountant draws up a balance. What indicator characterizes

- a. Work-in-process inventory
- b. Reserves and expenses
- c. Accounts receivable
- d. Circulating assets

e. Equity capital

1286. At the exhibition, calendars, notebooks, and business gifts with the logo of a pharmaceutical

a. Souvenir advertising

- b. Out-of-home advertising
- c. Point-of-sale advertising
- d. Film advertising
- e. Print advertising

1287. At the exhibition, calendars, notebooks, and business gifts with the logo of a pharmaceutical

a. Souvenir advertising

- b. Point-of-sale advertising
- c. Film advertising
- d. Print advertising
- e. Out-of-home advertising

1288. At the exhibition, calendars, notebooks, and business gifts with the logo of a pharmaceutical

a. Out-of-home advertising

b. Souvenir advertising

- c. Film advertising
- d. Print advertising
- e. Point-of-sale advertising

1289. At the laboratory of a pharmaceutical company, a corticosteroid medicinal substance - hydrocortisone

- a. Pyridine cycle
- b. Imidazole cycle
- c. Naphthalene cycle

d. Steroid cycle

- e. Xanthine cycle

1290. At the laboratory of a pharmaceutical company, a corticosteroid medicinal substance - hydrocortisone

- a. Pyridine cycle
- b. Xanthine cycle
- c. Imidazole cycle

d. Steroid cycle

- e. Naphthalene cycle

1291. At the laboratory of a pharmaceutical company, a corticosteroid medicinal substance - hydrocortisone

- a. Xanthine cycle
- b. Naphthalene cycle
- c. Pyridine cycle

d. Steroid cycle

- e. Imidazole cycle

1292. At the laboratory of pharmacopoeial analysis, glutamic acid is being identified using the method

a. Ninhydrin

- b. Aniline
- c. Diphenylamine
- d. Cyanogen bromide
- e. Pyridine

1293. At the laboratory of pharmacopoeial analysis, glutamic acid is being identified using the method

- a. Cyanogen bromide
- b. Diphenylamine

- c. Aniline
- d. Pyridine

e. Ninhydrin

1294. At the laboratory of pharmacopoeial analysis, glutamic acid is being identified using the meth

- a. Pyridine
- b. Aniline

c. Ninhydrin

d. Cyanogen bromide

e. Diphenylamine

1295. At the phytochemical workshop, percolation method is used to produce Crataegus tincture. What

a. 1/24 or 1/48 part of the percolator's working volume per hour

b. 1/40 of the percolator's volume per hour

c. 1/20 of the percolator's volume per hour

d. 1/30 of the percolator's volume per 30 minutes

e. 1/10 of the percolator's volume per 20 minutes

1296. At the phytochemical workshop, percolation method is used to produce Crataegus tincture. What

a. 1/20 of the percolator's volume per hour

b. 1/10 of the percolator's volume per 20 minutes

c. 1/30 of the percolator's volume per 30 minutes

d. 1/24 or 1/48 part of the percolator's working volume per hour

e. 1/40 of the percolator's volume per hour

1297. At the phytochemical workshop, percolation method is used to produce Crataegus tincture. What

a. 1/30 of the percolator's volume per 30 minutes

b. 1/20 of the percolator's volume per hour

c. 1/24 or 1/48 part of the percolator's working volume per hour

d. 1/40 of the percolator's volume per hour

e. 1/10 of the percolator's volume per 20 minutes

1298. At what cost will protargol nasal drops be dispensed at a pharmacy if a pediatrician prescribe

a. At full cost

b. Free of charge

c. With 50% discount

d. With 30% discount

e. With 70% discount

1299. At what cost will protargol nasal drops be dispensed at a pharmacy if a pediatrician prescribe

a. With 30% discount

b. With 70% discount

c. Free of charge

d. At full cost

e. With 50% discount

1300. At what cost will protargol nasal drops be dispensed at a pharmacy if a pediatrician prescribe

a. With 50% discount

b. With 30% discount

c. At full cost

d. With 70% discount

e. Free of charge

1301. Atropa belladonna grass extract is a component of compound antispasmodic drugs. Select such dr

a. Herbogastrine

b. Urolesan

c. Olimetinum

d. Solutan

e. Bellasthesin

1302. Atropa belladonna grass extract is a component of compound antispasmodic drugs. Select such dr

a. Olimetinum

b. Bellasthesin

c. Solutan

- d. Urolesan
- e. Herbogastrine

1303. Atropa belladonna grass extract is a component of compound antispasmodic drugs. Select such dr

- a. Olimetinum
- b. Bellasthesin**

- c. Urolesan
- d. Herbogastrine
- e. Solutan

1304. Audit of the macroenvironment of a pharmaceutical company has revealed a change in the number,

- a. Socio-demographic**
- b. Technological
- c. Political
- d. Environmental and ecological
- e. Economic

1305. Audit of the macroenvironment of a pharmaceutical company has revealed a change in the number,

- a. Environmental and ecological
- b. Socio-demographic**
- c. Technological
- d. Political
- e. Economic

1306. Audit of the macroenvironment of a pharmaceutical company has revealed a change in the number,

- a. Political
- b. Economic
- c. Technological
- d. Environmental and ecological
- e. Socio-demographic**

1307. Bank is a financial mediator in pharmacy's payments. Payment of taxes withheld from the employ

- a. Payment order**
- b. Accounting form
- c. Cash register receipt
- d. Cash order
- e. Check payable in account

1308. Bank is a financial mediator in pharmacy's payments. Payment of taxes withheld from the employ

- a. Check payable in account
- b. Accounting form
- c. Cash order
- d. Payment order**

e. Cash register receipt

1309. Bank is a financial mediator in pharmacy's payments. Payment of taxes withheld from the employ

- a. Check payable in account
- b. Cash order
- c. Accounting form
- d. Payment order**

e. Cash register receipt

1310. Based on the medical certificate, a patient can receive financial assistance due to temporary

- a. In case of intentional self-harm**
- b. -
- c. If sick leave is taken for child care
- d. In case of disease (trauma)
- e. If only sanatorium-and-spa treatment is required

1311. Based on the medical certificate, a patient can receive financial assistance due to temporary

- a. -
- b. In case of intentional self-harm**
- c. If only sanatorium-and-spa treatment is required
- d. If sick leave is taken for child care

e. In case of disease (trauma)

1312. Based on the medical certificate, a patient can receive financial assistance due to temporary

a. If sick leave is taken for child care

b. If only sanatorium-and-spa treatment is required

c. -

d. In case of intentional self-harm

e. In case of disease (trauma)

1313. Based on the results of marketing research, the CEO of a pharmaceutical company and a team of

a. -

b. Autocratic

c. Personal

d. Collegial

e. Intuitive

1314. Based on the results of marketing research, the CEO of a pharmaceutical company and a team of

a. Personal

b. -

c. Autocratic

d. Intuitive

e. Collegial

1315. Based on the results of marketing research, the CEO of a pharmaceutical company and a team of

a. Personal

b. -

c. Intuitive

d. Autocratic

e. Collegial

1316. Batches of several fatty oils were sent to the analytical quality control laboratory. One of t

a. Castor oil

b. Sunflower oil

c. Cocoa butter

d. Flaxseed oil

e. Olive oil

1317. Batches of several fatty oils were sent to the analytical quality control laboratory. One of t

a. Cocoa butter

b. Sunflower oil

c. Olive oil

d. Castor oil

e. Flaxseed oil

1318. Batches of several fatty oils were sent to the analytical quality control laboratory. One of t

a. Sunflower oil

b. Flaxseed oil

c. Castor oil

d. Cocoa butter

e. Olive oil

1319. Because of a power outage, the cash register in a pharmacy has stopped working. What should be

a. Transactions log book

b. Invoices

c. Cash deposit and cash withdrawal receipts

d. Payment orders

e. Payroll records

1320. Because of a power outage, the cash register in a pharmacy has stopped working. What should be

a. Cash deposit and cash withdrawal receipts

b. Invoices

c. Payment orders

d. Payroll records

e. Transactions log book

1321. Because of a power outage, the cash register in a pharmacy has stopped working. What should be

- a. Payment orders
- b. Payroll records
- c. Cash deposit and cash withdrawal receipts
- d. Transactions log book
- e. Invoices

1322. Because of dissatisfaction with working conditions, a dispensing chemist has resigned of his o

- a. Staff turnover
- b. Recruitment
- c. -
- d. Staff rotation
- e. Promotion

1323. Because of dissatisfaction with working conditions, a dispensing chemist has resigned of his o

- a. Staff turnover
- b. Staff rotation
- c. -
- d. Promotion
- e. Recruitment

1324. Because of dissatisfaction with working conditions, a dispensing chemist has resigned of his o

- a. Promotion
- b. Recruitment
- c. -
- d. Staff turnover
- e. Staff rotation

1325. Benzocaine is a substance with local anesthetic activity. According to its chemical structure,

- a. n-Aminobenzene sulfonic acid
- b. n-Aminosalicylic acid
- c. n-Chlorobenzoic acid
- d. n-Aminophthalic acid
- e. n-Aminobenzoic acid

1326. Benzocaine is a substance with local anesthetic activity. According to its chemical structure,

- a. n-Aminosalicylic acid
- b. n-Aminobenzoic acid
- c. n-Aminobenzene sulfonic acid
- d. n-Chlorobenzoic acid
- e. n-Aminophthalic acid

1327. Benzocaine is a substance with local anesthetic activity. According to its chemical structure,

- a. n-Chlorobenzoic acid
- b. n-Aminophthalic acid
- c. n-Aminobenzene sulfonic acid
- d. n-Aminosalicylic acid
- e. n-Aminobenzoic acid

1328. Benzoic acid is known to have antiseptic properties. To identify this acid the following shoul

- a. KMnO_4
- b. K_2CrO_4
- c. $\text{K}_2[\text{HgI}_4]$
- d. FeCl_3
- e. $[\text{NH}_4]_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$

1329. Benzoic acid is known to have antiseptic properties. To identify this acid the following shoul

- a. K_2CrO_4
- b. $\text{K}_2[\text{HgI}_4]$
- c. FeCl_3
- d. KMnO_4
- e. $[\text{NH}_4]_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$

1330. Benzoic acid is known to have antiseptic properties. To identify this acid the following shoul

- a. $K_2[HgI_4]$
- b. $[NH_4]_2C_2O_4$
- c. K_2CrO_4
- d. $KMnO_4$

e. $FeCl_3$

1331. *Berberis vulgaris* herbal raw material is a source of medicinal substances with cholagogic and

a. Leaves and fruits

b. Roots and leaves

c. Roots and fruits

d. Leaves and seeds

e. Leaves and flowers

1332. *Berberis vulgaris* herbal raw material is a source of medicinal substances with cholagogic and

a. Leaves and fruits

b. Roots and fruits

c. Leaves and seeds

d. Leaves and flowers

e. Roots and leaves

1333. *Berberis vulgaris* herbal raw material is a source of medicinal substances with cholagogic and

a. Leaves and seeds

b. Leaves and fruits

c. Roots and fruits

d. Leaves and flowers

e. Roots and leaves

1334. Bilitrast is an X-ray contrast substance. What reagent can confirm the presence of phenolic hy

a. Iron(III) chloride solution

b. Silver nitrate solution

c. Alcoholic iodine solution

d. Iodine dissolved in potassium iodide

e. Hydrochloric acid solution

1335. Bilitrast is an X-ray contrast substance. What reagent can confirm the presence of phenolic hy

a. Silver nitrate solution

b. Iron(III) chloride solution

c. Iodine dissolved in potassium iodide

d. Hydrochloric acid solution

e. Alcoholic iodine solution

1336. Bilitrast is an X-ray contrast substance. What reagent can confirm the presence of phenolic hy

a. Silver nitrate solution

b. Iodine dissolved in potassium iodide

c. Alcoholic iodine solution

d. Hydrochloric acid solution

e. Iron(III) chloride solution

1337. Bioactive substances of this plant have secretolytic, antispasmodic, antiflatulent, and slight

a. *Betula pendula*

b. *Calendula officinalis*

c. *Crataegus sanguinea*

d. *Tanacetum vulgare*

e. *Foeniculum vulgare*

1338. Bioactive substances of this plant have secretolytic, antispasmodic, antiflatulent, and slight

a. *Calendula officinalis*

b. *Crataegus sanguinea*

c. *Betula pendula*

d. *Tanacetum vulgare*

e. *Foeniculum vulgare*

1339. Bioactive substances of this plant have secretolytic, antispasmodic, antiflatulent, and slight

a. *Tanacetum vulgare*

b. *Betula pendula*

c. *Foeniculum vulgare*

d. *Calendula officinalis*

e. *Crataegus sanguinea*

1340. Birch buds are used as a diuretic. Quality of the herbal raw material is determined by its con

a. Lipids

b. Essential oil

c. Saponins

d. Iridoids

e. Vitamins

1341. Birch buds are used as a diuretic. Quality of the herbal raw material is determined by its con

a. Saponins

b. Essential oil

c. Lipids

d. Iridoids

e. Vitamins

1342. Birch buds are used as a diuretic. Quality of the herbal raw material is determined by its con

a. Vitamins

b. Saponins

c. Iridoids

d. Essential oil

e. Lipids

1343. *Brassica juncea* seeds are the raw material for the production of drugs with a distracting and

a. Thioglycosides

b. Alkaloids

c. Flavonoids

d. Fatty oil

e. Polysaccharides

1344. *Brassica juncea* seeds are the raw material for the production of drugs with a distracting and

a. Thioglycosides

b. Polysaccharides

c. Flavonoids

d. Fatty oil

e. Alkaloids

1345. *Brassica juncea* seeds are the raw material for the production of drugs with a distracting and

a. Flavonoids

b. Fatty oil

c. Polysaccharides

d. Alkaloids

e. Thioglycosides

1346. Bromatometry allows quantitative analysis of the following drug:

a. Sodium salicylate

b. Potassium acetate

c. Glutamic acid

d. Benzoic acid

e. beta-Alanine

1347. Bromatometry allows quantitative analysis of the following drug:

a. Benzoic acid

b. Potassium acetate

c. beta-Alanine

d. Sodium salicylate

e. Glutamic acid

1348. Bromatometry allows quantitative analysis of the following drug:

a. Glutamic acid

b. Potassium acetate

- c. beta-Alanine
- d. Benzoic acid

e. Sodium salicylate

1349. Buckthorn bark and its derivative drugs are used as laxatives in medicine. According to the St

a. Glucofrangulins

- b. Lanatosides
- c. Panaxosides
- d. Purpurea glycosides
- e. Ginkgosides

1350. Buckthorn bark and its derivative drugs are used as laxatives in medicine. According to the St

a. Panaxosides

b. Glucofrangulins

- c. Ginkgosides
- d. Lanatosides
- e. Purpurea glycosides

1351. Buckthorn bark and its derivative drugs are used as laxatives in medicine. According to the St

a. Purpurea glycosides

- b. Panaxosides
- c. Lanatosides

d. Glucofrangulins

e. Ginkgosides

1352. Buckthorn bark is used as a laxative. This herbal raw material colors red if an alkaline solut

a. Alkaloids

b. Anthracene derivatives

- c. Flavonoids
- d. Vitamins
- e. Tannins

1353. Buckthorn bark is used as a laxative. This herbal raw material colors red if an alkaline solut

a. Tannins

- b. Flavonoids
- c. Vitamins

d. Anthracene derivatives

e. Alkaloids

1354. Buckthorn bark is used as a laxative. This herbal raw material colors red if an alkaline solut

a. Vitamins

b. Tannins

c. Anthracene derivatives

d. Alkaloids

e. Flavonoids

1355. Calcium gluconate is being tested for presence of admixtures of saccharose and reducing sugar

a. Red

- b. Blue
- c. Green
- d. Turquoise
- e. White

1356. Calcium gluconate is being tested for presence of admixtures of saccharose and reducing sugar

a. Red

- b. White
- c. Green
- d. Turquoise
- e. Blue

1357. Calcium gluconate is being tested for presence of admixtures of saccharose and reducing sugar

a. Turquoise

- b. White
- c. Green

d. Blue

e. Red

1358. Calendula Ointment is placed on the shelf next to Dr. Theiss Calendula Ointment. What approach

- a. By package size
- b. Corporate block layout
- c. Seasonality

d. Among competitors

e. Doubling product facings

1359. Calendula Ointment is placed on the shelf next to Dr. Theiss Calendula Ointment. What approach

- a. Corporate block layout
- b. By package size
- c. Seasonality

d. Among competitors

e. Doubling product facings

1360. Calendula Ointment is placed on the shelf next to Dr. Theiss Calendula Ointment. What approach

- a. Seasonality
- b. By package size
- c. Corporate block layout

d. Among competitors

e. Doubling product facings

1361. Camomile flowers are a popular medicinal substance in scientific medicine. What plant is the s

- a. Anthemis arvensis
- b. Leucanthemum vulgare
- c. Anthemis cotula

d. Chamomilla recutita

e. Tripleurospermum inodorum

1362. Camomile flowers are a popular medicinal substance in scientific medicine. What plant is the s

- a. Leucanthemum vulgare
- b. Tripleurospermum inodorum

c. Chamomilla recutita

d. Anthemis arvensis

e. Anthemis cotula

1363. Capsaicin is the main active substance of Capsicum annum. It belongs to the following class o

a. Flavonoids

b. Alkaloids

c. Iridoids

d. Anthracene derivatives

e. Phenolic compounds

1364. Capsaicin is the main active substance of Capsicum annum. It belongs to the following class o

a. Flavonoids

b. Anthracene derivatives

c. Alkaloids

d. Iridoids

e. Phenolic compounds

1365. Capsaicin is the main active substance of Capsicum annum. It belongs to the following class o

a. Iridoids

b. Anthracene derivatives

c. Alkaloids

d. Phenolic compounds

e. Flavonoids

1366. Cash can be withdrawn from the organisation's funds on the basis of a withdrawal receipt. What

a. Payment for the goods purchased for the household needs

b. Receipt of the proceeds from sales

c. Coverage of the shortages revealed during the stock-taking

d. Receipt of the funds for salary payment

e. Return of unused accountable funds

1367. Cash can be withdrawn from the organisation's funds on the basis of a withdrawal receipt. What

a. Payment for the goods purchased for the household needs

b. Receipt of the proceeds from sales

c. Coverage of the shortages revealed during the stock-taking

d. Return of unused accountable funds

e. Receipt of the funds for salary payment

1368. Cash can be withdrawn from the organisation's funds on the basis of a withdrawal receipt. What

a. Receipt of the proceeds from sales

b. Payment for the goods purchased for the household needs

c. Return of unused accountable funds

d. Receipt of the funds for salary payment

e. Coverage of the shortages revealed during the stock-taking

1369. Centaurium erythraea grass increases appetite and is a component of herbal teas for stomach. W

a. Iridoids

b. Simple phenols

c. Flavonoids

d. Saponins

e. Alkaloids

1370. Centaurium erythraea grass increases appetite and is a component of herbal teas for stomach. W

a. Iridoids

b. Simple phenols

c. Saponins

d. Alkaloids

e. Flavonoids

1371. Centaurium erythraea grass increases appetite and is a component of herbal teas for stomach. W

a. Simple phenols

b. Iridoids

c. Alkaloids

d. Flavonoids

e. Saponins

1372. Chemical analysis of Helichrysum flowers shows positive results of the cyanidin test. This rea

a. Polysaccharides

b. Flavonoids

c. Alkaloids

d. Coumarins

e. Saponins

1373. Chemical analysis of Helichrysum flowers shows positive results of the cyanidin test. This rea

a. Polysaccharides

b. Flavonoids

c. Coumarins

d. Saponins

e. Alkaloids

1374. Chemical analysis of Helichrysum flowers shows positive results of the cyanidin test. This rea

a. Polysaccharides

b. Flavonoids

c. Saponins

d. Coumarins

e. Alkaloids

1375. Chloride of lime is identified by calcium cations after boiling with acetic acid in order to e

a. Ammonium oxalate

b. Ammonium molybdate

c. Potassium chloride

d. Magnesium sulfate

e. Sodium nitrite

1376. Chloride of lime is identified by calcium cations after boiling with acetic acid in order to e

- a. Ammonium molybdate
- b. Sodium nitrite
- c. Magnesium sulfate
- d. Potassium chloride

e. Ammonium oxalate

1377. Chloride of lime is identified by calcium cations after boiling with acetic acid in order to e

- a. Magnesium sulfate
- b. Ammonium molybdate
- c. Sodium nitrite

d. Ammonium oxalate

e. Potassium chloride

1378. Choose the solvent necessary to prepare concentrated solution of sodium bicarbonate in a pharm

a. Chloroform

b. Purified water

- c. Peach-kernel oil
- d. Vaseline
- e. Ethanol

1379. Choose the solvent necessary to prepare concentrated solution of sodium bicarbonate in a pharm

- a. Ethanol
- b. Peach-kernel oil
- c. Chloroform
- d. Vaseline

e. Purified water

1380. Choose the solvent necessary to prepare concentrated solution of sodium bicarbonate in a pharm

a. Vaseline

b. Purified water

- c. Peach-kernel oil
- d. Ethanol
- e. Chloroform

1381. Chromatographic methods are used in pharmaceutical analysis. What type of chromatography is ba

a. Gas chromatography

b. Ion-exchange chromatography

- c. Thin layer chromatography
- d. Adsorption chromatography
- e. Paper chromatography

1382. Chromatographic methods are used in pharmaceutical analysis. What type of chromatography is ba

- a. Paper chromatography
- b. Gas chromatography
- c. Thin layer chromatography
- d. Adsorption chromatography

e. Ion-exchange chromatography

1383. Chromatographic methods are used in pharmaceutical analysis. What type of chromatography is ba

- a. Thin layer chromatography
- b. Adsorption chromatography
- c. Gas chromatography

d. Ion-exchange chromatography

e. Paper chromatography

1384. Clonidine hydrochloride is a salt of an organic base. What method is used for the quantificati

a. Alkalimetry

- b. Bromatometry
- c. Nitritometry
- d. Iodometry
- e. Complexonometry

1385. Clonidine hydrochloride is a salt of an organic base. What method is used for the quantificati

- a. Complexonometry
- b. Bromatometry
- c. Alkalimetry
- d. Nitritometry
- e. Iodometry

1386. Clonidine hydrochloride is a salt of an organic base. What method is used for the quantification?

- a. Nitritometry
- b. Bromatometry

c. Alkalimetry

- d. Complexonometry
- e. Iodometry

1387. Codeine is used as a cough-depressant. What herbal raw material contains this alkaloid?

a. Pods of opium poppy

- b. Celandine grass
- c. Grass of common periwinkle
- d. Grass of plume poppy
- e. Tea leaves

1388. Codeine is used as a cough-depressant. What herbal raw material contains this alkaloid?

- a. Grass of plume poppy
- b. Grass of common periwinkle

c. Pods of opium poppy

- d. Celandine grass
- e. Tea leaves

1389. Codeine is used as a cough-depressant. What herbal raw material contains this alkaloid?

- a. Grass of plume poppy
- b. Grass of common periwinkle
- c. Celandine grass

d. Pods of opium poppy

- e. Tea leaves

1390. Collective labour agreement is concluded by a trade union committee with the business owner on

a. 17

- b. 36
- c. 41
- d. 40
- e. 38

1391. Collective labour agreement is concluded by a trade union committee with the business owner on

- a. 36
- b. 38
- c. 40
- d. 41

e. 17

1392. Collective labour agreement is concluded by a trade union committee with the business owner on

- a. 38
- b. 40
- c. 36

d. 17

- e. 41

1393. Commercial and financial activity of a pharmacy involves using returnable tare. Which of the following is used?

a. Metal cylinders

- b. Glass-stoppered bottles
- c. Paper boxes
- d. Packaging materials
- e. Glassware

1394. Commercial and financial activity of a pharmacy involves using returnable tare. Which of the following is used?

a. Glassware

b. Metal cylinders

c. Packaging materials

d. Paper boxes

e. Glass-stoppered bottles

1395. Commercial and financial activity of a pharmacy involves using returnable tare. Which of the f

a. Packaging materials

b. Metal cylinders

c. Paper boxes

d. Glassware

e. Glass-stoppered bottles

1396. Commercial and financial activity of the pharmacies can be measured using a system of paramete

a. Labor productivity

b. Stock of goods

c. Turnover

d. Profitability

e. Price index

1397. Commercial and financial activity of the pharmacies can be measured using a system of paramete

a. Price index

b. Profitability

c. Turnover

d. Labor productivity

e. Stock of goods

1398. Commercial and financial activity of the pharmacies can be measured using a system of paramete

a. Profitability

b. Price index

c. Stock of goods

d. Labor productivity

e. Turnover

1399. Companies draw up their balance sheets to obtain information about the availability and compos

a. Assets

b. Equity capital

c. Current liabilities

d. Long-term liabilities

e. Non-current assets

1400. Companies draw up their balance sheets to obtain information about the availability and compos

a. Assets

b. Long-term liabilities

c. Equity capital

d. Current liabilities

e. Non-current assets

1401. Companies draw up their balance sheets to obtain information about the availability and compos

a. Long-term liabilities

b. Non-current assets

c. Assets

d. Current liabilities

e. Equity capital

1402. Complex drug product Urolesan is a litholytic, antispasmodic, and diuretic agent. It contains

a. Rhododendron tomentosum

b. Origanum vulgare

c. -

d. Matricaria chamomilla

e. Thymus serpyllum

1403. Complex drug product Urolesan is a litholytic, antispasmodic, and diuretic agent. It contains

a. Rhododendron tomentosum

b. Origanum vulgare

- c. -
- d. *Thymus serpyllum*
- e. *Matricaria chamomilla*

1404. Complex drug product Urolesan is a litholytic, antispasmodic, and diuretic agent. It contains

- a. *Rhododendron tomentosum*
- b. *Matricaria chamomilla*
- c. -
- d. *Thymus serpyllum*

e. *Origanum vulgare*

1405. Concentrated solutions are used to speed up the preparation of mixtures. What volume of a 5% s

a. 120 mL

- b. 90 mL
- c. 30 mL
- d. 7.5 mL
- e. 60 mL

1406. Concentrated solutions are used to speed up the preparation of mixtures. What volume of a 5% s

- a. 60 mL
- b. 30 mL
- c. 7.5 mL
- d. 90 mL

e. 120 mL

1407. Concentrated solutions are used to speed up the preparation of mixtures. What volume of a 5% s

- a. 7.5 mL
- b. 60 mL
- c. 30 mL
- d. 90 mL

e. 120 mL

1408. Considering thermolability of most animal-derived injection preparations, they are sterilized

- a. Addition of buffer solutions
- b. High frequency current

c. Filtration through membrane

- d. In autoclave chamber with high-pressure saturated steam
- e. Ultrasound

1409. Considering thermolability of most animal-derived injection preparations, they are sterilized

- a. In autoclave chamber with high-pressure saturated steam
- b. Addition of buffer solutions
- c. High frequency current
- d. Ultrasound

e. Filtration through membrane

1410. Considering thermolability of most animal-derived injection preparations, they are sterilized

- a. In autoclave chamber with high-pressure saturated steam
- b. High frequency current

c. Filtration through membrane

- d. Ultrasound
- e. Addition of buffer solutions

1411. Core tablets that are to be made into dragees must not have a flat shape. Why such requirement

- a. They are not durable enough
- b. To speed up the process of applying the coating
- c. To improve their appearance
- d. To avoid prolonged contact with overlaying suspension

e. To prevent them from adhesion to each other

1412. Core tablets that are to be made into dragees must not have a flat shape. Why such requirement

- a. To avoid prolonged contact with overlaying suspension
- b. To speed up the process of applying the coating
- c. They are not durable enough

d. To prevent them from adhesion to each other

e. To improve their appearance

1413. Core tablets that are to be made into dragees must not have a flat shape. Why such requirement

a. To improve their appearance

b. They are not durable enough

c. To avoid prolonged contact with overlaying suspension

d. To prevent them from adhesion to each other

e. To speed up the process of applying the coating

1414. Cross-section of the leaf of a medicinal plant shows cystoliths and stinging hairs with a mult

a. *Urtica dioica*

b. *Origanum vulgare*

c. *Atropa belladonna*

d. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*

e. *Mentha piperita*

1415. Cross-section of the leaf of a medicinal plant shows cystoliths and stinging hairs with a mult

a. *Atropa belladonna*

b. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*

c. *Urtica dioica*

d. *Mentha piperita*

e. *Origanum vulgare*

1416. Cross-section of the leaf of a medicinal plant shows cystoliths and stinging hairs with a mult

a. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*

b. *Mentha piperita*

c. *Atropa belladonna*

d. *Urtica dioica*

e. *Origanum vulgare*

1417. *Cynara scolymus* herbal raw material is a source of drugs with antisclerotic, choleretic, and h

a. Leaves and flower heads

b. Fruits

c. Seeds

d. Roots

e. Grass

1418. *Cynara scolymus* herbal raw material is a source of drugs with antisclerotic, choleretic, and h

a. Roots

b. Fruits

c. Seeds

d. Leaves and flower heads

e. Grass

1419. *Cynara scolymus* herbal raw material is a source of drugs with antisclerotic, choleretic, and h

a. Roots

b. Grass

c. Seeds

d. Fruits

e. Leaves and flower heads

1420. Difference between the retail price of products sold and the margin determines:

a. Production cost

b. Income

c. Breakeven

d. Markup

e. Margin

1421. Difference between the retail price of products sold and the margin determines:

a. Production cost

b. Margin

c. Markup

d. Income

e. Breakeven

1422. Difference between the retail price of products sold and the margin determines:

a. Markup

b. Production cost

c. Breakeven

d. Margin

e. Income

1423. Different types of granulation are used in the tablet production. What is the most productive

a. Granulation in spray dryers

b. Granulation using briquetting

c. Wet granulation in vertical granulators

d. Granulation in the dragee pan

e. Granulation in the fluidized bed

1424. Different types of granulation are used in the tablet production. What is the most productive

a. Granulation using briquetting

b. Granulation in the fluidized bed

c. Wet granulation in vertical granulators

d. Granulation in spray dryers

e. Granulation in the dragee pan

1425. Different types of granulation are used in the tablet production. What is the most productive

a. Wet granulation in vertical granulators

b. Granulation in the fluidized bed

c. Granulation using briquetting

d. Granulation in spray dryers

e. Granulation in the dragee pan

1426. Digoxin is given to the patients with chronic heart failure. What medicinal plant that contain

a. Digitalis lanata

b. Convallaria majalis

c. Strophanthus kombe

d. Erysimum canescens

e. Adonis vernalis

1427. Digoxin is given to the patients with chronic heart failure. What medicinal plant that contain

a. Erysimum canescens

b. Strophanthus kombe

c. Adonis vernalis

d. Digitalis lanata

e. Convallaria majalis

1428. Digoxin is given to the patients with chronic heart failure. What medicinal plant that contain

a. Strophanthus kombe

b. Convallaria majalis

c. Adonis vernalis

d. Digitalis lanata

e. Erysimum canescens

1429. Direct argentometric titration using the Mohr method can be used for quantification of sulfath

a. Bromophenol blue

b. Potassium chromate

c. Tropeolin 00

d. Starch

e. Methylene blue

1430. Direct argentometric titration using the Mohr method can be used for quantification of sulfath

a. Starch

b. Potassium chromate

c. Bromophenol blue

d. Methylene blue

e. Tropeolin 00

1431. Direct argentometric titration using the Mohr method can be used for quantification of sulfath

a. Starch

b. Tropeolin 00

c. Potassium chromate

d. Methylene blue

e. Bromophenol blue

1432. Doctor's prescription fulfills several functions. What function indicates that the doctor bear

a. Social

b. Economic

c. Legal

d. Technological

e. Informational

1433. Doctor's prescription fulfills several functions. What function indicates that the doctor bear

a. Social

b. Technological

c. Informational

d. Legal

e. Economic

1434. Doctor's prescription fulfills several functions. What function indicates that the doctor bear

a. Technological

b. Informational

c. Economic

d. Legal

e. Social

1435. Doctor's prescription has several functions. What function of the prescription allows its part

a. Legal

b. Technological

c. Social

d. Economic

e. Medical

1436. Doctor's prescription has several functions. What function of the prescription allows its part

a. Social

b. Economic

c. Legal

d. Medical

e. Technological

1437. Doctor's prescription has several functions. What function of the prescription allows its part

a. Social

b. Medical

c. Economic

d. Legal

e. Technological

1438. Dosage precision during tablet making mainly depends on the following technological property o

a. Lyophilic property

b. Flowability

c. Compressibility

d. Relative density

e. Compression ratio

1439. Dosage precision during tablet making mainly depends on the following technological property o

a. Relative density

b. Compressibility

c. Flowability

d. Lyophilic property

e. Compression ratio

1440. Dosage precision during tablet making mainly depends on the following technological property o

- a. Relative density
- b. Compressibility
- c. Compression ratio

d. Flowability

- e. Lyophilic property

1441. Dried Vaccinium berries can be used as an astringent. The astringent properties of this herbal

a. Tannins

- b. Flavonoids
- c. Alkaloids
- d. Iridoids
- e. Polysaccharides

1442. Dried Vaccinium berries can be used as an astringent. The astringent properties of this herbal

- a. Alkaloids
- b. Polysaccharides
- c. Flavonoids

d. Tannins

- e. Iridoids

1443. Dried Vaccinium berries can be used as an astringent. The astringent properties of this herbal

- a. Iridoids
- b. Flavonoids
- c. Alkaloids

d. Tannins

- e. Polysaccharides

1444. Drugs derived from Rauvolfia serpentina roots are used in hypertension treatment. Authenticity

- a. Adonitoxin
- b. Atropine
- c. Vinblastine
- d. Hyoscyamine

e. Reserpine

1445. Drugs derived from Rauvolfia serpentina roots are used in hypertension treatment. Authenticity

- a. Atropine
- b. Reserpine**
- c. Vinblastine
- d. Adonitoxin
- e. Hyoscyamine

1446. Drugs derived from Rauvolfia serpentina roots are used in hypertension treatment. Authenticity

- a. Vinblastine
- b. Reserpine**

- c. Adonitoxin
- d. Hyoscyamine
- e. Atropine

1447. During H. pylori eradication quadrotherapy, a 25-year-old man developed black feces. What med

a. Bismuth subcitrate

- b. Metronidazole
- c. Omeprazole
- d. Tetracycline
- e. Amoxicillin

1448. During H. pylori eradication quadrotherapy, a 25-year-old man developed black feces. What med

- a. Amoxicillin
- b. Tetracycline
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Omeprazole

e. Bismuth subcitrate

1449. During H. pylori eradication quadrotherapy, a 25-year-old man developed black feces. What med

- a. Amoxicillin

- b. Tetracycline
- c. Omeprazole
- d. Metronidazole

e. Bismuth subcitrate

1450. During a practical session in pharmaceutical chemistry, a pharmaceutical student performs quan

a. Acid-base titration in nonaqueous medium

- b. Cerimetry
- c. Bromometry
- d. Complexometric titration
- e. Permanganatometry

1451. During a practical session in pharmaceutical chemistry, a pharmaceutical student performs quan

a. Acid-base titration in nonaqueous medium

- b. Complexometric titration
- c. Cerimetry
- d. Permanganatometry
- e. Bromometry

1452. During a practical session in pharmaceutical chemistry, a pharmaceutical student performs quan

a. Cerimetry

b. Complexometric titration

c. Acid-base titration in nonaqueous medium

- d. Permanganatometry
- e. Bromometry

1453. During an asphyxiating attack the patient with bronchial asthma was given intravenously a drug

a. Euphylline (Aminophylline)

- b. Papaverine hydrochloride
- c. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)
- d. Ambroxol
- e. Prednisolone

1454. During an asphyxiating attack the patient with bronchial asthma was given intravenously a drug

a. Ambroxol

b. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)

c. Prednisolone

d. Papaverine hydrochloride

e. Euphylline (Aminophylline)

1455. During an asphyxiating attack the patient with bronchial asthma was given intravenously a drug

a. Papaverine hydrochloride

b. Prednisolone

c. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)

d. Euphylline (Aminophylline)

e. Ambroxol

1456. During anti-Helicobacter quadrotherapy patient's feces colored black. What drug could have cau

a. Amoxicillin

b. Bismuth subcitrate

- c. Omeprazole
- d. Clarithromycin
- e. Metronidazole

1457. During anti-Helicobacter quadrotherapy patient's feces colored black. What drug could have cau

a. Amoxicillin

b. Metronidazole

c. Omeprazole

d. Clarithromycin

e. Bismuth subcitrate

1458. During anti-Helicobacter quadrotherapy patient's feces colored black. What drug could have cau

a. Clarithromycin

b. Omeprazole

c. Bismuth subcitrate

d. Metronidazole

e. Amoxicillin

1459. During drug identification, a sample of the substance was moistened with concentrated sulfuric

a. Nitrofurural (Nitrofurazone)

b. Benzocaine

c. Morphine hydrochloride

d. Theophylline monohydrate

e. Sodium benzoate

1460. During drug identification, a sample of the substance was moistened with concentrated sulfuric

a. Nitrofurural (Nitrofurazone)

b. Benzocaine

c. Theophylline monohydrate

d. Sodium benzoate

e. Morphine hydrochloride

1461. During drug identification, a sample of the substance was moistened with concentrated sulfuric

a. Theophylline monohydrate

b. Nitrofurural (Nitrofurazone)

c. Sodium benzoate

d. Benzocaine

e. Morphine hydrochloride

1462. During identification of a herbal raw material, an analytical chemist prepared water-based ext

a. Alkaloids

b. Tannins

c. Anthracene derivatives

d. Saponins

e. Fatty oil

1463. During identification of a herbal raw material, an analytical chemist prepared water-based ext

a. Tannins

b. Alkaloids

c. Fatty oil

d. Saponins

e. Anthracene derivatives

1464. During identification of a herbal raw material, an analytical chemist prepared water-based ext

a. Tannins

b. Fatty oil

c. Saponins

d. Anthracene derivatives

e. Alkaloids

1465. During identification of a medicinal substance, a chloroform layer colors yellow-orange after

a. Potassium iodide

b. Potassium fluoride

c. Sodium bromide

d. Sodium chloride

e. Sodium fluoride

1466. During identification of a medicinal substance, a chloroform layer colors yellow-orange after

a. Potassium iodide

b. Sodium chloride

c. Potassium fluoride

d. Sodium bromide

e. Sodium fluoride

1467. During identification of a medicinal substance, a chloroform layer colors yellow-orange after

a. Sodium chloride

b. Sodium bromide

c. Potassium iodide

- d. Potassium fluoride
- e. Sodium fluoride

1468. During identification these active substances form precipitates in gelatin and alkaloid solution

a. Tannins

- b. Glycosides
- c. Carbohydrates
- d. Lipids
- e. Iridoids

1469. During identification these active substances form precipitates in gelatin and alkaloid solution

- a. Iridoids
- b. Glycosides
- c. Carbohydrates
- d. Lipids

e. Tannins

1470. During identification these active substances form precipitates in gelatin and alkaloid solution

- a. Iridoids
- b. Lipids

c. Tannins

- d. Carbohydrates
- e. Glycosides

1471. During limit test for aluminium admixture, the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine recommends to use

a. Sodium hypophosphite

b. Hydroxyquinoline

- c. Barium chloride
- d. Sodium tetraphenylborate
- e. Thioglycolic acid

1472. During limit test for aluminium admixture, the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine recommends to use

a. Sodium hypophosphite

b. Hydroxyquinoline

- c. Barium chloride
- d. Thioglycolic acid
- e. Sodium tetraphenylborate

1473. During limit test for aluminium admixture, the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine recommends to use

- a. Sodium tetraphenylborate
- b. Barium chloride
- c. Thioglycolic acid
- d. Sodium hypophosphite

e. Hydroxyquinoline

1474. During macroscopic analysis of rhizomes with roots, a pharmacist notes that rhizomes often have

a. *Rubia tinctorum*

- b. *Mentha piperita*
- c. *Melissa officinalis*
- d. *Thymus serpyllum*
- e. *Sambucus nigra*

1475. During macroscopic analysis of rhizomes with roots, a pharmacist notes that rhizomes often have

- a. *Melissa officinalis*
- b. *Sambucus nigra*
- c. *Thymus serpyllum*
- d. *Mentha piperita*

e. *Rubia tinctorum*

1476. During macroscopic analysis of rhizomes with roots, a pharmacist notes that rhizomes often have

- a. *Mentha piperita*
- b. *Melissa officinalis*
- c. *Thymus serpyllum*
- d. *Rubia tinctorum*

e. Sambucus nigra

1477. During merchandise analysis a dispensing chemist should reject herbal raw material if it:

a. Contains poisonous plants

b. Contains other non-poisonous plants

c. Contains excessive moisture

d. Has first-degree vermin infestation

e. Contains other parts of the target plant

1478. During merchandise analysis a dispensing chemist should reject herbal raw material if it:

a. Contains other parts of the target plant

b. Has first-degree vermin infestation

c. Contains poisonous plants

d. Contains excessive moisture

e. Contains other non-poisonous plants

1479. During merchandise analysis a dispensing chemist should reject herbal raw material if it:

a. Has first-degree vermin infestation

b. Contains excessive moisture

c. Contains other non-poisonous plants

d. Contains other parts of the target plant

e. Contains poisonous plants

1480. During pharmaceutical analysis of a medicinal substance, its reaction with antipyrine (phenazo

a. Nitrites

b. Fluorides

c. Iodides

d. Bromides

e. Sulfates

1481. During pharmaceutical analysis of a medicinal substance, its reaction with antipyrine (phenazo

a. Fluorides

b. Bromides

c. Nitrites

d. Iodides

e. Sulfates

1482. During pharmaceutical analysis of a medicinal substance, its reaction with antipyrine (phenazo

a. Sulfates

b. Fluorides

c. Bromides

d. Iodides

e. Nitrites

1483. During quantitative determination of Vicasol (Menadione) by means of cerimetry, the following

a. Methyl orange

b. Naphtholbenzein

c. Ferroin

d. Crystal violet

e. Methyl red

1484. During quantitative determination of Vicasol (Menadione) by means of cerimetry, the following

a. Methyl orange

b. Naphtholbenzein

c. Ferroin

d. Methyl red

e. Crystal violet

1485. During quantitative determination of Vicasol (Menadione) by means of cerimetry, the following

a. Naphtholbenzein

b. Crystal violet

c. Methyl red

d. Methyl orange

e. Ferroin

1486. During quantitative determination of ascorbic acid by means of iodometry the following should

a. Starch

b. Murexide

c. Diphenylcarbazone

d. Bromphenol blue

e. Phenolphthalein

1487. During quantitative determination of ascorbic acid by means of iodometry the following should

a. Bromphenol blue

b. Phenolphthalein

c. Murexide

d. Diphenylcarbazone

e. Starch

1488. During quantitative determination of ascorbic acid by means of iodometry the following should

a. Diphenylcarbazone

b. Starch

c. Phenolphthalein

d. Bromphenol blue

e. Murexide

1489. During stock-taking at a pharmacy, a surplus of material goods was discovered. What should the

a. Recording as received

b. Writing off

c. Confiscation

d. Conducting an official investigation

e. Elimination

1490. During stock-taking at a pharmacy, a surplus of material goods was discovered. What should the

a. Conducting an official investigation

b. Elimination

c. Writing off

d. Recording as received

e. Confiscation

1491. During stock-taking at a pharmacy, a surplus of material goods was discovered. What should the

a. Writing off

b. Conducting an official investigation

c. Recording as received

d. Confiscation

e. Elimination

1492. During storage, suspension instability manifests itself as:

a. Sedimentation of particles

b. Flocculation of particles

c. Caking of particles

d. Dissolution of particles

e. Change of particles shape

1493. During storage, suspension instability manifests itself as:

a. Caking of particles

b. Sedimentation of particles

c. Flocculation of particles

d. Change of particles shape

e. Dissolution of particles

1494. During storage, suspension instability manifests itself as:

a. Flocculation of particles

b. Change of particles shape

c. Caking of particles

d. Sedimentation of particles

e. Dissolution of particles

1495. During the microscopy of a herbal raw material, the pharmacist noted its main diagnostic featu

- a. Digitalis purpurea folium
- b. Hyoscyamus niger folium
- c. Gnaphalium uliginosum herba

d. Althaea officinalis herba

- e. Urtica dioica folium

1496. During the microscopy of a herbal raw material, the pharmacist noted its main diagnostic featu

- a. Hyoscyamus niger folium
- b. Digitalis purpurea folium
- c. Gnaphalium uliginosum herba

d. Althaea officinalis herba

- e. Urtica dioica folium

1497. During the microscopy of a herbal raw material, the pharmacist noted its main diagnostic featu

- a. Urtica dioica folium
- b. Gnaphalium uliginosum herba
- c. Hyoscyamus niger folium
- d. Digitalis purpurea folium

e. Althaea officinalis herba

1498. During the transportation of alkaloid drugs, the markings on their packaging were damaged. Qua

- a. Purine derivatives
- b. Isoquinoline derivatives
- c. Quinuclidine derivatives
- d. Indole derivatives

e. Tropane derivatives

1499. During the transportation of alkaloid drugs, the markings on their packaging were damaged. Qua

- a. Purine derivatives
- b. Quinuclidine derivatives
- c. Isoquinoline derivatives

d. Tropane derivatives

- e. Indole derivatives

1500. During the transportation of alkaloid drugs, the markings on their packaging were damaged. Qua

- a. Quinuclidine derivatives
- b. Purine derivatives

c. Tropane derivatives

- d. Isoquinoline derivatives

e. Indole derivatives

1501. During the two years of working in his position, the pharmacist proved to be a responsible and

a. Helical (vertical) rotation

- b. Employee turnover

c. Recruitment

d. Mixed rotation

e. Spiral (horizontal) rotation

1502. During the two years of working in his position, the pharmacist proved to be a responsible and

- a. Employee turnover

b. Mixed rotation

c. Recruitment

d. Helical (vertical) rotation

- e. Spiral (horizontal) rotation

1503. During the two years of working in his position, the pharmacist proved to be a responsible and

a. Recruitment

b. Helical (vertical) rotation

- c. Spiral (horizontal) rotation

d. Employee turnover

e. Mixed rotation

1504. During visual inspection of a product, the authorized person developed doubts about the qualit

- a. Send the medicines back to the manufacturer

b. Send the medicines to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

c. Send the medicines to a local laboratory of the State Drugs and Medications Control Service

d. Send the medicines to the nearest compounding pharmacy that employs a dispensing chemist

e. Send the medicines back to the supplier

1505. During visual inspection of a product, the authorized person developed doubts about the quality

a. Send the medicines back to the supplier

b. Send the medicines back to the manufacturer

c. Send the medicines to the nearest compounding pharmacy that employs a dispensing chemist

d. Send the medicines to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

e. Send the medicines to a local laboratory of the State Drugs and Medications Control Service

1506. During visual inspection of a product, the authorized person developed doubts about the quality

a. Send the medicines back to the supplier

b. Send the medicines to the nearest compounding pharmacy that employs a dispensing chemist

c. Send the medicines back to the manufacturer

d. Send the medicines to a local laboratory of the State Drugs and Medications Control Service

e. Send the medicines to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

1507. Each medical product that a pharmacy receives should have its quality certificate. How long should it be valid?

a. 1 year

b. 5 years

c. 3 years

d. 6 years

e. 2 years

1508. Each medical product that a pharmacy receives should have its quality certificate. How long should it be valid?

a. 2 years

b. 6 years

c. 3 years

d. 5 years

e. 1 year

1509. Each medical product that a pharmacy receives should have its quality certificate. How long should it be valid?

a. 6 years

b. 3 years

c. 1 year

d. 2 years

e. 5 years

1510. Employees of a pharmaceutical company have formed a group consisting of cycle sport fans. Such a group is

a. Informal

b. Formal

c. Committee

d. Manufacturing

e. Commercial

1511. Employees of a pharmaceutical company have formed a group consisting of cycle sport fans. Such a group is

a. Formal

b. Informal

c. Manufacturing

d. Committee

e. Commercial

1512. Employees of a pharmaceutical company have formed a group consisting of cycle sport fans. Such a group is

a. Manufacturing

b. Formal

c. Commercial

d. Informal

e. Committee

1513. Employees of a wholesale pharmaceutical company have undergone an assessment for their compliance with the law. The assessment is

a. Concluding

b. Concurrent

- c. -
- d. Financial
- e. Preliminary

1514. Employees of a wholesale pharmaceutical company have undergone an assessment for their compliance

- a. Concurrent
- b. Preliminary
- c. -
- d. Financial

e. Concluding

1515. Employees of a wholesale pharmaceutical company have undergone an assessment for their compliance

- a. Financial
- b. Concluding**
- c. Concurrent
- d. Preliminary
- e. -

1516. Eradication therapy must be prescribed for a patient with peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum

- a. Almagel
- b. Omeprazole**
- c. Phosphalugel (Aluminum phosphate)
- d. Ranitidine
- e. Famotidine

1517. Eradication therapy must be prescribed for a patient with peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum

- a. Phosphalugel (Aluminum phosphate)
- b. Almagel
- c. Famotidine
- d. Ranitidine
- e. Omeprazole**

1518. Eradication therapy must be prescribed for a patient with peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum

- a. Ranitidine
- b. Almagel
- c. Phosphalugel (Aluminum phosphate)
- d. Omeprazole**
- e. Famotidine

1519. Erythromycin belongs to the following type of antibiotics based on its chemical structure:

- a. Aromatic antibiotics
- b. Polyene antibiotics
- c. beta-lactams
- d. Macrolides**
- e. Polypeptides

1520. Erythromycin belongs to the following type of antibiotics based on its chemical structure:

- a. Polyene antibiotics
- b. Polypeptides
- c. Aromatic antibiotics
- d. Macrolides**
- e. beta-lactams

1521. Erythromycin belongs to the following type of antibiotics based on its chemical structure:

- a. beta-lactams
- b. Polyene antibiotics
- c. Aromatic antibiotics
- d. Macrolides**
- e. Polypeptides

1522. Essential oil of a certain plant contains up to 80% of cineole. Specify the herbal raw material

- a. Folia Eucalypti**
- b. Folia Absinthii
- c. Folia Menthae piperitae

- d. Folia Betulae
- e. Folia Melissa

1523. Essential oil of a certain plant contains up to 80% of cineole. Specify the herbal raw materia

a. Folia Eucalypti

- b. Folia Betulae
- c. Folia Absinthii
- d. Folia Melissa
- e. Folia Menthae piperitae

1524. Essential oil of a certain plant contains up to 80% of cineole. Specify the herbal raw materia

a. Folia Menthae piperitae

b. Folia Eucalypti

- c. Folia Betulae
- d. Folia Melissa
- e. Folia Absinthii

1525. Eucalyptus essential oil is used as an antiseptic. What excretory structures of a leaf accumul

a. Essential oil cavities

- b. Glandular hairs
- c. Glandular <<spots>>
- d. Secretory cells
- e. Essential oil glandules

1526. Eucalyptus essential oil is used as an antiseptic. What excretory structures of a leaf accumul

- a. Essential oil glandules
- b. Glandular <<spots>>

c. Essential oil cavities

- d. Glandular hairs
- e. Secretory cells

1527. Eucalyptus essential oil is used as an antiseptic. What excretory structures of a leaf accumul

- a. Glandular <<spots>>
- b. Essential oil glandules

c. Essential oil cavities

- d. Glandular hairs
- e. Secretory cells

1528. Every pharmacy as a business has its income and expenditure operations. What business transact

- a. Money transfer from a bank to the cash desk
- b. Debt recovery from a person accountable

c. Goods receipt from the supplier

- d. Receipt of low-value wearing goods
- e. Issuing money to be accounted for

1529. Every pharmacy as a business has its income and expenditure operations. What business transact

- a. Money transfer from a bank to the cash desk
- b. Receipt of low-value wearing goods
- c. Debt recovery from a person accountable
- d. Issuing money to be accounted for

e. Goods receipt from the supplier

1530. Every pharmacy as a business has its income and expenditure operations. What business transact

a. Receipt of low-value wearing goods

b. Goods receipt from the supplier

- c. Debt recovery from a person accountable
- d. Issuing money to be accounted for
- e. Money transfer from a bank to the cash desk

1531. Folia Eucalypti is used as an antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and bactericidal agent

a. Essential oils

- b. Alkaloids
- c. Flavonoids
- d. Cardiac glycosides

e. Polysaccharides

1532. Folia Eucalypti is used as an antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and bactericidal agent

a. Alkaloids

b. Polysaccharides

c. Cardiac glycosides

d. Essential oils

e. Flavonoids

1533. Folia Eucalypti is used as an antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and bactericidal agent

a. Flavonoids

b. Essential oils

c. Alkaloids

d. Polysaccharides

e. Cardiac glycosides

1534. For 2 weeks, a pharmacy network has been holding a lottery among its visitors who have purchas

a. Advertising

b. Public relations

c. Personal selling

d. Lobbying

e. Sales promotion

1535. For 2 weeks, a pharmacy network has been holding a lottery among its visitors who have purchas

a. Lobbying

b. Personal selling

c. Sales promotion

d. Advertising

e. Public relations

1536. For better coverage of various markets the Lubnyfarm company sells a portion of its production

a. Multichannel

b. Administered

c. Corporate

d. Contractual

e. Horizontal

1537. For better coverage of various markets the Lubnyfarm company sells a portion of its production

a. Multichannel

b. Contractual

c. Administered

d. Corporate

e. Horizontal

1538. For better coverage of various markets the Lubnyfarm company sells a portion of its production

a. Corporate

b. Administered

c. Multichannel

d. Contractual

e. Horizontal

1539. For rapid analysis of a dosage form with procaine hydrochloride, an analytical chemist perform

a. Lignin test

b. Iodoform test

c. <<Silver mirror>> reaction

d. Hydroxamic reaction

e. Azo dye formation

1540. For rapid analysis of a dosage form with procaine hydrochloride, an analytical chemist perform

a. <<Silver mirror>> reaction

b. Hydroxamic reaction

c. Azo dye formation

d. Iodoform test

e. Lignin test

1541. For rapid analysis of a dosage form with procaine hydrochloride, an analytical chemist perform

- a. Azo dye formation
- b. Hydroxamic reaction
- c. Iodoform test
- d. <<Silver mirror>> reaction

e. Lignin test

1542. For targeted delivery of medicinal substances, a special dosage form is used. It is formed by

a. OROS tablet

b. Liposome

- c. Infusion therapeutic system
- d. Matrix tablet
- e. Transdermal therapeutic system

1543. For targeted delivery of medicinal substances, a special dosage form is used. It is formed by

a. Transdermal therapeutic system

b. Liposome

- c. Matrix tablet
- d. OROS tablet
- e. Infusion therapeutic system

1544. For the treatment of cystitis, the doctor prescribed the patient a herbal drug. This drug is u

a. Equisetum arvense grass

b. Centaurium grass

- c. Centaurea cyanus flowers
- d. Vaccinium vitis-idaea leaves
- e. Birch leaves

1545. For the treatment of cystitis, the doctor prescribed the patient a herbal drug. This drug is u

a. Equisetum arvense grass

b. Birch leaves

c. Centaurium grass

- d. Vaccinium vitis-idaea leaves
- e. Centaurea cyanus flowers

1546. For the treatment of cystitis, the doctor prescribed the patient a herbal drug. This drug is u

a. Equisetum arvense grass

b. Centaurea cyanus flowers

c. Birch leaves

d. Vaccinium vitis-idaea leaves

e. Centaurium grass

1547. For treatment of enteric infection a 36-year-old woman was prescribed a nitrofurantoin derivative

a. Nifuroxazide

- b. Nalidixic acid
- c. Nitroxoline
- d. Furadonin (Nitrofurantoin)
- e. Furacilin (Nitrofural)

1548. For treatment of enteric infection a 36-year-old woman was prescribed a nitrofurantoin derivative

a. Nifuroxazide

- b. Nitroxoline
- c. Furadonin (Nitrofurantoin)
- d. Nalidixic acid
- e. Furacilin (Nitrofural)

1549. For treatment of enteric infection a 36-year-old woman was prescribed a nitrofurantoin derivative

a. Furacilin (Nitrofural)

b. Nifuroxazide

- c. Nitroxoline
- d. Furadonin (Nitrofurantoin)
- e. Nalidixic acid

1550. For what substance its dosing is based on the mass, when preparing liquid dosage forms?

- a. Ammonia spirit-anise spirit drops
- b. Elixir pectoralis
- c. 30% hydrogen peroxide (Perhydrol)
- d. Leonurus tincture
- e. 1% citral alcohol solution

1551. For what substance its dosing is based on the mass, when preparing liquid dosage forms?

- a. Elixir pectoralis
- b. 1% citral alcohol solution
- c. Ammonia spirit-anise spirit drops
- d. 30% hydrogen peroxide (Perhydrol)
- e. Leonurus tincture

1552. For what substance its dosing is based on the mass, when preparing liquid dosage forms?

- a. Elixir pectoralis
- b. Leonurus tincture
- c. 30% hydrogen peroxide (Perhydrol)
- d. Ammonia spirit-anise spirit drops
- e. 1% citral alcohol solution

1553. Functional group analysis is widely used to identify organic medicines. What medicine contains

- a. Epinephrine tartrate
- b. Papaverine hydrochloride
- c. Sulfanilamide
- d. Promedol (Trimeperidine)
- e. Phenazepam

1554. Functional group analysis is widely used to identify organic medicines. What medicine contains

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- b. Sulfanilamide
- c. Promedol (Trimeperidine)
- d. Epinephrine tartrate
- e. Phenazepam

1556. Galenical preparations include:

- a. Aerosols
- b. Granules
- c. Spansules
- d. Tinctures
- e. Capsules

1557. Galenical preparations include:

- a. Capsules
- b. Granules
- c. Spansules
- d. Aerosols
- e. Tinctures

1558. Galenical preparations include:

- a. Granules
- b. Tinctures
- c. Capsules
- d. Spansules
- e. Aerosols

1559. Gastroduodenopathies are one of the most common complications of pharmacotherapy during treat

- a. Inhibition of neutrophil aggregation

- b. Inhibition of lipid peroxidation
- c. Disturbed pain impulse conduction

d. Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis in the mucosa

- e. Inhibition of platelet adhesion and aggregation

1560. Gastroduodenopathies are one of the most common complications of pharmacotherapy during treatment

- a. Inhibition of neutrophil aggregation
- b. Inhibition of platelet adhesion and aggregation

c. Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis in the mucosa

- d. Inhibition of lipid peroxidation
- e. Disturbed pain impulse conduction

1561. Gastroduodenopathies are one of the most common complications of pharmacotherapy during treatment

- a. Inhibition of platelet adhesion and aggregation

b. Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis in the mucosa

- c. Inhibition of neutrophil aggregation
- d. Inhibition of lipid peroxidation
- e. Disturbed pain impulse conduction

1562. General sedimentation reagents are used to identify alkaloids in an extract obtained from herb

a. Dragendorff reagent

- b. Marquis reagent
- c. Froehde reagent
- d. Vitali-Morin reagent
- e. Erdman reagent

1563. General sedimentation reagents are used to identify alkaloids in an extract obtained from herb

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- c. Marquis reagent
- d. Froehde reagent
- e. Erdman reagent

1565. Genetically induced adverse reaction to a certain drug is caused by various enzyme defects. Name

a. Idiosyncrasy

- b. Steal syndrome
- c. Rebound effect
- d. Dysbiosis
- e. Withdrawal syndrome

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- a. Steal syndrome
- b. Withdrawal syndrome
- c. Rebound effect

d. Idiosyncrasy

- e. Dysbiosis

1568. Glucose substance was received for analysis. When heated with copper tartrate reagent (Fehling's solution)

a. Aldehyde group

- b. Phenolic hydroxyl

- c. Alcoholic hydroxyl
- d. Ester group
- e. Amide group

1569. Glucose substance was received for analysis. When heated with copper tartrate reagent (Fehling

- a. Amide group
- b. Phenolic hydroxyl
- c. Alcoholic hydroxyl
- d. Aldehyde group

- e. Ester group

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- a. Phenolic hydroxyl
- b. Amide group
- c. Alcoholic hydroxyl
- d. Aldehyde group

- e. Ester group

1571. Gum is a polysaccharide substance that contains calcium and magnesium salts of uronic acids an

- a. Cherry

- b. Tragacanth
- c. Acacia
- d. Apricot
- e. Plum

1572. Gum is a polysaccharide substance that contains calcium and magnesium salts of uronic acids an

- a. Apricot

- b. Cherry

- c. Acacia
- d. Plum
- e. Tragacanth

1573. Gum is a polysaccharide substance that contains calcium and magnesium salts of uronic acids an

- a. Tragacanth

- b. Plum
- c. Apricot
- d. Acacia

- e. Cherry

1574. Helichrysum arenarium herbal raw material has anti-inflammatory and choleretic effect. What pa

- a. Flowers

- b. Roots
- c. Rhizomes
- d. Fruits
- e. Grass

1575. Helichrysum arenarium herbal raw material has anti-inflammatory and choleretic effect. What pa

- a. Grass

- b. Roots

- c. Flowers

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- a. Roots

- b. Rhizomes

- c. Fruits

- d. Grass

- e. Flowers

1577. Hemodes and Neohemodes preparations are used as blood plasma substitutes. What is their active

- a. Menthol

- b. Polyvinylpyrrolidone

- c. Midantan (Amantadine)

- d. Thiopental sodium
- e. Piracetam

1578. Hemodes and Neohemodes preparations are used as blood plasma substitutes. What is their active

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- c. Thiopental sodium
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- a. Midantan (Amantadine)
- b. Thiopental sodium

c. Polyvinylpyrrolidone

- d. Menthol
- e. Piracetam

1580. Herbal mixtures contain several types of comminuted or non-comminuted herbal raw material. Wha

a. Extraction

- b. Packing
- c. Sifting
- d. Mixing
- e. Marking

1581. Herbal mixtures contain several types of comminuted or non-comminuted herbal raw material. Wha

a. Extraction

- b. Sifting
- c. Marking
- d. Packing
- e. Mixing

1582. Herbal mixtures contain several types of comminuted or non-comminuted herbal raw material. Wha

- a. Sifting
- b. Mixing

c. Extraction

- d. Packing
- e. Marking

1583. Herbal raw material quality depends on the period when it was harvested. Subterranean organs -

- a. At the end of the bloom
- b. Before the bloom
- c. During the period of vegetation

d. In early spring or autumn

- e. During the bloom

1584. Herbal raw material quality depends on the period when it was harvested. Subterranean organs -

- a. Before the bloom

b. In early spring or autumn

- c. During the bloom
- d. During the period of vegetation
- e. At the end of the bloom

1585. Hierarchic structure of the Agapetus pharmacy management foresees that authority is being pass

- a. Functional
- b. Divisional
- c. Line and staff

d. Line

- e. Matrix

1586. Hierarchic structure of the Agapetus pharmacy management foresees that authority is being pass

- a. Functional
- b. Line and staff

c. Line

- d. Divisional

e. Matrix

1587. Hierarchic structure of the Agapetus pharmacy management foresees that authority is being pass

a. Line and staff

b. Line

c. Functional

d. Matrix

e. Divisional

1588. Highly convincing approach to informing the population about the company and its products, com

a. Communications

b. Supply

c. Marketing

d. Trademark

e. Advertisement

1589. Highly convincing approach to informing the population about the company and its products, com

a. Communications

b. Trademark

c. Marketing

d. Advertisement

e. Supply

1590. Highly convincing approach to informing the population about the company and its products, com

a. Trademark

b. Marketing

c. Supply

d. Advertisement

e. Communications

1591. How are pharmacies classified in Ukraine based on their commercial and manufacturing functions

a. Pharmacies with centralized and decentralized accounting

b. Compounding and retail pharmacies

c. Retail and hospital pharmacies

d. Self-financing pharmacies and pharmacies financed from the state budget

e. State, community-owned, and private pharmacies

1592. How are pharmacies classified in Ukraine based on their commercial and manufacturing functions

a. Self-financing pharmacies and pharmacies financed from the state budget

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a. State, community-owned, and private pharmacies

b. Self-financing pharmacies and pharmacies financed from the state budget

c. Pharmacies with centralized and decentralized accounting

d. Retail and hospital pharmacies

e. Compounding and retail pharmacies

1594. How long can vasoconstrictors for symptomatic treatment of rhinitis be used?

a. 1 month

b. 5 weeks

c. 2 weeks

d. 3 weeks

e. 5-7 days

1595. How long can vasoconstrictors for symptomatic treatment of rhinitis be used?

a. 2 weeks

b. 5 weeks

c. 3 weeks

d. 1 month

e. 5-7 days

1596. How long can vasoconstrictors for symptomatic treatment of rhinitis be used?

- a. 3 weeks
- b. 1 month
- c. 2 weeks
- d. 5 weeks
- e. 5-7 days**

1597. How long must a pharmacy keep its logbooks with the records about the balance of narcotic drug

- a. 5 years**
- b. 7 years after the current one
- c. 3 years
- d. 1 year after the current one
- e. 2 years after the current one

1598. How long must a pharmacy keep its logbooks with the records about the balance of narcotic drug

- a. 2 years after the current one
- b. 5 years**
- c. 3 years
- d. 7 years after the current one
- e. 1 year after the current one

1599. How long must a pharmacy keep its logbooks with the records about the balance of narcotic drug

- a. 3 years
- b. 1 year after the current one
- c. 5 years**
- d. 7 years after the current one
- e. 2 years after the current one

1600. How long must a pharmacy keep the documents that confirm the fact of sale of medicines and med

- a. 3 years**
- b. 3 months
- c. 5 years
- d. 10 years
- e. 1 year

1601. How long must a pharmacy keep the documents that confirm the fact of sale of medicines and med

- a. 10 years
- b. 3 years**
- c. 5 years
- d. 1 year
- e. 3 months

1602. How long should a retail business that deals in medicines keep the quality certificates issued

- a. 1 year
- b. 3 years**
- c. 2 years
- d. 6 months
- e. 5 years

1603. How long should a retail business that deals in medicines keep the quality certificates issued

- a. 2 years
- b. 1 year
- c. 5 years
- d. 3 years**
- e. 6 months

1604. How long should a retail business that deals in medicines keep the quality certificates issued

- a. 2 years
- b. 1 year
- c. 5 years
- d. 6 months
- e. 3 years**

1605. How long should the pharmacy keep a receipt for Morphin-ZN tablets, package №50?

- a. Five years, not counting the current one
- b. One year, not counting the current one
- c. One month, not counting the current one
- d. The receipt form is not kept by the pharmacy
- e. Three years, not counting the current one

1606. How long should the pharmacy keep a receipt for Morphin-ZN tablets, package №50?

- a. One year, not counting the current one
- b. Five years, not counting the current one
- c. One month, not counting the current one
- d. Three years, not counting the current one
- e. The receipt form is not kept by the pharmacy

1607. How long should the pharmacy keep a receipt for Morphin-ZN tablets, package №50?

- a. Three years, not counting the current one
- b. The receipt form is not kept by the pharmacy
- c. One year, not counting the current one
- d. Five years, not counting the current one
- e. One month, not counting the current one

1608. How many mL of nitrofurazone (furacilin) is it necessary to measure out for preparation of 250

- a. 0.25
- b. 0.025
- c. 0.05
- d. 0.5
- e. 5.0

1609. How many mL of nitrofurazone (furacilin) is it necessary to measure out for preparation of 250

- a. 0.5
- b. 0.05
- c. 0.025
- d. 5.0
- e. 0.25

1610. How many mL of nitrofurazone (furacilin) is it necessary to measure out for preparation of 250

- a. 5.0
- b. 0.025
- c. 0.05
- d. 0.25
- e. 0.5

1611. How often should a pharmacy make an inventory of its fixed assets?

- a. At least once in a quarter
- b. At least twice a year
- c. Once a year
- d. Once every three years
- e. At least thrice a year

1612. How often should a pharmacy make an inventory of its fixed assets?

- a. At least twice a year
- b. At least thrice a year
- c. Once a year
- d. Once every three years
- e. At least once in a quarter

1613. How often should a pharmacy make an inventory of its fixed assets?

- a. Once every three years
- b. At least thrice a year
- c. At least twice a year
- d. At least once in a quarter
- e. Once a year

1614. How should the rectal ointments be applied?

- a. Apply to the conjunctival mucosa

- b. Apply to the nasal mucosa
- c. Applied to the external genitalia

d. Apply to the affected area of the anus

- e. Apply to the skin

1615. How should the rectal ointments be applied?

- a. Apply to the skin

b. Apply to the affected area of the anus

- c. Applied to the external genitalia

- d. Apply to the conjunctival mucosa

- e. Apply to the nasal mucosa

1616. How should the rectal ointments be applied?

- a. Apply to the skin

- b. Apply to the conjunctival mucosa

- c. Apply to the nasal mucosa

d. Apply to the affected area of the anus

- e. Applied to the external genitalia

1617. How should the tablets of pancreatin enzyme preparation be taken?

a. During eating

- b. 1 hour after a meal

- c. 1 hour before a meal

- d. Regardless of food intake

- e. 2 hours before a meal

1618. How should the tablets of pancreatin enzyme preparation be taken?

- a. 1 hour before a meal

- b. Regardless of food intake

- c. 1 hour after a meal

d. During eating

- e. 2 hours before a meal

1619. How should the tablets of pancreatin enzyme preparation be taken?

- a. 2 hours before a meal

- b. Regardless of food intake

- c. 1 hour before a meal

d. During eating

- e. 1 hour after a meal

1620. Hydrogen peroxide solution can be bought in different concentrations in a pharmacy. What concentration?

a. 3%

- b. 20%

- c. 30%

- d. 2%

- e. 10%

1621. Hydrogen peroxide solution can be bought in different concentrations in a pharmacy. What concentration?

- a. 10%

- b. 2%

- c. 20%

d. 3%

- e. 30%

1622. Hydrogen peroxide solution can be bought in different concentrations in a pharmacy. What concentration?

- a. 30%

- b. 20%

- c. 10%

- d. 2%

e. 3%

1623. Hydrogen sulfide is being produced in the process of dry pyrolysis of a certain sulfanilamide

- a. Sulfacil sodium

b. Norsulfazole

- c. Soluble streptocide
- d. Streptocide
- e. Sulfadimezinum (Sulfadimine)

1624. Hydrogen sulfide is being produced in the process of dry pyrolysis of a certain sulfanilamide

- a. Sulfacil sodium
- b. Streptocide

c. Norsulfazole

- d. Soluble streptocide
- e. Sulfadimezinum (Sulfadimine)

1625. Hydrogen sulfide is being produced in the process of dry pyrolysis of a certain sulfanilamide

- a. Sulfacil sodium
- b. Streptocide
- c. Sulfadimezinum (Sulfadimine)
- d. Soluble streptocide

e. Norsulfazole

1626. Hyoscyamine and scopolamine are typically contained in the plants of the following family:

a. Apocynaceae

b. Solanaceae

c. Asteraceae

d. Papaveraceae

e. Fabaceae

1627. Hyoscyamine and scopolamine are typically contained in the plants of the following family:

a. Asteraceae

b. Solanaceae

c. Fabaceae

d. Papaveraceae

e. Apocynaceae

1628. Hyoscyamine and scopolamine are typically contained in the plants of the following family:

a. Fabaceae

b. Asteraceae

c. Papaveraceae

d. Solanaceae

e. Apocynaceae

1629. Hypericum perforatum grass contains hypericin. What is the pharmacological effect of this subs

a. Analgesic

b. Antiasthmatic

c. Antidepressant

d. Expectorant

e. Anticonvulsant

1630. Hypericum perforatum grass contains hypericin. What is the pharmacological effect of this subs

a. Analgesic

b. Anticonvulsant

c. Expectorant

d. Antiasthmatic

e. Antidepressant

1631. Hypericum perforatum grass contains hypericin. What is the pharmacological effect of this subs

a. Antiasthmatic

b. Analgesic

c. Anticonvulsant

d. Expectorant

e. Antidepressant

1632. Identification of organic medicinal substances requires the analysis of their functional group

a. Potassium hydroxide solution

b. Iron(III) chloride solution

c. Sodium acetate solution

- d. Ammonium chloride solution
- e. Sodium bicarbonate solution

1633. Identification of organic medicinal substances requires the analysis of their functional group

- a. Potassium hydroxide solution
- b. Ammonium chloride solution
- c. Sodium bicarbonate solution
- d. Sodium acetate solution
- e. Iron(III) chloride solution**

1634. Identification of organic medicinal substances requires the analysis of their functional group

- a. Sodium acetate solution
- b. Potassium hydroxide solution
- c. Ammonium chloride solution
- d. Iron(III) chloride solution**
- e. Sodium bicarbonate solution

1635. Identification of potassium iodide requires performing an oxidation reaction in acid medium, w

- a. Sodium nitrite**
- b. Ammonium oxalate
- c. Barium chloride
- d. Silver nitrate
- e. Sodium carbonate

1636. Identification of potassium iodide requires performing an oxidation reaction in acid medium, w

- a. Silver nitrate
- b. Sodium carbonate
- c. Ammonium oxalate
- d. Sodium nitrite**
- e. Barium chloride

1637. Identification of potassium iodide requires performing an oxidation reaction in acid medium, w

- a. Sodium carbonate
- b. Silver nitrate
- c. Sodium nitrite**
- d. Ammonium oxalate
- e. Barium chloride

1638. If a pharmacy plans to temporarily close for repairs or re-equipment, the State Service of Ukr

- a. 10 working days before the closure**
- b. Notification is optional
- c. 1 month before the closure
- d. 20 working days before the closure
- e. 3 months before the closure

1639. If a pharmacy plans to temporarily close for repairs or re-equipment, the State Service of Ukr

- a. Notification is optional
- b. 10 working days before the closure**
- c. 20 working days before the closure
- d. 1 month before the closure
- e. 3 months before the closure

1640. If a pharmacy plans to temporarily close for repairs or re-equipment, the State Service of Ukr

- a. Notification is optional
- b. 10 working days before the closure**
- c. 20 working days before the closure
- d. 3 months before the closure
- e. 1 month before the closure

1641. If potassium salts are put into the colorless flame of a gas burner, the flame colors:

- a. Brick-red
- b. Violet**
- c. Yellow
- d. Green

e. Red

1642. If potassium salts are put into the colorless flame of a gas burner, the flame colors:

a. Red

b. Violet

c. Yellow

d. Green

e. Brick-red

1643. If potassium salts are put into the colorless flame of a gas burner, the flame colors:

a. Red

b. Brick-red

c. Green

d. Violet

e. Yellow

1644. If vehicle is not specified, an eye ointment should be prepared with the following sterile veh

a. 10 parts of anhydrous lanolin - 90 parts of vaseline For Eye Ointments

b. 30 parts of lanolin - 70 parts of vaseline

c. Lanolin: vaseline - 1:1

d. Vaseline For Eye Ointments

e. 40 parts of anhydrous lanolin - 60 parts of vaseline For Eye Ointments

1645. If vehicle is not specified, an eye ointment should be prepared with the following sterile veh

a. Lanolin: vaseline - 1:1

b. 40 parts of anhydrous lanolin - 60 parts of vaseline For Eye Ointments

c. Vaseline For Eye Ointments

d. 30 parts of lanolin - 70 parts of vaseline

e. 10 parts of anhydrous lanolin - 90 parts of vaseline For Eye Ointments

1646. If vehicle is not specified, an eye ointment should be prepared with the following sterile veh

a. Vaseline For Eye Ointments

b. 40 parts of anhydrous lanolin - 60 parts of vaseline For Eye Ointments

c. 10 parts of anhydrous lanolin - 90 parts of vaseline For Eye Ointments

d. Lanolin: vaseline - 1:1

e. 30 parts of lanolin - 70 parts of vaseline

1647. In Ukraine the auditor position eligibility requires the candidate to be a Ukrainian citizen a

a. 5 years

b. Indefinitely

c. 1 years

d. 3 years

e. 2 years

1648. In Ukraine the auditor position eligibility requires the candidate to be a Ukrainian citizen a

a. 3 years

b. 2 years

c. 5 years

d. Indefinitely

e. 1 years

1649. In Ukraine the auditor position eligibility requires the candidate to be a Ukrainian citizen a

a. Indefinitely

b. 5 years

c. 3 years

d. 1 years

e. 2 years

1650. In a pharmacy each employee is subordinate to only one manager, who makes all the management d

a. Linear

b. Functional

c. Matrix

d. Productive

e. Adaptive

1651. In a pharmacy each employee is subordinate to only one manager, who makes all the management d

- a. Matrix
- b. Functional
- c. Adaptive
- d. Productive
- e. Linear

1652. In a pharmacy each employee is subordinate to only one manager, who makes all the management d

- a. Matrix
- b. Functional
- c. Productive
- d. Linear
- e. Adaptive

1653. In his line of work a dispensing chemist tries to satisfy a number of contradictory requiremen

- a. Intrapersonal
- b. -
- c. Individual vs. group
- d. Interorganizational
- e. Intergroup

1654. In his line of work a dispensing chemist tries to satisfy a number of contradictory requiremen

- a. Intrapersonal
- b. Individual vs. group
- c. Intergroup
- d. -
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1655. In his line of work a dispensing chemist tries to satisfy a number of contradictory requiremen

- a. Interorganizational
- b. Individual vs. group
- c. Intrapersonal
- d. Intergroup
- e. -

1656. In his management policy, the head manager of the <<Health Formula>> pharmacy actively uses pl

- a. Organizational management methods
- b. Economic management methods
- c. Legal management methods
- d. Indirect control methods
- e. Psychosocial management methods

1657. In his management policy, the head manager of the <<Health Formula>> pharmacy actively uses pl

- a. Organizational management methods
- b. Indirect control methods
- c. Psychosocial management methods
- d. Economic management methods
- e. Legal management methods

1658. In his management policy, the head manager of the <<Health Formula>> pharmacy actively uses pl

- a. Psychosocial management methods
- b. Economic management methods
- c. Legal management methods
- d. Indirect control methods
- e. Organizational management methods

1659. In its work, a pharmaceutical company combines ensuring its own profitability with meeting the

- a. Socio-ethical marketing
- b. Intensification of commercial efforts
- c. Marketing
- d. Production improvement
- e. Product improvement

1660. In its work, a pharmaceutical company combines ensuring its own profitability with meeting the

- a. Product improvement
- b. Marketing
- c. Intensification of commercial efforts

d. Socio-ethical marketing

- e. Production improvement

1661. In its work, a pharmaceutical company combines ensuring its own profitability with meeting the

- a. Production improvement
- b. Intensification of commercial efforts

c. Socio-ethical marketing

- d. Marketing
- e. Product improvement

1662. In production of extraction drugs with maximum purity level, the extracts are purified using t

- a. Dialysis
- b. Heating the extract
- c. Electrolyte action
- d. Ultrasound exposure

e. Extraction from one liquid using another

1663. In production of extraction drugs with maximum purity level, the extracts are purified using t

- a. Dialysis
- b. Heating the extract
- c. Ultrasound exposure

d. Extraction from one liquid using another

- e. Electrolyte action

1664. In production of extraction drugs with maximum purity level, the extracts are purified using t

- a. Heating the extract

b. Extraction from one liquid using another

- c. Electrolyte action
- d. Ultrasound exposure
- e. Dialysis

1665. In production of phytodrugs, the extractant that remains in the herbal raw material is removed

- a. Lyophilization
- b. Extraction
- c. Rectification

d. Recuperation

- e. Sublimation

1666. In production of phytodrugs, the extractant that remains in the herbal raw material is removed

- a. Rectification

b. Recuperation

- c. Lyophilization
- d. Extraction
- e. Sublimation

1667. In production of phytodrugs, the extractant that remains in the herbal raw material is removed

- a. Rectification
- b. Lyophilization
- c. Sublimation

d. Recuperation

- e. Extraction

1668. In the course of its development a pharmaceutical company forms its culture. Culture of a phar

a. Values, traditions, and behavioral norms characteristic of company employees

- b. License agreement
- c. Relevant pharmaceutical practices
- d. Specifics of manufacturing process
- e. Legislation in force

1669. In the course of its development a pharmaceutical company forms its culture. Culture of a phar

- a. Legislation in force

b. Relevant pharmaceutical practices

c. Values, traditions, and behavioral norms characteristic of company employees

d. Specifics of manufacturing process

e. License agreement

1670. In the course of its development a pharmaceutical company forms its culture. Culture of a phar

a. Legislation in force

b. Specifics of manufacturing process

c. Relevant pharmaceutical practices

d. License agreement

e. Values, traditions, and behavioral norms characteristic of company employees

1671. In the course of the pharmacotherapy for exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, the patient devel

a. Ambroxol

b. Codeine phosphate

c. Doxycycline

d. Ascorbic acid

e. Acetylcysteine

1672. In the course of the pharmacotherapy for exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, the patient devel

a. Ascorbic acid

b. Codeine phosphate

c. Ambroxol

d. Acetylcysteine

e. Doxycycline

1673. In the course of the pharmacotherapy for exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, the patient devel

a. Codeine phosphate

b. Doxycycline

c. Acetylcysteine

d. Ascorbic acid

e. Ambroxol

1674. In the process of drug identification, an analytical chemist of the State Inspection for Quali

a. Nitrofur

b. Sulfamethoxazole

c. Retinol acetate

d. Resorcin

e. Tyrosine

1675. In the process of drug identification, an analytical chemist of the State Inspection for Quali

a. Retinol acetate

b. Tyrosine

c. Resorcin

d. Sulfamethoxazole

e. Nitrofur

1676. In the process of drug identification, an analytical chemist of the State Inspection for Quali

a. Sulfamethoxazole

b. Tyrosine

c. Nitrofur

d. Retinol acetate

e. Resorcin

1677. In the process of industrial production of rectal suppositories, certain substances insoluble

a. Introduce the substances as a suspension

b. Dissolve the substances in the water heated to 45°C

c. Melt all of fatty vehicle and dissolve the substances there

d. Introduce the substances as an emulsion

e. Melt a part of fatty vehicle and dissolve the substances there

1678. In the process of industrial production of rectal suppositories, certain substances insoluble

a. Introduce the substances as an emulsion

b. Melt a part of fatty vehicle and dissolve the substances there

c. Melt all of fatty vehicle and dissolve the substances there

d. Introduce the substances as a suspension

e. Dissolve the substances in the water heated to 45°C

1679. In the process of industrial production of rectal suppositories, certain substances insoluble

a. Melt a part of fatty vehicle and dissolve the substances there

b. Dissolve the substances in the water heated to 45°C

c. Introduce the substances as an emulsion

d. Introduce the substances as a suspension

e. Melt all of fatty vehicle and dissolve the substances there

1680. In the process of industrial production, certain adjuvants are included in the soft dosage for

a. Benzalkonium chloride, benzyl alcohol

b. Citric acid, sodium phosphate salts

c. Glycerine, dimethyl sulfoxide

d. Sodium lauryl sulfate, tween emulsifiers

e. Paraffin, spermaceti

1681. In the process of industrial production, certain adjuvants are included in the soft dosage for

a. Benzalkonium chloride, benzyl alcohol

b. Sodium lauryl sulfate, tween emulsifiers

c. Citric acid, sodium phosphate salts

d. Paraffin, spermaceti

e. Glycerine, dimethyl sulfoxide

1682. In the process of industrial production, certain adjuvants are included in the soft dosage for

a. Glycerine, dimethyl sulfoxide

b. Citric acid, sodium phosphate salts

c. Sodium lauryl sulfate, tween emulsifiers

d. Benzalkonium chloride, benzyl alcohol

e. Paraffin, spermaceti

1683. In the process of inpatient treatment of bronchial asthma, the patient was prescribed Euphylli

a. Cardiotoxicity

b. Nephrotoxicity

c. Hematotoxicity

d. Chondrotoxicity

e. Hepatotoxicity

1684. In the process of inpatient treatment of bronchial asthma, the patient was prescribed Euphylli

a. Hematotoxicity

b. Cardiotoxicity

c. Nephrotoxicity

d. Chondrotoxicity

e. Hepatotoxicity

1685. In the process of inpatient treatment of bronchial asthma, the patient was prescribed Euphylli

a. Hepatotoxicity

b. Nephrotoxicity

c. Cardiotoxicity

d. Hematotoxicity

e. Chondrotoxicity

1686. In the process of isoniazid identification a pharmacy analyst thoroughly boiled the substance

a. Gluconic

b. Glutamic

c. Glyoxylic

d. Glutaconic

e. Hexanic

1687. In the process of isoniazid identification a pharmacy analyst thoroughly boiled the substance

a. Hexanic

b. Glutamic

c. Glutaconic

- d. Glyoxylic
- e. Gluconic

1688. In the process of isoniazid identification a pharmacy analyst thoroughly boiled the substance

- a. Hexanic
- b. Glyoxylic
- c. Glutaconic
- d. Gluconic
- e. Glutamic

1689. In the process of making an aqueous solution of protargol the pharmacist has used the followi

- a. Added the powder onto the water surface and waited until complete dissolution
- b. Dissolved during comminution
- c. Dissolved in purified water in a vial for dispensing
- d. Dissolved in warm water
- e. Dissolved in cold water

1690. In the process of making an aqueous solution of protargol the pharmacist has used the followi

- a. Dissolved during comminution
- b. Dissolved in warm water
- c. Added the powder onto the water surface and waited until complete dissolution
- d. Dissolved in cold water
- e. Dissolved in purified water in a vial for dispensing

1691. In the process of making an aqueous solution of protargol the pharmacist has used the followi

- a. Dissolved in purified water in a vial for dispensing
- b. Dissolved in cold water
- c. Dissolved during comminution
- d. Added the powder onto the water surface and waited until complete dissolution
- e. Dissolved in warm water

1692. In the process of packing and transporting, herbal raw material often becomes partially commin

- a. Sieve
- b. Mortars
- c. Tweezers
- d. Filter
- e. Scalpel

1693. In the process of packing and transporting, herbal raw material often becomes partially commin

- a. Filter
- b. Mortars
- c. Sieve
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- e. Tweezers

1694. In the process of packing and transporting, herbal raw material often becomes partially commin

- a. Mortars
- b. Scalpel
- c. Sieve
- d. Tweezers
- e. Filter

1695. In the process of pharmaceutical company entering an offshore market the traditions and custom

- a. Sociocultural
- b. Technological
- c. Political
- d. Economical
- e. Legal

1696. In the process of pharmaceutical company entering an offshore market the traditions and custom

- a. Economical
- b. Sociocultural
- c. Technological
- d. Legal

e. Political

1697. In the process of pharmaceutical company entering an offshore market the traditions and custom

a. Technological

b. Economical

c. Legal

d. Sociocultural

e. Political

1698. In the process of phytochemical examination of buckthorn bark, the reaction with alkaline solu

a. Alkaloids

b. Flavonoids

c. Saponins

d. Anthracene derivatives

e. Slime

1699. In the process of phytochemical examination of buckthorn bark, the reaction with alkaline solu

a. Slime

b. Anthracene derivatives

c. Alkaloids

d. Flavonoids

e. Saponins

1700. In the process of phytochemical examination of buckthorn bark, the reaction with alkaline solu

a. Slime

b. Alkaloids

c. Flavonoids

d. Saponins

e. Anthracene derivatives

1701. In the process of price formation, a pharmaceutical company takes into account both internal a

a. State regulation of price formation

b. Marketing goals of the company

c. The stage of the product life cycle

d. Manufacturing costs

e. Marketing strategy of the company

1702. In the process of price formation, a pharmaceutical company takes into account both internal a

a. Manufacturing costs

b. State regulation of price formation

c. The stage of the product life cycle

d. Marketing strategy of the company

e. Marketing goals of the company

1703. In what capacity is benzyl alcohol used as a component of solutions for parenteral administrat

a. Antioxidant

b. pH regulator

c. Isotonicity regulator

d. Antimicrobial preservative

e. Buffer solution

1704. In what capacity is benzyl alcohol used as a component of solutions for parenteral administrat

a. Buffer solution

b. Antioxidant

c. pH regulator

d. Antimicrobial preservative

e. Isotonicity regulator

1705. In what capacity is benzyl alcohol used as a component of solutions for parenteral administrat

a. Isotonicity regulator

b. Antioxidant

c. Antimicrobial preservative

d. pH regulator

e. Buffer solution

1706. In what order must alcohol-containing solutions be added into aqueous solutions during the preparation?

- a. In any order
- b. In the order of increasing alcohol concentration
- c. In the order of increasing volume of alcohol-containing solutions
- d. First into the vial for dispensing
- e. In the order of decreasing alcohol concentration

1707. In what order must alcohol-containing solutions be added into aqueous solutions during the preparation?

- a. In the order of decreasing alcohol concentration

b. In the order of increasing alcohol concentration

- c. In any order
- d. First into the vial for dispensing
- e. In the order of increasing volume of alcohol-containing solutions

1708. In what order must alcohol-containing solutions be added into aqueous solutions during the preparation?

- a. In the order of decreasing alcohol concentration
- b. First into the vial for dispensing
- c. In any order
- d. In the order of increasing volume of alcohol-containing solutions

e. In the order of increasing alcohol concentration

1709. Incoming medicines inspection is performed by an authorized employee. What is NOT a part of the inspection?

- a. -
- b. To keep a roster of incoming medicines
- c. To check the pharmacy stock for low-quality or fake medicines
- d. To draw up conclusions regarding inspection of incoming medicines

e. To draw up orders for medicines and medical products, to conclude sales contracts

1710. Incoming medicines inspection is performed by an authorized employee. What is NOT a part of the inspection?

- a. To draw up conclusions regarding inspection of incoming medicines
- b. -

c. To draw up orders for medicines and medical products, to conclude sales contracts

- d. To check the pharmacy stock for low-quality or fake medicines
- e. To keep a roster of incoming medicines

1711. Incoming medicines inspection is performed by an authorized employee. What is NOT a part of the inspection?

- a. To draw up conclusions regarding inspection of incoming medicines
- b. To check the pharmacy stock for low-quality or fake medicines

c. To draw up orders for medicines and medical products, to conclude sales contracts

- d. -

e. To keep a roster of incoming medicines

1712. Indometacin is a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug. A condensed heterocyclic system is contained in its structure.

a. Pyrrole and benzene

- b. Benzene and pyridine
- c. Benzene and thiazole
- d. Pyrimidine and imidazole
- e. Two 4-oxycoumarin residues

1713. Indometacin is a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug. A condensed heterocyclic system is contained in its structure.

a. Benzene and pyridine

b. Pyrrole and benzene

- c. Benzene and thiazole
- d. Two 4-oxycoumarin residues
- e. Pyrimidine and imidazole

1714. Indometacin is a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug. A condensed heterocyclic system is contained in its structure.

- a. Benzene and pyridine
- b. Two 4-oxycoumarin residues
- c. Benzene and thiazole
- d. Pyrimidine and imidazole

e. Pyrrole and benzene

1715. Information on the pharmacy's actual stock of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and pre-

a. Monthly

b. Annually

c. Daily

d. -

e. Quarterly

1716. Information on the pharmacy's actual stock of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and pre

a. Monthly

b. Quarterly

c. Annually

d. Daily

e. -

1717. Information on the pharmacy's actual stock of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and pre

a. -

b. Quarterly

c. Annually

d. Monthly

e. Daily

1718. Infuser apparatus is used by a pharmacy to prepare:

a. Emulsions

b. Infusion solutions

c. Suspensions

d. Ointments

e. Infusions and decoctions

1719. Infuser apparatus is used by a pharmacy to prepare:

a. Ointments

b. Infusions and decoctions

c. Infusion solutions

d. Emulsions

e. Suspensions

1720. Infuser apparatus is used by a pharmacy to prepare:

a. Ointments

b. Emulsions

c. Infusions and decoctions

d. Suspensions

e. Infusion solutions

1721. Infusion of Althaea roots is being prepared for a patient. What pattern of infusion should be

a. 30 minutes at room temperature

b. 30 minutes of water bath infusion and 10 minutes of cooling at room temperature

c. 15 minutes of water bath infusion and 45 minutes of cooling at room temperature

d. 30 minutes of water bath infusion and immediate filtering without cooling

e. 60 minutes at room temperature

1722. Infusion of Althaea roots is being prepared for a patient. What pattern of infusion should be

a. 15 minutes of water bath infusion and 45 minutes of cooling at room temperature

b. 30 minutes at room temperature

c. 30 minutes of water bath infusion and immediate filtering without cooling

d. 30 minutes of water bath infusion and 10 minutes of cooling at room temperature

e. 60 minutes at room temperature

1723. Infusion of Althaea roots is being prepared for a patient. What pattern of infusion should be

a. 30 minutes of water bath infusion and immediate filtering without cooling

b. 15 minutes of water bath infusion and 45 minutes of cooling at room temperature

c. 60 minutes at room temperature

d. 30 minutes of water bath infusion and 10 minutes of cooling at room temperature

e. 30 minutes at room temperature

1724. Infusions of herbal raw material rich in essential oils should be:

a. Prepared in a tightly closed vessel

- b. Immediately filtered
- c. Acidated with hydrochloric acid
- d. Infused cold
- e. Filtered without wringing of the solid residue

1725. Infusions of herbal raw material rich in essential oils should be:

- a. Acidated with hydrochloric acid
- b. Infused cold
- c. Filtered without wringing of the solid residue

d. Prepared in a tightly closed vessel

- e. Immediately filtered

1726. Infusions of herbal raw material rich in essential oils should be:

- a. Infused cold
- b. Acidated with hydrochloric acid
- c. Immediately filtered
- d. Filtered without wringing of the solid residue

e. Prepared in a tightly closed vessel

1727. Injection solutions are being produced in an ampoule workshop. Injection solution of ascorbic

a. Easily oxidized solutions

- b. Solutions of the salts formed by weak bases and strong acids
- c. Solutions of the substances that cannot be thermally sterilized
- d. Solutions of the salts formed by strong bases and weak acids
- e. Solutions of the substances that need special purification

1728. Injection solutions are being produced in an ampoule workshop. Injection solution of ascorbic

a. Easily oxidized solutions

- b. Solutions of the salts formed by weak bases and strong acids
- c. Solutions of the substances that cannot be thermally sterilized
- d. Solutions of the substances that need special purification
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1729. Injection solutions are being produced in an ampoule workshop. Injection solution of ascorbic

a. Solutions of the substances that need special purification

b. Easily oxidized solutions

- c. Solutions of the salts formed by weak bases and strong acids
- d. Solutions of the substances that cannot be thermally sterilized
- e. Solutions of the salts formed by strong bases and weak acids

1730. Inorganic medicines are identified by their cations and anions. What should be used by an anal

a. Tartaric acid solution

- b. Benzoic acid solution
- c. Nitric acid solution
- d. Acetic acid solution
- e. Hydrochloric acid solution

1731. Inorganic medicines are identified by their cations and anions. What should be used by an anal

a. Tartaric acid solution

- b. Nitric acid solution
- c. Acetic acid solution
- d. Hydrochloric acid solution
- e. Benzoic acid solution

1732. Inorganic medicines are identified by their cations and anions. What should be used by an anal

a. Nitric acid solution

b. Hydrochloric acid solution

c. Tartaric acid solution

- d. Acetic acid solution
- e. Benzoic acid solution

1733. Inulin improves digestion and has a positive effect on carbohydrate metabolism. What plant is

a. Helianthus tuberosus

b. Althaea officinalis

- c. Hypericum maculatum
- d. Astragalus dasyanthus
- e. Brassica juncea

1734. Inulin improves digestion and has a positive effect on carbohydrate metabolism. What plant is

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- b. Hypericum maculatum
- c. Althaea officinalis
- d. Brassica juncea
- e. Astragalus dasyanthus

1735. Inulin improves digestion and has a positive effect on carbohydrate metabolism. What plant is

a. Althaea officinalis

b. Astragalus dasyanthus

c. Helianthus tuberosus

- d. Brassica juncea
- e. Hypericum maculatum

1736. Iridoids can be divided into four main groups. What is the common name for the iridoids obtain

a. Valepotriates

- b. Complex iridoid alkaloids
- c. Cyclopentane iridoids
- d. Common iridoids
- e. Secoiridoids

1737. Iridoids can be divided into four main groups. What is the common name for the iridoids obtain

a. Common iridoids

b. Secoiridoids

c. Valepotriates

- d. Cyclopentane iridoids
- e. Complex iridoid alkaloids

1738. Iridoids can be divided into four main groups. What is the common name for the iridoids obtain

a. Cyclopentane iridoids

b. Valepotriates

- c. Common iridoids
- d. Secoiridoids
- e. Complex iridoid alkaloids

1739. Lately the Phytopharm pharmaceutical company has been forced to decrease its production volume

a. Autocratic

b. Democratic

c. Authoritarian

d. Liberal

e. Directive

1740. Lately the Phytopharm pharmaceutical company has been forced to decrease its production volume

a. Democratic

b. Authoritarian

c. Liberal

d. Directive

e. Autocratic

1741. Lately the Phytopharm pharmaceutical company has been forced to decrease its production volume

a. Democratic

b. Directive

c. Liberal

d. Autocratic

e. Authoritarian

1742. Licorice roots contain saponins. What reaction can prove their presence in the herbal raw mate

a. Fehling's test

b. Dragendorff's test

c. Reaction with iron(III) chloride

d. Molisch's test

e. Foaming reaction

1743. Licorice roots contain saponins. What reaction can prove their presence in the herbal raw mate

a. Molisch's test

b. Dragendorff's test

c. Reaction with iron(III) chloride

d. Foaming reaction

e. Fehling's test

1744. Licorice roots contain saponins. What reaction can prove their presence in the herbal raw mate

a. Reaction with iron(III) chloride

b. Fehling's test

c. Molisch's test

d. Foaming reaction

e. Dragendorff's test

1745. Limit cash balance is the maximum amount of monetary funds that can remain in the cash desk of

a. Pharmacy management

b. Chief physician

c. Local authorities

d. -

e. Tax Inspectorate

1746. Limit cash balance is the maximum amount of monetary funds that can remain in the cash desk of

a. -

b. Pharmacy management

c. Tax Inspectorate

d. Local authorities

e. Chief physician

1747. Limit cash balance is the maximum amount of monetary funds that can remain in the cash desk of

a. Tax Inspectorate

b. -

c. Chief physician

d. Pharmacy management

e. Local authorities

1748. Lipophilicity is very important for the bioavailability of a substance. Name the numerical par

a. Coefficient of surface tension

b. Distribution coefficient

c. Coefficient of viscosity

d. Correction factor

e. Stoichiometric coefficient

1749. Lipophilicity is very important for the bioavailability of a substance. Name the numerical par

a. Coefficient of viscosity

b. Correction factor

c. Distribution coefficient

d. Stoichiometric coefficient

e. Coefficient of surface tension

1750. Lipophilicity is very important for the bioavailability of a substance. Name the numerical par

a. Correction factor

b. Stoichiometric coefficient

c. Coefficient of viscosity

d. Coefficient of surface tension

e. Distribution coefficient

1751. Local anesthetic benzocaine can be identified using the reaction of iron(III) hydroxamate form

a. Aldehyde group

b. Esther group

c. Sulfamide group

d. Ketone group

e. Carboxylic group

1752. Local anesthetic benzocaine can be identified using the reaction of iron(III) hydroxamate form

a. Aldehyde group

b. Carboxylic group

c. Ketone group

d. Esther group

e. Sulfamide group

1753. Local anesthetic benzocaine can be identified using the reaction of iron(III) hydroxamate form

a. Carboxylic group

b. Esther group

c. Sulfamide group

d. Aldehyde group

e. Ketone group

1754. Local anesthetics can fall into different chemical classes. Benzocaine is a drug that belongs

a. Aromatic amino-aldehydes

b. Aromatic amino acid esters

c. Aromatic ketones

d. Aromatic amino acid amides

e. Aromatic sulfo acid amides

1755. Local anesthetics can fall into different chemical classes. Benzocaine is a drug that belongs

a. Aromatic ketones

b. Aromatic sulfo acid amides

c. Aromatic amino-aldehydes

d. Aromatic amino acid amides

e. Aromatic amino acid esters

1756. Local anesthetics can fall into different chemical classes. Benzocaine is a drug that belongs

a. Aromatic sulfo acid amides

b. Aromatic ketones

c. Aromatic amino acid esters

d. Aromatic amino acid amides

e. Aromatic amino-aldehydes

1757. Mandatory payroll deductions are withheld from the salary of pharmacy workers. Specify the tax

a. 18%

b. 0%

c. 15%

d. 20%

e. 5%

1758. Mandatory payroll deductions are withheld from the salary of pharmacy workers. Specify the tax

a. 18%

b. 20%

c. 15%

d. 0%

e. 5%

1759. Mandatory payroll deductions are withheld from the salary of pharmacy workers. Specify the tax

a. 15%

b. 5%

c. 18%

d. 20%

e. 0%

1760. Manufacturer's marketing department detected negative demand for a certain goods. What would b

a. Demand making, conversion marketing

b. Demand stimulation, promotional marketing

c. Demand increase, remarketing

d. Demand decrease, demarketing

e. Demand leveling, synchromarketing

1761. Manufacturer's marketing department detected negative demand for a certain goods. What would b

- a. Demand decrease, demarketing
- b. Demand leveling, synchromarketing
- c. Demand increase, remarketing
- d. Demand making, conversion marketing**
- e. Demand stimulation, promotional marketing

1762. Manufacturer's marketing department detected negative demand for a certain goods. What would b

- a. Demand stimulation, promotional marketing
- b. Demand increase, remarketing
- c. Demand making, conversion marketing**
- d. Demand decrease, demarketing
- e. Demand leveling, synchromarketing

1763. Marketing department of the Public Company "Lugansk Chemical Pharmaceutical Factory" determi

a. Irregular

- b. Inadequate
- c. Unrealized
- d. Incorrect
- e. Irrational

1764. Marketing department of the Public Company "Lugansk Chemical Pharmaceutical Factory" determi

a. Inadequate

b. Irregular

- c. Unrealized
- d. Irrational
- e. Incorrect

1765. Marketing department of the Public Company "Lugansk Chemical Pharmaceutical Factory" determi

a. Unrealized

- b. Incorrect
- c. Irrational

d. Irregular

e. Inadequate

1766. Medications Passit and Novopassit are used as tranquilizing, sedative and mild hypnotic agents

a. Purple passionflower

- b. Lesser periwinkle
- c. Garden sage
- d. Elecampane
- e. Three-lobed begonia

1767. Medications Passit and Novopassit are used as tranquilizing, sedative and mild hypnotic agents

- a. Garden sage
- b. Three-lobed begonia

c. Purple passionflower

- d. Elecampane
- e. Lesser periwinkle

1768. Medications Passit and Novopassit are used as tranquilizing, sedative and mild hypnotic agents

- a. Lesser periwinkle
- b. Garden sage

c. Purple passionflower

- d. Elecampane
- e. Three-lobed begonia

1769. Medicinal dyes should be stored in a special cabinet. Which of the listed medical products is

a. Brilliant green

- b. Ethyl alcohol
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Glucose
- e. Hydrogen peroxide

1770. Medicinal dyes should be stored in a special cabinet. Which of the listed medical products is

- a. Ethyl alcohol
- b. Brilliant green**
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Glucose
- e. Hydrogen peroxide

1771. Medicinal dyes should be stored in a special cabinet. Which of the listed medical products is

- a. Glucose
- b. Brilliant green**

- c. Hydrogen peroxide
- d. Ethyl alcohol
- e. Ascorbic acid

1772. Medicinal substance had been received for chemical analysis. Biuret test was performed for ide

- a. Bromisoval**
- b. Diphenhydramine
- c. Benzoic acid
- d. Iodoform
- e. Dipyrone (Metamizole)

1773. Medicinal substance had been received for chemical analysis. Biuret test was performed for ide

- a. Benzoic acid
- b. Dipyrone (Metamizole)
- c. Iodoform
- d. Diphenhydramine
- e. Bromisoval**

1774. Medicinal substance had been received for chemical analysis. Biuret test was performed for ide

- a. Iodoform
- b. Benzoic acid
- c. Diphenhydramine
- d. Dipyrone (Metamizole)
- e. Bromisoval**

1775. Medicinal substances are introduced into multiphase ointments depending on their properties. H

- a. First dissolve it in the minimum amount of water**
- b. Grind it with a part of the molten base
- c. Dissolve it in the molten base
- d. Comminute it with glycerin
- e. Comminute it with an alcohol or ether

1776. Medicinal substances are introduced into multiphase ointments depending on their properties. H

- a. Comminute it with glycerin
- b. Grind it with a part of the molten base
- c. Comminute it with an alcohol or ether
- d. First dissolve it in the minimum amount of water**

- e. Dissolve it in the molten base

1777. Medicinal substances are introduced into multiphase ointments depending on their properties. H

- a. Grind it with a part of the molten base
- b. Dissolve it in the molten base
- c. First dissolve it in the minimum amount of water**
- d. Comminute it with glycerin
- e. Comminute it with an alcohol or ether

1778. Menthol has an antispasmodic and analgesic effect. What herbal raw material is a source of men

- a. Folia Betulae
- b. Folia Menthae piperitae**
- c. Folia Salviae
- d. Folia Absinthii
- e. Folia Eucalypti

1779. Menthol has an antispasmodic and analgesic effect. What herbal raw material is a source of men

- a. Folia Eucalypti**

b. *Folia Menthae piperitae*

- c. *Folia Betulae*
- d. *Folia Absinthii*
- e. *Folia Salviae*

1780. Menthol has an antispasmodic and analgesic effect. What herbal raw material is a source of men

- a. *Folia Salviae*
- b. *Folia Betulae*

c. *Folia Menthae piperitae*

- d. *Folia Eucalypti*
- e. *Folia Absinthii*

1781. Menthol has anesthetic and antiseptic effect. What plant is the source of menthol?

a. *Folia Menthae piperitae*

- b. *Folia Eucalypti*
- c. *Folia Uvae ursi*
- d. *Folia Absinthii*
- e. *Folia Salviae*

1782. Menthol has anesthetic and antiseptic effect. What plant is the source of menthol?

- a. *Folia Eucalypti*
- b. *Folia Absinthii*
- c. *Folia Uvae ursi*
- d. *Folia Salviae*

e. *Folia Menthae piperitae*

1783. Menthol has anesthetic and antiseptic effect. What plant is the source of menthol?

- a. *Folia Salviae*
- b. *Folia Eucalypti*

c. *Folia Menthae piperitae*

- d. *Folia Uvae ursi*
- e. *Folia Absinthii*

1784. Menthol medicinal substance can be chemically classified as a:

- a. Glycoside
- b. Bicyclic terpene

c. Monocyclic terpene

- d. Polypeptide
- e. Acyclic terpene

1785. Menthol medicinal substance can be chemically classified as a:

- a. Glycoside
- b. Bicyclic terpene
- c. Acyclic terpene

d. Monocyclic terpene

- e. Polypeptide

1786. Menthol medicinal substance can be chemically classified as a:

- a. Polypeptide
- b. Acyclic terpene
- c. Glycoside

d. Monocyclic terpene

- e. Bicyclic terpene

1787. Merchandising is a complex of communication techniques that aim to increase the sales in the p

- a. Expanding the range of pharmaceutical goods
- b. Quick sales of the whole range of goods on offer in the pharmacies and an overall increase of sal
- c. Price-cutting for unpopular medicines
- d. Decrease of the competition between the drug analogues
- e. -

1788. Merchandising is a complex of communication techniques that aim to increase the sales in the p

- a. Expanding the range of pharmaceutical goods
- b. -

- c. Price-cutting for unpopular medicines
- d. Decrease of the competition between the drug analogues

e. Quick sales of the whole range of goods on offer in the pharmacies and an overall increase of sales

1789. Merchandising is a complex of communication techniques that aim to increase the sales in the pharmacy

- a. Price-cutting for unpopular medicines
- b. Decrease of the competition between the drug analogues

c. -

d. Expanding the range of pharmaceutical goods

e. Quick sales of the whole range of goods on offer in the pharmacies and an overall increase of sales

1790. Microcapsules are made by coating solid particles of the substance being encapsulated with a substance

a. Galvanization

b. Slurrying of the nuclei

c. Pelleting

d. Polymerization

e. Coacervation

1791. Microcapsules are made by coating solid particles of the substance being encapsulated with a substance

a. Coacervation

b. Pelleting

c. Polymerization

d. Galvanization

e. Slurrying of the nuclei

1792. Microcapsules are made by coating solid particles of the substance being encapsulated with a substance

a. Polymerization

b. Coacervation

c. Slurrying of the nuclei

d. Pelleting

e. Galvanization

1793. Microscopy of a root of a certain medicinal plant reveals the following features: parenchyma cells

a. *Althaea officinalis*

b. *Taraxacum officinalis*

c. *Zingiber officinale*

d. *Inula helenium*

e. *Sanguisorba officinalis*

1794. Microscopy of a root of a certain medicinal plant reveals the following features: parenchyma cells

a. *Inula helenium*

b. *Sanguisorba officinalis*

c. *Zingiber officinale*

d. *Althaea officinalis*

e. *Taraxacum officinalis*

1795. Microscopy of a root of a certain medicinal plant reveals the following features: parenchyma cells

a. *Sanguisorba officinalis*

b. *Zingiber officinale*

c. *Althaea officinalis*

d. *Inula helenium*

e. *Taraxacum officinalis*

1796. Microscopy of herbal raw material reveals the following diagnostic characters in the microslide

a. Radices *Althaeae*

b. Radices *Ononidis*

c. Rhizomata et radices *Rubiae*

d. Radices *Taraxaci*

e. Rhizomata et radices *Inulae*

1797. Microscopy of herbal raw material reveals the following diagnostic characters in the microslide

a. Radices *Ononidis*

b. Radices *Taraxaci*

c. Rhizomata et radices *Inulae*

- d. Rhizomata et radices Rubiae
- e. Radices Althaeae

1798. Microscopy of herbal raw material reveals the following diagnostic characters in the microslid

- a. Rhizomata et radices Rubiae
- b. Radices Ononidis
- c. Radices Althaeae
- d. Radices Taraxaci
- e. Rhizomata et radices Inulae**

1799. Microscopy of transverse section of a bark sample shows a wide dark red cork layer, lamellar c

- a. Ash bark
- b. Oak bark
- c. Buckthorn bark**
- d. Birch bark
- e. Willow bark

1800. Microscopy of transverse section of a bark sample shows a wide dark red cork layer, lamellar c

- a. Birch bark
- b. Willow bark
- c. Buckthorn bark**
- d. Oak bark
- e. Ash bark

1801. Microscopy of transverse section of a bark sample shows a wide dark red cork layer, lamellar c

- a. Willow bark
- b. Birch bark
- c. Buckthorn bark**
- d. Ash bark
- e. Oak bark

1802. Mixture is a liquid dosage form for internal use. It is obtained by mixing two or more solid o

- a. After poisonous and narcotic substances are dissolved (before concentrates)
- b. Last in the order of decreasing ethanol concentration
- c. First
- d. In the same order in which they are listed in the formulation
- e. Last in the order of increasing ethanol concentration**

1803. Mixture is a liquid dosage form for internal use. It is obtained by mixing two or more solid o

- a. First
- b. After poisonous and narcotic substances are dissolved (before concentrates)
- c. Last in the order of decreasing ethanol concentration
- d. Last in the order of increasing ethanol concentration**
- e. In the same order in which they are listed in the formulation

1804. Mixture is a liquid dosage form for internal use. It is obtained by mixing two or more solid o

- a. In the same order in which they are listed in the formulation
- b. Last in the order of increasing ethanol concentration**
- c. After poisonous and narcotic substances are dissolved (before concentrates)
- d. First
- e. Last in the order of decreasing ethanol concentration

1805. Money received for the goods sold are being transferred to the pharmacy from its outlet. What

- a. Cash receipt order**
- b. Cash withdrawal order
- c. Cashier's check
- d. Bank statement
- e. Payment order

1806. Money received for the goods sold are being transferred to the pharmacy from its outlet. What

- a. Bank statement
- b. Cash receipt order**
- c. Payment order
- d. Cash withdrawal order

e. Cashier's check

1807. Money received for the goods sold are being transferred to the pharmacy from its outlet. What

a. Cashier's check

b. Cash withdrawal order

c. Cash receipt order

d. Payment order

e. Bank statement

1808. Most drugs contain heterocyclic fragments in their structure. Which of the following drugs is

a. Piracetam

b. Tolbutamide

c. Bendazol

d. Furosemide

e. Phencarol (Quifenadine)

1809. Most drugs contain heterocyclic fragments in their structure. Which of the following drugs is

a. Furosemide

b. Piracetam

c. Bendazol

d. Tolbutamide

e. Phencarol (Quifenadine)

1810. Most drugs contain heterocyclic fragments in their structure. Which of the following drugs is

a. Phencarol (Quifenadine)

b. Bendazol

c. Piracetam

d. Furosemide

e. Tolbutamide

1811. Most types of herbal raw materials are stored dry. However, for juice production the factories

a. *Althaea officinalis*

b. *Plantago major*

c. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*

d. *Rosa canina*

e. *Urtica dioica*

1812. Most types of herbal raw materials are stored dry. However, for juice production the factories

a. *Althaea officinalis*

b. *Urtica dioica*

c. *Rosa canina*

d. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*

e. *Plantago major*

1813. Most types of herbal raw materials are stored dry. However, for juice production the factories

a. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*

b. *Plantago major*

c. *Rosa canina*

d. *Althaea officinalis*

e. *Urtica dioica*

1814. Motherwort grass is a component of hypotensive and sedative drugs. This herbal raw material sh

a. Once every 5 years

b. Once every 2 years

c. Once every 3 years

d. Every year

e. Once every 10 years

1815. Motherwort grass is a component of hypotensive and sedative drugs. This herbal raw material sh

a. Every year

b. Once every 3 years

c. Once every 10 years

d. Once every 5 years

e. Once every 2 years

1816. Motherwort grass is a component of hypotensive and sedative drugs. This herbal raw material sh

- a. Once every 10 years
- b. Once every 5 years
- c. Once every 3 years
- d. Once every 2 years
- e. Every year

1817. Motivation is one of the management functions. A motive can be described as:

- a. A certain discomfort, a feeling that something is lacking
- b. -
- c. Something that is important for a person
- d. A conscious incentive to act in a certain way
- e. Psychological characteristics of people that help them acquire certain types of knowledge

1818. Motivation is one of the management functions. A motive can be described as:

- a. Something that is important for a person
- b. -
- c. A certain discomfort, a feeling that something is lacking
- d. A conscious incentive to act in a certain way
- e. Psychological characteristics of people that help them acquire certain types of knowledge

1819. Motivation is one of the management functions. A motive can be described as:

- a. Something that is important for a person
- b. Psychological characteristics of people that help them acquire certain types of knowledge
- c. A conscious incentive to act in a certain way
- d. A certain discomfort, a feeling that something is lacking
- e. -

1820. Name the document where the actual hours worked by the pharmacy employees are recorded:

- a. Employee time sheet
- b. Material aid log book
- c. Medical certificate
- d. Payroll
- e. Work schedule

1821. Name the document where the actual hours worked by the pharmacy employees are recorded:

- a. Payroll
- b. Employee time sheet
- c. Work schedule
- d. Material aid log book
- e. Medical certificate

1822. Name the document where the actual hours worked by the pharmacy employees are recorded:

- a. Payroll
- b. Work schedule
- c. Material aid log book
- d. Employee time sheet
- e. Medical certificate

1823. Name the drug of choice for treatment of arterial hypertension during pregnancy:

- a. Alpha-methyldopa
- b. Captopril
- c. Sodium nitroprusside
- d. Propranolol
- e. Furosemide

1824. Name the drug of choice for treatment of arterial hypertension during pregnancy:

- a. Furosemide
- b. Captopril
- c. Alpha-methyldopa
- d. Sodium nitroprusside
- e. Propranolol

1825. Name the drug of choice for treatment of arterial hypertension during pregnancy:

- a. Furosemide
- b. Captopril
- c. Sodium nitroprusside
- d. Propranolol

e. Alpha-methyldopa

1826. Name the list of effective and safe to use drugs and medical products for prevention, diagnosis

- a. Over-the-counter drugs

b. Essential drugs

- c. Precursors
- d. Substandard drugs
- e. Drugs subject to strict accounting in a special inventory log

1827. Name the list of effective and safe to use drugs and medical products for prevention, diagnosis

- a. Substandard drugs
- b. Drugs subject to strict accounting in a special inventory log

c. Essential drugs

- d. Over-the-counter drugs
- e. Precursors

1828. Name the list of pharmacy's property that indicates the actual balance and value of pharmacy's

- a. Accounts ledger
- b. Register of requisitions
- c. Commodity report
- d. Cash flow register

e. Inventory

1829. Name the list of pharmacy's property that indicates the actual balance and value of pharmacy's

- a. Cash flow register
- b. Accounts ledger
- c. Commodity report

d. Inventory

- e. Register of requisitions

1830. Name the list of pharmacy's property that indicates the actual balance and value of pharmacy's

- a. Register of requisitions
- b. Cash flow register
- c. Accounts ledger

d. Inventory

- e. Commodity report

1831. Name the main indicator that differentiates water for injection from purified water:

- a. Absence of heavy metals

b. Apyrogenicity

- c. pH value
- d. The way in which it was obtained
- e. Absence of mechanical inclusions

1832. Name the main indicator that differentiates water for injection from purified water:

- a. Absence of mechanical inclusions

b. Apyrogenicity

- c. The way in which it was obtained
- d. pH value
- e. Absence of heavy metals

1833. Name the main indicator that differentiates water for injection from purified water:

- a. Absence of mechanical inclusions
- b. pH value
- c. Absence of heavy metals

d. Apyrogenicity

- e. The way in which it was obtained

1834. Name the official document on audit results, which is drawn under the standard procedure and c

- a. Auditor's conclusion

- b. Statement of changes in equity
- c. Cash flow statement
- d. Balance sheet
- e. Income statement

1835. Name the official document on audit results, which is drawn under the standard procedure and c

- a. Income statement
- b. Balance sheet
- c. Auditor's conclusion

- d. Cash flow statement
- e. Statement of changes in equity

1836. Name the official document on audit results, which is drawn under the standard procedure and c

- a. Statement of changes in equity
- b. Cash flow statement
- c. Auditor's conclusion

- d. Income statement
- e. Balance sheet

1837. Name the optimal vehicle for soluble vaginal suppositories:

- a. Cocoa butter
- b. Glycerine
- c. Polyethylene oxide

- d. Hard fat
- e. Fat

1838. Name the optimal vehicle for soluble vaginal suppositories:

- a. Fat
- b. Cocoa butter
- c. Hard fat
- d. Glycerine
- e. Polyethylene oxide

1839. Name the optimal vehicle for soluble vaginal suppositories:

- a. Hard fat
- b. Glycerine
- c. Cocoa butter
- d. Polyethylene oxide
- e. Fat

1840. Name the ready-to-use dosage form that is a gelatin capsule, filled with microcapsules that ha

- a. OROS tablet
- b. Microcapsule
- c. Spansule

- d. Pearl
- e. Tubatine

1841. Name the ready-to-use dosage form that is a gelatin capsule, filled with microcapsules that ha

- a. OROS tablet
- b. Tubatine
- c. Spansule

- d. Microcapsule
- e. Pearl

1842. Name the ready-to-use dosage form that is a gelatin capsule, filled with microcapsules that ha

- a. OROS tablet
- b. Tubatine
- c. Spansule

- d. Pearl
- e. Microcapsule

1843. Name the type of suppositories that are made from aqueous suspensions and undergo deep freezin

- a. Lyophilized
- b. Dyed

- c. Porous
- d. Multi-layered
- e. Hollow

1844. Name the type of suppositories that are made from aqueous suspensions and undergo deep freezin

- a. Multi-layered
- b. Hollow
- c. Dyed
- d. Lyophilized

e. Porous

1845. Name the type of suppositories that are made from aqueous suspensions and undergo deep freezin

- a. Multi-layered
- b. Hollow
- c. Dyed
- d. Porous

e. Lyophilized

1846. Natural penicillins are unstable at high temperatures and quickly break down in alkaline and a

- a. Phenothiazine
- b. beta-lactam
- c. Quinoline
- d. Furan
- e. Pyridine

1847. Natural penicillins are unstable at high temperatures and quickly break down in alkaline and a

- a. Phenothiazine
- b. Pyridine
- c. Quinoline
- d. Furan

e. beta-lactam

1848. Natural penicillins are unstable at high temperatures and quickly break down in alkaline and a

- a. Quinoline
- b. Furan
- c. Phenothiazine
- d. beta-lactam

e. Pyridine

1849. Natural persons registered as small business entities with simplified taxation scheme are subj

- a. 500 000 UAH
- b. 100 000 UAH
- c. 750 000 UAH
- d. 5 000 000 UAH
- e. 3 000 000 UAH

1850. Natural persons registered as small business entities with simplified taxation scheme are subj

- a. 5 000 000 UAH
- b. 500 000 UAH
- c. 100 000 UAH
- d. 750 000 UAH
- e. 3 000 000 UAH

1851. Natural persons registered as small business entities with simplified taxation scheme are subj

- a. 5 000 000 UAH
- b. 750 000 UAH
- c. 3 000 000 UAH
- d. 500 000 UAH
- e. 100 000 UAH

1852. Nicotinamide is a pyridine derivative, which can be identified by its positive reaction with:

- a. Copper-tartrate solution
- b. Cyanogen bromide reagent
- c. Thioglycolic acid solution

- d. Thioacetamide reagent
- e. Grade reagent

1853. Nicotinamide is a pyridine derivative, which can be identified by its positive reaction with:

- a. Grade reagent
- b. Cyanogen bromide reagent**
- c. Copper-tartrate solution
- d. Thioacetamide reagent
- e. Thioglycolic acid solution

1854. Nicotinamide is a pyridine derivative, which can be identified by its positive reaction with:

- a. Thioglycolic acid solution
- b. Copper-tartrate solution
- c. Grade reagent
- d. Thioacetamide reagent
- e. Cyanogen bromide reagent**

1855. Nitroxoline with sodium hydroxide solution produces:

- a. Orange-red coloration**
- b. Yellow precipitate
- c. Green-black coloration
- d. Violet coloration
- e. White precipitate

1856. Nitroxoline with sodium hydroxide solution produces:

- a. Orange-red coloration**
- b. Yellow precipitate
- c. White precipitate
- d. Green-black coloration
- e. Violet coloration

1857. Nitroxoline with sodium hydroxide solution produces:

- a. Green-black coloration
- b. White precipitate
- c. Yellow precipitate
- d. Violet coloration
- e. Orange-red coloration**

1858. Number of mediators that pharmaceutical goods pass on their way from manufacturer to consumer

- a. -
- b. Width of distribution channel
- c. Length of distribution channel**
- d. Level of distribution channel
- e. Volume of distribution channel

1859. Number of mediators that pharmaceutical goods pass on their way from manufacturer to consumer

- a. Level of distribution channel
- b. Length of distribution channel**
- c. -
- d. Width of distribution channel
- e. Volume of distribution channel

1860. Number of mediators that pharmaceutical goods pass on their way from manufacturer to consumer

- a. Width of distribution channel
- b. -
- c. Volume of distribution channel
- d. Length of distribution channel**
- e. Level of distribution channel

1861. Oblong tablets are called:

- a. Dragee
- b. Forte tablets
- c. Capsules
- d. Pellets

e. Caplets

1862. Oblong tablets are called:

- a. Dragee
- b. Pellets

c. Caplets

- d. Forte tablets
- e. Capsules

1863. Oblong tablets are called:

- a. Forte tablets
- b. Capsules
- c. Dragee
- d. Pellets

e. Caplets

1864. On the initiative and with support of the manufacturing company, free samples of adhesive band

a. Sales promotion, sampling

- b. Lobbying
- c. Public relations
- d. Personal selling
- e. Advertising

1865. On the initiative and with support of the manufacturing company, free samples of adhesive band

- a. Lobbying
- b. Advertising

c. Sales promotion, sampling

- d. Personal selling
- e. Public relations

1866. On the initiative and with support of the manufacturing company, free samples of adhesive band

- a. Personal selling
- b. Public relations

c. Sales promotion, sampling

- d. Advertising
- e. Lobbying

1867. On the occasion of the Pharmaceutical Worker Day in Ukraine, the best employees at a pharmacy

- a. -
- b. Administrative
- c. Technological

d. Socio-psychological

- e. Economic

1868. On the occasion of the Pharmaceutical Worker Day in Ukraine, the best employees at a pharmacy

- a. Economic
- b. Administrative

c. Socio-psychological

- d. Technological
- e. -

1869. On the occasion of the Pharmaceutical Worker Day in Ukraine, the best employees at a pharmacy

- a. Technological
- b. Administrative

c. Socio-psychological

- d. -
- e. Economic

1870. One of the most important market characteristics is a goods economic trend. What economic tren

- a. Downward
- b. Sluggish
- c. Low
- d. Subsiding
- e. High (stable)

1871. One of the most important market characteristics is a goods economic trend. What economic trend

a. Low

b. High (stable)

c. Subsiding

d. Downward

e. Sluggish

1872. One of the most important market characteristics is a goods economic trend. What economic trend

a. Subsiding

b. High (stable)

c. Sluggish

d. Low

e. Downward

1873. One of the numerical parameters of herbal raw material quality is the amount of extractive substances

a. Gravimetry

b. Spectrophotometry

c. Chromatography

d. Biological standardization

e. Titrimetry

1874. One of the numerical parameters of herbal raw material quality is the amount of extractive substances

a. Biological standardization

b. Chromatography

c. Gravimetry

d. Spectrophotometry

e. Titrimetry

1875. One of the numerical parameters of herbal raw material quality is the amount of extractive substances

a. Chromatography

b. Titrimetry

c. Biological standardization

d. Gravimetry

e. Spectrophotometry

1876. One of the substances listed below changes its appearance when stored in a brightly lit place

a. Boric acid

b. Barium sulfate

c. Sodium benzoate

d. Resorcin

e. Sodium chloride

1877. One of the substances listed below changes its appearance when stored in a brightly lit place

a. Sodium benzoate

b. Boric acid

c. Barium sulfate

d. Resorcin

e. Sodium chloride

1878. One of the substances listed below changes its appearance when stored in a brightly lit place

a. Sodium chloride

b. Resorcin

c. Boric acid

d. Sodium benzoate

e. Barium sulfate

1879. One of the substances listed below is textbfNOT a vitamin:

a. Calcium pangamate

b. Calcium gluconate

c. Ergocalciferol

d. Nicotinic acid

e. Calcium pantothenate

1880. One of the substances listed below is textbfNOT a vitamin:

- a. Calcium pantothenate
- b. Nicotinic acid
- c. Ergocalciferol
- d. Calcium pangamate
- e. Calcium gluconate**

1881. One of the substances listed below is textbfNOT a vitamin:

- a. Nicotinic acid
- b. Calcium pantothenate
- c. Calcium pangamate
- d. Ergocalciferol
- e. Calcium gluconate**

1882. Optical rotation angle of substances is determined under the temperature of 20°C , in 1-decim

- a. Specific optical rotation**
- b. Relative density
- c. Optical density
- d. Distribution coefficient
- e. Refractive index

1883. Optical rotation angle of substances is determined under the temperature of 20°C , in 1-decim

- a. Distribution coefficient
- b. Relative density
- c. Specific optical rotation**
- d. Refractive index
- e. Optical density

1884. Optical rotation angle of substances is determined under the temperature of 20°C , in 1-decim

- a. Refractive index
- b. Optical density
- c. Distribution coefficient
- d. Specific optical rotation**
- e. Relative density

1885. Organizationally, a pharmacy is divided into separate departments: Prescription and Extemporan

- a. Functional**
- b. Divisional
- c. Linear
- d. Matrix
- e. Line and staff

1886. Organizationally, a pharmacy is divided into separate departments: Prescription and Extemporan

- a. Divisional
- b. Linear
- c. Matrix
- d. Functional**
- e. Line and staff

1887. Organizationally, a pharmacy is divided into separate departments: Prescription and Extemporan

- a. Line and staff
- b. Functional**
- c. Divisional
- d. Linear
- e. Matrix

1888. Origanum vulgare herbal raw material is harvested during the flowering. How is it harvested?

- a. Only the tips of the inflorescences are cut
- b. The grass is cut with a knife or sickle at a distance of 20-30 cm from the ground**
- c. The leaves are plucked with the stem
- d. The whole plant is dug up
- e. The whole plant with a root is pulled out from the soil

1889. Origanum vulgare herbal raw material is harvested during the flowering. How is it harvested?

- a. The leaves are plucked with the stem**

- b. The whole plant is dug up
- c. The whole plant with a root is pulled out from the soil
- d. Only the tips of the inflorescences are cut

e. The grass is cut with a knife or sickle at a distance of 20-30 cm from the ground

1890. *Origanum vulgare* herbal raw material is harvested during the flowering. How is it harvested?

- a. The whole plant with a root is pulled out from the soil
- b. The whole plant is dug up

c. The grass is cut with a knife or sickle at a distance of 20-30 cm from the ground

- d. The leaves are plucked with the stem
- e. Only the tips of the inflorescences are cut

1891. Paracetamol reaction with hydrochloric acid, followed by addition of potassium dichromate, pro

- a. Azo dye
- b. Aurin dye

c. Indophenol dye

- d. Schiff base
- e. Triphenylmethane dye

1892. Paracetamol reaction with hydrochloric acid, followed by addition of potassium dichromate, pro

- a. Azo dye
- b. Triphenylmethane dye
- c. Aurin dye

d. Indophenol dye

- e. Schiff base

1893. Paracetamol reaction with hydrochloric acid, followed by addition of potassium dichromate, pro

- a. Triphenylmethane dye
- b. Schiff base
- c. Azo dye
- d. Aurin dye

e. Indophenol dye

1894. Paracetamol substance has been sent for analysis. Reaction with the solution of iron (III) chl

a. Phenolic hydroxyl

- b. Aldehyde group
- c. Ester group
- d. Alcoholic hydroxyl
- e. Keto group

1895. Paracetamol substance has been sent for analysis. Reaction with the solution of iron (III) chl

- a. Aldehyde group
- b. Alcoholic hydroxyl

c. Phenolic hydroxyl

- d. Keto group
- e. Ester group

1896. Paracetamol substance has been sent for analysis. Reaction with the solution of iron (III) chl

- a. Aldehyde group
- b. Alcoholic hydroxyl
- c. Ester group

d. Phenolic hydroxyl

- e. Keto group

1897. *Passiflora incarnata* grass contains a complex of indole alkaloids. What pharmacological group

a. Antibacterial agents

b. Sedatives

- c. Diuretics
- d. Wound healing agents
- e. Laxatives

1898. *Passiflora incarnata* grass contains a complex of indole alkaloids. What pharmacological group

a. Antibacterial agents

b. Sedatives

- c. Laxatives
- d. Diuretics
- e. Wound healing agents

1899. *Passiflora incarnata* grass contains a complex of indole alkaloids. What pharmacological group

- a. Diuretics
- b. Laxatives

c. Sedatives

- d. Wound healing agents
- e. Antibacterial agents

1900. Pectin is a heteropolysaccharide. What is its pharmacological effect?

- a. Cardiotonic

b. Detoxicant

- c. Expectorant
- d. Litholytic
- e. Astringent

1901. Pectin is a heteropolysaccharide. What is its pharmacological effect?

- a. Expectorant
- b. Litholytic
- c. Astringent
- d. Cardiotonic

e. Detoxicant

1902. Pectin is a heteropolysaccharide. What is its pharmacological effect?

- a. Litholytic

b. Detoxicant

- c. Cardiotonic
- d. Expectorant
- e. Astringent

1903. Pharmaceutical analysis of glutamic acid requires the determination of nitrogen after minerali

- a. Freshly prepared tannin solution
- b. Saturated sodium chloride solution
- c. Titrated sodium edetate solution

d. Titrated hydrochloric acid solution

- e. Iodized potassium iodide solution

1904. Pharmaceutical analysis of glutamic acid requires the determination of nitrogen after minerali

- a. Freshly prepared tannin solution
- b. Titrated sodium edetate solution
- c. Saturated sodium chloride solution

d. Titrated hydrochloric acid solution

- e. Iodized potassium iodide solution

1905. Pharmaceutical analysis of glutamic acid requires the determination of nitrogen after minerali

- a. Titrated sodium edetate solution
- b. Iodized potassium iodide solution

c. Titrated hydrochloric acid solution

- d. Saturated sodium chloride solution
- e. Freshly prepared tannin solution

1906. Pharmaceutical corporations pay great attention to the formation of a certain set of values, t

- a. Business expansion
- b. Organization profitability

c. Organization culture

- d. Product diversification
- e. Staff leasing

1907. Pharmaceutical corporations pay great attention to the formation of a certain set of values, t

- a. Staff leasing
- b. Business expansion
- c. Organization profitability

d. Organization culture

e. Product diversification

1908. Pharmaceutical corporations pay great attention to the formation of a certain set of values, t

a. Staff leasing

b. Organization profitability

c. Product diversification

d. Organization culture

e. Business expansion

1909. Pharmaceutical factory received a batch of Althaea roots. What reagent should be used in histo

a. 1% ammonium iron(III) sulfate solution

b. Sudan III solution

c. Alcoholic solution of methylene blue

d. 1% phloroglucinol solution

e. Dragendorff reagent

1910. Pharmaceutical factory received a batch of Althaea roots. What reagent should be used in histo

a. 1% ammonium iron(III) sulfate solution

b. Sudan III solution

c. Alcoholic solution of methylene blue

d. Dragendorff reagent

e. 1% phloroglucinol solution

1911. Pharmaceutical factory received a batch of Althaea roots. What reagent should be used in histo

a. 1% phloroglucinol solution

b. 1% ammonium iron(III) sulfate solution

c. Sudan III solution

d. Dragendorff reagent

e. Alcoholic solution of methylene blue

1912. Pharmaceutical logistics is aimed at advertising, search for customers, entering into agreemen

a. Manufacturing

b. Sales

c. Information

d. Procurement

e. Human resources

1913. Pharmaceutical logistics is aimed at advertising, search for customers, entering into agreemen

a. Procurement

b. Sales

c. Human resources

d. Manufacturing

e. Information

1914. Pharmaceutical logistics is aimed at advertising, search for customers, entering into agreemen

a. Procurement

b. Human resources

c. Information

d. Sales

e. Manufacturing

1915. Pharmaceutical workers decided to organize a business. What is the basis of the concept of "li

a. A company, the members of which bear the liability for the company's debts within the amount of t

b. A company, the members of which bear additional solidary liability for the company's obligations

c. A company, the members of which bear the liability for the company's debts within the amount of t

d. A company, the members of which bear full liability

e. A company, the members of which bear additional solidary liability for the company's obligations

1916. Pharmaceutical workers decided to organize a business. What is the basis of the concept of "li

a. A company, the members of which bear full liability

b. A company, the members of which bear additional solidary liability for the company's obligations

c. A company, the members of which bear additional solidary liability for the company's obligations

d. A company, the members of which bear the liability for the company's debts within the amount of t

e. A company, the members of which bear the liability for the company's debts within the amount of t
1917. Pharmaceutical workers decided to organize a business. What is the basis of the concept of "li

- a. A company, the members of which bear full liability
 - b. A company, the members of which bear additional solidary liability for the company's obligations
 - c. A company, the members of which bear additional solidary liability for the company's obligations
 - d. A company, the members of which bear the liability for the company's debts within the amount of t
 - e. A company, the members of which bear the liability for the company's debts within the amount of t
1918. Pharmacies can prepare medicines based on individual formulations. What makes up the retail pr

- a. Cost of labor and price markup
- b. Cost of ingredients and package
- c. Cost of ingredients, package, and labor
- d. Cost of ingredients
- e. Cost of the ingredients that make up this dosage form

1919. Pharmacies can prepare medicines based on individual formulations. What makes up the retail pr

- a. Cost of the ingredients that make up this dosage form
- b. Cost of ingredients and package
- c. Cost of labor and price markup
- d. Cost of ingredients, package, and labor
- e. Cost of ingredients

1920. Pharmacies can prepare medicines based on individual formulations. What makes up the retail pr

- a. Cost of the ingredients that make up this dosage form
- b. Cost of labor and price markup
- c. Cost of ingredients, package, and labor
- d. Cost of ingredients and package
- e. Cost of ingredients

1921. Pharmacies use cash registers during the sales of medicines. Name the document for the account

- a. Transactions ledger
- b. Prescription logbook
- c. Receipt book
- d. Cash book
- e. Customers ledger

1922. Pharmacies use cash registers during the sales of medicines. Name the document for the account

- a. Transactions ledger
- b. Receipt book
- c. Cash book
- d. Customers ledger
- e. Prescription logbook

1923. Pharmacies use cash registers during the sales of medicines. Name the document for the account

- a. Customers ledger
- b. Transactions ledger
- c. Prescription logbook
- d. Receipt book
- e. Cash book

1924. Pharmacological properties and bioavailability of drugs is determined by their chemical struct

- a. Benzoic acid
- b. Phenyl salicylate
- c. Sodium benzoate
- d. Salicylic acid
- e. Acetylsalicylic acid

1925. Pharmacological properties and bioavailability of drugs is determined by their chemical struct

- a. Phenyl salicylate
- b. Benzoic acid
- c. Acetylsalicylic acid
- d. Sodium benzoate
- e. Salicylic acid

1926. Pharmacological properties and bioavailability of drugs is determined by their chemical structure

- a. Salicylic acid
- b. Sodium benzoate
- c. Phenyl salicylate
- d. Acetylsalicylic acid**
- e. Benzoic acid

1927. Pharmacy as a healthcare facility fulfills three main functions. Its manufacturing function in

a. Preparation of individual formulations

- b. Pharmaceutical care
- c. Providing access to pharmaceutical information
- d. Health education of the population
- e. Storage of medical products

1928. Pharmacy as a healthcare facility fulfills three main functions. Its manufacturing function in

a. Preparation of individual formulations

- b. Storage of medical products
- c. Health education of the population
- d. Pharmaceutical care
- e. Providing access to pharmaceutical information

1929. Pharmacy as a healthcare facility fulfills three main functions. Its manufacturing function in

- a. Pharmaceutical care
- b. Storage of medical products
- c. Providing access to pharmaceutical information
- d. Preparation of individual formulations**
- e. Health education of the population

1930. Pharmacy assets can be divided into current and non-current. What should be classified as non-

- a. Herbal raw materials
- b. Packaging
- c. Buildings**
- d. Monetary funds
- e. Goods

1931. Pharmacy assets can be divided into current and non-current. What should be classified as non-

- a. Monetary funds
- b. Goods
- c. Herbal raw materials
- d. Buildings**
- e. Packaging

1932. Pharmacy assets can be divided into current and non-current. What should be classified as non-

- a. Packaging
- b. Goods
- c. Monetary funds
- d. Buildings**
- e. Herbal raw materials

1933. Pharmacy employees receive their salary payments twice a month. What should the cashier do, if

- a. There are no regulations regarding payment of salaries in this case
- b. To pay the salaries on the holiday
- c. To pay the salaries 10 days earlier
- d. To pay the salaries one day earlier**
- e. To pay the salaries after the holiday

1934. Pharmacy employees receive their salary payments twice a month. What should the cashier do, if

- a. To pay the salaries 10 days earlier
- b. To pay the salaries one day earlier**
- c. There are no regulations regarding payment of salaries in this case
- d. To pay the salaries on the holiday
- e. To pay the salaries after the holiday

1935. Pharmacy employees receive their salary payments twice a month. What should the cashier do, if

- a. To pay the salaries after the holiday
- b. To pay the salaries on the holiday
- c. There are no regulations regarding payment of salaries in this case
- d. To pay the salaries 10 days earlier
- e. To pay the salaries one day earlier**

1936. Pharmacy premises can be divided into service rooms and workrooms. Name the workroom for storage

- a. Material storage room**
- b. Distillation room
- c. Shop floor
- d. Washing room
- e. Aseptic block

1937. Pharmacy premises can be divided into service rooms and workrooms. Name the workroom for storage

- a. Material storage room**
- b. Washing room
- c. Distillation room
- d. Aseptic block
- e. Shop floor

1938. Pharmacy premises can be divided into service rooms and workrooms. Name the workroom for storage

- a. Aseptic block
- b. Distillation room
- c. Material storage room**
- d. Shop floor
- e. Washing room

1939. Pharmacy workers can receive an extra pay, if they combine several professions or positions, then

- a. 10%
- b. 50%**
- c. 20%
- d. 30%
- e. 40%

1940. Pharmacy workers can receive an extra pay, if they combine several professions or positions, then

- a. 30%
- b. 40%
- c. 20%
- d. 50%**
- e. 10%

1941. Pharmacy workers can receive an extra pay, if they combine several professions or positions, then

- a. 40%
- b. 20%
- c. 30%
- d. 10%
- e. 50%**

1942. Phenyl salicylate can be identified by the smell of phenol that is produced when the following

- a. H_2SO_4**
- b. CuSO_4
- c. CoCl_2
- d. NaCl
- e. AgNO_3

1943. Phenyl salicylate can be identified by the smell of phenol that is produced when the following

- a. AgNO_3
- b. NaCl
- c. CuSO_4
- d. H_2SO_4**
- e. CoCl_2

1944. Phenyl salicylate can be identified by the smell of phenol that is produced when the following

- a. CoCl_2**

b. H₂SO₄

c. CuSO₄

d. NaCl

e. AgNO₃

1945. Phospholipids are used in medicine in production of hepatoprotectors. What oil is a source of

a. Oleum Sojae

b. Oleum Lini

c. Oleum Cucurbitae

d. Oleum Amygdalarum

e. Oleum Ricini

1946. Phospholipids are used in medicine in production of hepatoprotectors. What oil is a source of

a. Oleum Amygdalarum

b. Oleum Lini

c. Oleum Cucurbitae

d. Oleum Sojae

e. Oleum Ricini

1947. Phospholipids are used in medicine in production of hepatoprotectors. What oil is a source of

a. Oleum Cucurbitae

b. Oleum Ricini

c. Oleum Sojae

d. Oleum Lini

e. Oleum Amygdalarum

1948. Phytochemical workshop of a factory manufactures pancreatin. What is the source material for o

a. Pancreas of pigs or cattle

b. Gastric mucosa of pigs

c. Heart of cattle

d. Lungs of cattle

e. Egg white

1949. Phytochemical workshop of a factory manufactures pancreatin. What is the source material for o

a. Pancreas of pigs or cattle

b. Lungs of cattle

c. Egg white

d. Heart of cattle

e. Gastric mucosa of pigs

1950. Phytochemical workshop of a factory manufactures pancreatin. What is the source material for o

a. Pancreas of pigs or cattle

b. Lungs of cattle

c. Heart of cattle

d. Gastric mucosa of pigs

e. Egg white

1951. Polemonium caeruleum rhizomes with roots are a source material for making expectorants. What g

a. Saponins

b. Vitamins

c. Anthraquinones

d. Tannins

e. Flavonoids

1952. Polemonium caeruleum rhizomes with roots are a source material for making expectorants. What g

a. Flavonoids

b. Saponins

c. Tannins

d. Anthraquinones

e. Vitamins

1953. Polemonium caeruleum rhizomes with roots are a source material for making expectorants. What g

a. Vitamins

b. Flavonoids

c. Saponins

d. Anthraquinones

e. Tannins

1954. Polyethylene oxide base belongs to the following group:

a. Emulsion

b. Hydrophilic

c. Fat

d. Amphiphilic

e. Hydrophobic

1955. Polyethylene oxide base belongs to the following group:

a. Emulsion

b. Fat

c. Hydrophilic

d. Amphiphilic

e. Hydrophobic

1956. Polyethylene oxide base belongs to the following group:

a. Hydrophobic

b. Emulsion

c. Amphiphilic

d. Fat

e. Hydrophilic

1957. Powder moisture content affects its:

a. Flowability

b. Particle shape

c. Solubility

d. Particle size

e. Homogeneity

1958. Powder moisture content affects its:

a. Particle size

b. Solubility

c. Flowability

d. Homogeneity

e. Particle shape

1959. Powder moisture content affects its:

a. Solubility

b. Particle size

c. Flowability

d. Particle shape

e. Homogeneity

1960. Powders are a solid dosage form for internal or external use. What stage is textbfNOT a part o

a. Granulation

b. Comminution

c. Packing

d. Sifting

e. Mixing

1961. Powders are a solid dosage form for internal or external use. What stage is textbfNOT a part o

a. Comminution

b. Mixing

c. Packing

d. Granulation

e. Sifting

1962. Powders are a solid dosage form for internal or external use. What stage is textbfNOT a part o

a. Packing

b. Granulation

c. Sifting

- d. Mixing
- e. Comminution

1963. Powders made with a certain medicinal substance need to be prepared at a separate workplace, u

- a. Magnesium oxide
- b. Ascorbic acid

c. Xeroform (bismuth tribromphenolate and bismuth oxide complex)

- d. Zinc oxide
- e. Glucose

1964. Powders made with a certain medicinal substance need to be prepared at a separate workplace, u

- a. Magnesium oxide
- b. Zinc oxide

c. Xeroform (bismuth tribromphenolate and bismuth oxide complex)

- d. Glucose
- e. Ascorbic acid

1965. Powders made with a certain medicinal substance need to be prepared at a separate workplace, u

- a. Zinc oxide

b. Xeroform (bismuth tribromphenolate and bismuth oxide complex)

- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Magnesium oxide
- e. Glucose

1966. Practically no microorganisms can develop in the sugar syrup, if its concentration is optimal.

a. Because osmotic pressure in the solution is higher than in the microbial cell

- b. Because of high pH
- c. Because of low pH
- d. Only because preservatives were added into the syrup
- e. Because of decreased surface tension between the solution and the microbial cell

1967. Practically no microorganisms can develop in the sugar syrup, if its concentration is optimal.

- a. Because of high pH
- b. Because of low pH
- c. Because of decreased surface tension between the solution and the microbial cell
- d. Only because preservatives were added into the syrup

e. Because osmotic pressure in the solution is higher than in the microbial cell

1968. Practically no microorganisms can develop in the sugar syrup, if its concentration is optimal.

- a. Only because preservatives were added into the syrup
- b. Because of high pH
- c. Because of decreased surface tension between the solution and the microbial cell
- d. Because osmotic pressure in the solution is higher than in the microbial cell

e. Because of low pH

1969. Preparations of Panax roots have tonic and adaptogenic properties and improve mental and physi

- a. Glycyrrhizae radices

b. Araliae mandshuricae radices

- c. Tormentillae radices
- d. Taraxaci radices
- e. Calami radices

1970. Preparations of Panax roots have tonic and adaptogenic properties and improve mental and physi

- a. Tormentillae radices

b. Araliae mandshuricae radices

- c. Calami radices
- d. Glycyrrhizae radices
- e. Taraxaci radices

1971. Preparations of Panax roots have tonic and adaptogenic properties and improve mental and physi

- a. Calami radices

b. Araliae mandshuricae radices

- c. Taraxaci radices
- d. Glycyrrhizae radices

e. Tormentillae radices

1972. Preparations of sorrel roots can have both a laxative and astringent effect. This is due to th

a. Anthracene derivatives and tannins

b. Coumarins and phenol glycosides

c. Essential and fatty oils

d. Flavonoids and essential oils

e. Iridoids and vitamins

1973. Preparations of sorrel roots can have both a laxative and astringent effect. This is due to th

a. Coumarins and phenol glycosides

b. Essential and fatty oils

c. Iridoids and vitamins

d. Anthracene derivatives and tannins

e. Flavonoids and essential oils

1974. Preparations of sorrel roots can have both a laxative and astringent effect. This is due to th

a. Essential and fatty oils

b. Coumarins and phenol glycosides

c. Iridoids and vitamins

d. Flavonoids and essential oils

e. Anthracene derivatives and tannins

1975. Prescriptions for psychotropic drugs remain in the pharmacy after the sale. How long must they

a. One month

b. Five years

c. Three years

d. The prescription must be returned to the patient

e. One year

1976. Prescriptions for psychotropic drugs remain in the pharmacy after the sale. How long must they

a. One month

b. The prescription must be returned to the patient

c. One year

d. Three years

e. Five years

1977. Prescriptions for psychotropic drugs remain in the pharmacy after the sale. How long must they

a. The prescription must be returned to the patient

b. One year

c. Three years

d. One month

e. Five years

1978. Presence of nitrate radical in metronidazole structure can be confirmed by reduction of nitrat

a. Azo dye

b. Iodoform

c. Indophenol

d. Murexide

e. Thiochrome

1979. Presence of nitrate radical in metronidazole structure can be confirmed by reduction of nitrat

a. Indophenol

b. Azo dye

c. Murexide

d. Thiochrome

e. Iodoform

1980. Presence of phenolic hydroxyl in the structure of pyridoxine hydrochloride can be confirmed by

a. Silver nitrate

b. Sodium nitrite

c. Potassium permanganate

d. Iron (III) chloride

e. Sodium sulfate

1981. Presence of phenolic hydroxyl in the structure of pyridoxine hydrochloride can be confirmed by

a. Sodium sulfate

b. Iron (III) chloride

c. Potassium permanganate

d. Silver nitrate

e. Sodium nitrite

1982. Presence of phenolic hydroxyl in the structure of pyridoxine hydrochloride can be confirmed by

a. Sodium sulfate

b. Sodium nitrite

c. Iron (III) chloride

d. Potassium permanganate

e. Silver nitrate

1983. Prior to making a sodium chloride isotonic solution a pharmacist baked the powder in a dry heat

a. Pyrogenic substances

b. Redox substances

c. Chlorides

d. Moisture

e. Sulfates

1984. Prior to making a sodium chloride isotonic solution a pharmacist baked the powder in a dry heat

a. Moisture

b. Sulfates

c. Chlorides

d. Pyrogenic substances

e. Redox substances

1985. Prior to making a sodium chloride isotonic solution a pharmacist baked the powder in a dry heat

a. Sulfates

b. Pyrogenic substances

c. Moisture

d. Redox substances

e. Chlorides

1986. Product sales manager of a pharmaceutical company was tasked with sales program inspection and

a. Vroom's expectancy theory

b. McClelland's theory of needs

c. McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y

d. Herzberg's two-factor theory

e. Maslow's hierarchy of needs

1987. Product sales manager of a pharmaceutical company was tasked with sales program inspection and

a. McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y

b. Vroom's expectancy theory

c. Maslow's hierarchy of needs

d. McClelland's theory of needs

e. Herzberg's two-factor theory

1988. Product sales manager of a pharmaceutical company was tasked with sales program inspection and

a. McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y

b. Maslow's hierarchy of needs

c. Vroom's expectancy theory

d. Herzberg's two-factor theory

e. McClelland's theory of needs

1989. Production of tablets requires stage-to-stage quality control. What devices are used to determine

a. Standard set of sieves

b. Friabilators

c. Various vibrosieves

d. Microscope

e. Laboratory identifiers

1990. Production of tablets requires stage-to-stage quality control. What devices are used to determine

a. Microscope

b. Standard set of sieves

c. Friabilators

d. Various vibrosieves

e. Laboratory identifiers

1991. Production of tablets requires stage-to-stage quality control. What devices are used to determine the quality of tablets?

a. Various vibrosieves

b. Microscope

c. Standard set of sieves

d. Friabilators

e. Laboratory identifiers

1992. Profitability is an economic parameter that characterizes the effectiveness of the pharmacy's activity.

a. Profit turnover of goods

b. Turnover of goods cost price of products

c. Cost price of products liquidity

d. Liquidity solvency

e. Turnover of goods wages

1993. Profitability is an economic parameter that characterizes the effectiveness of the pharmacy's activity.

a. Profit turnover of goods

b. Turnover of goods cost price of products

c. Liquidity solvency

d. Cost price of products liquidity

e. Turnover of goods wages

1994. Profitability is an economic parameter that characterizes the effectiveness of the pharmacy's activity.

a. Turnover of goods wages

b. Cost price of products liquidity

c. Profit turnover of goods

d. Turnover of goods cost price of products

e. Liquidity solvency

1995. Profitability is one of the economic indicators of the pharmacy's trading activity. It is calculated as:

a. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of cost price of the goods $\times 100\%$

b. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of turnover $\times 100\%$

c. -

d. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of expenses $\times 100\%$

e. Ratio of the sum of profits to the total cost of fixed assets $\times 100\%$

1996. Profitability is one of the economic indicators of the pharmacy's trading activity. It is calculated as:

a. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of expenses $\times 100\%$

b. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of turnover $\times 100\%$

c. -

d. Ratio of the sum of profits to the total cost of fixed assets $\times 100\%$

e. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of cost price of the goods $\times 100\%$

1997. Profitability is one of the economic indicators of the pharmacy's trading activity. It is calculated as:

a. Ratio of the sum of profits to the total cost of fixed assets $\times 100\%$

b. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of turnover $\times 100\%$

c. -

d. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of cost price of the goods $\times 100\%$

e. Ratio of the sum of profits to the sum of expenses $\times 100\%$

1998. Propellants are used in aerosols production. Specify the function of propellants:

a. Action prolongation

b. Create pressure in the package

c. Dispersion

d. Emulsification

e. Stabilization

1999. Propellants are used in aerosols production. Specify the function of propellants:

a. Dispersion

- b. Action prolongation
- c. Emulsification
- d. Stabilization

e. Create pressure in the package

2000. Propellants are used in aerosols production. Specify the function of propellants:

- a. Stabilization
- b. Action prolongation

c. Create pressure in the package

- d. Emulsification
- e. Dispersion

2001. Proper harvesting of *Frangula alnus* herbal raw material greatly influences the quality and qua

a. Sap flow

- b. Flowering
- c. Defoliation
- d. Fruiting
- e. Dormancy

2002. Proper harvesting of *Frangula alnus* herbal raw material greatly influences the quality and qua

a. Fruiting

b. Sap flow

- c. Flowering
- d. Dormancy
- e. Defoliation

2003. Proper harvesting of *Frangula alnus* herbal raw material greatly influences the quality and qua

- a. Fruiting
- b. Flowering
- c. Dormancy

d. Sap flow

e. Defoliation

2004. Publicly-owned Isotope factory is the only manufacturer of radiopharmaceuticals in Ukraine. Wh

a. Exclusive

- b. Bulk
- c. Selective
- d. Intensive
- e. Sample

2005. Publicly-owned Isotope factory is the only manufacturer of radiopharmaceuticals in Ukraine. Wh

- a. Selective
- b. Sample
- c. Intensive

d. Exclusive

e. Bulk

2006. Publicly-owned Isotope factory is the only manufacturer of radiopharmaceuticals in Ukraine. Wh

- a. Selective
- b. Sample
- c. Intensive
- d. Bulk

e. Exclusive

2007. Purpurea glycoside A and purpurea glycoside B are the main active substances of *Digitalis purp*

- a. Anthracene derivatives
- b. Flavonoids

c. Cardiac glycosides

- d. Alkaloids
- e. Phenolic compounds

2008. Purpurea glycoside A and purpurea glycoside B are the main active substances of *Digitalis purp*

- a. Phenolic compounds
- b. Cardiac glycosides

- c. Flavonoids
- d. Alkaloids
- e. Anthracene derivatives

2009. Purpurea glycoside A and purpurea glycoside B are the main active substances of Digitalis purp

- a. Phenolic compounds
- b. Anthracene derivatives

c. Cardiac glycosides

- d. Alkaloids
- e. Flavonoids

2010. Pyridoxine hydrochloride and cyanocobalamin are not recommended to be administered in the same

a. Hydrolysis

b. Complexation

- c. Oxidation
- d. Reduction
- e. Neutralization

2011. Pyridoxine hydrochloride and cyanocobalamin are not recommended to be administered in the same

a. Neutralization

b. Hydrolysis

- c. Oxidation
- d. Reduction

e. Complexation

2012. Pyridoxine hydrochloride and cyanocobalamin are not recommended to be administered in the same

a. Reduction

b. Complexation

- c. Hydrolysis
- d. Neutralization
- e. Oxidation

2013. Quality of dried extracts is assessed according to several criteria. Specify the highest accep

a. 25%

b. 20%

c. 5%

d. 95%

e. 75%

2014. Quality of dried extracts is assessed according to several criteria. Specify the highest accep

a. 75%

b. 20%

c. 25%

d. 95%

e. 5%

2015. Quality of dried extracts is assessed according to several criteria. Specify the highest accep

a. 75%

b. 25%

c. 5%

d. 20%

e. 95%

2016. Rectal suppositories, each containing 0.1 g of euphyllin (aminophylline), are being hand-rolle

a. 1.9 g

b. 2.9 g

c. 2.4 g

d. 3.9 g

e. 1.4 g

2017. Rectal suppositories, each containing 0.1 g of euphyllin (aminophylline), are being hand-rolle

a. 2.4 g

b. 1.9 g

c. 3.9 g

d. 2.9 g

e. 1.4 g

2018. Rectal suppositories, each containing 0.1 g of euphyllin (aminophylline), are being hand-rolled

a. 3.9 g

b. 1.4 g

c. 2.4 g

d. 1.9 g

e. 2.9 g

2019. Representatives of the family Solanaceae are widely used in medical practice as alkaloid-containing

a. *Solanum laciniatum*

b. *Hyoscyamus niger*

c. *Datura Stramonium*

d. *Solanum tuberosum*

e. *Atropa belladonna*

2020. Representatives of the family Solanaceae are widely used in medical practice as alkaloid-containing

a. *Datura Stramonium*

b. *Atropa belladonna*

c. *Hyoscyamus niger*

d. *Solanum tuberosum*

e. *Solanum laciniatum*

2021. Representatives of the family Solanaceae are widely used in medical practice as alkaloid-containing

a. *Solanum tuberosum*

b. *Solanum laciniatum*

c. *Datura Stramonium*

d. *Hyoscyamus niger*

e. *Atropa belladonna*

2022. Representatives of two pharmaceutical companies - partners from Ukraine and China - for some time

a. Lack of understanding of the information's importance

b. Poor feedback

c. Psychological distance

d. Semantic barriers

e. Nonverbal barriers

2023. Representatives of two pharmaceutical companies - partners from Ukraine and China - for some time

a. Lack of understanding of the information's importance

b. Psychological distance

c. Semantic barriers

d. Nonverbal barriers

e. Poor feedback

2024. Representatives of two pharmaceutical companies - partners from Ukraine and China - for some time

a. Nonverbal barriers

b. Poor feedback

c. Lack of understanding of the information's importance

d. Psychological distance

e. Semantic barriers

2025. Reye syndrome (encephalopathy, fatty degeneration of liver) develops as a side effect in children

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Ibuprofen

c. Paracetamol

d. Celecoxib

e. Metamizole sodium

2026. Reye syndrome (encephalopathy, fatty degeneration of liver) develops as a side effect in children

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Metamizole sodium

c. Ibuprofen

d. Celecoxib

e. Paracetamol

2027. Reye syndrome (encephalopathy, fatty degeneration of liver) develops as a side effect in child

a. Paracetamol

b. Celecoxib

c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Ibuprofen

e. Metamizole sodium

2028. Rhamnus cathartica fruits contain anthracene derivatives. What qualitative reaction is used to

a. Reaction with an alkali

b. Reaction with Molisch reagent

c. Reaction with iron(II) sulfate

d. Reaction with ammonium iron(III) sulfate

e. Reaction with Fehling reagent

2029. Rhamnus cathartica fruits contain anthracene derivatives. What qualitative reaction is used to

a. Reaction with Molisch reagent

b. Reaction with iron(II) sulfate

c. Reaction with Fehling reagent

d. Reaction with an alkali

e. Reaction with ammonium iron(III) sulfate

2030. Rhamnus cathartica fruits contain anthracene derivatives. What qualitative reaction is used to

a. Reaction with iron(II) sulfate

b. Reaction with Molisch reagent

c. Reaction with Fehling reagent

d. Reaction with ammonium iron(III) sulfate

e. Reaction with an alkali

2031. Sanguisorba officinalis herbal raw material contains tannins. What method must be used to dete

a. Permanganatometry

b. Nephelometry

c. Spectrophotometry

d. Chromatography

e. Photoelectrocolorimetry

2032. Sanguisorba officinalis herbal raw material contains tannins. What method must be used to dete

a. Permanganatometry

b. Spectrophotometry

c. Chromatography

d. Nephelometry

e. Photoelectrocolorimetry

2033. Sanguisorba officinalis herbal raw material contains tannins. What method must be used to dete

a. Photoelectrocolorimetry

b. Chromatography

c. Permanganatometry

d. Spectrophotometry

e. Nephelometry

2034. Schedule of sanitation actions in pharmacies is regulated by the relevant regulatory acts. Cle

a. In a month

b. In a week

c. In 10 days

d. In 3 days

e. In 5 days

2035. Schedule of sanitation actions in pharmacies is regulated by the relevant regulatory acts. Cle

a. In 10 days

b. In a week

c. In 3 days

d. In a month

e. In 5 days

2036. Schedule of sanitation actions in pharmacies is regulated by the relevant regulatory acts. Cle

- a. In a week
- b. In 3 days
- c. In 10 days
- d. In 5 days

e. In a month

2037. Schisandra chinensis seeds contain lignans. What pharmacological effect will the preparations

- a. Antitumor
- b. Reparative
- c. Hepatoprotective

d. Tonic

e. Sedative

2038. Schisandra chinensis seeds contain lignans. What pharmacological effect will the preparations

- a. Hepatoprotective
- b. Antitumor
- c. Reparative

d. Tonic

e. Sedative

2039. Schisandra chinensis seeds contain lignans. What pharmacological effect will the preparations

a. Reparative

b. Tonic

c. Hepatoprotective

d. Antitumor

e. Sedative

2040. Select a non-steroid estrogen from the list below:

- a. Adrenalin
- b. Prednisolone

c. Synoestrol (Hexestrol)

d. Progesterone

e. Retabolil (Nandrolone)

2041. Select a non-steroid estrogen from the list below:

- a. Progesterone
- b. Retabolil (Nandrolone)
- c. Adrenalin
- d. Prednisolone

e. Synoestrol (Hexestrol)

2042. Select a non-steroid estrogen from the list below:

- a. Retabolil (Nandrolone)
- b. Adrenalin
- c. Progesterone
- d. Prednisolone

e. Synoestrol (Hexestrol)

2043. Select from the list a medical substance that is an indole derivative:

- a. Diazepam
- b. Dibazol (Bendazol)
- c. Glaucine hydrochloride
- d. Isoniazid

e. Indometacin

2044. Select from the list a medical substance that is an indole derivative:

- a. Glaucine hydrochloride
- b. Diazepam
- c. Isoniazid

d. Indometacin

e. Dibazol (Bendazol)

2045. Select from the list a medical substance that is an indole derivative:

a. Isoniazid

b. Indometacin

c. Dibazol (Bendazol)

d. Glaucine hydrochloride

e. Diazepam

2046. Senna (cassia) foliage contains anthracene derivatives. Their presence can be confirmed by qua

a. Alkali

b. Fehling's reagent

c. Molisch's reagent

d. Iron ammonium alum

e. Iron (II) sulfate

2047. Senna (cassia) foliage contains anthracene derivatives. Their presence can be confirmed by qua

a. Iron (II) sulfate

b. Molisch's reagent

c. Alkali

d. Fehling's reagent

e. Iron ammonium alum

2048. Senna (cassia) foliage contains anthracene derivatives. Their presence can be confirmed by qua

a. Molisch's reagent

b. Fehling's reagent

c. Alkali

d. Iron ammonium alum

e. Iron (II) sulfate

2049. Senna leaves decoction is being prepared in a pharmacy. The following is characteristic of the

a. Decoction is made and filtered after complete cooling

b. Infusion is made by means of cold maceration

c. Infusion is made in a slightly alkaline medium

d. Infusion is made and acidated with hydrochloric acid

e. Decoction is made and filtered immediately without cooling

2050. Senna leaves decoction is being prepared in a pharmacy. The following is characteristic of the

a. Decoction is made and filtered immediately without cooling

b. Decoction is made and filtered after complete cooling

c. Infusion is made and acidated with hydrochloric acid

d. Infusion is made in a slightly alkaline medium

e. Infusion is made by means of cold maceration

2051. Senna leaves decoction is being prepared in a pharmacy. The following is characteristic of the

a. Decoction is made and filtered immediately without cooling

b. Decoction is made and filtered after complete cooling

c. Infusion is made in a slightly alkaline medium

d. Infusion is made by means of cold maceration

e. Infusion is made and acidated with hydrochloric acid

2052. Several cholesterol gallstones are detected in the gallbladder of a woman. Choose the drug to

a. Ursodeoxycholic acid

b. Domperidone

c. Loperamide

d. Platyphyllin

e. Papaverine

2053. Several cholesterol gallstones are detected in the gallbladder of a woman. Choose the drug to

a. Domperidone

b. Papaverine

c. Loperamide

d. Platyphyllin

e. Ursodeoxycholic acid

2054. Several cholesterol gallstones are detected in the gallbladder of a woman. Choose the drug to

a. Platyphyllin

b. Papaverine

c. Ursodeoxycholic acid

d. Domperidone

e. Loperamide

2055. Several independent mediators work in resale of medical equipment. What group of mediators inc

a. Dealer

b. Agent

c. Broker

d. Consignee

e. Commission agent

2056. Several independent mediators work in resale of medical equipment. What group of mediators inc

a. Agent

b. Broker

c. Dealer

d. Commission agent

e. Consignee

2057. Several independent mediators work in resale of medical equipment. What group of mediators inc

a. Agent

b. Commission agent

c. Broker

d. Dealer

e. Consignee

2058. Several species of Polygonum genus are used in medicine. One of these species has rootstocks r

a. Polygonum bistorta

b. Polygonum persicaria

c. Polygonum aviculare

d. Polygonum hydropiper

e. Polygonum alpinum

2059. Several species of Polygonum genus are used in medicine. One of these species has rootstocks r

a. Polygonum alpinum

b. Polygonum aviculare

c. Polygonum bistorta

d. Polygonum persicaria

e. Polygonum hydropiper

2060. Several species of Polygonum genus are used in medicine. One of these species has rootstocks r

a. Polygonum persicaria

b. Polygonum bistorta

c. Polygonum aviculare

d. Polygonum hydropiper

e. Polygonum alpinum

2061. Silibor is a herbal drug that is used as a hepatoprotector. This drug is made from:

a. Semina Sylibi

b. Herba Equiseti arvensis

c. Flores Centaureae cyani

d. Flores Crataegi

e. Flores Tanacetii

2062. Silibor is a herbal drug that is used as a hepatoprotector. This drug is made from:

a. Flores Crataegi

b. Flores Centaureae cyani

c. Herba Equiseti arvensis

d. Semina Sylibi

e. Flores Tanacetii

2063. Silibor is a herbal drug that is used as a hepatoprotector. This drug is made from:

a. Flores Tanacetii

b. Semina Sylibi

- c. Herba Equiseti arvensis
- d. Flores Centaureae cyani
- e. Flores Crataegi

2064. Simultaneous application of doxycycline hydrochloride and oral contraceptive causes:

- a. -
- b. Increase of the antibacterial effect of doxycycline
- c. Reduction of oral contraceptives effectiveness
- d. Increase of oral contraceptives effectiveness
- e. Reduction of the antibacterial effect of doxycycline

2065. Simultaneous application of doxycycline hydrochloride and oral contraceptive causes:

- a. Increase of oral contraceptives effectiveness
- b. -
- c. Reduction of the antibacterial effect of doxycycline
- d. Reduction of oral contraceptives effectiveness
- e. Increase of the antibacterial effect of doxycycline

2066. Simultaneous application of doxycycline hydrochloride and oral contraceptive causes:

- a. Increase of the antibacterial effect of doxycycline
- b. -
- c. Increase of oral contraceptives effectiveness
- d. Reduction of oral contraceptives effectiveness
- e. Reduction of the antibacterial effect of doxycycline

2067. Snake venom-based drugs are widely applied in treatment of locomotor apparatus diseases. Main

- a. Toxic proteins
- b. Phenol-alcohols
- c. Alkaloids
- d. Cardiac glycosides
- e. Glucosinolates

2068. Snake venom-based drugs are widely applied in treatment of locomotor apparatus diseases. Main

- a. Cardiac glycosides
- b. Toxic proteins
- c. Phenol-alcohols
- d. Alkaloids
- e. Glucosinolates

2069. Snake venom-based drugs are widely applied in treatment of locomotor apparatus diseases. Main

- a. Phenol-alcohols
- b. Toxic proteins
- c. Alkaloids
- d. Glucosinolates
- e. Cardiac glycosides

2070. Sodium and potassium oxides are introduced into the ampoule glass to:

- a. Decrease its melting point
- b. Increase its mechanical stability
- c. Increase its thermal stability
- d. Increase its dimming ability
- e. Increase its chemical stability

2071. Sodium and potassium oxides are introduced into the ampoule glass to:

- a. Increase its dimming ability
- b. Increase its thermal stability
- c. Increase its mechanical stability
- d. Decrease its melting point
- e. Increase its chemical stability

2072. Sodium and potassium oxides are introduced into the ampoule glass to:

- a. Increase its thermal stability
- b. Increase its mechanical stability
- c. Increase its dimming ability

d. Decrease its melting point

e. Increase its chemical stability

2073. Soft gelatin capsules with an elongated neck are called:

a. Tubatines

b. Rectal capsules

c. Medules

d. Microcapsules

e. Spansules

2074. Soft gelatin capsules with an elongated neck are called:

a. Medules

b. Tubatines

c. Spansules

d. Microcapsules

e. Rectal capsules

2075. Soft gelatin capsules with an elongated neck are called:

a. Microcapsules

b. Tubatines

c. Medules

d. Spansules

e. Rectal capsules

2076. Solutions of protected forms of colloids are used in medical practice. What substance is a pro

a. Protargol

b. Basic bismuth nitrate

c. Potassium iodide

d. Sodium chloride

e. Camphor

2077. Solutions of protected forms of colloids are used in medical practice. What substance is a pro

a. Basic bismuth nitrate

b. Protargol

c. Camphor

d. Sodium chloride

e. Potassium iodide

2078. Solutions of protected forms of colloids are used in medical practice. What substance is a pro

a. Sodium chloride

b. Camphor

c. Protargol

d. Basic bismuth nitrate

e. Potassium iodide

2079. Specialists of a pharmaceutical enterprise confirm the identity of *Cassia acutifolia* herbal ra

a. Alkaloids

b. Anthraquinones

c. Glycosides

d. Tannins

e. Iridoids

2080. Specialists of a pharmaceutical enterprise confirm the identity of *Cassia acutifolia* herbal ra

a. Iridoids

b. Tannins

c. Alkaloids

d. Anthraquinones

e. Glycosides

2081. Specialists of a pharmaceutical enterprise confirm the identity of *Cassia acutifolia* herbal ra

a. Tannins

b. Iridoids

c. Glycosides

d. Alkaloids

e. Anthraquinones

2082. Specify a potent herbal raw material, infusion from which is made in 1:400 ratio:

a. Foxglove leaves

b. Althaea roots

c. Motherwort grass

d. Valerian roots and rhizomes

e. Sage leaves

2083. Specify a potent herbal raw material, infusion from which is made in 1:400 ratio:

a. Althaea roots

b. Valerian roots and rhizomes

c. Foxglove leaves

d. Sage leaves

e. Motherwort grass

2084. Specify a potent herbal raw material, infusion from which is made in 1:400 ratio:

a. Motherwort grass

b. Valerian roots and rhizomes

c. Foxglove leaves

d. Althaea roots

e. Sage leaves

2085. Specify the control methods aimed at detecting mechanical impurities in parenteral solutions:

a. Amperometric

b. Visual optical

c. NMR and UV-visible spectroscopy

d. Gravitational

e. Limulus test

2086. Specify the control methods aimed at detecting mechanical impurities in parenteral solutions:

a. NMR and UV-visible spectroscopy

b. Visual optical

c. Limulus test

d. Amperometric

e. Gravitational

2087. Specify the control methods aimed at detecting mechanical impurities in parenteral solutions:

a. NMR and UV-visible spectroscopy

b. Limulus test

c. Amperometric

d. Gravitational

e. Visual optical

2088. Specify the drugs recommended for prevention and correction of dysbiotic problems caused by an

a. Probiotics

b. Antacids

c. Prokinetics

d. Choloretics

e. Uroseptics

2089. Specify the drugs recommended for prevention and correction of dysbiotic problems caused by an

a. Prokinetics

b. Probiotics

c. Antacids

d. Choloretics

e. Uroseptics

2090. Specify the drugs recommended for prevention and correction of dysbiotic problems caused by an

a. Prokinetics

b. Uroseptics

c. Antacids

d. Choloretics

e. Probiotics

2091. Specify the fluid used to coat the forms for pouring of the suppositories with hydrophilic veh

- a. Dimethylsulfoxide
- b. Purified water
- c. Glycerine
- d. Vaseline (petroleum jelly)
- e. Glycerine-water solution

2092. Specify the fluid used to coat the forms for pouring of the suppositories with hydrophilic veh

- a. Glycerine
- b. Purified water
- c. Dimethylsulfoxide
- d. Glycerine-water solution
- e. Vaseline (petroleum jelly)

2093. Specify the fluid used to coat the forms for pouring of the suppositories with hydrophilic veh

- a. Purified water
- b. Dimethylsulfoxide
- c. Vaseline (petroleum jelly)
- d. Glycerine
- e. Glycerine-water solution

2094. Specify the formula of extractant calculation in the process of creating a tincture:

- a. $V = V_{\text{tincture}} + m_{\text{raw material}} \cdot K_{\text{alcohol absorption}}$
- b. $m_{\text{raw material}} = m_{\text{end product}} + m_{\text{losses}}$
- c. $V = V_{\text{tincture}} \cdot n + m_{\text{raw material}} \cdot K_{\text{alcohol absorption}}$
- d. $\mu = \frac{m_{\text{end product}}}{m_{\text{raw material}}} \cdot 100\%$
- e. $E = \frac{m_{\text{losses}}}{m_{\text{raw material}}} \cdot 100\%$

2095. Specify the formula of extractant calculation in the process of creating a tincture:

- a. $E = \frac{m_{\text{losses}}}{m_{\text{raw material}}} \cdot 100\%$
- b. $\mu = \frac{m_{\text{end product}}}{m_{\text{raw material}}} \cdot 100\%$
- c. $m_{\text{raw material}} = m_{\text{end product}} + m_{\text{losses}}$
- d. $V = V_{\text{tincture}} \cdot n + m_{\text{raw material}} \cdot K_{\text{alcohol absorption}}$
- e. $V = V_{\text{tincture}} + m_{\text{raw material}} \cdot K_{\text{alcohol absorption}}$

2096. Specify the formula of extractant calculation in the process of creating a tincture:

- a. $\mu = \frac{m_{\text{end product}}}{m_{\text{raw material}}} \cdot 100\%$
- b. $V = V_{\text{tincture}} + m_{\text{raw material}} \cdot K_{\text{alcohol absorption}}$
- c. $V = V_{\text{tincture}} \cdot n + m_{\text{raw material}} \cdot K_{\text{alcohol absorption}}$
- d. $E = \frac{m_{\text{losses}}}{m_{\text{raw material}}} \cdot 100\%$
- e. $m_{\text{raw material}} = m_{\text{end product}} + m_{\text{losses}}$

2097. Specify the indicator that measures the total contribution of various solutes to the osmotic p

- a. Osmolality
- b. Isohydricity
- c. Isoviscosity
- d. Isotonicity
- e. Apyrogenicity

2098. Specify the indicator that measures the total contribution of various solutes to the osmotic p

- a. Isohydricity
- b. Isotonicity
- c. Isoviscosity
- d. Osmolality
- e. Apyrogenicity

2099. Specify the indicator that measures the total contribution of various solutes to the osmotic p

- a. Isotonicity
- b. Isoviscosity
- c. Isohydricity
- d. Apyrogenicity
- e. Osmolality

2100. Specify the isotonic concentration of a sodium chloride solution:

- a. 0.9%
- b. 1.0%
- c. 5.0%
- d. 1.8%
- e. 10.0%

2101. Specify the isotonic concentration of a sodium chloride solution:

- a. 10.0%
- b. 1.0%
- c. 1.8%

d. 0.9%

- e. 5.0%

2102. Specify the optimal method for industrial production of suppositories:

a. Pouring into moulds

- b. Pressing
- c. Lyophilization
- d. Hand-rolling
- e. Stamping

2103. Specify the optimal method for industrial production of suppositories:

- a. Lyophilization
- b. Stamping

c. Pouring into moulds

- d. Hand-rolling
- e. Pressing

2104. Specify the optimal method for industrial production of suppositories:

- a. Pressing
- b. Hand-rolling
- c. Stamping
- d. Lyophilization

e. Pouring into moulds

2105. Spectrophotometric analysis of anthracene derivatives contained in buckthorn bark is based on

- a. Anthraquinone reduction
- b. Sublimation
- c. Oxidation of anthracene derivatives

d. Production of phenolates with alkali-ammonia solution

- e. Salt precipitation

2106. Spectrophotometric analysis of anthracene derivatives contained in buckthorn bark is based on

- a. Sublimation

b. Production of phenolates with alkali-ammonia solution

- c. Anthraquinone reduction
- d. Oxidation of anthracene derivatives
- e. Salt precipitation

2107. Spectrophotometric analysis of anthracene derivatives contained in buckthorn bark is based on

- a. Sublimation
- b. Oxidation of anthracene derivatives
- c. Anthraquinone reduction

d. Production of phenolates with alkali-ammonia solution

- e. Salt precipitation

2108. Standard herbal material of lily-of-the-valley is obtained by drying it at a temperature of 50

a. Enzymatic hydrolysis of cardiac glycosides

- b. Oxidation of resins
- c. Oxidation of terpenoids
- d. Volatilization of essential oils
- e. Oxidation of phenolic compounds

2109. Standard herbal material of lily-of-the-valley is obtained by drying it at a temperature of 50

- a. Oxidation of terpenoids

b. Oxidation of phenolic compounds

c. Enzymatic hydrolysis of cardiac glycosides

d. Oxidation of resins

e. Volatilization of essential oils

2110. Standard herbal material of lily-of-the-valley is obtained by drying it at a temperature of 50

a. Oxidation of terpenoids

b. Oxidation of resins

c. Volatilization of essential oils

d. Enzymatic hydrolysis of cardiac glycosides

e. Oxidation of phenolic compounds

2111. Standard stactometer divides 1 ml of water into:

a. 20 drops

b. 25 drops

c. 10 drops

d. 30 drops

e. 15 drops

2112. Standard stactometer divides 1 ml of water into:

a. 25 drops

b. 10 drops

c. 15 drops

d. 20 drops

e. 30 drops

2113. Standard stactometer divides 1 ml of water into:

a. 25 drops

b. 15 drops

c. 30 drops

d. 10 drops

e. 20 drops

2114. Standardization of a certain herbal raw material is done by calculating its alkaloid content i

a. Fructus Capsici

b. Folia Belladonnae

c. Herba Thermopsisidis lanceolatae

d. Herba Chelidonii

e. Radices Berberidis

2115. Standardization of a certain herbal raw material is done by calculating its alkaloid content i

a. Herba Thermopsisidis lanceolatae

b. Fructus Capsici

c. Herba Chelidonii

d. Folia Belladonnae

e. Radices Berberidis

2116. Standardization of a certain herbal raw material is done by calculating its alkaloid content i

a. Herba Thermopsisidis lanceolatae

b. Radices Berberidis

c. Herba Chelidonii

d. Fructus Capsici

e. Folia Belladonnae

2117. Storage of medical products in pharmacies is carried out in compliance with the law. What rela

a. At least 65%

b. At least 40%

c. At least 30%

d. At least 50%

e. At least 20%

2118. Storage of medical products in pharmacies is carried out in compliance with the law. What rela

a. At least 20%

b. At least 30%

c. At least 65%

d. At least 50%

e. At least 40%

2119. Storage of medical products in pharmacies is carried out in compliance with the law. What rela

a. At least 30%

b. At least 65%

c. At least 40%

d. At least 20%

e. At least 50%

2120. Strategic planning of pharmaceutical companies consists of several consecutive stages. What st

a. Choice of strategy

b. Strategy assessment

c. Setting goals and tasks

d. Analysis of organisation's internal strength and weaknesses

e. Environment assessment and analysis

2121. Strategic planning of pharmaceutical companies consists of several consecutive stages. What st

a. Choice of strategy

b. Setting goals and tasks

c. Strategy assessment

d. Environment assessment and analysis

e. Analysis of organisation's internal strength and weaknesses

2122. Strategic planning of pharmaceutical companies consists of several consecutive stages. What st

a. Setting goals and tasks

b. Analysis of organisation's internal strength and weaknesses

c. Choice of strategy

d. Environment assessment and analysis

e. Strategy assessment

2123. Suspension stability increases, when the substances that increase the viscosity of a continuou

a. Atropa belladonna tincture

b. Glycerine

c. Purified water

d. Dimexide (dimethyl sulfoxide)

e. Ethyl alcohol

2124. Suspension stability increases, when the substances that increase the viscosity of a continuou

a. Ethyl alcohol

b. Glycerine

c. Purified water

d. Dimexide (dimethyl sulfoxide)

e. Atropa belladonna tincture

2125. Suspension stability increases, when the substances that increase the viscosity of a continuou

a. Ethyl alcohol

b. Purified water

c. Dimexide (dimethyl sulfoxide)

d. Glycerine

e. Atropa belladonna tincture

2126. Taxes can be divided into direct and indirect. Select an indirect tax from the list:

a. Value added tax

b. Individual income tax

c. Corporate income tax

d. Rent

e. Real estate tax

2127. Taxes can be divided into direct and indirect. Select an indirect tax from the list:

a. Corporate income tax

b. Value added tax

c. Rent

- d. Individual income tax
- e. Real estate tax

2128. Taxes can be divided into direct and indirect. Select an indirect tax from the list:

- a. Real estate tax
- b. Rent
- c. Individual income tax
- d. Corporate income tax
- e. Value added tax

2129. Tell the patient, what side effect is associated with systemic glucocorticosteroid therapy.

- a. Osteoporosis
- b. Hypoglycemia
- c. Hypotension
- d. Jaundice
- e. Constipation

2130. Tell the patient, what side effect is associated with systemic glucocorticosteroid therapy.

- a. Hypoglycemia
- b. Jaundice
- c. Osteoporosis
- d. Hypotension
- e. Constipation

2131. Tell the patient, what side effect is associated with systemic glucocorticosteroid therapy.

- a. Jaundice
- b. Hypoglycemia
- c. Constipation
- d. Osteoporosis
- e. Hypotension

2132. Testing of a calcium lactate pentahydrate substance requires a reaction with a solution of thi

- a. Iron
- b. Chlorides
- c. Ammonium salts
- d. Potassium
- e. Sulfates

2133. Testing of a calcium lactate pentahydrate substance requires a reaction with a solution of thi

- a. Chlorides
- b. Potassium
- c. Sulfates
- d. Ammonium salts
- e. Iron

2134. Testing of a calcium lactate pentahydrate substance requires a reaction with a solution of thi

- a. Potassium
- b. Chlorides
- c. Iron
- d. Sulfates
- e. Ammonium salts

2135. The "Aromeline" phytodrug exhibits P-vitamin activity. What herbal raw material is used in p

- a. Fructus Aroniae melanocarpae
- b. Fructus Crataegi
- c. Fructus Sambuci nigrae
- d. Fructus Viburni
- e. Fructus Sorbi

2136. The "Aromeline" phytodrug exhibits P-vitamin activity. What herbal raw material is used in p

- a. Fructus Crataegi
- b. Fructus Aroniae melanocarpae
- c. Fructus Sorbi
- d. Fructus Sambuci nigrae

e. Fructus Viburni

2137. The "Aromeline" phytodrug exhibits P-vitamin activity. What herbal raw material is used in p

a. Fructus Viburni

b. Fructus Sorbi

c. Fructus Aroniae melanocarpae

d. Fructus Sambuci nigrae

e. Fructus Crataegi

2138. The "Bon-pharm" pharmaceutical company due to its constant financial support of internationa

a. Direct marketing

b. Sponsorship

c. Publicity

d. Lobbying

e. Product promotion

2139. The "Bon-pharm" pharmaceutical company due to its constant financial support of internationa

a. Direct marketing

b. Product promotion

c. Publicity

d. Lobbying

e. Sponsorship

2140. The "Bon-pharm" pharmaceutical company due to its constant financial support of internationa

a. Product promotion

b. Direct marketing

c. Sponsorship

d. Lobbying

e. Publicity

2141. The "Dr Ram" pharmaceutical company organizes scientific conferences and workshops for docto

a. Public relations

b. Personal selling

c. Sales stimulation

d. Direct marketing

e. Merchandising

2142. The "Dr Ram" pharmaceutical company organizes scientific conferences and workshops for docto

a. Sales stimulation

b. Public relations

c. Personal selling

d. Direct marketing

e. Merchandising

2143. The "Dr Ram" pharmaceutical company organizes scientific conferences and workshops for docto

a. Sales stimulation

b. Personal selling

c. Direct marketing

d. Public relations

e. Merchandising

2144. The "Medpharm" wholesale pharmaceutical firm employs a system that encourages its managers t

a. Motivation

b. Delegation

c. Control

d. Planning

e. Organization

2145. The "Medpharm" wholesale pharmaceutical firm employs a system that encourages its managers t

a. Motivation

b. Delegation

c. Planning

d. Organization

e. Control

2146. The "Medpharm" wholesale pharmaceutical firm employs a system that encourages its managers to

a. Control

b. Motivation

c. Planning

d. Delegation

e. Organization

2147. The "Pharmastar" pharmaceutical company develops new dosage forms for its medicines. What type

a. Modernization

b. Reduction

c. Product modification

d. Differentiation

e. Diversification

2148. The "Pharmastar" pharmaceutical company develops new dosage forms for its medicines. What type

a. Modernization

b. Reduction

c. Product modification

d. Diversification

e. Differentiation

2149. The "Pharmastar" pharmaceutical company develops new dosage forms for its medicines. What type

a. Reduction

b. Differentiation

c. Product modification

d. Modernization

e. Diversification

2150. The "Violet" pharmacy chain operates in the pharmaceutical market for over 20 years. In different

a. Survival

b. Effectiveness

c. Productivity

d. Practical implementation of management decisions

e. Efficiency

2151. The "Violet" pharmacy chain operates in the pharmaceutical market for over 20 years. In different

a. Practical implementation of management decisions

b. Productivity

c. Effectiveness

d. Efficiency

e. Survival

2152. The "Violet" pharmacy chain operates in the pharmaceutical market for over 20 years. In different

a. Productivity

b. Effectiveness

c. Efficiency

d. Survival

e. Practical implementation of management decisions

2153. The Dobropharma pharmacy manager makes plans for standard stock of various groups of goods, based on

a. Seasonal accumulation

b. Current demand

c. Specific demand

d. Prior delivery

e. Single delivery

2154. The Dobropharma pharmacy manager makes plans for standard stock of various groups of goods, based on

a. Single delivery

b. Seasonal accumulation

c. Current demand

d. Prior delivery

e. Specific demand

2155. The Dobropharma pharmacy manager makes plans for standard stock of various groups of goods, based on

- a. Single delivery
- b. Seasonal accumulation
- c. Current demand
- d. Specific demand
- e. Prior delivery

2156. The Income Statement of a pharmacy for the first quarter of 20XX contains the following entrie

- a. 5 000 UAH
- b. 35 000 UAH
- c. 15 000 UAH
- d. 40 000 UAH
- e. 30 000 UAH

2157. The Income Statement of a pharmacy for the first quarter of 20XX contains the following entrie

- a. 35 000 UAH
- b. 15 000 UAH
- c. 40 000 UAH
- d. 30 000 UAH
- e. 5 000 UAH

2158. The Income Statement of a pharmacy for the first quarter of 20XX contains the following entrie

- a. 40 000 UAH
- b. 30 000 UAH
- c. 35 000 UAH
- d. 5 000 UAH
- e. 15 000 UAH

2159. The addition of preservatives and stabilizers is prohibited, when making the following dosage

- a. Dosage forms for newborns
- b. Emulsions
- c. Suspensions
- d. Ophthalmic dosage forms
- e. Infusions

2160. The addition of preservatives and stabilizers is prohibited, when making the following dosage

- a. Ophthalmic dosage forms
- b. Suspensions
- c. Emulsions
- d. Infusions
- e. Dosage forms for newborns

2161. The addition of preservatives and stabilizers is prohibited, when making the following dosage

- a. Suspensions
- b. Infusions
- c. Ophthalmic dosage forms
- d. Emulsions
- e. Dosage forms for newborns

2162. The amount of temporary disability benefits to be paid is calculated taking into account the i

- a. 100% of salary
- b. 50% of salary
- c. 90% of salary
- d. 75% of salary
- e. 60% of salary

2163. The amount of temporary disability benefits to be paid is calculated taking into account the i

- a. 50% of salary
- b. 90% of salary
- c. 75% of salary
- d. 100% of salary
- e. 60% of salary

2164. The amount of temporary disability benefits to be paid is calculated taking into account the i

- a. 90% of salary

b. 100% of salary

c. 50% of salary

d. 60% of salary

e. 75% of salary

2165. The ampoule workshop of a factory produces a 5% oil-based solution of tocopherol acetate for i

a. Syringe and vapor condensation

b. Vapor condensation

c. Syringe

d. Syringe and vacuum

e. Vacuum

2166. The ampoule workshop of a factory produces a 5% oil-based solution of tocopherol acetate for i

a. Vacuum

b. Vapor condensation

c. Syringe and vapor condensation

d. Syringe

e. Syringe and vacuum

2167. The ampoule workshop of a factory produces a 5% oil-based solution of tocopherol acetate for i

a. Vapor condensation

b. Vacuum

c. Syringe

d. Syringe and vapor condensation

e. Syringe and vacuum

2168. The analyst determines quantitative content of sodium benzoate by means of acidimetry in non-a

a. Anhydrous acetic acid

b. Sulfanilic acid

c. Concentrated sulfuric acid

d. Dimethyl formamide

e. Pyridine

2169. The analyst determines quantitative content of sodium benzoate by means of acidimetry in non-a

a. Dimethyl formamide

b. Anhydrous acetic acid

c. Sulfanilic acid

d. Pyridine

e. Concentrated sulfuric acid

2170. The analyst determines quantitative content of sodium benzoate by means of acidimetry in non-a

a. Pyridine

b. Sulfanilic acid

c. Anhydrous acetic acid

d. Dimethyl formamide

e. Concentrated sulfuric acid

2171. The analytical laboratory received calcium chloride. What volumetric solution should be used f

a. Sodium edetate

b. Potassium bromate

c. Sodium hydroxide

d. Hydrochloric acid

e. Potassium permanganate

2172. The analytical laboratory received calcium chloride. What volumetric solution should be used f

a. Sodium edetate

b. Potassium permanganate

c. Sodium hydroxide

d. Hydrochloric acid

e. Potassium bromate

2173. The analytical laboratory received calcium chloride. What volumetric solution should be used f

a. Potassium permanganate

b. Hydrochloric acid

c. Sodium hydroxide

d. Sodium edetate

e. Potassium bromate

2174. The calculation of isotonic concentration using the cryoscopic method is based on the followin

a. -

b. Raoult's law

c. Clapeyron-Mendeleev equation

d. Boyle-Mariotte law

e. Dalton's law

2175. The calculation of isotonic concentration using the cryoscopic method is based on the followin

a. Dalton's law

b. -

c. Raoult's law

d. Clapeyron-Mendeleev equation

e. Boyle-Mariotte law

2176. The calculation of isotonic concentration using the cryoscopic method is based on the followin

a. Dalton's law

b. -

c. Boyle-Mariotte law

d. Raoult's law

e. Clapeyron-Mendeleev equation

2177. The cashier of a pharmacy must record all receipt and withdrawal cash transactions in the rele

a. Disbursement cash order

b. Cashier's check

c. Expense invoice

d. Receipt for issuing money

e. Profit invoice

2178. The cashier of a pharmacy must record all receipt and withdrawal cash transactions in the rele

a. Cashier's check

b. Expense invoice

c. Profit invoice

d. Disbursement cash order

e. Receipt for issuing money

2179. The cashier of a pharmacy must record all receipt and withdrawal cash transactions in the rele

a. Profit invoice

b. Expense invoice

c. Receipt for issuing money

d. Cashier's check

e. Disbursement cash order

2180. The chemical name of 2,2-(diphenylmethoxy)-N,N-dimethyl-ethanamine hydrochloride corresponds w

a. Ethylmorphine hydrochloride

b. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride

c. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

d. Papaverine hydrochloride

e. Lidocaine hydrochloride

2181. The chemical name of 2,2-(diphenylmethoxy)-N,N-dimethyl-ethanamine hydrochloride corresponds w

a. Ethylmorphine hydrochloride

b. Lidocaine hydrochloride

c. Papaverine hydrochloride

d. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

e. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride

2182. The chemical name of 2,2-(diphenylmethoxy)-N,N-dimethyl-ethanamine hydrochloride corresponds w

a. Lidocaine hydrochloride

b. Papaverine hydrochloride

c. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride

d. Ethylmorphine hydrochloride

e. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

2183. The chemical name of 2-benzyl-1H-benzimidazole hydrochloride corresponds with the following me

a. Indometacin

b. Dibazol (Bendazolum)

c. Omeprazole

d. Phenazepam

e. Vicasol (Menadione)

2184. The chemical name of 2-benzyl-1H-benzimidazole hydrochloride corresponds with the following me

a. Indometacin

b. Omeprazole

c. Dibazol (Bendazolum)

d. Vicasol (Menadione)

e. Phenazepam

2185. The chemical name of 2-benzyl-1H-benzimidazole hydrochloride corresponds with the following me

a. Omeprazole

b. Vicasol (Menadione)

c. Phenazepam

d. Dibazol (Bendazolum)

e. Indometacin

2186. The chemical name of 5-Nitro-8-hydroxyquinoline corresponds with the following drug:

a. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

b. Nitroxoline

c. Quinocide

d. Dibazol (Bendazol)

e. Ofloxacin

2187. The chemical name of 5-Nitro-8-hydroxyquinoline corresponds with the following drug:

a. Dibazol (Bendazol)

b. Ofloxacin

c. Quinocide

d. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

e. Nitroxoline

2188. The chemical name of 5-Nitro-8-hydroxyquinoline corresponds with the following drug:

a. Quinocide

b. Ofloxacin

c. Dibazol (Bendazol)

d. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

e. Nitroxoline

2189. The chemical structure of Strophanthus cardiac glycosides can be characterized by the presence

a. Alcoholic hydroxyl

b. Phenolic hydroxyl

c. Aldehyde group

d. Ethoxy group

e. Methoxy group

2190. The chemical structure of Strophanthus cardiac glycosides can be characterized by the presence

a. Methoxy group

b. Ethoxy group

c. Alcoholic hydroxyl

d. Aldehyde group

e. Phenolic hydroxyl

2191. The chemical structure of Strophanthus cardiac glycosides can be characterized by the presence

a. Phenolic hydroxyl

b. Ethoxy group

c. Alcoholic hydroxyl

d. Methoxy group

e. Aldehyde group

2192. The chief manager of a pharmacy designs its organizational structure and job descriptions for

a. Organizational

b. Economic

c. Legal

d. Psychosocial

e. Simulation

2193. The chief manager of a pharmacy designs its organizational structure and job descriptions for

a. Legal

b. Simulation

c. Psychosocial

d. Organizational

e. Economic

2194. The chief manager of a pharmacy designs its organizational structure and job descriptions for

a. Psychosocial

b. Economic

c. Legal

d. Simulation

e. Organizational

2195. The cholagogue derived from Rosa canina fruit is used in treatment of liver and gallbladder di

a. Cholosas

b. Allochol

c. Chophytol

d. Altan

e. Phytolyt

2196. The cholagogue derived from Rosa canina fruit is used in treatment of liver and gallbladder di

a. Cholosas

b. Allochol

c. Phytolyt

d. Altan

e. Chophytol

2197. The cholagogue derived from Rosa canina fruit is used in treatment of liver and gallbladder di

a. Altan

b. Cholosas

c. Phytolyt

d. Chophytol

e. Allochol

2198. The director of a pharmaceutical company is engaged in strategic planning. What is the final s

a. Choosing a strategy

b. Evaluation and analysis of the external environment

c. Strategy evaluation

d. Formulation of the mission

e. Implementation of the strategic plan

2199. The director of a pharmaceutical company is engaged in strategic planning. What is the final s

a. Choosing a strategy

b. Formulation of the mission

c. Implementation of the strategic plan

d. Strategy evaluation

e. Evaluation and analysis of the external environment

2200. The director of a pharmaceutical company is engaged in strategic planning. What is the final s

a. Evaluation and analysis of the external environment

b. Choosing a strategy

c. Strategy evaluation

d. Formulation of the mission

e. Implementation of the strategic plan

2201. The dispensing chemist of a pharmacy has prepared 5 formulations. Which one of them requires t

a. Atropine sulfate eyedrops

b. Streptocide (sulfanilamide) ointment

c. Baby powder

d. Riboflavin-containing powders

e. Kvater's mixture

2202. The dispensing chemist of a pharmacy has prepared 5 formulations. Which one of them requires t

a. Kvater's mixture

b. Atropine sulfate eyedrops

c. Streptocide (sulfanilamide) ointment

d. Riboflavin-containing powders

e. Baby powder

2203. The doctor has discontinued captopril for a 58-year-old patient diagnosed with arterial hypert

a. Cough

b. Tinnitus

c. Nausea

d. Abdominal pain

e. Vomiting

2204. The doctor has discontinued captopril for a 58-year-old patient diagnosed with arterial hypert

a. Vomiting

b. Cough

c. Abdominal pain

d. Tinnitus

e. Nausea

2205. The doctor has discontinued captopril for a 58-year-old patient diagnosed with arterial hypert

a. Vomiting

b. Tinnitus

c. Cough

d. Nausea

e. Abdominal pain

2206. The doctor has prescribed the patient an antispasmodic agent bendazol hydrochloride (Dibazol).

a. Benzimidazole

b. Purine

c. Phenothiazine

d. Indole

e. Acridine

2207. The doctor has prescribed the patient an antispasmodic agent bendazol hydrochloride (Dibazol).

a. Phenothiazine

b. Benzimidazole

c. Acridine

d. Indole

e. Purine

2208. The doctor has prescribed the patient an antispasmodic agent bendazol hydrochloride (Dibazol).

a. Phenothiazine

b. Benzimidazole

c. Purine

d. Acridine

e. Indole

2209. The doctor prescribed a patient 100 ml of thermopsis grass infusion. How much of the dry conce

a. 0.1 g

b. 0.2 g

c. 0.5 g

d. 0.25 g

e. 0.3 g

2210. The doctor prescribed a patient 100 ml of thermopsis grass infusion. How much of the dry conce

- a. 0.2 g
- b. 0.3 g
- c. 0.5 g

d. 0.25 g

- e. 0.1 g

2211. The doctor prescribed a patient 100 ml of thermopsis grass infusion. How much of the dry conce

- a. 0.5 g
- b. 0.2 g

c. 0.25 g

- d. 0.3 g

- e. 0.1 g

2212. The documents of a pharmaceutical company are being received and sent in a centralized manner;

a. Mixed

- b. Referent

- c. -

- d. Centralized

- e. Decentralized

2213. The documents of a pharmaceutical company are being received and sent in a centralized manner;

- a. -

- b. Referent

- c. Decentralized

- d. Centralized

e. Mixed

2214. The documents of a pharmaceutical company are being received and sent in a centralized manner;

- a. Centralized

- b. Referent

c. Mixed

- d. Decentralized

- e. -

2215. The drug sanguiritrin contains a combination of alkaloid bisulfates - sanguinarine and chelery

a. *Macleaya cordata*

- b. *Vinca minor*

- c. *Chelidonium majus*

- d. *Glaucium flavum*

- e. *Passiflora incarnata*

2216. The drug sanguiritrin contains a combination of alkaloid bisulfates - sanguinarine and chelery

- a. *Chelidonium majus*

b. *Macleaya cordata*

- c. *Vinca minor*

- d. *Glaucium flavum*

- e. *Passiflora incarnata*

2217. The drug sanguiritrin contains a combination of alkaloid bisulfates - sanguinarine and chelery

- a. *Passiflora incarnata*

b. *Macleaya cordata*

- c. *Vinca minor*

- d. *Glaucium flavum*

- e. *Chelidonium majus*

2218. The duration of a maternity leave for pregnancy and childbirth is calculated in total. What is

a. 126 days

- b. 115 days

- c. 100 days

- d. 70 days

- e. 50 days

2219. The duration of a maternity leave for pregnancy and childbirth is calculated in total. What is

- a. 100 days

b. 126 days

c. 50 days

d. 115 days

e. 70 days

2220. The duration of a maternity leave for pregnancy and childbirth is calculated in total. What is

a. 100 days

b. 70 days

c. 50 days

d. 126 days

e. 115 days

2221. The duty of a cash desk operator is to perform cash receipt and withdrawal transactions on the

a. Receipt of funds for advance salary payments

b. Issuing a cash sum to be accounted for

c. Salary payments

d. Payment for the goods purchased for the business needs

e. Withdrawing sales proceeds for the transfer to the current account

2222. The duty of a cash desk operator is to perform cash receipt and withdrawal transactions on the

a. Payment for the goods purchased for the business needs

b. Receipt of funds for advance salary payments

c. Withdrawing sales proceeds for the transfer to the current account

d. Salary payments

e. Issuing a cash sum to be accounted for

2223. The duty of a cash desk operator is to perform cash receipt and withdrawal transactions on the

a. Withdrawing sales proceeds for the transfer to the current account

b. Issuing a cash sum to be accounted for

c. Payment for the goods purchased for the business needs

d. Salary payments

e. Receipt of funds for advance salary payments

2224. The essential oil of which plant contains chamazulene, which is formed during steam distillation

a. Arnica montana

b. Inula helenium

c. Valeriana officinalis

d. Melissa officinalis

e. Chamomila recutita

2225. The essential oil of which plant contains chamazulene, which is formed during steam distillation

a. Inula helenium

b. Valeriana officinalis

c. Arnica montana

d. Melissa officinalis

e. Chamomila recutita

2226. The essential oil of which plant contains chamazulene, which is formed during steam distillation

a. Valeriana officinalis

b. Arnica montana

c. Chamomila recutita

d. Melissa officinalis

e. Inula helenium

2227. The extemporaneous compounding department of a pharmacy prepares eye drops. Which one of the following is not used?

a. Acetate buffer

b. Benzalkonium chloride

c. Sodium chloride

d. Polyvinyl alcohol

e. Methyl cellulose

2228. The extemporaneous compounding department of a pharmacy prepares eye drops. Which one of the following is not used?

a. Methyl cellulose

b. Acetate buffer

c. Benzalkonium chloride

d. Polyvinyl alcohol

e. Sodium chloride

2229. The extemporaneous compounding department of a pharmacy prepares eye drops. Which one of the I

a. Sodium chloride

b. Polyvinyl alcohol

c. Benzalkonium chloride

d. Methyl cellulose

e. Acetate buffer

2230. The extraction process consists of several stages. What is the final stage of the extraction p

a. Maceration

b. Washing the herbal raw material with an extractant

c. Dissolution

d. Extraction of primary juice

e. Mass transfer

2231. The extraction process consists of several stages. What is the final stage of the extraction p

a. Washing the herbal raw material with an extractant

b. Dissolution

c. Maceration

d. Mass transfer

e. Extraction of primary juice

2232. The extraction process consists of several stages. What is the final stage of the extraction p

a. Washing the herbal raw material with an extractant

b. Maceration

c. Extraction of primary juice

d. Dissolution

e. Mass transfer

2233. The following herbal raw material is a source of tannin in pharmaceutical manufacture:

a. Fructus Viburni

b. Folium Cotini coggygriae

c. Rhizomata Bistortae

d. Rhizomata Bergeniae

e. Rhizomata et radix Sanguisorbae

2234. The following herbal raw material is a source of tannin in pharmaceutical manufacture:

a. Rhizomata Bistortae

b. Folium Cotini coggygriae

c. Rhizomata Bergeniae

d. Fructus Viburni

e. Rhizomata et radix Sanguisorbae

2235. The following herbal raw material is a source of tannin in pharmaceutical manufacture:

a. Rhizomata et radix Sanguisorbae

b. Fructus Viburni

c. Rhizomata Bistortae

d. Rhizomata Bergeniae

e. Folium Cotini coggygriae

2236. The following substance is used as an extractant in production of liquid extracts:

a. Ethanol

b. Chloroform

c. Glycerine

d. Dichloroethane

e. Acetone

2237. The following substance is used as an extractant in production of liquid extracts:

a. Acetone

b. Ethanol

c. Glycerine

- d. Dichloroethane
- e. Chloroform

2238. The following substance is used as an extractant in production of liquid extracts:

- a. Chloroform
- b. Acetone
- c. Dichloroethane
- d. Ethanol
- e. Glycerine

2239. The head manager of Pharmacy №5 that belongs to the <<Hippocrates>> company was transferred to

- a. Horizontal rotation
- b. Vertical rotation
- c. Diagonal rotation
- d. Employee turnover
- e. Mixed rotation

2240. The head manager of Pharmacy №5 that belongs to the <<Hippocrates>> company was transferred to

- a. Employee turnover
- b. Horizontal rotation
- c. Vertical rotation
- d. Mixed rotation
- e. Diagonal rotation

2241. The head manager of Pharmacy №5 that belongs to the <<Hippocrates>> company was transferred to

- a. Employee turnover
- b. Mixed rotation
- c. Horizontal rotation
- d. Diagonal rotation
- e. Vertical rotation

2242. The head manager of a pharmacy calls the manager of a pharmaceutical wholesaler to clarify the

- a. External
- b. Vertical
- c. Horizontal
- d. Internal
- e. Interlevel

2243. The head manager of a pharmacy calls the manager of a pharmaceutical wholesaler to clarify the

- a. Horizontal
- b. Interlevel
- c. External
- d. Vertical
- e. Internal

2244. The head manager of a pharmacy calls the manager of a pharmaceutical wholesaler to clarify the

- a. Interlevel
- b. External
- c. Internal
- d. Vertical
- e. Horizontal

2245. The head manager of a pharmacy has decided to apply various management methods as a means of i

- a. -
- b. The process of distribution of duties between the technical level managers
- c. The process of salary calculation for the sales department employees
- d. Plan for improvement of the working conditions at the pharmaceutical facility
- e. Material stimuli that include salary rates, extra pay, increments, bonuses, etc.

2246. The head manager of a pharmacy has decided to apply various management methods as a means of i

- a. Material stimuli that include salary rates, extra pay, increments, bonuses, etc.
- b. -
- c. The process of distribution of duties between the technical level managers
- d. Plan for improvement of the working conditions at the pharmaceutical facility

e. The process of salary calculation for the sales department employees

2247. The head manager of a pharmacy has decided to apply various management methods as a means of i

a. The process of salary calculation for the sales department employees

b. Material stimuli that include salary rates, extra pay, increments, bonuses, etc.

c. The process of distribution of duties between the technical level managers

d. -

e. Plan for improvement of the working conditions at the pharmaceutical facility

2248. The head manager of a pharmacy has determined the salary of a dispensing chemist for the work

a. Incentive pay

b. Base salary

c. Reimbursement

d. Additional salary

e. Pension benefit

2249. The head manager of a pharmacy has determined the salary of a dispensing chemist for the work

a. Incentive pay

b. Pension benefit

c. Reimbursement

d. Additional salary

e. Base salary

2250. The head manager of a pharmacy has determined the salary of a dispensing chemist for the work

a. Reimbursement

b. Base salary

c. Pension benefit

d. Incentive pay

e. Additional salary

2251. The head manager of a pharmacy has transferred to the deputy head manager the authority to sel

a. Motivation

b. Planning

c. Delegation

d. Control

e. Organization

2252. The head manager of a pharmacy has transferred to the deputy head manager the authority to sel

a. Planning

b. Delegation

c. Organization

d. Motivation

e. Control

2253. The head manager of a pharmacy has transferred to the deputy head manager the authority to sel

a. Planning

b. Control

c. Motivation

d. Delegation

e. Organization

2254. The head manager of a pharmacy uses influence methods that concern property and financial inte

a. Economic

b. Administrative

c. Technological

d. Social and political

e. Social and psychological

2255. The head manager of a pharmacy uses influence methods that concern property and financial inte

a. Administrative

b. Economic

c. Social and political

d. Technological

e. Social and psychological

2256. The head manager of a pharmacy uses influence methods that concern property and financial inte

- a. Administrative
- b. Technological

c. Economic

- d. Social and psychological
- e. Social and political

2257. The head manager of a pharmacy, together with the heads of its departments, decided to expand

a. Collegial

b. Personal

c. -

d. Individual

e. Received from a higher-level organization

2258. The head manager of a pharmacy, together with the heads of its departments, decided to expand

a. Individual

b. Received from a higher-level organization

c. Personal

d. Collegial

e. -

2259. The head manager of a pharmacy, together with the heads of its departments, decided to expand

a. Received from a higher-level organization

b. Personal

c. -

d. Collegial

e. Individual

2260. The head manager of the "Ecopharm" pharmacy has entrusted the deputy head manager with some

a. Delegation of authority

b. Dissolution of authority

c. Reduction of authority

d. -

e. Withdrawal of authority

2261. The head manager of the "Ecopharm" pharmacy has entrusted the deputy head manager with some

a. -

b. Delegation of authority

c. Reduction of authority

d. Withdrawal of authority

e. Dissolution of authority

2262. The head manager of the "Ecopharm" pharmacy has entrusted the deputy head manager with some

a. -

b. Dissolution of authority

c. Reduction of authority

d. Withdrawal of authority

e. Delegation of authority

2263. The head managers of the pharmacy's over-the-counter department and ready-to-use drugs departm

a. Horizontal

b. Vertical descending

c. External

d. Interlevel

e. Vertical ascending

2264. The head managers of the pharmacy's over-the-counter department and ready-to-use drugs departm

a. External

b. Interlevel

c. Horizontal

d. Vertical descending

e. Vertical ascending

2265. The head managers of the pharmacy's over-the-counter department and ready-to-use drugs departm

- a. Vertical descending
- b. Interlevel
- c. Horizontal
- d. Vertical ascending
- e. External

2266. The head of a pharmacy uses a flexible system of pharmacy management methods. Select from the

- a. Clear distribution of tasks between the employees
- b. Promotion
- c. -
- d. Meeting the cultural and social needs of employees
- e. Material reward (bonuses, increments, pay rise)

2267. The head of a pharmacy uses a flexible system of pharmacy management methods. Select from the

- a. Material reward (bonuses, increments, pay rise)
- b. Meeting the cultural and social needs of employees
- c. Promotion
- d. -

e. Clear distribution of tasks between the employees

2268. The head of a pharmacy uses a flexible system of pharmacy management methods. Select from the

- a. Meeting the cultural and social needs of employees
- b. Promotion

c. Clear distribution of tasks between the employees

- d. -
- e. Material reward (bonuses, increments, pay rise)

2269. The herbal raw material of a foxglove is a source, from which cardiotonic agents are obtained.

a. Leaves

- b. Fruits
- c. Seeds
- d. Roots
- e. Rhizomes

2270. The herbal raw material of a foxglove is a source, from which cardiotonic agents are obtained.

- a. Rhizomes
- b. Fruits
- c. Roots
- d. Seeds

e. Leaves

2271. The herbal raw material of a foxglove is a source, from which cardiotonic agents are obtained.

- a. Rhizomes
- b. Seeds

c. Leaves

- d. Roots
- e. Fruits

2272. The introduction of fluorine atoms into a glucocorticosteroid molecule results in a significant

a. Betamethasone dipropionate

- b. Cortisone acetate
- c. Prednisone
- d. Prednisolone
- e. Hydrocortisone acetate

2273. The introduction of fluorine atoms into a glucocorticosteroid molecule results in a significant

- a. Cortisone acetate
- b. Hydrocortisone acetate
- c. Prednisolone
- d. Prednisone

e. Betamethasone dipropionate

2274. The introduction of fluorine atoms into a glucocorticosteroid molecule results in a significant

- a. Prednisolone

b. Cortisone acetate

c. Betamethasone dipropionate

d. Hydrocortisone acetate

e. Prednisone

2275. The main active substances of Rhizomata et radices Eleutherococci are eleutherosides of variou

a. Lignans

b. Xanthon

c. Flavonoids

d. Iridoids

e. Coumarins

2276. The main active substances of Rhizomata et radices Eleutherococci are eleutherosides of variou

a. Coumarins

b. Iridoids

c. Lignans

d. Xanthon

e. Flavonoids

2277. The main active substances of Rhizomata et radices Eleutherococci are eleutherosides of variou

a. Xanthon

b. Flavonoids

c. Coumarins

d. Lignans

e. Iridoids

2278. The main method of quantitative determination of corticosteroids is:

a. Spectrophotometry

b. Acidimetry

c. Cerimetry

d. Argentometry

e. Potentiometry

2279. The main method of quantitative determination of corticosteroids is:

a. Spectrophotometry

b. Acidimetry

c. Cerimetry

d. Potentiometry

e. Argentometry

2280. The main method of quantitative determination of corticosteroids is:

a. Potentiometry

b. Argentometry

c. Acidimetry

d. Cerimetry

e. Spectrophotometry

2281. The management of a pharmaceutical company performs an internal audit to check the compliance

a. Control

b. Motivation

c. Planning

d. Regulation

e. Organization

2282. The management of a pharmaceutical company performs an internal audit to check the compliance

a. Motivation

b. Regulation

c. Control

d. Planning

e. Organization

2283. The management of a pharmaceutical company performs an internal audit to check the compliance

a. Organization

b. Control

- c. Planning
- d. Regulation
- e. Motivation

2284. The management of a pharmaceutical company takes into account the presence of informal groups

- a. Resist changes in the organization
- b. Have a clear formal structure
- c. Are formed for the implementation of the manufacturing process
- d. -
- e. Are formed upon the request of the head of the organization

2285. The management of a pharmaceutical company takes into account the presence of informal groups

- a. -
- b. Resist changes in the organization
- c. Are formed upon the request of the head of the organization
- d. Are formed for the implementation of the manufacturing process
- e. Have a clear formal structure

2286. The management of a pharmaceutical company takes into account the presence of informal groups

- a. Have a clear formal structure
- b. Resist changes in the organization
- c. Are formed for the implementation of the manufacturing process
- d. Are formed upon the request of the head of the organization
- e. -

2287. The management of a pharmaceutical company uses F. Herzberg's two-factor theory of motivation.

- a. Hygienic and motivational factors
- b. The need for power, success, and affiliation
- c. The need for existence, connection, growth
- d. The need for protection
- e. The need for safety

2288. The management of a pharmaceutical company uses F. Herzberg's two-factor theory of motivation.

- a. The need for power, success, and affiliation
- b. The need for safety

c. Hygienic and motivational factors

- d. The need for protection
- e. The need for existence, connection, growth

2289. The management of a pharmaceutical company uses F. Herzberg's two-factor theory of motivation.

- a. The need for protection
- b. The need for safety

c. Hygienic and motivational factors

- d. The need for existence, connection, growth
- e. The need for power, success, and affiliation

2290. The management plans to open a new pharmacy in one of the local villages. Such activity can be

- a. Horizontal diversification
- b. Growth strategy
- c. Conglomerate diversification
- d. Horizontal integration
- e. Vertical integration

2291. The management plans to open a new pharmacy in one of the local villages. Such activity can be

- a. Horizontal diversification
- b. Conglomerate diversification
- c. Horizontal integration

d. Growth strategy

- e. Vertical integration

2292. The management plans to open a new pharmacy in one of the local villages. Such activity can be

- a. Horizontal integration
- b. Vertical integration
- c. Horizontal diversification

d. Conglomerate diversification

e. Growth strategy

2293. The manager of a pharmacy chain has drawn up a document, in which he asks a pharmaceutical fac

a. Request

b. Offer

c. Complaint

d. Contract

e. Statement

2294. The manager of a pharmacy chain has drawn up a document, in which he asks a pharmaceutical fac

a. Complaint

b. Contract

c. Offer

d. Statement

e. Request

2295. The manager of a pharmacy chain has drawn up a document, in which he asks a pharmaceutical fac

a. Complaint

b. Contract

c. Statement

d. Offer

e. Request

2296. The market can be characterized by the following conditions: there are many sellers and buyers

a. Economic planning

b. Pure competition

c. Oligopoly

d. Monopolistic competition

e. Pure monopoly

2297. The market can be characterized by the following conditions: there are many sellers and buyers

a. Oligopoly

b. Economic planning

c. Pure monopoly

d. Monopolistic competition

e. Pure competition

2298. The market can be characterized by the following conditions: there are many sellers and buyers

a. Oligopoly

b. Monopolistic competition

c. Pure competition

d. Pure monopoly

e. Economic planning

2299. The marketing department of a pharmaceutical company conducts a field research of the pharmace

a. Analysis of the periodical publications

b. Analysis of the statistical reference books

c. Analysis of the company's statistical reports

d. Customer survey

e. Analysis of the scientific publications

2300. The marketing department of a pharmaceutical company conducts a field research of the pharmace

a. Analysis of the scientific publications

b. Analysis of the company's statistical reports

c. Customer survey

d. Analysis of the periodical publications

e. Analysis of the statistical reference books

2301. The marketing department of a pharmaceutical company conducts a field research of the pharmace

a. Analysis of the statistical reference books

b. Analysis of the company's statistical reports

c. Analysis of the periodical publications

d. Analysis of the scientific publications

e. Customer survey

2302. The marketing department of a pharmaceutical factory determined that the demand for the echina

a. Inelastic demand

b. Elastic demand

c. Unitary demand

d. Perfectly inelastic demand

e. Universal demand

2303. The marketing department of a pharmaceutical factory determined that the demand for the echina

a. Inelastic demand

b. Unitary demand

c. Perfectly inelastic demand

d. Universal demand

e. Elastic demand

2304. The marketing department of a pharmaceutical factory determined that the demand for the echina

a. Universal demand

b. Unitary demand

c. Inelastic demand

d. Perfectly inelastic demand

e. Elastic demand

2305. The marketing department of the "Aphrodite" company that specializes in production of anti-a

a. Demographic

b. Geographical

c. Behavioral

d. Social and economic

e. Psychographic

2306. The marketing department of the "Aphrodite" company that specializes in production of anti-a

a. Geographical

b. Psychographic

c. Social and economic

d. Demographic

e. Behavioral

2307. The marketing department of the "Aphrodite" company that specializes in production of anti-a

a. Psychographic

b. Behavioral

c. Geographical

d. Demographic

e. Social and economic

2308. The marketing team of a pharmaceutical company has calculated the coefficient of elasticity of

a. Elastic

b. Unitary

c. Perfectly inelastic

d. Inelastic

e. Perfectly elastic

2309. The marketing team of a pharmaceutical company has calculated the coefficient of elasticity of

a. Elastic

b. Perfectly inelastic

c. Inelastic

d. Perfectly elastic

e. Unitary

2310. The marketing team of a pharmaceutical company has calculated the coefficient of elasticity of

a. Perfectly inelastic

b. Perfectly elastic

c. Elastic

d. Unitary

e. Inelastic

2311. The marketing team of a pharmaceutical company has performed a comparative analysis of interna

- a. -
- b. ABC analysis
- c. SWOT analysis
- d. VEN analysis
- e. PEST analysis

2312. The marketing team of a pharmaceutical company has performed a comparative analysis of interna

- a. ABC analysis
- b. -
- c. VEN analysis
- d. SWOT analysis
- e. PEST analysis

2313. The marketing team of a pharmaceutical company has performed a comparative analysis of interna

- a. VEN analysis
- b. PEST analysis
- c. ABC analysis
- d. -
- e. SWOT analysis

2314. The material accountability of an employee is determined by the written agreement. When does t

- a. Change of the dispensing chemist
- b. Replacement of over 30% of the initial personnel
- c. Change of the head manager or replacement of over 50% of the initial personnel
- d. Change of the janitor
- e. Change of the chief accountant

2315. The material accountability of an employee is determined by the written agreement. When does t

- a. Replacement of over 30% of the initial personnel
- b. Change of the head manager or replacement of over 50% of the initial personnel
- c. Change of the chief accountant
- d. Change of the janitor
- e. Change of the dispensing chemist

2316. The material accountability of an employee is determined by the written agreement. When does t

- a. Replacement of over 30% of the initial personnel
- b. Change of the dispensing chemist
- c. Change of the head manager or replacement of over 50% of the initial personnel
- d. Change of the janitor
- e. Change of the chief accountant

2317. The medicinal plants of the Fabaceae family contain various groups of bioactive substances. Wh

- a. Glycyrrhiza glabra
- b. Bidens tripartita
- c. Thermopsis alterniflora
- d. Styphnolobium japonicum
- e. Ononis arvensis

2318. The medicinal plants of the Fabaceae family contain various groups of bioactive substances. Wh

- a. Glycyrrhiza glabra
- b. Thermopsis alterniflora
- c. Ononis arvensis
- d. Styphnolobium japonicum
- e. Bidens tripartita

2319. The medicinal plants of the Fabaceae family contain various groups of bioactive substances. Wh

- a. Ononis arvensis
- b. Bidens tripartita
- c. Glycyrrhiza glabra
- d. Styphnolobium japonicum
- e. Thermopsis alterniflora

2320. The medicines that contain anthracene derivatives are used as laxatives. What medicinal plant

a. *Frangula alnus*

b. *Calendula officinalis*

c. *Bidens tripartita*

d. *Eucalyptus globulus*

e. *Salvia officinalis*

2321. The medicines that contain anthracene derivatives are used as laxatives. What medicinal plant

a. *Calendula officinalis*

b. *Bidens tripartita*

c. *Frangula alnus*

d. *Eucalyptus globulus*

e. *Salvia officinalis*

2322. The medicines that contain anthracene derivatives are used as laxatives. What medicinal plant

a. *Calendula officinalis*

b. *Bidens tripartita*

c. *Frangula alnus*

d. *Salvia officinalis*

e. *Eucalyptus globulus*

2323. The method of preparing suspensions depends on the properties of the component substances. What

a. Camphor, menthol

b. Zinc oxide, talcum

c. Boric acid, calcium carbonate

d. Bolus alba (kaolin), bentonite

e. Sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulfate

2324. The method of preparing suspensions depends on the properties of the component substances. What

a. Sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulfate

b. Bolus alba (kaolin), bentonite

c. Boric acid, calcium carbonate

d. Camphor, menthol

e. Zinc oxide, talcum

2325. The method of preparing suspensions depends on the properties of the component substances. What

a. Zinc oxide, talcum

b. Bolus alba (kaolin), bentonite

c. Camphor, menthol

d. Sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulfate

e. Boric acid, calcium carbonate

2326. The method of stirring-up (dispersion) is used to make suspensions with a certain substance. Name

a. Camphor

b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)

c. Sulfur

d. Ethazole

e. Basic bismuth nitrate

2327. The method of stirring-up (dispersion) is used to make suspensions with a certain substance. Name

a. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)

b. Ethazole

c. Camphor

d. Basic bismuth nitrate

e. Sulfur

2328. The method of stirring-up (dispersion) is used to make suspensions with a certain substance. Name

a. Sulfur

b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)

c. Camphor

d. Basic bismuth nitrate

e. Ethazole

2329. The mother of a child came to a pharmacy to buy an anti-inflammatory medicine that can relieve

a. Ibuprofen

- b. Nimesulide
- c. Acetylsalicylic acid
- d. Naproxen
- e. Diclofenac

2330. The mother of a child came to a pharmacy to buy an anti-inflammatory medicine that can relieve

- a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Ibuprofen

- c. Diclofenac
- d. Naproxen
- e. Nimesulide

2331. The mother of a child came to a pharmacy to buy an anti-inflammatory medicine that can relieve

- a. Naproxen
- b. Diclofenac

c. Ibuprofen

- d. Acetylsalicylic acid
- e. Nimesulide

2332. The owner of a pharmacy network unilaterally decides to register its trade mark, based on his

a. Intuitive

- b. Collective
- c. Collegial
- d. Adaptive
- e. Rational

2333. The owner of a pharmacy network unilaterally decides to register its trade mark, based on his

- a. Adaptive
- b. Collegial

c. Intuitive

- d. Rational
- e. Collective

2334. The owner of a pharmacy network unilaterally decides to register its trade mark, based on his

- a. Rational

b. Intuitive

- c. Adaptive
- d. Collective
- e. Collegial

2335. The personal qualities of the head of a pharmaceutical company are attractive to the subordina

- a. -
- b. Power based on fear
- c. Coercive power
- d. Legitimate power

e. Referent power

2336. The personal qualities of the head of a pharmaceutical company are attractive to the subordina

- a. Coercive power

b. Referent power

- c. -
- d. Legitimate power
- e. Power based on fear

2337. The personal qualities of the head of a pharmaceutical company are attractive to the subordina

- a. Power based on fear
- b. Legitimate power
- c. Coercive power

d. Referent power

- e. -

2338. The pharmaceutical company directs all the efforts to the restoration of the range of endanger

a. Social

- b. Personal

- c. Administrative
- d. Legal
- e. Criminal

2339. The pharmaceutical company directs all the efforts to the restoration of the range of endanger

- a. Criminal
- b. Social**

- c. Administrative
- d. Personal
- e. Legal

2340. The pharmaceutical company directs all the efforts to the restoration of the range of endanger

- a. Personal
- b. Social**

- c. Administrative
- d. Legal
- e. Criminal

2341. The pharmacological activity of medicines largely depends on their chemical structure. Which o

- a. Metronidazole
- b. Piracetam
- c. Bendazol
- d. Thiamazole
- e. Metamizole sodium**

2342. The pharmacological activity of medicines largely depends on their chemical structure. Which o

- a. Piracetam
- b. Metamizole sodium**

- c. Bendazol
- d. Metronidazole
- e. Thiamazole

2343. The pharmacological activity of medicines largely depends on their chemical structure. Which o

- a. Thiamazole
- b. Metamizole sodium**

- c. Metronidazole
- d. Bendazol
- e. Piracetam

2344. The pharmacy received the goods from the supplier. In the process of acceptance by the authori

- a. Logbook of receipt of goods by group
- b. Act on established discrepancy in quantity and quality**
- c. Contract of sale
- d. Register of medicinal products received by the subject of economic activity
- e. Product report

2345. The pharmacy received the goods from the supplier. In the process of acceptance by the authori

- a. Logbook of receipt of goods by group
- b. Product report
- c. Act on established discrepancy in quantity and quality**
- d. Register of medicinal products received by the subject of economic activity
- e. Contract of sale

2346. The pharmacy received the goods from the supplier. In the process of acceptance by the authori

- a. Product report
- b. Register of medicinal products received by the subject of economic activity
- c. Act on established discrepancy in quantity and quality**
- d. Logbook of receipt of goods by group
- e. Contract of sale

2347. The phytochemical department of a pharmaceutical manufacture produces maximally purified extra

- a. The process of electrolyte action
- b. The process of extraction from one liquid using another liquid
- c. The characteristic of biopolymer molecules that does not allow them to pass through semi-permeabl**

d. The process of heating the extract

e. The process of gas absorption

2348. The phytochemical department of a pharmaceutical manufacture produces maximally purified extra

a. The process of extraction from one liquid using another liquid

b. The characteristic of biopolymer molecules that does not allow them to pass through semi-permeabl

c. The process of heating the extract

d. The process of electrolyte action

e. The process of gas absorption

2349. The phytochemical department of a pharmaceutical manufacture produces maximally purified extra

a. The process of heating the extract

b. The process of extraction from one liquid using another liquid

c. The process of gas absorption

d. The characteristic of biopolymer molecules that does not allow them to pass through semi-permeabl

e. The process of electrolyte action

2350. The phytochemical workshop of a factory produces extraction preparations. For what purpose are

a. For quick preparation of infusions and decoctions in pharmacy practice

b. To be used as ready-made medicines

c. For preparation of dry extracts

d. For preparation of tinctures

e. For preparation of thick extracts

2351. The phytochemical workshop of a factory produces extraction preparations. For what purpose are

a. For preparation of thick extracts

b. To be used as ready-made medicines

c. For preparation of tinctures

d. For quick preparation of infusions and decoctions in pharmacy practice

e. For preparation of dry extracts

2352. The phytochemical workshop of a factory produces extraction preparations. For what purpose are

a. To be used as ready-made medicines

b. For preparation of dry extracts

c. For preparation of thick extracts

d. For quick preparation of infusions and decoctions in pharmacy practice

e. For preparation of tinctures

2353. The phytochemical workshop of a factory produces liquid extracts. What extractants are used in

a. Aqueous-alcoholic solutions

b. Ammonia solution

c. Dichloroethane

d. Chloroform

e. Water

2354. The phytochemical workshop of a factory produces liquid extracts. What extractants are used in

a. Ammonia solution

b. Dichloroethane

c. Water

d. Aqueous-alcoholic solutions

e. Chloroform

2355. The phytochemical workshop of a factory produces liquid extracts. What extractants are used in

a. Dichloroethane

b. Chloroform

c. Ammonia solution

d. Aqueous-alcoholic solutions

e. Water

2356. The preparations of *Silybum marianum*, "Silibor" and "Carsil", have hepatoprotective action

a. Seeds

b. Leaves

c. Roots

d. Grass

e. Flowers

2357. The preparations of *Silybum marianum*, "Silibor" and "Carsil", have hepatoprotective action

a. Leaves

b. Roots

c. Seeds

d. Flowers

e. Grass

2358. The preparations of *Silybum marianum*, "Silibor" and "Carsil", have hepatoprotective action

a. Roots

b. Seeds

c. Grass

d. Flowers

e. Leaves

2359. The presence of a primary aromatic amino group in sulfanilamide structure can be confirmed with

a. Fluorescein

b. Diazonium salts

c. Murexide

d. Iodoform

e. Azo dye

2360. The presence of a primary aromatic amino group in sulfanilamide structure can be confirmed with

a. Fluorescein

b. Iodoform

c. Diazonium salts

d. Azo dye

e. Murexide

2361. The presence of a primary aromatic amino group in sulfanilamide structure can be confirmed with

a. Murexide

b. Diazonium salts

c. Fluorescein

d. Iodoform

e. Azo dye

2362. The price of a medicine depends on many factors. Which of the listed below is an internal factor

a. Customer preferences

b. Demand for the product

c. Manufacturing costs

d. Middleman markup

e. Pricing policy of the competitors

2363. The price of a medicine depends on many factors. Which of the listed below is an internal factor

a. Customer preferences

b. Pricing policy of the competitors

c. Manufacturing costs

d. Demand for the product

e. Middleman markup

2364. The price of a medicine depends on many factors. Which of the listed below is an internal factor

a. Middleman markup

b. Demand for the product

c. Customer preferences

d. Pricing policy of the competitors

e. Manufacturing costs

2365. The procedure for circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors in pharmacies

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Ethyl alcohol

c. Prednisolone

d. Zopiclone

e. Tramadol

2366. The procedure for circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors in ph

- a. Ethyl alcohol
- b. Atropine sulfate
- c. Prednisolone
- d. Tramadol

e. Zopiclone

2367. The procedure for circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors in ph

- a. Prednisolone
- b. Zopiclone
- c. Ethyl alcohol
- d. Atropine sulfate

e. Tramadol

2368. The process of rectification is used to make ethyl alcohol. This process is based on the follo

- a. Separation of the mixture consisting of mutually-associating liquids with different boiling tempe
- b. Technology of obtaining liquid extracts
- c. Deep vacuum distillation
- d. Rinsing of exhausted raw material with 3-5 times the amount of ethanol
- e. Distillation with inert gases

2369. The process of rectification is used to make ethyl alcohol. This process is based on the follo

- a. Deep vacuum distillation
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- c. Separation of the mixture consisting of mutually-associating liquids with different boiling tempe
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2370. The process of rectification is used to make ethyl alcohol. This process is based on the follo

- a. Technology of obtaining liquid extracts
- b. Separation of the mixture consisting of mutually-associating liquids with different boiling tempe
- c. Deep vacuum distillation
- d. Rinsing of exhausted raw material with 3-5 times the amount of ethanol
- e. Distillation with inert gases

2371. The quality control analytical laboratory analyzes a medicine with sodium benzoate. What reage

- a. Iron(III) chloride solution
- b. Potassium permanganate solution
- c. Magnesium sulfate solution
- d. Sodium bicarbonate solution
- e. Sodium nitrate solution

2372. The quality control analytical laboratory analyzes a medicine with sodium benzoate. What reage

- a. Magnesium sulfate solution
- b. Sodium bicarbonate solution
- c. Sodium nitrate solution
- d. Iron(III) chloride solution

e. Potassium permanganate solution

2373. The quality control analytical laboratory analyzes a medicine with sodium benzoate. What reage

- a. Potassium permanganate solution
- b. Sodium nitrate solution
- c. Iron(III) chloride solution

d. Magnesium sulfate solution

e. Sodium bicarbonate solution

2374. The quantification of acetylsalicylic acid using the method of direct alkalimetry is recommend

- a. Oxidation of the medicinal substance
- b. Decarboxylation of the medicinal substance
- c. Precipitation of the formed salt
- d. Reduction of the medicinal substance
- e. Hydrolysis of the ester group

2375. The quantification of acetylsalicylic acid using the method of direct alkalimetry is recommend

- a. Precipitation of the formed salt
- b. Oxidation of the medicinal substance

c. Hydrolysis of the ester group

- d. Decarboxylation of the medicinal substance
- e. Reduction of the medicinal substance

2376. The quantification of acetylsalicylic acid using the method of direct alkalimetry is recommend

- a. Reduction of the medicinal substance
- b. Oxidation of the medicinal substance
- c. Decarboxylation of the medicinal substance

d. Hydrolysis of the ester group

- e. Precipitation of the formed salt

2377. The reaction of glucose identification produces red precipitate with the following reagent:

a. Copper-tartrate

- b. Ammoniacal silver nitrate solution
- c. Alkaline potassium tetraiodomercurate solution
- d. Thiocyanogen bromide
- e. Sodium nitroprusside solution

2378. The reaction of glucose identification produces red precipitate with the following reagent:

- a. Alkaline potassium tetraiodomercurate solution

b. Copper-tartrate

- c. Thiocyanogen bromide
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2379. The reaction of glucose identification produces red precipitate with the following reagent:

- a. Alkaline potassium tetraiodomercurate solution
- b. Sodium nitroprusside solution
- c. Ammoniacal silver nitrate solution
- d. Thiocyanogen bromide

e. Copper-tartrate

2380. The solubility of high-molecular compounds depends on their nature. Specify a high-molecular c

- a. Methylcellulose

b. Pepsin

- c. Starch
- d. Gelatin
- e. Pectin

2381. The solubility of high-molecular compounds depends on their nature. Specify a high-molecular c

- a. Methylcellulose
- b. Gelatin

c. Pepsin

- d. Starch
- e. Pectin

2382. The solubility of high-molecular compounds depends on their nature. Specify a high-molecular c

- a. Methylcellulose
- b. Starch

c. Pepsin

- d. Pectin
- e. Gelatin

2383. The substances and their salts that are used in production and purification of narcotic and ps

a. Precursors

- b. Narcotic substances
- c. Potent substances
- d. Toxic substances
- e. Psychotropic substances

2384. The substances and their salts that are used in production and purification of narcotic and ps

a. Precursors

- b. Toxic substances
- c. Psychotropic substances
- d. Potent substances
- e. Narcotic substances

2385. The substances and their salts that are used in production and purification of narcotic and ps

- a. Psychotropic substances
- b. Potent substances
- c. Narcotic substances

d. Precursors

- e. Toxic substances

2386. The tablet workshop at a pharmaceutical factory manufactures tablets adding adjuvants into the

- a. Purified water, starch glue, sugar syrup, gelatin, carboxymethylcellulose solution
- b. Starch, glucose, kaolinite, magnesium oxide, sodium bicarbonate
- c. Methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, acetylphthalylcellulose
- d. Stearic acid, calcium and magnesium stearate, starch, talcum

e. Sugar, glucose, essential oils, menthol, fruit juice concentrates, indigo carmine, iron oxide, ma

2387. The tablet workshop at a pharmaceutical factory manufactures tablets adding adjuvants into the

- a. Stearic acid, calcium and magnesium stearate, starch, talcum
- b. Methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, acetylphthalylcellulose
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- d. Purified water, starch glue, sugar syrup, gelatin, carboxymethylcellulose solution

e. Sugar, glucose, essential oils, menthol, fruit juice concentrates, indigo carmine, iron oxide, ma

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- a. Stearic acid, calcium and magnesium stearate, starch, talcum
- b. Purified water, starch glue, sugar syrup, gelatin, carboxymethylcellulose solution
- c. Methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, acetylphthalylcellulose

d. Sugar, glucose, essential oils, menthol, fruit juice concentrates, indigo carmine, iron oxide, ma

e. Starch, glucose, kaolinite, magnesium oxide, sodium bicarbonate

2389. The tableting department of a pharmaceutival company begins to produce "fizzy" vitamin table

- a. Citric acid and aerosil (fumed silica)
- b. Tartaric acid and magnesium stearate
- c. Ascorbic acid and aerosil (fumed silica)
- d. Citric acid and magnesium stearate

e. Tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate

2390. The tableting department of a pharmaceutival company begins to produce "fizzy" vitamin table

- a. Tartaric acid and magnesium stearate
- b. Citric acid and aerosil (fumed silica)

c. Tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate

- d. Citric acid and magnesium stearate
- e. Ascorbic acid and aerosil (fumed silica)

2391. The tableting department of a pharmaceutival company begins to produce "fizzy" vitamin table

- a. Tartaric acid and magnesium stearate
- b. Citric acid and aerosil (fumed silica)
- c. Ascorbic acid and aerosil (fumed silica)

d. Tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate

e. Citric acid and magnesium stearate

2392. The thyme grass is used for the production of herbal medical products for the treatment of res

- a. Apigenin and luteolin
- b. Quercetin and rutin
- c. Atropine and hyoscyamine
- d. Arbutin and methyl arbutin

e. Thymol and carvacrol

2393. The thyme grass is used for the production of herbal medical products for the treatment of res

- a. Arbutin and methyl arbutin
- b. Apigenin and luteolin

c. Thymol and carvacrol

d. Atropine and hyoscyamine

e. Quercetin and rutin

2394. The thyme grass is used for the production of herbal medical products for the treatment of res

a. Atropine and hyoscyamine

b. Thymol and carvacrol

c. Quercetin and rutin

d. Apigenin and luteolin

e. Arbutin and methyl arbutin

2395. The total turnover of goods at a pharmacy consists of retail and wholesale turnover. What belo

a. Dispensing extemporaneous medicines manufactured by a pharmacy according to the inpatient prescri

b. Dispensing medical products to outpatients

c. Dispensing medicines according to outpatient prescriptions

d. Dispensing over-the-counter medicines to the people

e. Dispensing prescription medicines to the people

2396. The total turnover of goods at a pharmacy consists of retail and wholesale turnover. What belo

a. Dispensing extemporaneous medicines manufactured by a pharmacy according to the inpatient prescri

b. Dispensing prescription medicines to the people

c. Dispensing over-the-counter medicines to the people

d. Dispensing medicines according to outpatient prescriptions

e. Dispensing medical products to outpatients

2397. The total turnover of goods at a pharmacy consists of retail and wholesale turnover. What belo

a. Dispensing over-the-counter medicines to the people

b. Dispensing extemporaneous medicines manufactured by a pharmacy according to the inpatient prescri

c. Dispensing medicines according to outpatient prescriptions

d. Dispensing prescription medicines to the people

e. Dispensing medical products to outpatients

2398. There are certain legal requirements to the format of a prescription. Physicians that have a p

a. Medical facility seal

b. License number

c. Own address, license number and its date of issue

d. Surname and initials of the doctor

e. Own address

2399. There are certain legal requirements to the format of a prescription. Physicians that have a p

a. Surname and initials of the doctor

b. Own address, license number and its date of issue

c. Medical facility seal

d. License number

e. Own address

2400. There are different grades and types of glass based on their quality, quantitative composition

a. MTB (colorless glass for medical containers)

b. USP-1

c. NS-2 A (neutral glass 2A)

d. NS-2 (neutral glass 2)

e. AB-1 (non-boric glass)

2401. There are different grades and types of glass based on their quality, quantitative composition

a. MTB (colorless glass for medical containers)

b. AB-1 (non-boric glass)

c. USP-1

d. NS-2 A (neutral glass 2A)

e. NS-2 (neutral glass 2)

2402. There are different grades and types of glass based on their quality, quantitative composition

a. NS-2 (neutral glass 2)

b. USP-1

c. AB-1 (non-boric glass)

- d. NS-2 A (neutral glass 2A)
- e. MTB (colorless glass for medical containers)

2403. There are several formal and informal groups among the pharmaceutical company's employees. What

- a. The group leader receives authority from the group
- b. They are created to implement the production process**
- c. They form spontaneously
- d. They form as a result of interest, sympathy
- e. They resist changes in the organization

2404. There are several formal and informal groups among the pharmaceutical company's employees. What

- a. The group leader receives authority from the group
- b. They resist changes in the organization
- c. They are created to implement the production process**
- d. They form as a result of interest, sympathy
- e. They form spontaneously

2405. There are several formal and informal groups among the pharmaceutical company's employees. What

- a. They resist changes in the organization
- b. They are created to implement the production process**
- c. The group leader receives authority from the group
- d. They form as a result of interest, sympathy
- e. They form spontaneously

2406. There are several indirect taxes in the Ukrainian taxation system. What indirect tax is paid by

- a. Excise tax**
- b. Commercial patent
- c. Single tax
- d. Income tax
- e. Individual income tax

2407. There are several indirect taxes in the Ukrainian taxation system. What indirect tax is paid by

- a. Commercial patent
- b. Single tax
- c. Excise tax**
- d. Income tax
- e. Individual income tax

2408. There are several indirect taxes in the Ukrainian taxation system. What indirect tax is paid by

- a. Individual income tax
- b. Income tax
- c. Single tax
- d. Commercial patent
- e. Excise tax**

2409. There are six types of intra-pharmacy control. Which of them requires determination of total mass

- a. Chemical control
- b. Survey control
- c. Physical control**
- d. Organoleptic control
- e. Written control

2410. There are six types of intra-pharmacy control. Which of them requires determination of total mass

- a. Chemical control
- b. Survey control
- c. Organoleptic control
- d. Physical control**
- e. Written control

2411. There are six types of intra-pharmacy control. Which of them requires determination of total mass

- a. Written control
- b. Survey control
- c. Physical control**
- d. Chemical control

e. Organoleptic control

2412. There are various groups of adjuvants used in tablet production. What is the function of excip

a. To make pills of a certain weight

b. To create necessary adhesive force between particles

c. To improve the taste

d. To improve the flowability of granular material

e. To improve disintegration

2413. There are various groups of adjuvants used in tablet production. What is the function of excip

a. To improve disintegration

b. To improve the taste

c. To create necessary adhesive force between particles

d. To make pills of a certain weight

e. To improve the flowability of granular material

2414. There are various groups of adjuvants used in tablet production. What is the function of excip

a. To improve the flowability of granular material

b. To improve the taste

c. To create necessary adhesive force between particles

d. To improve disintegration

e. To make pills of a certain weight

2415. Throughout the year, three employees voluntarily resigned from a pharmaceutical company. What

a. Staff turnover

b. Vertical job rotation

c. Horizontal job rotation

d. -

e. Recruiting

2416. Throughout the year, three employees voluntarily resigned from a pharmaceutical company. What

a. Staff turnover

b. Vertical job rotation

c. Recruiting

d. -

e. Horizontal job rotation

2417. Throughout the year, three employees voluntarily resigned from a pharmaceutical company. What

a. Vertical job rotation

b. Staff turnover

c. Recruiting

d. Horizontal job rotation

e. -

2418. Thymol and carvacrol are the main active substances of *Thymus vulgaris*. They belong to the fol

a. Anthracene derivatives

b. Alkaloids

c. Essential oils

d. Iridoids

e. Flavonoids

2419. Thymol and carvacrol are the main active substances of *Thymus vulgaris*. They belong to the fol

a. Flavonoids

b. Iridoids

c. Essential oils

d. Anthracene derivatives

e. Alkaloids

2420. Thymol and carvacrol are the main active substances of *Thymus vulgaris*. They belong to the fol

a. Iridoids

b. Flavonoids

c. Anthracene derivatives

d. Essential oils

e. Alkaloids

2421. *Thymus serpyllum* grass is harvested in Ukraine. At what stage of plant growth is this herbal r

- a. After harvesting the fruits
- b. Before the flowering
- c. When the fruits are ripe
- d. Before the formation of green fruits

e. During the flowering stage

2422. *Thymus serpyllum* grass is harvested in Ukraine. At what stage of plant growth is this herbal r

a. Before the flowering

b. During the flowering stage

c. After harvesting the fruits

d. When the fruits are ripe

e. Before the formation of green fruits

2423. *Thymus serpyllum* grass is harvested in Ukraine. At what stage of plant growth is this herbal r

a. Before the flowering

b. During the flowering stage

c. Before the formation of green fruits

d. When the fruits are ripe

e. After harvesting the fruits

2424. To check the authenticity of *Helichrysum arenarium* flowers, magnesium powder and concentrated

a. Flavonoids

b. Polysaccharides

c. Vitamins

d. Tannins

e. Alkaloids

2425. To check the authenticity of *Helichrysum arenarium* flowers, magnesium powder and concentrated

a. Alkaloids

b. Tannins

c. Vitamins

d. Flavonoids

e. Polysaccharides

2426. To check the authenticity of *Helichrysum arenarium* flowers, magnesium powder and concentrated

a. Tannins

b. Vitamins

c. Polysaccharides

d. Flavonoids

e. Alkaloids

2427. To check the identity of a herbal raw material, several drops of an alcoholic solution of alph

a. Essential oils

b. Inulin

c. Fatty oils

d. Slime

e. Pectin

2428. To check the identity of a herbal raw material, several drops of an alcoholic solution of alph

a. Essential oils

b. Fatty oils

c. Slime

d. Inulin

e. Pectin

2429. To check the identity of a herbal raw material, several drops of an alcoholic solution of alph

a. Slime

b. Inulin

c. Pectin

d. Fatty oils

e. Essential oils

2430. To confirm the presence of sulfat ions in the medicinal preparation of magnesium sulfate an an

a. Barium chloride and hydrochloric acid

b. Ammonium chloride and ammonium hydrate

c. Silver nitrate and nitric acid

d. Diphenylamine

e. Benzenesulfonic acid

2431. To confirm the presence of sulfat ions in the medicinal preparation of magnesium sulfate an an

a. Silver nitrate and nitric acid

b. Barium chloride and hydrochloric acid

c. Ammonium chloride and ammonium hydrate

d. Benzenesulfonic acid

e. Diphenylamine

2432. To confirm the presence of sulfat ions in the medicinal preparation of magnesium sulfate an an

a. Silver nitrate and nitric acid

b. Benzenesulfonic acid

c. Diphenylamine

d. Barium chloride and hydrochloric acid

e. Ammonium chloride and ammonium hydrate

2433. To decrease business risks, a pharmaceutical company decided to expand its activity and penetr

a. Diversification

b. Modernization

c. Conglomeration

d. Intensification

e. Integration

2434. To decrease business risks, a pharmaceutical company decided to expand its activity and penetr

a. Intensification

b. Diversification

c. Modernization

d. Integration

e. Conglomeration

2435. To determine the quantity of wild-growing medicinal plants, it is necessary to know their area

a. Projective cover method

b. Geodesically

c. Permanent quadrat method

d. Visually

e. Model sample method

2436. To determine the quantity of wild-growing medicinal plants, it is necessary to know their area

a. Geodesically

b. Permanent quadrat method

c. Visually

d. Projective cover method

e. Model sample method

2437. To determine the quantity of wild-growing medicinal plants, it is necessary to know their area

a. Permanent quadrat method

b. Model sample method

c. Visually

d. Projective cover method

e. Geodesically

2438. To ensure the quality of medicines the pharmacy devotes much attention to quality control. The

a. Certificate of compliance with hygiene regulations

b. Sanitary-epidemiological certificate

c. Sanitary passport

d. Quality certificate

e. Registration certificate

2439. To ensure the quality of medicines the pharmacy devotes much attention to quality control. The

a. Registration certificate

- b. Sanitary-epidemiological certificate
- c. Certificate of compliance with hygiene regulations

d. Quality certificate

- e. Sanitary passport

2440. To ensure the quality of medicines the pharmacy devotes much attention to quality control. The

- a. Sanitary passport

b. Quality certificate

- c. Registration certificate
- d. Sanitary-epidemiological certificate
- e. Certificate of compliance with hygiene regulations

2441. To identify a drug, an analytical chemist of the State Inspectorate for Drug Quality Control p

a. Methionine

- b. Ascorbic acid
- c. Cortisone acetate
- d. Streptocide
- e. Paracetamol

2442. To identify a drug, an analytical chemist of the State Inspectorate for Drug Quality Control p

- a. Ascorbic acid
- b. Cortisone acetate
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Streptocide

e. Methionine

2443. To identify a drug, an analytical chemist of the State Inspectorate for Drug Quality Control p

- a. Cortisone acetate
- b. Streptocide
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Ascorbic acid

e. Methionine

2444. To identify a drug, an analytical chemist used the reaction of azo dye formation. What drug wa

a. Procaine hydrochloride

- b. Clonidine hydrochloride
- c. Papaverine hydrochloride
- d. Pilocarpine hydrochloride
- e. Morphine hydrochloride

2445. To identify a drug, an analytical chemist used the reaction of azo dye formation. What drug wa

- a. Clonidine hydrochloride
- b. Papaverine hydrochloride
- c. Pilocarpine hydrochloride
- d. Morphine hydrochloride

e. Procaine hydrochloride

2446. To identify a drug, an analytical chemist used the reaction of azo dye formation. What drug wa

- a. Morphine hydrochloride
- b. Clonidine hydrochloride
- c. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

d. Procaine hydrochloride

- e. Papaverine hydrochloride

2447. To identify a medicinal substance, an analytical chemist performed a reaction of azo dye forma

- a. Chlorpropamide
- b. Phenyl salicylate

c. Benzocaine

- d. Resorcinol
- e. Acetylsalicylic acid

2448. To identify a medicinal substance, an analytical chemist performed a reaction of azo dye forma

- a. Phenyl salicylate

b. Benzocaine

- c. Acetylsalicylic acid
- d. Chlorpropamide
- e. Resorcinol

2449. To identify a medicinal substance, an analytical chemist performed a reaction of azo dye forma

- a. Phenyl salicylate
- b. Resorcinol

c. Benzocaine

- d. Chlorpropamide
- e. Acetylsalicylic acid

2450. To identify a substance, an analytical chemist performs a reaction with the cyanogen bromide r

a. Nicotinic acid

- b. Salicylic acid
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Benzoic acid
- e. Citric acid

2451. To identify a substance, an analytical chemist performs a reaction with the cyanogen bromide r

- a. Benzoic acid
- b. Salicylic acid
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Citric acid

e. Nicotinic acid

2452. To identify a substance, an analytical chemist performs a reaction with the cyanogen bromide r

- a. Citric acid
- b. Ascorbic acid
- c. Benzoic acid

d. Nicotinic acid

e. Salicylic acid

2453. To identify acetylsalicylic acid, the substance is subjected to alkaline hydrolysis. After aci

a. Ethyl acetate

- b. Benzaldehyde
- c. Sulfur dioxide
- d. Ammonia
- e. Pyridine

2454. To identify acetylsalicylic acid, the substance is subjected to alkaline hydrolysis. After aci

- a. Benzaldehyde
- b. Ammonia

c. Ethyl acetate

- d. Sulfur dioxide
- e. Pyridine

2455. To identify acetylsalicylic acid, the substance is subjected to alkaline hydrolysis. After aci

- a. Sulfur dioxide
- b. Ammonia
- c. Pyridine

d. Ethyl acetate

e. Benzaldehyde

2456. To identify an alkaloid drug, an analytical chemist used the reaction that produces purple-red

a. Caffeine

- b. Codeine
- c. Papaverine
- d. Atropine
- e. Morphine

2457. To identify an alkaloid drug, an analytical chemist used the reaction that produces purple-red

- a. Atropine
- b. Codeine
- c. Papaverine

d. Caffeine

e. Morphine

2458. To identify an alkaloid drug, an analytical chemist used the reaction that produces purple-red

a. Papaverine

b. Codeine

c. Caffeine

d. Morphine

e. Atropine

2459. To identify cardiac glycosides there are usually three groups of color reactions being perform

a. Legal's test

b. Dragendorff's test

c. Reaction of sublimation

d. Mayer's test

e. Stahl's reaction

2460. To identify cardiac glycosides there are usually three groups of color reactions being perform

a. Mayer's test

b. Reaction of sublimation

c. Dragendorff's test

d. Legal's test

e. Stahl's reaction

2461. To identify cardiac glycosides there are usually three groups of color reactions being perform

a. Stahl's reaction

b. Reaction of sublimation

c. Dragendorff's test

d. Legal's test

e. Mayer's test

2462. To identify ethanol an analytical chemist needs to conduct a:

a. Ninhydrin test

b. Hydroxamate test

c. Iodoform test

d. Thalleioquin test

e. Murexide test

2463. To identify ethanol an analytical chemist needs to conduct a:

a. Ninhydrin test

b. Murexide test

c. Thalleioquin test

d. Hydroxamate test

e. Iodoform test

2464. To identify ethanol an analytical chemist needs to conduct a:

a. Thalleioquin test

b. Ninhydrin test

c. Iodoform test

d. Hydroxamate test

e. Murexide test

2465. To identify pilocarpine hydrochloride it is necessary to use reaction with sodium nitroprussid

a. Lactonic ring

b. Methyl group

c. Imidazole ring

d. Chloride ions

e. Methylene group

2466. To identify pilocarpine hydrochloride it is necessary to use reaction with sodium nitroprussid

a. Imidazole ring

b. Lactonic ring

c. Methyl group

d. Chloride ions

e. Methylene group

2467. To identify pilocarpine hydrochloride it is necessary to use reaction with sodium nitroprussid

a. Methyl group

b. Methylene group

c. Chloride ions

d. Lactonic ring

e. Imidazole ring

2468. To identify vicasol (menadione), an analytical chemist places this substance moistened with hy

a. Potassium

b. Sodium

c. Magnesium

d. Calcium

e. Zinc

2469. To identify vicasol (menadione), an analytical chemist places this substance moistened with hy

a. Potassium

b. Sodium

c. Zinc

d. Magnesium

e. Calcium

2470. To identify vicasol (menadione), an analytical chemist places this substance moistened with hy

a. Zinc

b. Calcium

c. Sodium

d. Potassium

e. Magnesium

2471. To improve iodine solubility in the purified water, iodine must be:

a. Dissolved in the saturated solution of potassium iodide

b. Comminuted with alcohol

c. Dissolved in the boiling water

d. Dispersed with glycerine

e. Reduced to fine powder

2472. To improve iodine solubility in the purified water, iodine must be:

a. Dissolved in the saturated solution of potassium iodide

b. Dispersed with glycerine

c. Reduced to fine powder

d. Dissolved in the boiling water

e. Comminuted with alcohol

2473. To improve iodine solubility in the purified water, iodine must be:

a. Dispersed with glycerine

b. Comminuted with alcohol

c. Dissolved in the saturated solution of potassium iodide

d. Dissolved in the boiling water

e. Reduced to fine powder

2474. To improve structural and mechanical properties of capsule shells, to ensure their proper elas

a. Preservatives

b. Plasticizers

c. Stabilizers

d. Thickeners

e. Pigments

2475. To improve structural and mechanical properties of capsule shells, to ensure their proper elas

a. Stabilizers

b. Plasticizers

c. Thickeners

d. Pigments

e. Preservatives

2476. To improve structural and mechanical properties of capsule shells, to ensure their proper elas

a. Thickeners

b. Plasticizers

c. Stabilizers

d. Preservatives

e. Pigments

2477. To increase its sales, the "Have a good day!" pharmacy introduced a discount system. Accordi

a. Middlemen-oriented sales promotion

b. Consumer-oriented sales promotion

c. Personal sale

d. Salesmen-oriented sales promotion

e. Public relations, sponsorship

2478. To increase its sales, the "Have a good day!" pharmacy introduced a discount system. Accordi

a. Public relations, sponsorship

b. Consumer-oriented sales promotion

c. Salesmen-oriented sales promotion

d. Personal sale

e. Middlemen-oriented sales promotion

2479. To increase its sales, the "Have a good day!" pharmacy introduced a discount system. Accordi

a. Salesmen-oriented sales promotion

b. Personal sale

c. Public relations, sponsorship

d. Middlemen-oriented sales promotion

e. Consumer-oriented sales promotion

2480. To increase the tone and specific rhythmic activity of the uterus, a certain ergot alkaloids-b

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Papaverine hydrochloride

c. Codeine phosphate

d. Morphine hydrochloride

e. Ergotamine hydrotartrate

2481. To increase the tone and specific rhythmic activity of the uterus, a certain ergot alkaloids-b

a. Codeine phosphate

b. Morphine hydrochloride

c. Ergotamine hydrotartrate

d. Atropine sulfate

e. Papaverine hydrochloride

2482. To increase the tone and specific rhythmic activity of the uterus, a certain ergot alkaloids-b

a. Codeine phosphate

b. Papaverine hydrochloride

c. Ergotamine hydrotartrate

d. Morphine hydrochloride

e. Atropine sulfate

2483. To measure out a small amount of liquid, a stactometer is used. How many drops are there in 1

a. 20

b. 10

c. 30

d. 50

e. 40

2484. To measure out a small amount of liquid, a stactometer is used. How many drops are there in 1

a. 10

b. 50

c. 20

d. 40

e. 30

2485. To measure out a small amount of liquid, a stactometer is used. How many drops are there in 1

a. 40

b. 20

c. 50

d. 10

e. 30

2486. To minimize business risks, the board of directors of a pharmaceutical company decides to expand

a. Diversification

b. Integration

c. Consolidation

d. Insurance

e. Intensification

2487. To minimize business risks, the board of directors of a pharmaceutical company decides to expand

a. Consolidation

b. Integration

c. Diversification

d. Intensification

e. Insurance

2488. To minimize business risks, the board of directors of a pharmaceutical company decides to expand

a. Insurance

b. Intensification

c. Consolidation

d. Integration

e. Diversification

2489. To prepare a suspension a medicinal substance should be triturated with a small amount of liquid

a. 10 ml

b. 2 ml

c. 5 ml

d. 1 ml

e. 0,5 ml

2490. To prepare a suspension a medicinal substance should be triturated with a small amount of liquid

a. 2 ml

b. 1 ml

c. 0,5 ml

d. 5 ml

e. 10 ml

2491. To prepare a suspension a medicinal substance should be triturated with a small amount of liquid

a. 2 ml

b. 10 ml

c. 1 ml

d. 5 ml

e. 0,5 ml

2492. To prepare an ointment, a pharmacist has additionally used paraffin. What is the role of paraffin

a. Dispersing agent for powders

b. Emulsifier

c. Vehicle

d. Preservative

e. Densifier

2493. To prepare an ointment, a pharmacist has additionally used paraffin. What is the role of paraffin

a. Vehicle

b. Densifier

c. Dispersing agent for powders

d. Preservative

e. Emulsifier

2494. To prepare an ointment, a pharmacist has additionally used paraffin. What is the role of paraffin

a. Vehicle

b. Dispersing agent for powders

c. **Densifier**

d. Preservative

e. Emulsifier

2495. To prepare decoctions with the volume of 1000-3000 ml, they should be infused in a boiling water

a. 15 minutes

b. 25 minutes

c. 45 minutes

d. 30 minutes

e. **40 minutes**

2496. To prepare decoctions with the volume of 1000-3000 ml, they should be infused in a boiling water

a. 25 minutes

b. 45 minutes

c. **40 minutes**

d. 30 minutes

e. 15 minutes

2497. To prepare decoctions with the volume of 1000-3000 ml, they should be infused in a boiling water

a. 45 minutes

b. 15 minutes

c. **40 minutes**

d. 25 minutes

e. 30 minutes

2498. To prepare eyedrops with antibiotic a dispensing chemist has been using flowing steam sterilization

a. **Levomecetin (Chloramphenicol)**

b. Streptomycin sulfate

c. Sodium benzylpenicillin

d. Erythromycin

e. Biomecin

2499. To prepare eyedrops with antibiotic a dispensing chemist has been using flowing steam sterilization

a. Sodium benzylpenicillin

b. Streptomycin sulfate

c. **Levomecetin (Chloramphenicol)**

d. Biomecin

e. Erythromycin

2500. To prepare eyedrops with antibiotic a dispensing chemist has been using flowing steam sterilization

a. Streptomycin sulfate

b. **Levomecetin (Chloramphenicol)**

c. Biomecin

d. Erythromycin

e. Sodium benzylpenicillin

2501. To reduce business risks, a pharmaceutical company expands its business by entering new areas

a. **Diversification**

b. Intensification

c. Conglomeration

d. Modernization

e. Integration

2502. To reduce business risks, a pharmaceutical company expands its business by entering new areas

a. Integration

b. **Diversification**

c. Intensification

d. Modernization

e. Conglomeration

2503. To reduce business risks, a pharmaceutical company expands its business by entering new areas

a. Integration

b. Intensification

c. Diversification

d. Conglomeration

e. Modernization

2504. To reduce business risks, the director of a pharmaceutical company has decided to withdraw a p

a. Indexation

b. Bankruptcy

c. Diversification

d. Insurance

e. Liquidation

2505. To reduce business risks, the director of a pharmaceutical company has decided to withdraw a p

a. Indexation

b. Insurance

c. Diversification

d. Liquidation

e. Bankruptcy

2506. To reduce business risks, the director of a pharmaceutical company has decided to withdraw a p

a. Indexation

b. Insurance

c. Liquidation

d. Bankruptcy

e. Diversification

2507. To replenish its fixed assets, the pharmacy made a decision to arrange a credit with the tradi

a. Credit contract

b. Balance sheet

c. License

d. Auditor's conclusion

e. Full material liability contract

2508. To replenish its fixed assets, the pharmacy made a decision to arrange a credit with the tradi

a. Full material liability contract

b. Credit contract

c. License

d. Balance sheet

e. Auditor's conclusion

2509. To replenish its fixed assets, the pharmacy made a decision to arrange a credit with the tradi

a. License

b. Balance sheet

c. Auditor's conclusion

d. Credit contract

e. Full material liability contract

2510. To restore the demand for a traditional medicine, the manufacturer has improved its characteri

a. -

b. Remarketing

c. Synchromarketing

d. Conversion marketing

e. Countermarketing

2511. To restore the demand for a traditional medicine, the manufacturer has improved its characteri

a. Countermarketing

b. -

c. Synchromarketing

d. Conversion marketing

e. Remarketing

2512. To restore the demand for a traditional medicine, the manufacturer has improved its characteri

a. Countermarketing

b. Synchromarketing

c. Remarketing

- d. -
- e. Conversion marketing

2513. To retain full control over its trade operations on the regional market, the "Fitoprom" phar

a. Direct

- b. Mixed
- c. Mediated
- d. Indirect
- e. Combined

2514. To retain full control over its trade operations on the regional market, the "Fitoprom" phar

a. Combined

b. Direct

- c. Mediated
- d. Indirect
- e. Mixed

2515. To retain full control over its trade operations on the regional market, the "Fitoprom" phar

a. Indirect

b. Direct

- c. Combined
- d. Mediated
- e. Mixed

2516. To stabilize the suspension a pharmacist has used potassium soap. What substance does this sus

a. Sulfur

- b. Camphor
- c. Menthol
- d. Basic bismuth nitrate
- e. Phenyl salicylate

2517. To stabilize the suspension a pharmacist has used potassium soap. What substance does this sus

a. Sulfur

- b. Phenyl salicylate
- c. Camphor
- d. Menthol
- e. Basic bismuth nitrate

2518. To stabilize the suspension a pharmacist has used potassium soap. What substance does this sus

a. Camphor

- b. Menthol
- c. Basic bismuth nitrate

d. Sulfur

e. Phenyl salicylate

2519. To treat iron-deficiency anemia the following drug is usually prescribed:

a. Ferroplex

- b. Vicasol (Menadione)
- c. Heparin
- d. Furagin (Furazidinum)
- e. Corticosteroids

2520. To treat iron-deficiency anemia the following drug is usually prescribed:

- a. Corticosteroids
- b. Furagin (Furazidinum)

c. Ferroplex

- d. Vicasol (Menadione)
- e. Heparin

2521. To treat iron-deficiency anemia the following drug is usually prescribed:

- a. Heparin
- b. Vicasol (Menadione)
- c. Furagin (Furazidinum)

d. Ferroplex

e. Corticosteroids

2522. To work properly, a pharmacy needs sufficient staff. What job position belongs to the auxiliar

a. Packer

b. -

c. Pharmacist

d. Head of a department

e. Accountant

2523. To work properly, a pharmacy needs sufficient staff. What job position belongs to the auxiliar

a. -

b. Head of a department

c. Accountant

d. Packer

e. Pharmacist

2524. To work properly, a pharmacy needs sufficient staff. What job position belongs to the auxiliar

a. -

b. Head of a department

c. Pharmacist

d. Packer

e. Accountant

2525. Tosylchloramide sodium (chloramine) has a disinfecting effect due to the release of active chl

a. Iodometry

b. Nitritometry

c. Permanganatometry

d. Iodochlorometry

e. Complexonometry

2526. Tosylchloramide sodium (chloramine) has a disinfecting effect due to the release of active chl

a. Complexonometry

b. Iodochlorometry

c. Permanganatometry

d. Nitritometry

e. Iodometry

2527. Tosylchloramide sodium (chloramine) has a disinfecting effect due to the release of active chl

a. Nitritometry

b. Permanganatometry

c. Iodometry

d. Complexonometry

e. Iodochlorometry

2528. Tussilago farfara leaves are a component of drugs that exhibit coating, expectorant, and softe

a. Polysaccharides

b. Saponins

c. Essential oils

d. Phenolic glycosides

e. Vitamins

2529. Tussilago farfara leaves are a component of drugs that exhibit coating, expectorant, and softe

a. Vitamins

b. Phenolic glycosides

c. Essential oils

d. Saponins

e. Polysaccharides

2530. Tussilago farfara leaves are a component of drugs that exhibit coating, expectorant, and softe

a. Vitamins

b. Saponins

c. Polysaccharides

d. Essential oils

e. Phenolic glycosides

2531. Tween-80 is being introduced into an emulsion system. What is the role of Tween-80 in emulsion

- a. Antioxidant
- b. Preservative
- c. Solvent
- d. Taste correction agent
- e. Emulsifier**

2532. Tween-80 is being introduced into an emulsion system. What is the role of Tween-80 in emulsion

- a. Preservative
- b. Solvent
- c. Antioxidant
- d. Taste correction agent
- e. Emulsifier**

2533. Tween-80 is being introduced into an emulsion system. What is the role of Tween-80 in emulsion

- a. Solvent
- b. Preservative
- c. Taste correction agent
- d. Emulsifier**
- e. Antioxidant

2534. Tyndallization is used at a pharmaceutical factory as one of sterilization methods for thermol

- a. Autoclaving at 119-121°C with pressure at 1,0-1,1 atm
- b. Sterilization with flowing steam at 100°C
- c. Triple heating of solution to 40-60°C with 24-hour-long intervals in between for thermostating**
- d. Sterilization with high-frequency and microwave frequency current
- e. Sterilization with dry heat at 180-200°C for a lengthy period of time

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- e. Sterilization with dry heat at 180-200°C for a lengthy period of time

2536. Tyndallization is used at a pharmaceutical factory as one of sterilization methods for thermol

- a. Sterilization with flowing steam at 100°C
- b. Triple heating of solution to 40-60°C with 24-hour-long intervals in between for thermostating**
- c. Sterilization with high-frequency and microwave frequency current
- d. Sterilization with dry heat at 180-200°C for a lengthy period of time
- e. Autoclaving at 119-121°C with pressure at 1,0-1,1 atm

2537. Under the current legislation there is a certain list of controlled substances that require ke

- a. Phenobarbital**
- b. Analgin (Metamizole)
- c. Digoxin
- d. Solpadeine
- e. Novocaine

2538. Under the current legislation there is a certain list of controlled substances that require ke

- a. Phenobarbital**
- b. Analgin (Metamizole)
- c. Solpadeine
- d. Digoxin
- e. Novocaine

2539. Under the current legislation there is a certain list of controlled substances that require ke

- b. Phenobarbital**
- c. Digoxin
- d. Analgin (Metamizole)
- e. Novocaine

2540. Under the current legislation, full or partial exemption of persons and legal entities from ta

- a. Subject to taxation
- b. Tax system
- c. Tax rate

d. Tax concession

- e. Tax

2541. Under the current legislation, full or partial exemption of persons and legal entities from ta

- a. Tax rate
- b. Subject to taxation
- c. Tax

d. Tax concession

- e. Tax system

2542. Under the current legislation, full or partial exemption of persons and legal entities from ta

- a. Tax system
- b. Subject to taxation

c. Tax concession

- d. Tax rate

- e. Tax

2543. Urethral suppositories are being made for a patient. What parameters should be specified by th

- a. Length and quantity of the suppositories
- b. Diameter and vehicle of the suppositories
- c. Diameter and quantity of the suppositories

d. Diameter, length, and quantity of the suppositories

- e. Quantity and vehicle of the suppositories

2544. Urethral suppositories are being made for a patient. What parameters should be specified by th

- a. Quantity and vehicle of the suppositories
- b. Diameter, length, and quantity of the suppositories

- c. Diameter and quantity of the suppositories

- d. Diameter and vehicle of the suppositories

- e. Length and quantity of the suppositories

2545. Urethral suppositories are being made for a patient. What parameters should be specified by th

- a. Quantity and vehicle of the suppositories
- b. Diameter and vehicle of the suppositories
- c. Diameter and quantity of the suppositories
- d. Length and quantity of the suppositories

e. Diameter, length, and quantity of the suppositories

2546. Valerian roots and rhizomes are processed in the phytochemistry workshop to produce tinctures

- a. Polysaccharides

b. Iridoids

- c. Alkaloids

- d. Essential oils

- e. Saponins

2547. Valerian roots and rhizomes are processed in the phytochemistry workshop to produce tinctures

- a. Saponins
- b. Alkaloids
- c. Essential oils

d. Iridoids

- e. Polysaccharides

2548. Valerian roots and rhizomes are processed in the phytochemistry workshop to produce tinctures

- a. Saponins
- b. Polysaccharides

c. Iridoids

- d. Alkaloids

- e. Essential oils

2549. Various admixtures are possible in the process of harvesting, drying, and primary processing o

- a. Non-harvested parts of the same plant

- b. Metallic objects
- c. Glass fragments
- d. Soil particles
- e. Sand

2550. Various admixtures are possible in the process of harvesting, drying, and primary processing o

a. Non-harvested parts of the same plant

- b. Metallic objects
- c. Sand
- d. Soil particles
- e. Glass fragments

2551. Various admixtures are possible in the process of harvesting, drying, and primary processing o

- a. Metallic objects
- b. Soil particles
- c. Glass fragments
- d. Sand

e. Non-harvested parts of the same plant

2552. Various groups of propellants are used in production of aerosols. What group does carbon diox

a. Compressed gases

- b. Liquefied gases
- c. Non-volatile gases
- d. Rarefied gases
- e. Volatile gases

2553. Various groups of propellants are used in production of aerosols. What group does carbon diox

a. Compressed gases

- b. Volatile gases
- c. Rarefied gases
- d. Liquefied gases
- e. Non-volatile gases

2554. Various groups of propellants are used in production of aerosols. What group does carbon diox

- a. Liquefied gases
- b. Volatile gases

c. Compressed gases

- d. Non-volatile gases
- e. Rarefied gases

2555. Various types of dryers can be used for granule dehumidification. Specify the type of "СП-30"

a. Fluidized bed dryer

- b. Silica gel dryer
- c. Infrared dryer
- d. Freeze dryer
- e. Forced air dryer

2556. Various types of dryers can be used for granule dehumidification. Specify the type of "СП-30"

- a. Freeze dryer
- b. Silica gel dryer
- c. Forced air dryer
- d. Infrared dryer

e. Fluidized bed dryer

2557. Various types of dryers can be used for granule dehumidification. Specify the type of "СП-30"

- a. Silica gel dryer
- b. Infrared dryer
- c. Forced air dryer

d. Fluidized bed dryer

- e. Freeze dryer

2558. Various types of glass are used in production of parenteral drugs. What type of glass is used

a. Light-resistant neutral glass "CHC-1"

- b. Alkaline glass "АБ-1"

- c. Neutral glass "HC-2"
- d. Borosilicate neutral glass "УСП -1"
- e. Neutral glass "HC-2A"

2559. Various types of glass are used in production of parenteral drugs. What type of glass is used

a. Light-resistant neutral glass "CHC-1"

- b. Alkaline glass "АБ-1"
- c. Neutral glass "HC-2A"
- d. Neutral glass "HC-2"
- e. Borosilicate neutral glass "УСП -1"

2560. Various types of glass are used in production of parenteral drugs. What type of glass is used

- a. Borosilicate neutral glass "УСП -1"
- b. Neutral glass "HC-2A"

c. Light-resistant neutral glass "CHC-1"

- d. Alkaline glass "АБ-1"
- e. Neutral glass "HC-2"

2561. Veratrum water is used as an antiparasitic agent and is very toxic, which is why it can be used

a. Cardiac glycosides

b. Alkaloids

- c. Thioglycosides
- d. Fatty oils
- e. Steroidal saponins

2562. Veratrum water is used as an antiparasitic agent and is very toxic, which is why it can be used

- a. Steroidal saponins
- b. Fatty oils
- c. Cardiac glycosides

d. Alkaloids

e. Thioglycosides

2563. Veratrum water is used as an antiparasitic agent and is very toxic, which is why it can be used

- a. Steroidal saponins
- b. Thioglycosides
- c. Cardiac glycosides

d. Alkaloids

e. Fatty oils

2564. Vinblastine and Vincristine demonstrate antitumor activity. Name the herbal raw material used

- a. Folia Berberidis
- b. Herba Selaginis

c. Folia Catharanthi rosei

- d. Herba Vincae minoris
- e. Rhizomata Nupharis lutei

2565. Vinblastine and Vincristine demonstrate antitumor activity. Name the herbal raw material used

- a. Folia Berberidis
- b. Herba Vincae minoris
- c. Herba Selaginis

d. Folia Catharanthi rosei

e. Rhizomata Nupharis lutei

2566. Vinblastine and Vincristine demonstrate antitumor activity. Name the herbal raw material used

- a. Folia Berberidis
- b. Rhizomata Nupharis lutei
- c. Herba Selaginis
- d. Herba Vincae minoris

e. Folia Catharanthi rosei

2567. Vitali-Morin's reaction is used to identify tropane alkaloids in herbal raw material. Name the

a. Scopolamine

- b. Platyphyllin
- c. Morphine

- d. Papaverine
- e. Codeine

2568. Vitali-Morin's reaction is used to identify tropane alkaloids in herbal raw material. Name the

- a. Papaverine
- b. Scopolamine**
- c. Platyphyllin
- d. Codeine
- e. Morphine

2569. Vitali-Morin's reaction is used to identify tropane alkaloids in herbal raw material. Name the

- a. Platyphyllin
- b. Codeine
- c. Papaverine
- d. Scopolamine**
- e. Morphine

2570. Vitamin K is known to take part in formation of prothrombin and to facilitate blood coagulation

- a. Semina Hippocastani
- b. Folia Urticae**
- c. Folia Fragariae
- d. Folia Menthae piperitae
- e. Fructus Hippophaes

2571. Vitamin K is known to take part in formation of prothrombin and to facilitate blood coagulation

- a. Semina Hippocastani
- b. Folia Fragariae
- c. Folia Menthae piperitae
- d. Folia Urticae**
- e. Fructus Hippophaes

2572. Vitamin K is known to take part in formation of prothrombin and to facilitate blood coagulation

- a. Semina Hippocastani
- b. Fructus Hippophaes
- c. Folia Fragariae
- d. Folia Menthae piperitae
- e. Folia Urticae**

2573. Weibel's liquid is necessary to stabilize the solution of a certain substance. Name this substance

- a. Glucose**
- b. Novocaine
- c. Potassium chloride
- d. Magnesium sulfate
- e. Sodium chloride

2574. Weibel's liquid is necessary to stabilize the solution of a certain substance. Name this substance

- a. Magnesium sulfate
- b. Glucose**
- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Potassium chloride
- e. Novocaine

2575. Weibel's liquid is necessary to stabilize the solution of a certain substance. Name this substance

- a. Sodium chloride
- b. Magnesium sulfate
- c. Potassium chloride
- d. Novocaine
- e. Glucose**

2576. What activity of a pharmaceutical company includes improvement of employees' working and living conditions?

- a. Social responsibility**
- b. Industrial activity
- c. Charity
- d. Financial activity

e. Commercial activity

2577. What activity of a pharmaceutical company includes improvement of employees' working and living conditions?

a. Financial activity

b. Social responsibility

c. Charity

d. Commercial activity

e. Industrial activity

2578. What activity of a pharmaceutical company includes improvement of employees' working and living conditions?

a. Financial activity

b. Social responsibility

c. Charity

d. Industrial activity

e. Commercial activity

2579. What adjuvants are added to a tablet mass to promote its breakup?

a. Disintegrants

b. Fillers

c. Thickeners

d. Lubricants

e. Antioxidants

2580. What adjuvants are added to a tablet mass to promote its breakup?

a. Disintegrants

b. Lubricants

c. Fillers

d. Antioxidants

e. Thickeners

2581. What adjuvants are added to a tablet mass to promote its breakup?

a. Disintegrants

b. Lubricants

c. Thickeners

d. Fillers

e. Antioxidants

2582. What adjuvants are used in manufacturing of tablets to change their taste?

a. Corrigents

b. Thickeners

c. Fillers

d. Antioxidants

e. Leavening agents

2583. What adjuvants are used in manufacturing of tablets to change their taste?

a. Fillers

b. Antioxidants

c. Leavening agents

d. Thickeners

e. Corrigents

2584. What adjuvants are used in manufacturing of tablets to change their taste?

a. Thickeners

b. Leavening agents

c. Fillers

d. Antioxidants

e. Corrigents

2585. What adjuvants can increase the viscosity and melting temperature of an ointment base?

a. Paraffin, spermaceti

b. Benzalkonium chloride

c. Ethanol, purified water

d. Propylene glycol, gelatin

e. Sodium lauryl sulfate

2586. What adjuvants can increase the viscosity and melting temperature of an ointment base?

- a. Paraffin, spermaceti
- b. Sodium lauryl sulfate
- c. Ethanol, purified water
- d. Benzalkonium chloride
- e. Propylene glycol, gelatin

2587. What adjuvants can increase the viscosity and melting temperature of an ointment base?

- a. Propylene glycol, gelatin
- b. Sodium lauryl sulfate
- c. Benzalkonium chloride
- d. Paraffin, spermaceti
- e. Ethanol, purified water

2588. What adjuvants improve the wettability and water permeability of the components during the tab

- a. Antifriction materials
- b. Leaveners
- c. Solvents
- d. Film formers
- e. Thickeners

2589. What adjuvants improve the wettability and water permeability of the components during the tab

- a. Film formers
- b. Solvents

c. Leaveners

- d. Antifriction materials
- e. Thickeners

2590. What adjuvants improve the wettability and water permeability of the components during the tab

- a. Solvents

b. Leaveners

- c. Thickeners
- d. Antifriction materials
- e. Film formers

2591. What amount of the standard pharmacopoeial fluid of aluminum acetate must be taken to prepare

a. 10 mL

- b. 3 mL
- c. 6.25 mL
- d. 12.5 mL
- e. 7.5 mL

2592. What amount of the standard pharmacopoeial fluid of aluminum acetate must be taken to prepare

- a. 3 mL
- b. 6.25 mL
- c. 7.5 mL
- d. 12.5 mL

e. 10 mL

2593. What amount of the standard pharmacopoeial fluid of aluminum acetate must be taken to prepare

- a. 3 mL
- b. 7.5 mL
- c. 6.25 mL
- d. 12.5 mL

e. 10 mL

2594. What amount of the standard pharmacopoeial formaldehyde solution must be taken to prepare 100

- a. 10 mL
- b. 54 mL

c. 20 mL

- d. 30 mL
- e. 5 mL

2595. What amount of the standard pharmacopoeial formaldehyde solution must be taken to prepare 100

- a. 30 mL
- b. 10 mL
- c. 54 mL
- d. 20 mL
- e. 5 mL

2596. What amount of the standard pharmacopoeial formaldehyde solution must be taken to prepare 100

- a. 30 mL
- b. 5 mL
- c. 20 mL
- d. 10 mL
- e. 54 mL

2597. What amount of toxic substance and vehicle is contained in 10.0 of trituration (1:10)?

- a. 0.01 and 9.99
- b. 0.1 and 9.9
- c. 1.0 and 9.0
- d. 0.05 and 9.95
- e. 0.5 and 9.5

2598. What amount of toxic substance and vehicle is contained in 10.0 of trituration (1:10)?

- a. 0.05 and 9.95
- b. 0.5 and 9.5
- c. 1.0 and 9.0
- d. 0.1 and 9.9
- e. 0.01 and 9.99

2599. What amount of toxic substance and vehicle is contained in 10.0 of trituration (1:10)?

- a. 0.5 and 9.5
- b. 1.0 and 9.0
- c. 0.1 and 9.9
- d. 0.05 and 9.95
- e. 0.01 and 9.99

2600. What antacid can cause constipations, osteoporosis, and encephalopathy when taken for a long p

- a. Magnesium oxide
- b. Calcium carbonate
- c. Sodium bicarbonate
- d. Aluminium hydroxide
- e. Sodium alginate

2601. What antacid can cause constipations, osteoporosis, and encephalopathy when taken for a long p

- a. Sodium bicarbonate
- b. Aluminium hydroxide
- c. Calcium carbonate
- d. Sodium alginate
- e. Magnesium oxide

2602. What antibacterial agent is a part of the eradication therapy for H. pylori during the treatme

- a. Clarithromycin
- b. Meropenem
- c. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- d. Gentamicin
- e. Ceftriaxone

2603. What antibacterial agent is a part of the eradication therapy for H. pylori during the treatme

- a. Gentamicin
- b. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- c. Meropenem
- d. Ceftriaxone
- e. Clarithromycin

2604. What antibacterial agent is a part of the eradication therapy for H. pylori during the treatme

- a. Meropenem

b. Clarithromycin

c. Gentamicin

d. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)

e. Ceftriaxone

2605. What antibacterial drug is most effective against chronic gastritis associated with Helicobact

a. Ceftriaxone

b. Clarithromycin

c. Co-trimoxazole

d. Lincomycin

e. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

2606. What antibacterial drug is most effective against chronic gastritis associated with Helicobact

a. Ceftriaxone

b. Lincomycin

c. Clarithromycin

d. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

e. Co-trimoxazole

2607. What antibacterial drug is most effective against chronic gastritis associated with Helicobact

a. Lincomycin

b. Co-trimoxazole

c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

d. Ceftriaxone

e. Clarithromycin

2608. What antibiotic has beta-lactam cycle in its structure?

a. Doxycycline hyclate

b. Benzylpenicillin potassium salt

c. Streptomycin sulfate

d. Chloramphenicol

e. Lincomycin hydrochloride

2609. What antibiotic has beta-lactam cycle in its structure?

a. Doxycycline hyclate

b. Chloramphenicol

c. Lincomycin hydrochloride

d. Streptomycin sulfate

e. Benzylpenicillin potassium salt

2610. What antibiotic has beta-lactam cycle in its structure?

a. Lincomycin hydrochloride

b. Doxycycline hyclate

c. Chloramphenicol

d. Benzylpenicillin potassium salt

e. Streptomycin sulfate

2611. What can be observed when aluminum-magnesium antacids and iron preparation are used simultaneo

a. Decreased blood pressure

b. Reduced effectiveness of iron preparations

c. Increased blood pressure

d. Increased effectiveness of antacids

e. Increased risk of hepatotoxicity

2612. What can be observed when aluminum-magnesium antacids and iron preparation are used simultaneo

a. Decreased blood pressure

b. Increased effectiveness of antacids

c. Increased blood pressure

d. Increased risk of hepatotoxicity

e. Reduced effectiveness of iron preparations

2613. What can be observed when aluminum-magnesium antacids and iron preparation are used simultaneo

a. Increased effectiveness of antacids

b. Increased blood pressure

- c. Decreased blood pressure
- d. Increased risk of hepatotoxicity

e. Reduced effectiveness of iron preparations

2614. What concept can be described as "...an area of exchange with its characteristic system of econ

a. Agreement

b. Market

c. Marketing

d. Sales

e. Management

2615. What concept can be described as "...an area of exchange with its characteristic system of econ

a. Marketing

b. Agreement

c. Market

d. Management

e. Sales

2616. What concept can be described as "...an area of exchange with its characteristic system of econ

a. Sales

b. Marketing

c. Market

d. Agreement

e. Management

2617. What corticosteroid medicinal substance has two fluorine atoms in its chemical structure?

a. Fluocinolone acetonide

b. Hydrocortisone acetate

c. Prednisolone

d. Triamcinolone acetonide

e. Dexamethasone

2618. What corticosteroid medicinal substance has two fluorine atoms in its chemical structure?

a. Dexamethasone

b. Prednisolone

c. Triamcinolone acetonide

d. Fluocinolone acetonide

e. Hydrocortisone acetate

2619. What corticosteroid medicinal substance has two fluorine atoms in its chemical structure?

a. Hydrocortisone acetate

b. Triamcinolone acetonide

c. Prednisolone

d. Fluocinolone acetonide

e. Dexamethasone

2620. What department of a pharmaceutical wholesaler analyzes the demand for medicines and implement

a. Marketing

b. Transport

c. Storage

d. Automated accounting

e. Procurement

2621. What department of a pharmaceutical wholesaler analyzes the demand for medicines and implement

a. Automated accounting

b. Procurement

c. Marketing

d. Storage

e. Transport

2622. What department of a pharmaceutical wholesaler analyzes the demand for medicines and implement

a. Automated accounting

b. Storage

c. Marketing

- d. Transport
- e. Procurement

2623. What department of a wholesale firm is tasked with search for and analysis of potential suppli

a. Supply department

- b. Shipping department
- c. Stores development
- d. Finance department
- e. Marketing department

2624. What department of a wholesale firm is tasked with search for and analysis of potential suppli

- a. Marketing department
- b. Shipping department

c. Supply department

- d. Stores development
- e. Finance department

2625. What department of a wholesale firm is tasked with search for and analysis of potential suppli

- a. Marketing department
- b. Stores development
- c. Shipping department
- d. Finance department

e. Supply department

2626. What device is used to disperse medicinal substances and homogenize ointments?

- a. Dismembrator
- b. Disintegrator
- c. Double-slide tablet press machine
- d. Excelsior

e. Three-roll ointment mill

2627. What device is used to disperse medicinal substances and homogenize ointments?

- a. Double-slide tablet press machine
- b. Disintegrator
- c. Dismembrator

d. Three-roll ointment mill

e. Excelsior

2628. What device is used to disperse medicinal substances and homogenize ointments?

- a. Double-slide tablet press machine
- b. Excelsior
- c. Dismembrator
- d. Disintegrator

e. Three-roll ointment mill

2629. What document is used during transactions with consumers, confirming the fact of sale or retur

- a. Request for a cash transfer
- b. Fiscal cash receipt for the goods/services

- c. Cash book
- d. Transactions ledger
- e. Accompanying statement to the bag with cash

2630. What document is used during transactions with consumers, confirming the fact of sale or retur

- a. Request for a cash transfer
- b. Accompanying statement to the bag with cash
- c. Transactions ledger

d. Fiscal cash receipt for the goods/services

e. Cash book

2631. What document is used during transactions with consumers, confirming the fact of sale or retur

- a. Request for a cash transfer
- b. Cash book
- c. Fiscal cash receipt for the goods/services
- d. Accompanying statement to the bag with cash

e. Transactions ledger

2632. What document must be added to the foreign-made medical products?

a. Extract from the State Register of Medicines

b. Technical regulations for the drug

c. Conclusion on the quality of the drug imported into Ukraine

d. Written Control Passport

e. Drug Quality Standard

2633. What document must be added to the foreign-made medical products?

a. Technical regulations for the drug

b. Drug Quality Standard

c. Written Control Passport

d. Conclusion on the quality of the drug imported into Ukraine

e. Extract from the State Register of Medicines

2634. What document must be added to the foreign-made medical products?

a. Technical regulations for the drug

b. Written Control Passport

c. Extract from the State Register of Medicines

d. Conclusion on the quality of the drug imported into Ukraine

e. Drug Quality Standard

2635. What document must be prepared by a pharmacy's cashier for the cash collection?

a. Cash book

b. Cashier's check

c. Accompanying statement

d. Payment order

e. Cash deposit slip

2636. What document must be prepared by a pharmacy's cashier for the cash collection?

a. Cash deposit slip

b. Cashier's check

c. Cash book

d. Payment order

e. Accompanying statement

2637. What document must be prepared by a pharmacy's cashier for the cash collection?

a. Cashier's check

b. Cash deposit slip

c. Cash book

d. Accompanying statement

e. Payment order

2638. What drug facilitates dissolution of cholesterol stones in the gallbladder?

a. Ursodeoxycholic acid

b. Magnesium sulfate

c. Silybum dry extract

d. Cynara dry extract

e. Ademethionine

2639. What drug facilitates dissolution of cholesterol stones in the gallbladder?

a. Ademethionine

b. Magnesium sulfate

c. Silybum dry extract

d. Cynara dry extract

e. Ursodeoxycholic acid

2640. What drug facilitates dissolution of cholesterol stones in the gallbladder?

a. Magnesium sulfate

b. Silybum dry extract

c. Ademethionine

d. Ursodeoxycholic acid

e. Cynara dry extract

2641. What drug is used to treat hyperthyroidism?

- a. Insulin
- b. Prednisolone
- c. Oxytocin
- d. Metformin
- e. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)**

2642. What drug is used to treat hyperthyroidism?

- a. Metformin
- b. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)**
- c. Prednisolone
- d. Oxytocin
- e. Insulin

2643. What drug is used to treat hyperthyroidism?

- a. Metformin
- b. Prednisolone
- c. Insulin
- d. Oxytocin
- e. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)**

2644. What drug should be used first in case of anaphylactic shock?

- a. Prednisolone**
- b. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- c. Dibazol (Bendazol)
- d. Loratadine
- e. Fexofenadine

2645. What drug should be used first in case of anaphylactic shock?

- a. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- b. Prednisolone**
- c. Fexofenadine
- d. Loratadine
- e. Dibazol (Bendazol)

2646. What drug should be used first in case of anaphylactic shock?

- a. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- b. Loratadine
- c. Fexofenadine
- d. Prednisolone**
- e. Dibazol (Bendazol)

2647. What drug, due to beta-lactam ring in its structure, has positive reaction with hydroxylamine

- a. Amoxicillin trihydrate**
- b. Dibazol (Bendazol)
- c. Papaverine hydrochloride
- d. Phenazone
- e. Metronidazole

2648. What drug, due to beta-lactam ring in its structure, has positive reaction with hydroxylamine

- a. Dibazol (Bendazol)
- b. Phenazone
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Papaverine hydrochloride
- e. Amoxicillin trihydrate**

2649. What drug, due to beta-lactam ring in its structure, has positive reaction with hydroxylamine

- a. Phenazone
- b. Dibazol (Bendazol)
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Papaverine hydrochloride
- e. Amoxicillin trihydrate**

2650. What economic parameter characterizes the effectiveness of the pharmacy's commercial, financial

- a. Circulation of goods
- b. Stock of goods
- c. Inventory turnover
- d. Work productivity

e. Profitability

2651. What economic parameter characterizes the effectiveness of the pharmacy's commercial, financial

- a. Inventory turnover
- b. Stock of goods
- c. Work productivity
- d. Circulation of goods

e. Profitability

2652. What economic parameter characterizes the effectiveness of the pharmacy's commercial, financial

- a. Stock of goods

b. Profitability

- c. Circulation of goods
- d. Work productivity
- e. Inventory turnover

2653. What effect will anthracene derivatives have, if -OH- groups are located in both benzene rings

a. Laxative

- b. Diuretic
- c. Litholytic
- d. Choleric
- e. Sedative

2654. What effect will anthracene derivatives have, if -OH- groups are located in both benzene rings

- a. Litholytic
- b. Diuretic
- c. Choleric
- d. Sedative

e. Laxative

2655. What effect will anthracene derivatives have, if -OH- groups are located in both benzene rings

- a. Sedative
- b. Litholytic
- c. Choleric
- d. Diuretic

e. Laxative

2656. What factor enables the extraction of maximum amount of alkaloids from the herbal raw material

a. Certain value of the solution pH

- b. Slight heating
- c. Intense heating
- d. Preliminary processing of raw materials for their saturation with 96% alcohol
- e. Herbal raw material should be fresh

2657. What factor enables the extraction of maximum amount of alkaloids from the herbal raw material

- a. Herbal raw material should be fresh

b. Certain value of the solution pH

- c. Intense heating
- d. Preliminary processing of raw materials for their saturation with 96% alcohol
- e. Slight heating

2658. What factor enables the extraction of maximum amount of alkaloids from the herbal raw material

- a. Slight heating
- b. Preliminary processing of raw materials for their saturation with 96% alcohol

c. Certain value of the solution pH

- d. Intense heating
- e. Herbal raw material should be fresh

2659. What fatty oil can be used as a substitute for olive oil, when making injectable solutions?

- a. Oleum Cucurbitae

- b. Oleum Ricini
- c. Oleum Maydis
- d. Oleum Lini

e. Oleum Amygdalarum

2660. What fatty oil can be used as a substitute for olive oil, when making injectable solutions?

- a. Oleum Lini
- b. Oleum Cucurbitae

c. Oleum Amygdalarum

- d. Oleum Ricini
- e. Oleum Maydis

2661. What fatty oil can be used as a substitute for olive oil, when making injectable solutions?

- a. Oleum Lini
- b. Oleum Cucurbitae
- c. Oleum Maydis

d. Oleum Amygdalarum

- e. Oleum Ricini

2662. What fatty oil is nondrying due to its oleic acid glyceride content?

a. Ricini oleum

- b. Helianthi oleum
- c. Maydis oleum
- d. Lini oleum
- e. Cucurbitae oleum

2663. What fatty oil is nondrying due to its oleic acid glyceride content?

- a. Helianthi oleum
- b. Lini oleum

c. Ricini oleum

- d. Maydis oleum
- e. Cucurbitae oleum

2664. What fatty oil is nondrying due to its oleic acid glyceride content?

- a. Helianthi oleum
- b. Maydis oleum

c. Ricini oleum

- d. Cucurbitae oleum
- e. Lini oleum

2665. What fatty oil should be used to make an ointment with reparative properties?

a. Oleum Cacao

b. Oleum Lini

- c. Oleum Persicorum
- d. Oleum Cucurbitae
- e. Oleum Jecoris

2666. What fatty oil should be used to make an ointment with reparative properties?

a. Oleum Jecoris

b. Oleum Lini

- c. Oleum Persicorum
- d. Oleum Cucurbitae
- e. Oleum Cacao

2667. What fatty oil should be used to make an ointment with reparative properties?

- a. Oleum Persicorum
- b. Oleum Cacao
- c. Oleum Jecoris

d. Oleum Lini

- e. Oleum Cucurbitae

2668. What final document is used for the preparation of the report on the discrepancies revealed in

a. Act on the inventory results

b. Invoice

- c. Commercial report
- d. Inventory item description
- e. Checklist

2669. What final document is used for the preparation of the report on the discrepancies revealed in

- a. Commercial report
- b. Inventory item description
- c. Checklist

d. Act on the inventory results

- e. Invoice

2670. What final document is used for the preparation of the report on the discrepancies revealed in

- a. Invoice
- b. Inventory item description

c. Act on the inventory results

- d. Checklist

- e. Commercial report

2671. What five-membered heterocycle is the basis of the structural formula of antiprotozoal and ant

a. Imidazole

- b. Thiazole

- c. Furan

- d. Pyrrole

- e. Pyrazole

2672. What five-membered heterocycle is the basis of the structural formula of antiprotozoal and ant

- a. Furan

- b. Pyrrole

c. Imidazole

- d. Thiazole

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- a. Thiazole

b. Imidazole

- c. Furan

- d. Pyrazole

- e. Pyrrole

2674. What group of antibacterial agents is used as first-line drugs in treatment of uncomplicated c

a. Semisynthetic penicillins

- b. Aminoglycosides

- c. Nitrofurans

- d. Oxyquinolines

- e. Tetracyclines

2675. What group of antibacterial agents is used as first-line drugs in treatment of uncomplicated c

- a. Oxyquinolines

- b. Aminoglycosides

- c. Tetracyclines

- d. Nitrofurans

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2676. What group of antibacterial agents is used as first-line drugs in treatment of uncomplicated c

- a. Tetracyclines

- b. Aminoglycosides

- c. Oxyquinolines

d. Semisynthetic penicillins

- e. Nitrofurans

2677. What group of antibiotics should be prescribed to treat chlamydial infection?

a. Macrolides

- b. Carbapenems

- c. Penicillins

- d. Aminoglycosides
- e. Cephalosprins

2678. What group of antibiotics should be prescribed to treat chlamydial infection?

- a. Cephalosprins
- b. Aminoglycosides

c. Macrolides

- d. Carbapenems
- e. Penicillins

2679. What group of antibiotics should be prescribed to treat chlamydial infection?

- a. Cephalosprins
- b. Penicillins
- c. Carbapenems
- d. Aminoglycosides

e. Macrolides

2680. What group of drugs can be characterized by a side effect, where the color perception of surro

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Mucolytics

c. Cardiac glycosides

- d. Inhaled glucocorticoids
- e. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

2681. What group of drugs can be characterized by a side effect, where the color perception of surro

- a. Inhaled glucocorticoids
- b. Antibiotics
- c. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

d. Cardiac glycosides

e. Mucolytics

2682. What group of drugs can be characterized by a side effect, where the color perception of surro

- a. Mucolytics
- b. Antibiotics
- c. Inhaled glucocorticoids
- d. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

e. Cardiac glycosides

2683. What group of ointment bases vaseline (petroleum jelly) belongs to?

- a. Hydrophilic bases
- b. Silicone bases

c. Hydrophobic bases

- d. Adsorption bases
- e. Diphylic (amphiphilic) emulsion bases

2684. What group of ointment bases vaseline (petroleum jelly) belongs to?

- a. Silicone bases
- b. Adsorption bases
- c. Diphylic (amphiphilic) emulsion bases
- d. Hydrophilic bases

e. Hydrophobic bases

2685. What group of ointment bases vaseline (petroleum jelly) belongs to?

- a. Silicone bases
- b. Diphylic (amphiphilic) emulsion bases
- c. Adsorption bases
- d. Hydrophilic bases

e. Hydrophobic bases

2686. What herbal drug produced from alkaloid-containing raw materials can be recommended for neuras

- a. Glaucine hydrochloride
- b. Ergotamine

c. Novopassit

d. Securinine nitrate

e. Vinblastine

2687. What herbal drug produced from alkaloid-containing raw materials can be recommended for neurasthenia?

a. Glauconine hydrochloride

b. Securinine nitrate

c. Ergotamine

d. Novopassit

e. Vinblastine

2688. What herbal drug produced from alkaloid-containing raw materials can be recommended for neurasthenia?

a. Securinine nitrate

b. Ergotamine

c. Novopassit

d. Vinblastine

e. Glauconine hydrochloride

2689. What herbal raw material contains alkaloid glaucine that has a strong antitussive effect?

a. Belladonna grass

b. Vinca minor grass

c. Chelidonium grass

d. Glaucium flavum grass

e. Macleaya grass

2690. What herbal raw material contains alkaloid glaucine that has a strong antitussive effect?

a. Chelidonium grass

b. Belladonna grass

c. Vinca minor grass

d. Macleaya grass

e. Glaucium flavum grass

2691. What herbal raw material contains alkaloid glaucine that has a strong antitussive effect?

a. Macleaya grass

b. Belladonna grass

c. Vinca minor grass

d. Glaucium flavum grass

e. Chelidonium grass

2692. What herbal raw material is used as an industrial source of tannins?

a. Nettle leaves

b. Cotinus coggygria leaves

c. Solidago canadensis grass

d. Persicaria hydropiper grass

e. Rose hips

2693. What herbal raw material is used as an industrial source of tannins?

a. Persicaria hydropiper grass

b. Nettle leaves

c. Rose hips

d. Cotinus coggygria leaves

e. Solidago canadensis grass

2694. What herbal raw material is used as an industrial source of tannins?

a. Rose hips

b. Persicaria hydropiper grass

c. Nettle leaves

d. Cotinus coggygria leaves

e. Solidago canadensis grass

2695. What herbal raw material is used for the industrial production of Quercetin medicine?

a. Fructus Sophorae japonicae

b. Fructus Hippophaes rhamnoides

c. Herba Polygoni avicularis

d. Herba Violae tricoloris

e. Flores Helichrysi arenarii

2696. What herbal raw material is used for the industrial production of Quercetin medicine?

- a. Fructus Hippophaes rhamnoides
- b. Herba Violae tricoloris
- c. Flores Helichrysi arenarii
- d. Herba Polygonii avicularis

e. Fructus Sophorae japonicae

2697. What herbal raw material is used for the industrial production of Quercetin medicine?

- a. Herba Polygonii avicularis
- b. Flores Helichrysi arenarii
- c. Fructus Hippophaes rhamnoides
- d. Herba Violae tricoloris

e. Fructus Sophorae japonicae

2698. What hypotensive drug is an agent of choice for the patients suffering from arterial hypertension?

a. Lisinopril

- b. Atenolol
- c. Labetalol
- d. Carvedilol
- e. Hydrochlorothiazide

2699. What hypotensive drug is an agent of choice for the patients suffering from arterial hypertension?

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2700. What hypotensive drug is an agent of choice for the patients suffering from arterial hypertension?

a. Lisinopril

- b. Labetalol
- c. Hydrochlorothiazide
- d. Atenolol
- e. Carvedilol

2701. What imidazole derivative affects anaerobic microorganisms and protozoa and is effective against

- a. Asparcam (Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)
- b. Caffeine
- c. Camphor
- d. Dibazol (Bendazol)

e. Metronidazole

2702. What imidazole derivative affects anaerobic microorganisms and protozoa and is effective against

- a. Asparcam (Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)
- b. Camphor
- c. Dibazol (Bendazol)
- d. Caffeine

e. Metronidazole

2703. What imidazole derivative affects anaerobic microorganisms and protozoa and is effective against

- a. Camphor
- b. Caffeine

c. Metronidazole

- d. Asparcam (Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)
- e. Dibazol (Bendazol)

2704. What indicator is used in iodometry for quantitative determination of caffeine in caffeine and

- a. Bromthymol blue
- b. Methyl orange
- c. Potassium chromate

d. Starch

- e. Eriochrome black

2705. What indicator is used in iodometry for quantitative determination of caffeine in caffeine and

- a. Eriochrome black
- b. Methyl orange
- c. Bromthymol blue

d. Starch

- e. Potassium chromate

2706. What indicator is used in iodometry for quantitative determination of caffeine in caffeine and

- a. Methyl orange
- b. Potassium chromate

c. Starch

- d. Eriochrome black
- e. Bromthymol blue

2707. What indicator of the pharmacy's financial performance is determined by the volume of sales, w

a. Breakeven point

- b. Goods turnover
- c. Markup level
- d. Profit
- e. Profitability

2708. What indicator of the pharmacy's financial performance is determined by the volume of sales, w

a. Breakeven point

- b. Profitability
- c. Markup level
- d. Profit
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2709. What indicator of the pharmacy's financial performance is determined by the volume of sales, w

- a. Markup level
- b. Goods turnover

c. Breakeven point

- d. Profit
- e. Profitability

2710. What is an effective way of preserving the stability of the medicinal substances that are ther

a. Lyophilization

- b. Ultraviolet radiation
- c. Hydrolysis
- d. Boiling
- e. Filtration

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2712. What is an effective way of preserving the stability of the medicinal substances that are ther

- a. Ultraviolet radiation
- b. Filtration

c. Lyophilization

- d. Boiling
- e. Hydrolysis

2713. What is present in the structure of procaine hydrochloride, making its alkalimetric titration

a. Ester bond

b. Bound hydrochloric acid

- c. Unsubstituted aromatic cycle
- d. Residue of n-aminobenzoic acid
- e. Diethylamino group

2714. What is present in the structure of procaine hydrochloride, making its alkalimetric titration

a. Ester bond

- b. Diethylamino group
- c. Residue of n-aminobenzoic acid

d. Bound hydrochloric acid

- e. Unsubstituted aromatic cycle

2715. What is present in the structure of procaine hydrochloride, making its alkalimetric titration

- a. Residue of n-aminobenzoic acid
- b. Diethylamino group
- c. Unsubstituted aromatic cycle

d. Bound hydrochloric acid

- e. Ester bond

2716. What is the amount of the value added tax (VAT) on the medical products sold by a pharmacy.

a. 7%

- b. 25%
- c. 5%
- d. 10%
- e. 15%

2717. What is the amount of the value added tax (VAT) on the medical products sold by a pharmacy.

- a. 15%
- b. 5%

c. 7%

- d. 25%
- e. 10%

2718. What is the amount of the value added tax (VAT) on the medical products sold by a pharmacy.

a. 25%

b. 7%

- c. 15%
- d. 5%
- e. 10%

2719. What is the driving force of the diffusion process during the extraction of a herbal raw mater

a. Different concentration of the active substance in the raw material and extractant

- b. Brownian motion of the particles
- c. Presence of a film membrane
- d. High temperature of the extractant
- e. High polarity of the extractant

2720. What is the driving force of the diffusion process during the extraction of a herbal raw mater

- a. Brownian motion of the particles
- b. High temperature of the extractant
- c. High polarity of the extractant

d. Different concentration of the active substance in the raw material and extractant

- e. Presence of a film membrane

2721. What is the driving force of the diffusion process during the extraction of a herbal raw mater

a. Presence of a film membrane

b. Different concentration of the active substance in the raw material and extractant

- c. High polarity of the extractant
- d. Brownian motion of the particles
- e. High temperature of the extractant

2722. What is the duration of the leave due to pregnancy and childbirth?

a. 126 calendar days

- b. 56 calendar days
- c. 59 working days
- d. 70 working days
- e. 90 calendar days

2723. What is the duration of the leave due to pregnancy and childbirth?

a. 126 calendar days

b. 59 working days

- c. 70 working days
- d. 56 calendar days
- e. 90 calendar days

7274. What is the duration of the leave due to pregnancy and childbirth?

- a. 90 calendar days
- b. 126 calendar days**
- c. 70 working days
- d. 56 calendar days
- e. 59 working days

7275. What is the function of anhydrous lanolin in the suppository mass used for suppositories prepa

- a. Preservative
- b. Solubilizer
- c. Solvent
- d. Emollient
- e. Plasticizer**

7276. What is the function of anhydrous lanolin in the suppository mass used for suppositories prepa

- a. Solubilizer
- b. Emollient
- c. Preservative
- d. Plasticizer**
- e. Solvent

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- a. Solvent
- b. Plasticizer**
- c. Emollient
- d. Solubilizer
- e. Preservative

7278. What is the fundamental difference of the Japanese management model?

- a. Collectivism**
- b. Strict control procedure
- c. Individualism
- d. Strictly formalized management system
- e. Focus on individual results

7279. What is the fundamental difference of the Japanese management model?

- a. Individualism
- b. Strictly formalized management system
- c. Focus on individual results
- d. Collectivism**
- e. Strict control procedure

7230. What is the fundamental difference of the Japanese management model?

- a. Strict control procedure
- b. Collectivism**
- c. Individualism
- d. Strictly formalized management system
- e. Focus on individual results

7231. What is the mandatory component of medical product advertising for end users, according to the

- a. Warning that self-medication can be harmful to health**
- b. Naming and mentioning celebrities, movie and cartoon characters, competent authorities
- c. References to the cases of successful drug use
- d. Comparison with other medical products
- e. Reference to the drug as the most effective

7232. What is the mandatory component of medical product advertising for end users, according to the

- a. Reference to the drug as the most effective
- b. Naming and mentioning celebrities, movie and cartoon characters, competent authorities
- c. Warning that self-medication can be harmful to health**

- d. Comparison with other medical products
- e. References to the cases of successful drug use

2733. What is the mandatory component of medical product advertising for end users, according to the

- a. References to the cases of successful drug use
- b. Comparison with other medical products
- c. Reference to the drug as the most effective

d. Warning that self-medication can be harmful to health

- e. Naming and mentioning celebrities, movie and cartoon characters, competent authorities

2734. What is the medicine of choice for treatment of acute pyelonephritis in a woman, who is at the

a. Amoxicillin

- b. Ofloxacin
- c. Co-trimoxazole
- d. Gentamicin
- e. Norfloxacin

2735. What is the medicine of choice for treatment of acute pyelonephritis in a woman, who is at the

- a. Co-trimoxazole
- b. Gentamicin

c. Amoxicillin

- d. Norfloxacin
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2736. What is the medicine of choice for treatment of acute pyelonephritis in a woman, who is at the

- a. Co-trimoxazole
- b. Gentamicin
- c. Ofloxacin

d. Amoxicillin

- e. Norfloxacin

2737. What is the minimum amount of boric acid that can be weighed on the BP-1 hand scales?

- a. 0.04 g
- b. 0.02 g**
- c. 0.03 g
- d. 0.01 g
- e. 0.05 g

2738. What is the minimum amount of boric acid that can be weighed on the BP-1 hand scales?

- a. 0.05 g
- b. 0.01 g
- c. 0.03 g
- d. 0.04 g
- e. 0.02 g**

2739. What is the minimum amount of boric acid that can be weighed on the BP-1 hand scales?

- a. 0.05 g
- b. 0.03 g
- c. 0.01 g
- d. 0.02 g**
- e. 0.04 g

2740. What is the minimum permissible total area of a pharmaceutical sales point, according to the c

a. No less than 18 m²

- b. No less than 250 m²
- c. No less than 50 m²
- d. No less than 30 m²
- e. No less than 40 m²

2741. What is the minimum permissible total area of a pharmaceutical sales point, according to the c

a. No less than 18 m²

- b. No less than 30 m²
- c. No less than 40 m²
- d. No less than 50 m²

e. No less than 250 m²

2742. What is the minimum permissible total area of a pharmaceutical sales point, according to the c

a. No less than 250 m²

b. No less than 30 m²

c. No less than 18 m²

d. No less than 50 m²

e. No less than 40 m²

2743. What is the name of the ability to restore the properties of a heterogenous system by perturba

a. Dispersion

b. Granulation

c. Emulsification

d. Extraction

e. Resuspension

2744. What is the name of the ability to restore the properties of a heterogenous system by perturba

a. Dispersion

b. Granulation

c. Extraction

d. Resuspension

e. Emulsification

2745. What is the name of the settlement document printed by the registrar of settlement operations,

a. Invoice

b. Sales receipt

c. Settlement receipt

d. Cash register fiscal receipt

e. Receipt

2746. What is the name of the settlement document printed by the registrar of settlement operations,

a. Receipt

b. Sales receipt

c. Invoice

d. Settlement receipt

e. Cash register fiscal receipt

2747. What is the name of the settlement document printed by the registrar of settlement operations,

a. Settlement receipt

b. Sales receipt

c. Invoice

d. Receipt

e. Cash register fiscal receipt

2748. What is the purpose of bulking agents in production of tablets?

a. To improve adhesion of particles to each other

b. To improve granulate flowability

c. To improve the taste

d. To obtain tablets of a certain mass

e. To improve tablet breakup

2749. What is the purpose of bulking agents in production of tablets?

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b. To obtain tablets of a certain mass

c. To improve granulate flowability

d. To improve adhesion of particles to each other

e. To improve the taste

2750. What is the purpose of bulking agents in production of tablets?

a. To improve tablet breakup

b. To improve granulate flowability

c. To obtain tablets of a certain mass

d. To improve the taste

e. To improve adhesion of particles to each other

2751. What is the purpose of injectable tablets?

- a. Obtaining injectable solutions
- b. Sublingual use
- c. Implantation
- d. Obtaining solutions for various pharmaceutical purposes
- e. Oral use

2752. What is the purpose of injectable tablets?

- a. Implantation
- b. Sublingual use
- c. Oral use
- d. Obtaining injectable solutions
- e. Obtaining solutions for various pharmaceutical purposes

2753. What is the purpose of injectable tablets?

- a. Obtaining solutions for various pharmaceutical purposes
- b. Obtaining injectable solutions
- c. Oral use
- d. Sublingual use
- e. Implantation

2754. What is the rational method of introducing magnesium oxide into an oil emulsion?

- a. Introduction as a suspension into the prepared emulsion
- b. Dissolution in oil
- c. Dissolution in the prepared emulsion
- d. Dissolution in water to prepare the primary emulsion
- e. Comminution with the water intended for the dilution of the primary emulsion

2755. What is the rational method of introducing magnesium oxide into an oil emulsion?

- a. Introduction as a suspension into the prepared emulsion
- b. Dissolution in the prepared emulsion
- c. Dissolution in water to prepare the primary emulsion
- d. Comminution with the water intended for the dilution of the primary emulsion
- e. Dissolution in oil

2756. What is the rational method of introducing magnesium oxide into an oil emulsion?

- a. Introduction as a suspension into the prepared emulsion
- b. Dissolution in the prepared emulsion
- c. Dissolution in water to prepare the primary emulsion
- d. Dissolution in oil
- e. Comminution with the water intended for the dilution of the primary emulsion

2757. What is the shortest goods distribution channel for medical products?

- a. One-level
- b. Zero-level
- c. Four-level
- d. Two-level
- e. Three-level

2758. What is the shortest goods distribution channel for medical products?

- a. Two-level
- b. One-level
- c. Zero-level
- d. Three-level
- e. Four-level

2759. What is the shortest goods distribution channel for medical products?

- a. Two-level
- b. One-level
- c. Three-level
- d. Zero-level
- e. Four-level

2760. What lubricants are used in tablet manufacturing?

- a. Starch paste
- b. Calcium stearate, stearic acid**
- c. Solutions of high-molecular compounds
- d. Water, ethanol
- e. Tween 80, Aerosil

2761. What lubricants are used in tablet manufacturing?

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- c. Tween 80, Aerosil
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- a. Starch paste
- b. Calcium stearate, stearic acid**
- c. Water, ethanol
- d. Solutions of high-molecular compounds
- e. Tween 80, Aerosil

2763. What means of demand stimulation can be applied by pharmacy management among its employees?

- a. -
- b. Bonuses**
- c. In-store advertising
- d. Layout of medical products in shop-windows and on shelves
- e. Coupons

2764. What means of demand stimulation can be applied by pharmacy management among its employees?

- a. Coupons
- b. -
- c. In-store advertising
- d. Layout of medical products in shop-windows and on shelves
- e. Bonuses**

2765. What means of demand stimulation can be applied by pharmacy management among its employees?

- a. Coupons
- b. In-store advertising
- c. -
- d. Layout of medical products in shop-windows and on shelves
- e. Bonuses**

2766. What medicinal agents must be manufactured in aseptic conditions followed by thermal sterilization?

- a. 2% collargol solution for infants
- b. Liquid ingestible antibiotics
- c. Injection solutions with thermolabile substances
- d. Concentrated solutions for burette systems
- e. Injection solutions with thermostable substances**

2767. What medicinal agents must be manufactured in aseptic conditions followed by thermal sterilization?

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- d. Concentrated solutions for burette systems
- e. 2% collargol solution for infants

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- b. Liquid ingestible antibiotics
- c. Concentrated solutions for burette systems
- d. 2% collargol solution for infants
- e. Injection solutions with thermostable substances**

2769. What medicinal plant has anti-inflammatory and expectorant properties due to its content of triterpenes?

- a. Orthosiphon stamineus

b. *Aralia mandshurica*

c. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*

d. *Panax ginseng*

e. *Astragalus dasyanthus*

2770. What medicinal plant has anti-inflammatory and expectorant properties due to its content of tr

a. *Panax ginseng*

b. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*

c. *Astragalus dasyanthus*

d. *Orthosiphon stamineus*

e. *Aralia mandshurica*

2771. What medicinal plant has anti-inflammatory and expectorant properties due to its content of tr

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b. *Orthosiphon stamineus*

c. *Astragalus dasyanthus*

d. *Aralia mandshurica*

e. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*

2772. What medicinal substance can be identified using hydroxamic test?

a. Aceclidine

b. Metronidazole

c. Nitroxoline

d. Bendazol

e. Nicotinic acid

2773. What medicinal substance can be identified using hydroxamic test?

a. Bendazol

b. Aceclidine

c. Nicotinic acid

d. Nitroxoline

e. Metronidazole

2774. What medicinal substance can be mixed with the powder mass without an additional comminution?

a. Menthol

b. Camphor

c. Starch

d. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)

e. Salicylic acid

2775. What medicinal substance can be mixed with the powder mass without an additional comminution?

a. Menthol

b. Salicylic acid

c. Camphor

d. Starch

e. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)

2776. What medicinal substance can be mixed with the powder mass without an additional comminution?

a. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)

b. Starch

c. Camphor

d. Menthol

e. Salicylic acid

2777. What medicinal substance during interaction with a silver nitrate solution forms a white preci

a. Sodium thiosulfate

b. Sodium bromide

c. Hydrogen peroxide

d. Sodium chloride

e. Sodium iodide

2778. What medicinal substance during interaction with a silver nitrate solution forms a white preci

a. Sodium thiosulfate

b. Sodium iodide

- c. Sodium bromide
- d. Sodium chloride
- e. Hydrogen peroxide

2779. What medicinal substance during interaction with a silver nitrate solution forms a white precipitate?

- a. Sodium bromide
- b. Sodium iodide
- c. Hydrogen peroxide
- d. Sodium chloride

e. Sodium thiosulfate

2780. What medicinal substance has an imidazole fragment in its structure?

a. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

- b. Nitrofurantoin
- c. Phenazone
- d. Nicotinic acid
- e. Thiamine bromide

2781. What medicinal substance has an imidazole fragment in its structure?

- a. Nitrofurantoin
- b. Phenazone
- c. Nicotinic acid
- d. Thiamine bromide

e. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

2782. What medicinal substance has an imidazole fragment in its structure?

- a. Phenazone
- b. Thiamine bromide

c. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

- d. Nicotinic acid
- e. Nitrofurantoin

2783. What medicinal substance has benzimidazole in its structure?

- a. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Dimedrol)
- b. Mercaptopurine (Thiamazole)
- c. Nitrofurantoin (Furacilin)

d. Difenhydramin (Bendazol)

- e. Metamizole sodium salt (Analgin)

2784. What medicinal substance has benzimidazole in its structure?

- a. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Dimedrol)
- b. Nitrofurantoin (Furacilin)

c. Difenhydramin (Bendazol)

- d. Metamizole sodium salt (Analgin)
- e. Mercaptopurine (Thiamazole)

2785. What medicinal substance has benzimidazole in its structure?

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b. Difenhydramin (Bendazol)

- c. Mercaptopurine (Thiamazole)
- d. Nitrofurantoin (Furacilin)
- e. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Dimedrol)

2786. What medicinal substance is a derivative of morphinan?

a. Codeine

- b. Caffeine
- c. Cocaine hydrochloride
- d. Pachycarpine hydroiodide
- e. Quinine sulfate

2787. What medicinal substance is a derivative of morphinan?

a. Codeine

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- c. Pachycarpine hydroiodide

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- e. Quinine sulfate

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- a. Codeine
- b. Caffeine
- c. Quinine sulfate
- d. Cocaine hydrochloride
- e. Pachycarpine hydroiodide

2789. What medicinal substance must fill only 2/3 of the vial before sterilization?

- a. Sodium bicarbonate
- b. Calcium chloride
- c. Hexamethylenetetramine
- d. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- e. Sodium chloride

2790. What medicinal substance must fill only 2/3 of the vial before sterilization?

- a. Calcium chloride
- b. Hexamethylenetetramine
- c. Sodium bicarbonate
- d. Sodium chloride
- e. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

2791. What medicinal substance must fill only 2/3 of the vial before sterilization?

- a. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- b. Sodium chloride
- c. Sodium bicarbonate
- d. Hexamethylenetetramine
- e. Calcium chloride

2792. What medicine is recommended to reduce the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding during a long-term treatment?

- a. Ceftriaxone
- b. Spironolactone
- c. Omeprazole
- d. Metamizole sodium
- e. Prednisolone

2793. What medicine is recommended to reduce the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding during a long-term treatment?

- a. Prednisolone
- b. Ceftriaxone
- c. Spironolactone
- d. Omeprazole
- e. Metamizole sodium

2794. What medicine is recommended to reduce the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding during a long-term treatment?

- a. Spironolactone
- b. Omeprazole
- c. Metamizole sodium
- d. Ceftriaxone
- e. Prednisolone

2795. What medicine is simultaneously a mucolytic and an antidote against a paracetamol overdose?

- a. Bromhexine
- b. Acetylcysteine
- c. Ambroxol
- d. Carbocysteine
- e. Trypsin

2796. What medicine is simultaneously a mucolytic and an antidote against a paracetamol overdose?

- a. Carbocysteine
- b. Ambroxol
- c. Bromhexine
- d. Trypsin

e. Acetylcysteine

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- a. Carbocysteine
- b. Ambroxol
- c. Trypsin
- d. Bromhexine

e. Acetylcysteine

2798. What medicine is used for anesthesia and cannot be prescribed to outpatients, according to Dec

a. Sodium thiopental

- b. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)
- c. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)
- d. Metoprolol
- e. Midecamycin

2799. What medicine is used for anesthesia and cannot be prescribed to outpatients, according to Dec

- a. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)
- b. Metoprolol

c. Sodium thiopental

- d. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)
- e. Midecamycin

2800. What medicine is used for anesthesia and cannot be prescribed to outpatients, according to Dec

a. Metoprolol

b. Sodium thiopental

- c. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)
- d. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)
- e. Midecamycin

2801. What medicine is used for the symptomatic treatment of meteorism?

a. Simethicone

- b. Papaverine
- c. Drotaverine
- d. Almagel (Algeldrate + magnesium hydroxide)
- e. Platyphyllin

2802. What medicine is used for the symptomatic treatment of meteorism?

a. Almagel (Algeldrate + magnesium hydroxide)

b. Simethicone

- c. Platyphyllin
- d. Papaverine
- e. Drotaverine

2803. What medicine is used for the symptomatic treatment of meteorism?

- a. Platyphyllin
- b. Papaverine

c. Simethicone

- d. Drotaverine
- e. Almagel (Algeldrate + magnesium hydroxide)

2804. What medicine obtained from ergot is used in gynecology and has a hemostatic effect?

a. Ergotamine hydrotartrate

- b. Digitoxin
- c. Vincaton
- d. Galantamine hydrobromide
- e. Vinblastine

2805. What medicine obtained from ergot is used in gynecology and has a hemostatic effect?

- a. Vinblastine
- b. Digitoxin
- c. Vincaton
- d. Galantamine hydrobromide
- e. Ergotamine hydrotartrate

2806. What medicine obtained from ergot is used in gynecology and has a hemostatic effect?

- a. Vinblastine
- b. Vincaton
- c. Digitoxin
- d. Ergotamine hydrotartrate**
- e. Galantamine hydrobromide

2807. What medicine would be most advisable for symptomatic treatment of constipation in pregnant wo

- a. Bisacodyl
- b. Macrogol

c. Lactulose

- d. Ononis herbal medicine
- e. Senadexine (sennosides A and B)

2808. What medicine would be most advisable for symptomatic treatment of constipation in pregnant wo

- a. Senadexine (sennosides A and B)
- b. Bisacodyl
- c. Ononis herbal medicine
- d. Macrogol

e. Lactulose

2809. What medicine would be most advisable for symptomatic treatment of constipation in pregnant wo

- a. Senadexine (sennosides A and B)
- b. Ononis herbal medicine

c. Lactulose

- d. Bisacodyl
- e. Macrogol

2810. What medicine would be the best choice for a pregnant woman with signs of acute respiratory vi

a. Paracetamol

- b. Acetylsalicylic acid
- c. Indomethacin
- d. Nimesulide
- e. Diclofenac sodium

2811. What medicine would be the best choice for a pregnant woman with signs of acute respiratory vi

- a. Acetylsalicylic acid
- b. Indomethacin
- c. Diclofenac sodium

d. Paracetamol

e. Nimesulide

2812. What medicine would be the best choice for a pregnant woman with signs of acute respiratory vi

- a. Diclofenac sodium
- b. Acetylsalicylic acid

c. Paracetamol

- d. Nimesulide
- e. Indomethacin

2813. What medicines cannot be advertised in pharmacies and their structural units?

a. Prescription medicines

- b. Cosmetics
- c. Disinfectants
- d. Over-the-counter medicines
- e. Dietary supplements

2814. What medicines cannot be advertised in pharmacies and their structural units?

a. Prescription medicines

- b. Disinfectants
- c. Over-the-counter medicines
- d. Cosmetics
- e. Dietary supplements

2815. What medicines cannot be advertised in pharmacies and their structural units?

- a. Over-the-counter medicines
- b. Disinfectants
- c. Dietary supplements

d. Prescription medicines

- e. Cosmetics

2816. What medicines should be listed at the beginning of an extemporaneous drug formulation according to the USP?

a. Narcotic substances

- b. Solutions
- c. All medicines are written in a random order
- d. Medicines included in the Essential Medicines List
- e. Substances that are hard to comminute

2817. What medicines should be listed at the beginning of an extemporaneous drug formulation according to the USP?

- a. All medicines are written in a random order

b. Narcotic substances

- c. Substances that are hard to comminute
- d. Medicines included in the Essential Medicines List
- e. Solutions

2818. What medicines should be listed at the beginning of an extemporaneous drug formulation according to the USP?

- a. Solutions
- b. Medicines included in the Essential Medicines List

c. Narcotic substances

- d. Substances that are hard to comminute
- e. All medicines are written in a random order

2819. What method is recommended by the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine for quantitative determination of iodine?

- a. Cerimetry
- b. Iodometry
- c. Bromatometry
- d. Polarimetry

e. Argentometry

2820. What method is recommended by the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine for quantitative determination of bromine?

- a. Iodometry
- b. Bromatometry
- c. Cerimetry
- d. Polarimetry

e. Argentometry

2821. What method is recommended by the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine for quantitative determination of cerium?

- a. Iodometry
- b. Polarimetry
- c. Cerimetry
- d. Bromatometry

e. Argentometry

2822. What method is used to prepare a suspension with basic bismuth nitrate?

a. Dispersion with turbidization

- b. Chemical condensation
- c. Solvent substitution
- d. Physical condensation
- e. Continental method

2823. What method is used to prepare a suspension with basic bismuth nitrate?

- a. Continental method
- b. Chemical condensation

c. Dispersion with turbidization

- d. Physical condensation
- e. Solvent substitution

2824. What method is used to prepare a suspension with basic bismuth nitrate?

- a. Physical condensation

b. Chemical condensation

c. Dispersion with turbidization

d. Solvent substitution

e. Continental method

2825. What method is used to sterilize the eye drops containing benzylpenicillin sodium salt?

a. Flowing steam

b. Not subject to sterilization

c. Hot air

d. Steam under pressure

e. Ultraviolet radiation

2826. What method is used to sterilize the eye drops containing benzylpenicillin sodium salt?

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c. Not subject to sterilization

d. Ultraviolet radiation

e. Flowing steam

2827. What method is used to sterilize the eye drops containing benzylpenicillin sodium salt?

a. Steam under pressure

b. Not subject to sterilization

c. Ultraviolet radiation

d. Hot air

e. Flowing steam

2828. What method of analysis takes into account the strengths and weaknesses of a pharmaceutical company?

a. SWOT analysis

b. VEN analysis

c. ABC analysis

d. XYZ analysis

e. Meta-analysis

2829. What method of analysis takes into account the strengths and weaknesses of a pharmaceutical company?

a. ABC analysis

b. Meta-analysis

c. VEN analysis

d. SWOT analysis

e. XYZ analysis

2830. What method of analysis takes into account the strengths and weaknesses of a pharmaceutical company?

a. Meta-analysis

b. VEN analysis

c. SWOT analysis

d. XYZ analysis

e. ABC analysis

2831. What minimum amount of a toxic substance can be weighed on one-gram hand scales?

a. 0.02 g

b. 0.1 g

c. 0.05 g

d. 0.03 g

e. 0.04 g

2832. What minimum amount of a toxic substance can be weighed on one-gram hand scales?

a. 0.03 g

b. 0.02 g

c. 0.04 g

d. 0.1 g

e. 0.05 g

2833. What minimum amount of a toxic substance can be weighed on one-gram hand scales?

a. 0.03 g

b. 0.04 g

c. 0.05 g

d. 0.1 g

e. 0.02 g

2834. What mixing method is carried out by repeatedly pumping the liquid through the apparatus, using

a. Acoustic

b. Circulation

c. Mechanical

d. Pneumatic

e. Ultrasonic

2835. What mixing method is carried out by repeatedly pumping the liquid through the apparatus, using

a. Pneumatic

b. Mechanical

c. Ultrasonic

d. Circulation

e. Acoustic

2836. What mixing method is carried out by repeatedly pumping the liquid through the apparatus, using

a. Pneumatic

b. Ultrasonic

c. Mechanical

d. Circulation

e. Acoustic

2837. What modern method is used to fill ampoules with injectable solutions?

a. Chamber filling

b. Vacuum filling

c. Ultrasonic filling

d. Syringe filling

e. Vortex filling

2838. What modern method is used to fill ampoules with injectable solutions?

a. Vortex filling

b. Syringe filling

c. Ultrasonic filling

d. Vacuum filling

e. Chamber filling

2839. What modern method is used to fill ampoules with injectable solutions?

a. Vortex filling

b. Ultrasonic filling

c. Syringe filling

d. Chamber filling

e. Vacuum filling

2840. What morphological feature is diagnostic for the *Matricaria chamomilla* herbal raw material?

a. Conical, glabrous, and hollow receptacle

b. Spherical receptacle with membranous bracts

c. Solid spherical receptacle

d. Curved hemispherical receptacle with membranous bracts

e. Solid hemispherical receptacle

2841. What morphological feature is diagnostic for the *Matricaria chamomilla* herbal raw material?

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c. Spherical receptacle with membranous bracts

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c. Spherical receptacle with membranous bracts

d. Solid hemispherical receptacle

e. Conical, glabrous, and hollow receptacle

2843. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug is indicated for treatment of the patient's rheumatoid arthritis?

a. Celecoxib

b. Ibuprofen

c. Indomethacin

d. Acetylsalicylic acid

e. Diclofenac sodium

2844. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug is indicated for treatment of the patient's rheumatoid arthritis?

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b. Celecoxib

c. Ibuprofen

d. Indomethacin

e. Diclofenac sodium

2845. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug is indicated for treatment of the patient's rheumatoid arthritis?

a. Indomethacin

b. Acetylsalicylic acid

c. Ibuprofen

d. Diclofenac sodium

e. Celecoxib

2846. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug is the most hematotoxic and can cause agranulocytosis?

a. Ibuprofen

b. Metamizole sodium

c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Indomethacin

e. Nimesulide

2847. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug is the most hematotoxic and can cause agranulocytosis?

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b. Metamizole sodium

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2848. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug is the most hematotoxic and can cause agranulocytosis?

a. Nimesulide

b. Ibuprofen

c. Indomethacin

d. Metamizole sodium

e. Acetylsalicylic acid

2849. What oral hypoglycemic agent should be prescribed for a 47-year-old overweight patient with type 2 diabetes?

a. Metformin

b. Metoclopramide

c. Meloxicam

d. Metoprolol

e. Metronidazole

2850. What oral hypoglycemic agent should be prescribed for a 47-year-old overweight patient with type 2 diabetes?

a. Metoclopramide

b. Meloxicam

c. Metronidazole

d. Metformin

e. Metoprolol

2851. What oral hypoglycemic agent should be prescribed for a 47-year-old overweight patient with type 2 diabetes?

a. Metronidazole

b. Metoprolol

c. Metoclopramide

d. Metformin

e. Meloxicam

2852. What packaging should the pharmacist use for a baby powder?

a. Container with a lid that has holes in it

b. Parchment

c. Ordinary paper capsules

d. Gelatin capsules

e. Wax paper

2853. What packaging should the pharmacist use for a baby powder?

a. Container with a lid that has holes in it

b. Wax paper

c. Ordinary paper capsules

d. Gelatin capsules

e. Parchment

2854. What packaging should the pharmacist use for a baby powder?

a. Parchment

b. Container with a lid that has holes in it

c. Gelatin capsules

d. Ordinary paper capsules

e. Wax paper

2855. What parameter characterizes the ratio of the height of the powder in the matrix to the height

a. Compaction (compression) coefficient

b. Porosity

c. Compression value

d. Bulk volume

e. Flowability

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b. Flowability

c. Compression value

d. Porosity

e. Compaction (compression) coefficient

2857. What parameter characterizes the ratio of the height of the powder in the matrix to the height

a. Porosity

b. Compaction (compression) coefficient

c. Bulk volume

d. Flowability

e. Compression value

2858. What parameter is measured using a drum friability tester during tablet quality control?

a. Abrasion resistance

b. Disintegration

c. Impurities

d. Uniformity of dosage

e. Dissolution

2859. What parameter is measured using a drum friability tester during tablet quality control?

a. Impurities

b. Dissolution

c. Uniformity of dosage

d. Abrasion resistance

e. Disintegration

2860. What parameter is measured using a drum friability tester during tablet quality control?

a. Uniformity of dosage

b. Dissolution

c. Disintegration

d. Abrasion resistance

e. Impurities

2861. What pathological condition can develop during a long-term treatment with prednisolone?

a. Gastrointestinal bleeding

b. Pyelonephritis

c. Salivation

d. Myocarditis

e. Pneumonia

2862. What pathological condition can develop during a long-term treatment with prednisolone?

a. Gastrointestinal bleeding

b. Salivation

c. Pneumonia

d. Myocarditis

e. Pyelonephritis

2863. What pathological condition can develop during a long-term treatment with prednisolone?

a. Myocarditis

b. Pneumonia

c. Pyelonephritis

d. Gastrointestinal bleeding

e. Salivation

2864. What pharmaceutical factor can affect therapeutic activity of active substances?

a. Drug dosing equipment

b. Material expenses of the manufacture

c. WHO directives

d. Adjuvants

e. Compliance with GMP regulations

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b. Drug dosing equipment

c. Adjuvants

d. Material expenses of the manufacture

e. Compliance with GMP regulations

2867. What pharmacological group of drugs **CANNOT** be combined with expectorants?

a. Antitussive drugs

b. Antibacterial drugs

c. Mucolytic agents

d. Polyvitamins

e. Decongestants

2868. What pharmacological group of drugs **CANNOT** be combined with expectorants?

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2869. What pharmacological group of drugs **CANNOT** be combined with expectorants?

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2870. What pharmacotherapeutic characteristic of a medicine allows its classification as over-the-co

- a. Medicine can cause no direct or indirect harm to the patient's health
 - b. Medicine contains substances that require additional research into their activity and side-effect
 - c. Medicine is available only for in-patient treatment
 - d. Medicine is available only by prescription
 - e. Medicine has entered the pharmaceutical market only recently and actual experience with its practice
2871. What pharmacotherapeutic characteristic of a medicine allows its classification as over-the-counter?
- a. Medicine contains substances that require additional research into their activity and side-effect
 - b. Medicine has entered the pharmaceutical market only recently and actual experience with its practice
 - c. Medicine can cause no direct or indirect harm to the patient's health
 - d. Medicine is available only for in-patient treatment
 - e. Medicine is available only by prescription
2872. What pharmacotherapeutic characteristic of a medicine allows its classification as over-the-counter?
- a. Medicine has entered the pharmaceutical market only recently and actual experience with its practice
 - b. Medicine contains substances that require additional research into their activity and side-effect
 - c. Medicine is available only for in-patient treatment
 - d. Medicine can cause no direct or indirect harm to the patient's health
 - e. Medicine is available only by prescription
2873. What pharmacy department carries out the individual production of extemporaneous medicines, then?
- a. Prescription and production
 - b. Stock of goods
 - c. Over-the-counter sales
 - d. Ready-made dosage forms
 - e. Medical cosmetics
2874. What pharmacy department carries out the individual production of extemporaneous medicines, then?
- a. Ready-made dosage forms
 - b. Medical cosmetics
 - c. Prescription and production
 - d. Stock of goods
 - e. Over-the-counter sales
2875. What pharmacy department carries out the individual production of extemporaneous medicines, then?
- a. Stock of goods
 - b. Medical cosmetics
 - c. Prescription and production
 - d. Ready-made dosage forms
 - e. Over-the-counter sales
2876. What preparation has an antacid effect?
- a. Famotidine
 - b. Pirenzepine
 - c. Aluminum phosphate
 - d. Omeprazole
 - e. Ranitidine
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2878. What preparation has an antacid effect?
- a. Pirenzepine
 - b. Aluminum phosphate
 - c. Omeprazole
 - d. Ranitidine
 - e. Famotidine
2879. What preparation has an antiemetic effect?
- a. Metoclopramide

- b. Clarithromycin
- c. Aluminum phosphate
- d. Loperamide
- e. Sodium bicarbonate

2880. What preparation has an antiemetic effect?

a. Aluminum phosphate

b. Metoclopramide

- c. Loperamide
- d. Sodium bicarbonate
- e. Clarithromycin

2881. What preparation has an antiemetic effect?

- a. Sodium bicarbonate
- b. Aluminum phosphate
- c. Loperamide

d. Metoclopramide

e. Clarithromycin

2882. What prescription form is used to prescribe psychotropic drugs in their pure form or in a mixt

a. Two copies of prescription form f-3

b. Two prescription forms f-1 and f-3

- c. Prescription form f-1
- d. Prescription form f-3
- e. Two copies of prescription form f-1

2883. What prescription form is used to prescribe psychotropic drugs in their pure form or in a mixt

a. Two copies of prescription form f-3

b. Two prescription forms f-1 and f-3

- c. Prescription form f-3
- d. Two copies of prescription form f-1
- e. Prescription form f-1

2884. What prescription form is used to prescribe psychotropic drugs in their pure form or in a mixt

- a. Two copies of prescription form f-3
- b. Two copies of prescription form f-1
- c. Prescription form f-3
- d. Prescription form f-1

e. Two prescription forms f-1 and f-3

2885. What preservative did the pharmacist use to ensure the stability of eye drops?

a. Boric acid

- b. Polyvinyl alcohol
- c. Hydrochloric acid
- d. Methyl cellulose
- e. Sodium chloride

2886. What preservative did the pharmacist use to ensure the stability of eye drops?

a. Methyl cellulose

b. Boric acid

- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Hydrochloric acid
- e. Polyvinyl alcohol

2887. What preservative did the pharmacist use to ensure the stability of eye drops?

a. Polyvinyl alcohol

b. Boric acid

- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Methyl cellulose
- e. Hydrochloric acid

2888. What pricing policy is used by the management of a pharmacy, if during the price formation for

a. Competition-based pricing

b. Breakeven pricing

- c. Cost-based pricing
- d. Tender pricing
- e. Demand-based pricing

2889. What pricing policy is used by the management of a pharmacy, if during the price formation for

- a. Demand-based pricing
- b. Breakeven pricing
- c. Competition-based pricing

- d. Cost-based pricing
- e. Tender pricing

2890. What pricing policy is used by the management of a pharmacy, if during the price formation for

- a. Tender pricing
- b. Demand-based pricing
- c. Breakeven pricing
- d. Competition-based pricing

- e. Cost-based pricing

2891. What property of the tablet mass determines the most how fast a matrix hole of the tablet pres

- a. Fluidity (flowability)

- b. Relative density
- c. Humidity
- d. Porosity
- e. Bulk density

2892. What property of the tablet mass determines the most how fast a matrix hole of the tablet pres

- a. Bulk density
- b. Fluidity (flowability)

- c. Porosity
- d. Humidity
- e. Relative density

2893. What property of the tablet mass determines the most how fast a matrix hole of the tablet pres

- a. Humidity
- b. Porosity
- c. Bulk density
- d. Fluidity (flowability)

- e. Relative density

2894. What qualitative reaction proves the presence of anthracene-derived compounds in a herbal raw

- a. Reaction with Fehling's reagent
- b. Reaction with an alkali
- c. Reaction with iron sulfate
- d. Reaction with Dragendorff's reagent
- e. Reaction with ammonium iron(III) sulfate

2895. What qualitative reaction proves the presence of anthracene-derived compounds in a herbal raw

- a. Reaction with Fehling's reagent
- b. Reaction with Dragendorff's reagent
- c. Reaction with an alkali

- d. Reaction with ammonium iron(III) sulfate
- e. Reaction with iron sulfate

2896. What qualitative reaction proves the presence of anthracene-derived compounds in a herbal raw

- a. Reaction with iron sulfate
- b. Reaction with Fehling's reagent
- c. Reaction with Dragendorff's reagent
- d. Reaction with an alkali

- e. Reaction with ammonium iron(III) sulfate

2897. What quality indicator is subject to additional control during the production of eye drops in

- a. Particle size
- b. Dry residue
- c. Acid value and peroxide value

- d. Purification methods
- e. Moisture content

2898. What quality indicator is subject to additional control during the production of eye drops in

- a. Acid value and peroxide value
- b. Moisture content
- c. Purification methods

d. Particle size

- e. Dry residue

2899. What quality indicator is subject to additional control during the production of eye drops in

- a. Dry residue
- b. Acid value and peroxide value
- c. Moisture content

d. Particle size

- e. Purification methods

2900. What quality parameter must be additionally controlled during the industrial production of sus

- a. Color
- b. Quantitative determination
- c. Transparency
- d. Sterility

e. Particle size

2901. What quality parameter must be additionally controlled during the industrial production of sus

- a. Quantitative determination
- b. Color
- c. Transparency
- d. Sterility

e. Particle size

2902. What quality parameter must be additionally controlled during the industrial production of sus

- a. Quantitative determination
- b. Transparency

c. Particle size

- d. Color
- e. Sterility

2903. What quantification method must be used for the analysis of isoniazid substance, according to

- a. Acidimetry in a non-aqueous medium
- b. Alkalimetry
- c. Photocolorimetry

d. Bromatometry

- e. Nitritometry after alkaline hydrolysis

2904. What quantification method must be used for the analysis of isoniazid substance, according to

- a. Acidimetry in a non-aqueous medium
- b. Photocolorimetry

c. Bromatometry

- d. Alkalimetry
- e. Nitritometry after alkaline hydrolysis

2905. What quantification method must be used for the analysis of isoniazid substance, according to

- a. Alkalimetry

b. Bromatometry

- c. Photocolorimetry
- d. Acidimetry in a non-aqueous medium
- e. Nitritometry after alkaline hydrolysis

2906. What reagent can confirm that alanine is an alpha-amino acid?

- a. Saturated sodium bicarbonate solution

b. Ninhydrin solution

- c. Sulfuric acid solution
- d. Sulfosalicylic acid solution

e. Barium hydroxide solution

2907. What reagent can confirm that alanine is an alpha-amino acid?

a. Sulfuric acid solution

b. Sulfosalicylic acid solution

c. Ninhydrin solution

d. Barium hydroxide solution

e. Saturated sodium bicarbonate solution

2908. What reagent can confirm that alanine is an alpha-amino acid?

a. Sulfuric acid solution

b. Sulfosalicylic acid solution

c. Saturated sodium bicarbonate solution

d. Ninhydrin solution

e. Barium hydroxide solution

2909. What reagent is used to identify sodium sulfate?

a. Cobalt chloride

b. Barium chloride

c. Iron(III) chloride

d. Calcium chloride

e. Silver nitrate

2910. What reagent is used to identify sodium sulfate?

a. Cobalt chloride

b. Silver nitrate

c. Calcium chloride

d. Barium chloride

e. Iron(III) chloride

2911. What reagent should be used by a dispensing chemist-analyst in a reaction for pyridine ring id

a. Cyanogen bromide reagent

b. Hydrochloric acid

c. Cobalt nitrate solution

d. Chromotropic acid disodium salt

e. Silver nitrate solution

2912. What reagent should be used by a dispensing chemist-analyst in a reaction for pyridine ring id

a. Hydrochloric acid

b. Cobalt nitrate solution

c. Chromotropic acid disodium salt

d. Cyanogen bromide reagent

e. Silver nitrate solution

2913. What reagent should be used by a dispensing chemist-analyst in a reaction for pyridine ring id

a. Silver nitrate solution

b. Cobalt nitrate solution

c. Hydrochloric acid

d. Cyanogen bromide reagent

e. Chromotropic acid disodium salt

2914. What semi-synthetic antibiotic can be synthesized in the process of reaction between 6-aminope

a. Ampicillin

b. Rifampicin

c. Amikacin

d. Cephalexin

e. Methacycline

2915. What semi-synthetic antibiotic can be synthesized in the process of reaction between 6-aminope

a. Methacycline

b. Amikacin

c. Rifampicin

d. Cephalexin

e. Ampicillin

2916. What semi-synthetic antibiotic can be synthesized in the process of reaction between 6-aminope

- a. Rifampicin
- b. Amikacin
- c. Methacycline
- d. Ampicillin
- e. Cephalexin

2917. What should be the disintegration time for effervescent tablets according to the requirements

- a. 5 minutes
- b. 3 minutes
- c. 60 minutes
- d. 15 minutes
- e. 30 minutes

2918. What should be the disintegration time for effervescent tablets according to the requirements

- a. 5 minutes
- b. 60 minutes
- c. 3 minutes
- d. 30 minutes
- e. 15 minutes

2919. What should be the disintegration time for effervescent tablets according to the requirements

- a. 15 minutes
- b. 3 minutes
- c. 60 minutes
- d. 30 minutes
- e. 5 minutes

2920. What should be used by a dispensing chemist-analyst for identification of bismuth-containing m

- a. Thiourea solution
- b. Iron(III) sulfate solution
- c. Cobalt nitrate solution
- d. Potassium permanganate solution
- e. Beta-naphthol solution

2921. What should be used by a dispensing chemist-analyst for identification of bismuth-containing m

- a. Cobalt nitrate solution
- b. Iron(III) sulfate solution
- c. Thiourea solution
- d. Beta-naphthol solution
- e. Potassium permanganate solution

d. Beta-naphthol solution

e. Potassium permanganate solution

2922. What should be used by a dispensing chemist-analyst for identification of bismuth-containing m

- a. Potassium permanganate solution
- b. Cobalt nitrate solution
- c. Thiourea solution
- d. Iron(III) sulfate solution
- e. Beta-naphthol solution

d. Iron(III) sulfate solution

e. Beta-naphthol solution

2923. What should be used by an analytical chemist in the pharmacopoeial analysis of medicinal substa

- a. Potassium permanganate solution
- b. Sodium nitrite solution
- c. Potassium thiocyanate solution
- d. Ammonia solution
- e. Ammonium chloride solution

d. Ammonia solution

e. Ammonium chloride solution

2924. What should be used by an analytical chemist in the pharmacopoeial analysis of medicinal substa

- a. Sodium nitrite solution
- b. Ammonia solution
- c. Potassium thiocyanate solution
- d. Potassium permanganate solution
- e. Ammonium chloride solution

d. Potassium permanganate solution

e. Ammonium chloride solution

2925. What should be used by an analytical chemist in the pharmacopoeial analysis of medicinal substa

- a. Sodium nitrite solution
- b. Ammonia solution
- c. Potassium permanganate solution

d. Potassium thiocyanate solution

- e. Ammonium chloride solution

2926. What side effect is observed in cases of long-term use of digoxin?

a. Bradycardia

- b. Hypertension

- c. Hypokalemia

- d. Constipation

- e. Hypotension

2927. What side effect is observed in cases of long-term use of digoxin?

- a. Constipation

- b. Hypertension

c. Bradycardia

- d. Hypotension

- e. Hypokalemia

2928. What side effect is observed in cases of long-term use of digoxin?

- a. Hypertension

- b. Hypotension

c. Bradycardia

- d. Constipation

- e. Hypokalemia

2929. What solution should be used by an expert at the laboratory of the pharmaceutical product cert

a. Sodium cobaltinitrite

- b. Magnesium sulfate

- c. Barium chloride

- d. Sodium hydroxide

- e. Ammonium oxalate

2930. What solution should be used by an expert at the laboratory of the pharmaceutical product cert

- a. Ammonium oxalate

b. Sodium cobaltinitrite

- c. Sodium hydroxide

- d. Magnesium sulfate

- e. Barium chloride

2931. What solution should be used by an expert at the laboratory of the pharmaceutical product cert

- a. Magnesium sulfate

- b. Barium chloride

c. Sodium cobaltinitrite

- d. Sodium hydroxide

- e. Ammonium oxalate

2932. What stabilizer is used to stabilize ascorbic acid solutions for injections?

a. Sodium bicarbonate with sodium sulfite

- b. Sodium thiosulfate

- c. Weibel stabilizer

- d. 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution

- e. 0.1 M sodium hydroxide solution

2933. What stabilizer is used to stabilize ascorbic acid solutions for injections?

- a. 0.1 M sodium hydroxide solution

- b. Sodium thiosulfate

- c. 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution

d. Sodium bicarbonate with sodium sulfite

- e. Weibel stabilizer

2934. What stabilizer is used to stabilize ascorbic acid solutions for injections?

- a. Weibel stabilizer

- b. 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution
- c. 0.1 M sodium hydroxide solution

d. Sodium bicarbonate with sodium sulfite

- e. Sodium thiosulfate

2935. What stabilizer must the pharmacist add, when preparing an atropine sulfate solution for injection?

- a. Sodium bicarbonate
- b. Sodium hydroxide
- c. Ascorbic acid

d. Hydrochloric acid

- e. Sodium metabisulfite

2936. What stabilizer must the pharmacist add, when preparing an atropine sulfate solution for injection?

- a. Sodium metabisulfite

b. Hydrochloric acid

- c. Sodium hydroxide
- d. Sodium bicarbonate
- e. Ascorbic acid

2937. What stabilizer must the pharmacist add, when preparing an atropine sulfate solution for injection?

- a. Sodium metabisulfite
- b. Sodium hydroxide

c. Hydrochloric acid

- d. Ascorbic acid
- e. Sodium bicarbonate

2938. What structure is authorized to issue permits for individual or collective provision of audit?

- a. The State Service of Ukraine for Medicines

b. The Audit Chamber of Ukraine

- c. The State Service of Ukraine for Drug Control
- d. The Control and Revision Office
- e. The State Regulatory Service of Ukraine

2939. What structure is authorized to issue permits for individual or collective provision of audit?

- a. The State Service of Ukraine for Medicines
- b. The Control and Revision Office

c. The Audit Chamber of Ukraine

- d. The State Service of Ukraine for Drug Control
- e. The State Regulatory Service of Ukraine

2940. What structure is authorized to issue permits for individual or collective provision of audit?

- a. The State Service of Ukraine for Drug Control

b. The Audit Chamber of Ukraine

- c. The Control and Revision Office
- d. The State Regulatory Service of Ukraine
- e. The State Service of Ukraine for Medicines

2941. What substance can be determined using the Beilstein test during rapid analysis of drugs?

- a. Fluoride
- b. Nitrogen
- c. Oxygen

d. Chlorine

- e. Hydrogen

2942. What substance can be determined using the Beilstein test during rapid analysis of drugs?

- a. Hydrogen
- b. Nitrogen
- c. Fluoride

d. Chlorine

- e. Oxygen

2943. What substance can be determined using the Beilstein test during rapid analysis of drugs?

- a. Oxygen
- b. Chlorine

- c. Fluoride
- d. Hydrogen
- e. Nitrogen

2944. What substance can be synthesized as a result of the condensation of 5-nitrofurfural with semi

- a. Metronidazole
- b. Nitrofural (Nitrofurazone)**
- c. Nitroxoline
- d. Phthalazole (Phthalylsulfathiazole)
- e. Norfloxacin

2945. What substance can be synthesized as a result of the condensation of 5-nitrofurfural with semi

- a. Nitroxoline
- b. Phthalazole (Phthalylsulfathiazole)
- c. Nitrofural (Nitrofurazone)**
- d. Norfloxacin
- e. Metronidazole

2946. What substance can be synthesized as a result of the condensation of 5-nitrofurfural with semi

- a. Phthalazole (Phthalylsulfathiazole)
- b. Metronidazole
- c. Norfloxacin
- d. Nitrofural (Nitrofurazone)**
- e. Nitroxoline

2947. What substance forms a film coating of tablets and can be dissolved only in intestinal juice?

- a. Acetylphthalylcellulose**
- b. Diethylaminomethylcellulose
- c. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
- d. Benzylaminocellulose
- e. Paraaminobenzoate of sugars

2948. What substance forms a film coating of tablets and can be dissolved only in intestinal juice?

- a. Acetylphthalylcellulose**
- b. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
- c. Diethylaminomethylcellulose
- d. Paraaminobenzoate of sugars
- e. Benzylaminocellulose

2949. What substance forms a film coating of tablets and can be dissolved only in intestinal juice?

- a. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
- b. Benzylaminocellulose
- c. Diethylaminomethylcellulose
- d. Acetylphthalylcellulose**
- e. Paraaminobenzoate of sugars

2950. What substance is a component of the powders enclosed in gelatin capsules?

- a. Ethacridine lactate**
- b. Magnesium oxide
- c. Glucose
- d. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- e. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)

2951. What substance is a component of the powders enclosed in gelatin capsules?

- a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- c. Magnesium oxide
- d. Glucose
- e. Ethacridine lactate**

2952. What substance is a component of the powders enclosed in gelatin capsules?

- a. Magnesium oxide
- b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- c. Ethacridine lactate**

d. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

e. Glucose

2953. What substance is most often used as a vehicle in triturations?

a. Lactose

b. Glucose

c. Talcum

d. Starch

e. Sucrose

2954. What substance is most often used as a vehicle in triturations?

a. Lactose

b. Starch

c. Sucrose

d. Glucose

e. Talcum

2955. What substance is most often used as a vehicle in triturations?

a. Starch

b. Glucose

c. Sucrose

d. Lactose

e. Talcum

2956. What substances are used as leaveners in <<effervescent>> tablets?

a. Mixtures of sodium bicarbonate with tartaric or citric acid

b. Aerosil (fumed silica), polysorbate 80

c. Agar agar, alginic acid

d. Starch, alginic acid

e. Sodium bicarbonate, agar agar

2957. What substances are used as leaveners in <<effervescent>> tablets?

a. Aerosil (fumed silica), polysorbate 80

b. Mixtures of sodium bicarbonate with tartaric or citric acid

c. Agar agar, alginic acid

d. Sodium bicarbonate, agar agar

e. Starch, alginic acid

2958. What substances are used as leaveners in <<effervescent>> tablets?

a. Aerosil (fumed silica), polysorbate 80

b. Agar agar, alginic acid

c. Sodium bicarbonate, agar agar

d. Starch, alginic acid

e. Mixtures of sodium bicarbonate with tartaric or citric acid

2959. What tablet coating protects stomach from harmful influence of active ingredients?

a. -

b. Gastrically absorbed

c. Fat-soluble

d. Intestinally absorbed

e. Water-soluble

2960. What tablet coating protects stomach from harmful influence of active ingredients?

a. Fat-soluble

b. -

c. Gastrically absorbed

d. Water-soluble

e. Intestinally absorbed

2961. What tablet coating protects stomach from harmful influence of active ingredients?

a. Gastrically absorbed

b. Water-soluble

c. -

d. Intestinally absorbed

e. Fat-soluble

2962. What technological method is used to prepare powders with dyes?

a. Mixing in ascending order, from smaller to larger volume

b. The principle of <<three layers>>

c. Mixing in descending order, from larger to smaller volume

d. The dye is added last, after the mixture is prepared

e. Preliminary sifting

2963. What technological method is used to prepare powders with dyes?

a. Preliminary sifting

b. Mixing in ascending order, from smaller to larger volume

c. Mixing in descending order, from larger to smaller volume

d. The principle of <<three layers>>

e. The dye is added last, after the mixture is prepared

2964. What technological method is used to prepare powders with dyes?

a. The dye is added last, after the mixture is prepared

b. Preliminary sifting

c. The principle of <<three layers>>

d. Mixing in ascending order, from smaller to larger volume

e. Mixing in descending order, from larger to smaller volume

2965. What technology should be chosen by a pharmacist to make a liquid dosage form, if it contains

a. Dissolve in alkaline medium

b. Dissolve it in hot solvent or heat it up to full dissolution

c. Add equal amount of sodium chloride

d. Dissolve in the water free of redox substances

e. First grind it into powder when it is dry or with small amount of solvent added

2966. What technology should be chosen by a pharmacist to make a liquid dosage form, if it contains

a. Dissolve in the water free of redox substances

b. First grind it into powder when it is dry or with small amount of solvent added

c. Dissolve in alkaline medium

d. Add equal amount of sodium chloride

e. Dissolve it in hot solvent or heat it up to full dissolution

2967. What technology should be chosen by a pharmacist to make a liquid dosage form, if it contains

a. First grind it into powder when it is dry or with small amount of solvent added

b. Dissolve in alkaline medium

c. Dissolve it in hot solvent or heat it up to full dissolution

d. Dissolve in the water free of redox substances

e. Add equal amount of sodium chloride

2968. What technology was used by a pharmacist to make a starch solution?

a. Mixed it with cold water, then poured the mixture into boiling water and boiled for 1-2 minutes

b. Mixed it with hot water and added cold water

c. Dissolved it in a vial for dispensing in freshly-distilled filtered purified water

d. Dissolved it in cold water and heated

e. Dissolved it in boiling water

2969. What technology was used by a pharmacist to make a starch solution?

a. Dissolved it in boiling water

b. Mixed it with cold water, then poured the mixture into boiling water and boiled for 1-2 minutes

c. Dissolved it in a vial for dispensing in freshly-distilled filtered purified water

d. Mixed it with hot water and added cold water

e. Dissolved it in cold water and heated

2970. What technology was used by a pharmacist to make a starch solution?

a. Dissolved it in cold water and heated

b. Dissolved it in boiling water

c. Mixed it with cold water, then poured the mixture into boiling water and boiled for 1-2 minutes

d. Dissolved it in a vial for dispensing in freshly-distilled filtered purified water

e. Mixed it with hot water and added cold water

2971. What tincture is industrially manufactured at the ratio of 1:2?

- a. Atropa belladonna
- b. Hypericum
- c. Mentha
- d. Leonurus
- e. Styphnolobium japonicum**

2972. What tincture is industrially manufactured at the ratio of 1:2?

- a. Leonurus
- b. Atropa belladonna
- c. Styphnolobium japonicum**
- d. Hypericum
- e. Mentha

2973. What tincture is industrially manufactured at the ratio of 1:2?

- a. Mentha
- b. Leonurus
- c. Hypericum
- d. Atropa belladonna
- e. Styphnolobium japonicum**

2974. What topical antiviral agent should be recommended to the patient with herpetic lesions on the

- a. Aflubin
- b. Arbidol (Umifenovir)

c. Acyclovir

- d. Anaferon
- e. Amizon (Enisamium iodide)

2975. What topical antiviral agent should be recommended to the patient with herpetic lesions on the

- a. Amizon (Enisamium iodide)

b. Acyclovir

- c. Anaferon
- d. Arbidol (Umifenovir)
- e. Aflubin

2976. What topical antiviral agent should be recommended to the patient with herpetic lesions on the

- a. Anaferon

b. Acyclovir

- c. Aflubin
- d. Amizon (Enisamium iodide)
- e. Arbidol (Umifenovir)

2977. What type of loan does the pharmacy receive in the form of goods, and returns mainly in moneta

a. Commercial loan

- b. Bank loan
- c. Prolonged loan
- d. Term loan
- e. State loan

2978. What type of loan does the pharmacy receive in the form of goods, and returns mainly in moneta

a. Commercial loan

- b. State loan
- c. Term loan
- d. Bank loan
- e. Prolonged loan

2979. What type of loan does the pharmacy receive in the form of goods, and returns mainly in moneta

- a. Bank loan
- b. Prolonged loan

c. Commercial loan

- d. Term loan
- e. State loan

2980. What type of marketing should be used by a pharmaceutical company in a situation, when the dem

- a. Conversion marketing
- b. Stimulational marketing
- c. Evolving marketing

d. Remarketing

- e. Synchromarketing

2981. What type of marketing should be used by a pharmaceutical company in a situation, when the dem

- a. Evolving marketing
- b. Stimulational marketing
- c. Synchromarketing

d. Remarketing

- e. Conversion marketing

2982. What type of marketing should be used by a pharmaceutical company in a situation, when the dem

- a. Stimulational marketing
- b. Synchromarketing
- c. Conversion marketing
- d. Evolving marketing

e. Remarketing

2983. What type of marketing should be used if the demand for some medicines in the pharmaceutical m

a. Conversion marketing

- b. Synchromarketing
- c. Incentive marketing
- d. Demarketing
- e. Remarketing

2984. What type of marketing should be used if the demand for some medicines in the pharmaceutical m

a. Demarketing

b. Conversion marketing

- c. Synchromarketing
- d. Remarketing
- e. Incentive marketing

2985. What type of marketing should be used if the demand for some medicines in the pharmaceutical m

- a. Synchromarketing
- b. Remarketing
- c. Demarketing
- d. Incentive marketing

e. Conversion marketing

2986. What type of moisture remains after the herbal raw material is dried?

- a. External
- b. Free

c. Residual

- d. Equilibrium
- e. Osmotic

2987. What type of moisture remains after the herbal raw material is dried?

a. Free

b. Residual

- c. Osmotic
- d. Equilibrium
- e. External

2988. What type of moisture remains after the herbal raw material is dried?

- a. Free
- b. External
- c. Osmotic

d. Residual

- e. Equilibrium

2989. What type of tax is the Individual Income Tax?

- a. Nationwide, indirect

b. Nationwide, direct

c. Local, direct

d. Local, indirect

e. Special

2990. What type of tax is the Individual Income Tax?

a. Nationwide, indirect

b. Special

c. Local, direct

d. Nationwide, direct

e. Local, indirect

2991. What type of tax is the Individual Income Tax?

a. Special

b. Local, indirect

c. Nationwide, indirect

d. Local, direct

e. Nationwide, direct

2992. What variable of the internal environment of the "Provisor" pharmacy can be described as the

a. Technologies

b. Mission

c. Human resources

d. Structure

e. Tasks

2993. What variable of the internal environment of the "Provisor" pharmacy can be described as the

a. Tasks

b. Human resources

c. Technologies

d. Mission

e. Structure

2994. What variable of the internal environment of the "Provisor" pharmacy can be described as the

a. Tasks

b. Mission

c. Technologies

d. Structure

e. Human resources

2995. When a pharmacy restocks its medical products, the incoming products must undergo quality asse

a. A financially accountable person

b. An authorized person

c. A pharmacist

d. The head manager of the pharmacy

e. A representative of the laboratory

2996. When a pharmacy restocks its medical products, the incoming products must undergo quality asse

a. The head manager of the pharmacy

b. A pharmacist

c. An authorized person

d. A financially accountable person

e. A representative of the laboratory

2997. When a pharmacy restocks its medical products, the incoming products must undergo quality asse

a. The head manager of the pharmacy

b. A representative of the laboratory

c. A financially accountable person

d. An authorized person

e. A pharmacist

2998. When activated charcoal is included into the combined therapy, the sorption of other medicines

a. Accelerates

b. Activates

c. Decreases

d. Remains unchanged

e. Increases

2999. When activated charcoal is included into the combined therapy, the sorption of other medicines

a. Activates

b. Increases

c. Decreases

d. Remains unchanged

e. Accelerates

3000. When activated charcoal is included into the combined therapy, the sorption of other medicines

a. Increases

b. Activates

c. Decreases

d. Accelerates

e. Remains unchanged

3001. When an extractant is filtered through a herbal raw material to obtain an extract of the subst

a. Percolation

b. Remaceration

c. Steeping

d. Turbo extraction

e. Maceration

3002. When an extractant is filtered through a herbal raw material to obtain an extract of the subst

a. Remaceration

b. Maceration

c. Turbo extraction

d. Steeping

e. Percolation

3003. When an extractant is filtered through a herbal raw material to obtain an extract of the subst

a. Steeping

b. Percolation

c. Maceration

d. Remaceration

e. Turbo extraction

3004. When analyzing the activity of the pharmacy, the pharmacy's head manager performed the followi

a. Markups

b. Profitability

c. Expenses

d. Commodity circulation

e. Profit

3005. When analyzing the activity of the pharmacy, the pharmacy's head manager performed the followi

a. Expenses

b. Markups

c. Commodity circulation

d. Profitability

e. Profit

3006. When analyzing the activity of the pharmacy, the pharmacy's head manager performed the followi

a. Profit

b. Markups

c. Expenses

d. Profitability

e. Commodity circulation

3007. When developing a new medicine, marketologists of the pharmaceutical company have conducted an

a. Panel

b. Observation

c. Survey

- d. Experiment
- e. Testing

3008. When developing a new medicine, marketologists of the pharmaceutical company have conducted an

- a. Testing
- b. Observation

c. Survey

- d. Experiment
- e. Panel

3009. When developing a new medicine, marketologists of the pharmaceutical company have conducted an

- a. Testing
- b. Observation
- c. Experiment

d. Survey

- e. Panel

3010. When dispensing an antacid and ofloxacin in tablets, the dispensing chemist warned the customer

- a. Decreases antacid effectiveness
- b. Increases antacid effectiveness

c. Decreases ofloxacin absorption

- d. Increases risk of dysbiosis
- e. Increases ofloxacin absorption

3011. When dispensing an antacid and ofloxacin in tablets, the dispensing chemist warned the customer

- a. Increases ofloxacin absorption
- b. Increases risk of dysbiosis
- c. Decreases antacid effectiveness
- d. Increases antacid effectiveness

e. Decreases ofloxacin absorption

3012. When dispensing an antacid and ofloxacin in tablets, the dispensing chemist warned the customer

- a. Increases risk of dysbiosis
- b. Increases ofloxacin absorption

c. Decreases ofloxacin absorption

- d. Increases antacid effectiveness
- e. Decreases antacid effectiveness

3013. When dispensing an iron supplement to be taken orally, the pharmacist must warn the patient that

- a. Faster absorption of the drug
- b. Prolongation of the effect of iron preparations

c. Formation of poorly soluble chelate complexes

- d. Accelerated elimination of the drug
- e. Increased activity of the drug

3014. When dispensing an iron supplement to be taken orally, the pharmacist must warn the patient that

- a. Increased activity of the drug
- b. Accelerated elimination of the drug

c. Formation of poorly soluble chelate complexes

- d. Faster absorption of the drug
- e. Prolongation of the effect of iron preparations

3015. When dispensing an iron supplement to be taken orally, the pharmacist must warn the patient that

- a. Prolongation of the effect of iron preparations
- b. Increased activity of the drug
- c. Faster absorption of the drug

d. Formation of poorly soluble chelate complexes

- e. Accelerated elimination of the drug

3016. When examining a substance with an ester group, you can conduct a reaction that produces:

- a. Azo dye
- b. Berlin blue
- c. Diazonium salt

d. Iron(III) hydroxamate

e. Indophenol

3017. When examining a substance with an ester group, you can conduct a reaction that produces:

a. Indophenol

b. Iron(III) hydroxamate

c. Diazonium salt

d. Berlin blue

e. Azo dye

3018. When examining a substance with an ester group, you can conduct a reaction that produces:

a. Indophenol

b. Azo dye

c. Berlin blue

d. Diazonium salt

e. Iron(III) hydroxamate

3019. When is it necessary to renew the agreement on collective (team) material responsibility?

a. When 30% of employees from the original team leave the team

b. When 50% of employees from the original team leave the team

c. When 25% of employees from the original team leave the team

d. Whenever a new employee joins the team

e. Whenever an employee leaves the team

3020. When is it necessary to renew the agreement on collective (team) material responsibility?

a. Whenever a new employee joins the team

b. Whenever an employee leaves the team

c. When 30% of employees from the original team leave the team

d. When 50% of employees from the original team leave the team

e. When 25% of employees from the original team leave the team

3021. When is it necessary to renew the agreement on collective (team) material responsibility?

a. Whenever an employee leaves the team

b. When 30% of employees from the original team leave the team

c. When 25% of employees from the original team leave the team

d. When 50% of employees from the original team leave the team

e. Whenever a new employee joins the team

3022. When making ampoules, certain admixtures are introduced into the glass to change its properties

a. To improve its chemical resistance

b. To lower its melting temperature

c. To increase its mechanical strength

d. To increase its thermal resistance

e. To change its color

3023. When making ampoules, certain admixtures are introduced into the glass to change its properties

a. To increase its thermal resistance

b. To change its color

c. To lower its melting temperature

d. To improve its chemical resistance

e. To increase its mechanical strength

3024. When making ampoules, certain admixtures are introduced into the glass to change its properties

a. To lower its melting temperature

b. To increase its thermal resistance

c. To improve its chemical resistance

d. To change its color

e. To increase its mechanical strength

3025. When obtaining individual substances, the choice of an extractant is determined mainly by its:

a. Selectivity toward active substances

b. Pharmacological inertness

c. Cost

d. Anti-hydrolysis effect

e. Thermostability

3026. When obtaining individual substances, the choice of an extractant is determined mainly by its:

- a. Cost
- b. Selectivity toward active substances**
- c. Anti-hydrolysis effect
- d. Pharmacological inertness
- e. Thermostability

3027. When obtaining individual substances, the choice of an extractant is determined mainly by its:

- a. Cost
- b. Thermostability
- c. Selectivity toward active substances**
- d. Anti-hydrolysis effect
- e. Pharmacological inertness

3028. When preparing a solution, the pharmacist used an additional technique - grinding in a morta

- a. Boric acid
- b. Silver nitrate
- c. Furacilin (Nitrofural)
- d. Copper sulfate**
- e. Calcium gluconate

3029. When preparing a solution, the pharmacist used an additional technique - grinding in a morta

- a. Calcium gluconate
- b. Silver nitrate
- c. Boric acid
- d. Furacilin (Nitrofural)
- e. Copper sulfate**

3030. When preparing a solution, the pharmacist used an additional technique - grinding in a morta

- a. Furacilin (Nitrofural)
- b. Boric acid
- c. Silver nitrate
- d. Calcium gluconate
- e. Copper sulfate**

3031. When preparing compound powders, a pharmacist used the "three-layer" method. Which one of the

- a. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- b. Camphor
- c. Sulfur
- d. Ethacridine lactate**
- e. Protargol

3032. When preparing compound powders, a pharmacist used the "three-layer" method. Which one of the

- a. Sulfur
- b. Camphor
- c. Protargol
- d. Ethacridine lactate**
- e. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)

3033. When preparing compound powders, a pharmacist used the "three-layer" method. Which one of the

- a. Sulfur
- b. Streptocide (Sulfanilamide)
- c. Ethacridine lactate**
- d. Camphor
- e. Protargol

3034. When preparing dermatological ointments the following substance should be introduced by suspen

- a. Camphor
- b. Xeroform**
- c. Menthol
- d. Ephedrine hydrochloride
- e. Protargol (silver proteinate)

3035. When preparing dermatological ointments the following substance should be introduced by suspen

a. Ephedrine hydrochloride

b. Xeroform

c. Protargol (silver proteinate)

d. Menthol

e. Camphor

3036. When preparing dermatological ointments the following substance should be introduced by suspen

a. Menthol

b. Ephedrine hydrochloride

c. Protargol (silver proteinate)

d. Camphor

e. Xeroform

3037. When preparing suspensions, the medicinal substance is ground with a small amount of liquid. W

a. 10 mL

b. 1 mL

c. 0.5 mL

d. 5 mL

e. 2 mL

3038. When preparing suspensions, the medicinal substance is ground with a small amount of liquid. W

a. 1 mL

b. 10 mL

c. 2 mL

d. 0.5 mL

e. 5 mL

3039. When preparing suspensions, the medicinal substance is ground with a small amount of liquid. W

a. 2 mL

b. 10 mL

c. 1 mL

d. 5 mL

e. 0.5 mL

3040. When pressed, tablets stick to the tablet press. Why such adhesion occurs?

a. Excessive moisture of the tablet substance and high pressure

b. Heterogeneity of the granulated material

c. High specific density of the powders

d. Lamellar crystals in the tablet powder

e. Inadequate flowability of the tablet substance

3041. When pressed, tablets stick to the tablet press. Why such adhesion occurs?

a. Excessive moisture of the tablet substance and high pressure

b. Inadequate flowability of the tablet substance

c. Lamellar crystals in the tablet powder

d. Heterogeneity of the granulated material

e. High specific density of the powders

3042. When pressed, tablets stick to the tablet press. Why such adhesion occurs?

a. High specific density of the powders

b. Heterogeneity of the granulated material

c. Excessive moisture of the tablet substance and high pressure

d. Lamellar crystals in the tablet powder

e. Inadequate flowability of the tablet substance

3043. When pressing tablets, puncheons of a tableting machine stick to the tablet surface. What tech

a. Insufficient amount of lubricants

b. Insufficient amount of diluents

c. Insufficient amount of adhesives

d. Insufficient amount of dyes

e. Insufficient amount of leaveners

3044. When pressing tablets, puncheons of a tableting machine stick to the tablet surface. What tech

a. Insufficient amount of diluents

b. Insufficient amount of lubricants

c. Insufficient amount of dyes

d. Insufficient amount of leaveners

e. Insufficient amount of adhesives

3045. When pressing tablets, puncheons of a tableting machine stick to the tablet surface. What tech

a. Insufficient amount of dyes

b. Insufficient amount of leaveners

c. Insufficient amount of lubricants

d. Insufficient amount of diluents

e. Insufficient amount of adhesives

3046. When selling iron preparations that are to be taken orally, a dispensing chemist should warn t

a. Formation of chelate complexes that cannot be assimilated into the body

b. Prolonged action of iron preparations

c. Increased activity of iron preparations

d. Accelerated clearance of iron preparations

e. Accelerated absorption of iron preparations

3047. When selling iron preparations that are to be taken orally, a dispensing chemist should warn t

a. Accelerated absorption of iron preparations

b. Prolonged action of iron preparations

c. Formation of chelate complexes that cannot be assimilated into the body

d. Increased activity of iron preparations

e. Accelerated clearance of iron preparations

3048. When selling iron preparations that are to be taken orally, a dispensing chemist should warn t

a. Prolonged action of iron preparations

b. Formation of chelate complexes that cannot be assimilated into the body

c. Increased activity of iron preparations

d. Accelerated absorption of iron preparations

e. Accelerated clearance of iron preparations

3049. When should aromatic water be added into a mixture, if it functions as a dispersing medium?

a. After concentrated solutions

b. After solid medicinal substances are dissolved

c. First

d. Last, because of its essential oil content

e. Before ethanol-containing liquids are added

3050. When should aromatic water be added into a mixture, if it functions as a dispersing medium?

a. After solid medicinal substances are dissolved

b. First

c. After concentrated solutions

d. Before ethanol-containing liquids are added

e. Last, because of its essential oil content

3051. When should aromatic water be added into a mixture, if it functions as a dispersing medium?

a. After solid medicinal substances are dissolved

b. Before ethanol-containing liquids are added

c. After concentrated solutions

d. First

e. Last, because of its essential oil content

3052. When solution of a medicinal agent is being heated with sodium hydroxide, it produces an acrid

a. Acetate ion

b. Arsenite ion

c. Ammonium ion

d. Carbonate ion

e. Nitrate ion

3053. When solution of a medicinal agent is being heated with sodium hydroxide, it produces an acrid

a. Carbonate ion

b. Ammonium ion

- c. Acetate ion
- d. Arsenite ion
- e. Nitrate ion

3054. When solution of a medicinal agent is being heated with sodium hydroxide, it produces an acrid

- a. Carbonate ion
- b. Acetate ion
- c. Nitrate ion
- d. Arsenite ion

e. Ammonium ion

3055. When studying the demand for influenza vaccines, it was found that a pharmacy is insufficientl

a. Unsatisfied

- b. Satisfied
- c. Hidden
- d. Negative
- e. Irrational

3056. When studying the demand for influenza vaccines, it was found that a pharmacy is insufficientl

- a. Irrational
- b. Negative

c. Unsatisfied

- d. Hidden
- e. Satisfied

3057. When studying the demand for influenza vaccines, it was found that a pharmacy is insufficientl

- a. Negative
- b. Irrational
- c. Satisfied
- d. Hidden

e. Unsatisfied

3058. Where on the shop floor of a pharmacy should various nutritional supplements and health food b

a. Alongside medicines

b. On separate shelves and in separate shopwindows

- c. By their Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification
- d. By their application
- e. By their pharmacotherapy group

3059. Where on the shop floor of a pharmacy should various nutritional supplements and health food b

a. By their Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification

b. On separate shelves and in separate shopwindows

- c. By their pharmacotherapy group
- d. Alongside medicines
- e. By their application

3060. Where on the shop floor of a pharmacy should various nutritional supplements and health food b

- a. By their Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification
- b. By their pharmacotherapy group
- c. By their application

d. On separate shelves and in separate shopwindows

e. Alongside medicines

3061. Which of the following antibiotics can be identified by means of maltol test?

a. Doxycycline hydrochloride

b. Streptomycin sulfate

- c. Amoxicillin
- d. Kanamycin monosulfate
- e. Lincomycin hydrochloride

3062. Which of the following antibiotics can be identified by means of maltol test?

a. Kanamycin monosulfate

b. Streptomycin sulfate

c. Doxycycline hydrochloride

- d. Amoxicillin
- e. Lincomycin hydrochloride

3063. Which of the following antibiotics can be identified by means of maltol test?

- a. Lincomycin hydrochloride
- b. Kanamycin monosulfate
- c. Amoxicillin
- d. Doxycycline hydrochloride

e. Streptomycin sulfate

3064. Which of the following diuretics textbfSHOULD NOT be given to the patients with impaired hear

- a. Clopamide
- b. Indapamide

c. Furosemide

- d. Spironolactone
- e. Chlorthalidone

3065. Which of the following diuretics textbfSHOULD NOT be given to the patients with impaired hear

- a. Indapamide
- b. Clopamide

c. Furosemide

- d. Spironolactone
- e. Chlorthalidone

3066. Which of the following diuretics textbfSHOULD NOT be given to the patients with impaired hear

- a. Spironolactone

b. Furosemide

- c. Chlorthalidone
- d. Clopamide
- e. Indapamide

3067. Which of the following pricing factors of a manufacturing pharmaceutical enterprise is interna

a. Expenses

- b. Consumers
- c. Competitors
- d. Participants in sales channels
- e. State regulation of prices

3068. Which of the following pricing factors of a manufacturing pharmaceutical enterprise is interna

a. Expenses

- b. State regulation of prices
- c. Competitors
- d. Participants in sales channels
- e. Consumers

3069. Which of the following pricing factors of a manufacturing pharmaceutical enterprise is interna

- a. Consumers

b. Expenses

- c. Competitors
- d. State regulation of prices
- e. Participants in sales channels

3070. Which of the pharmacy departments is responsible for checking the quantity and quality of rece

- a. Compounding and production department

b. Inventory department

- c. Department of finished dosage forms
- d. Department of over-the-counter drugs
- e. Department of curative cosmetics

3071. Which of the pharmacy departments is responsible for checking the quantity and quality of rece

- a. Department of curative cosmetics
- b. Compounding and production department
- c. Department of over-the-counter drugs
- d. Inventory department**

e. Department of finished dosage forms

3072. Which of the pharmacy departments is responsible for checking the quantity and quality of rece

a. Department of curative cosmetics

b. Department of over-the-counter drugs

c. Department of finished dosage forms

d. Inventory department

e. Compounding and production department

3073. Which of the plants listed below contain inulin?

a. *Ledum palustre*, *Acorus calamus*

b. *Inula helenium*, *Helianthus tuberosus*

c. *Salvia officinalis*, *Artemisia absinthium*

d. *Rhamnus cathartica*, *Sorbus aucuparia*

e. *Juniperus communis*, *Thymus serpyllum*

3074. Which of the plants listed below contain inulin?

a. *Ledum palustre*, *Acorus calamus*

b. *Juniperus communis*, *Thymus serpyllum*

c. *Inula helenium*, *Helianthus tuberosus*

d. *Rhamnus cathartica*, *Sorbus aucuparia*

e. *Salvia officinalis*, *Artemisia absinthium*

3075. Which of the plants listed below contain inulin?

a. *Rhamnus cathartica*, *Sorbus aucuparia*

b. *Ledum palustre*, *Acorus calamus*

c. *Salvia officinalis*, *Artemisia absinthium*

d. *Juniperus communis*, *Thymus serpyllum*

e. *Inula helenium*, *Helianthus tuberosus*

3076. Which one of the listed drugs is a glycoside antibiotic?

a. Cephalexin

b. Erythromycin

c. Polymyxin

d. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

e. Tetracycline

3077. Which one of the listed drugs is a glycoside antibiotic?

a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

b. Erythromycin

c. Tetracycline

d. Polymyxin

e. Cephalexin

3078. Which one of the listed drugs is a glycoside antibiotic?

a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

b. Tetracycline

c. Cephalexin

d. Erythromycin

e. Polymyxin

3079. Which one of the listed solutions for injections must be stabilized with a 0.1 mol-eqL solutio

a. Ascorbic acid

b. Sodium bicarbonate

c. Sodium thiosulfate

d. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

e. Novocaine (Procaine)

3080. Which one of the listed solutions for injections must be stabilized with a 0.1 mol-eqL solutio

a. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

b. Ascorbic acid

c. Novocaine (Procaine)

d. Sodium bicarbonate

e. Sodium thiosulfate

3081. Which one of the listed solutions for injections must be stabilized with a 0.1 mol-eqL solutio

- a. Sodium bicarbonate
- b. Sodium thiosulfate
- c. Caffeine and sodium benzoate
- d. Ascorbic acid

e. Novocaine (Procaine)

3082. Who determines the amount of cash that may remain in the cash register at the end of a workday

- a. A revenue and duties authority
- b. The company itself**
- c. The Ministry of Finance
- d. The National Bank of Ukraine
- e. A statistics authority

3083. Who determines the amount of cash that may remain in the cash register at the end of a workday

- a. A statistics authority
- b. The company itself**
- c. The National Bank of Ukraine
- d. A revenue and duties authority
- e. The Ministry of Finance

3084. Who determines the amount of cash that may remain in the cash register at the end of a workday

- a. A statistics authority
- b. The Ministry of Finance

c. The company itself

- d. A revenue and duties authority
- e. The National Bank of Ukraine

3085. Who gives permission to distribute medical products between the structural divisions of a phar

a. Authorized person

- b. Accountant
- c. Lawyer
- d. Supplier representative
- e. Pharmacist on duty

3086. Who gives permission to distribute medical products between the structural divisions of a phar

a. Accountant

b. Authorized person

- c. Supplier representative
- d. Pharmacist on duty
- e. Lawyer

3087. Who gives permission to distribute medical products between the structural divisions of a phar

- a. Lawyer
- b. Pharmacist on duty
- c. Accountant

d. Authorized person

e. Supplier representative

3088. Who is responsible for the acceptance of goods and medical products with accompanying incoming

a. Analyst

b. Authorized representative

- c. Pharmacy head manager
- d. Dispensing chemist
- e. Supplier pharmacist

3089. Who is responsible for the acceptance of goods and medical products with accompanying incoming

- a. Pharmacy head manager
- b. Analyst
- c. Dispensing chemist

d. Authorized representative

e. Supplier pharmacist

3090. Who is responsible for the acceptance of goods and medical products with accompanying incoming

- a. Supplier pharmacist
- b. Pharmacy head manager
- c. Dispensing chemist

d. Authorized representative

e. Analyst

3091. Who is responsible for the patient's condition in case of self-treatment?

- a. Drug manufacturer
- b. Head manager of the retail pharmacy
- c. Physician
- d. Pharmacist

e. Patient

3092. Who is responsible for the patient's condition in case of self-treatment?

- a. Drug manufacturer
- b. Physician

c. Patient

d. Pharmacist

e. Head manager of the retail pharmacy

3093. Who is responsible for the patient's condition in case of self-treatment?

a. Pharmacist

b. Patient

c. Physician

d. Drug manufacturer

e. Head manager of the retail pharmacy

3094. Why are leavening agents introduced into the tablet mass?

a. Ensuring rapid mechanical destruction of the tablets in a liquid medium

b. Improvement of the granulation process

c. Obtaining tablets of the required weight

d. Making it easier to push the tablets out of the matrix

e. Taste improvement

3095. Why are leavening agents introduced into the tablet mass?

a. Ensuring rapid mechanical destruction of the tablets in a liquid medium

b. Taste improvement

c. Making it easier to push the tablets out of the matrix

d. Improvement of the granulation process

e. Obtaining tablets of the required weight

3096. Why are leavening agents introduced into the tablet mass?

a. Taste improvement

b. Obtaining tablets of the required weight

c. Ensuring rapid mechanical destruction of the tablets in a liquid medium

d. Making it easier to push the tablets out of the matrix

e. Improvement of the granulation process

3097. Within the last year the "East-Pharmacy" pharmaceutical wholesaler has lost 10% of its emplo

a. Staff turnover

b. Job rotation

c. Staff motivation

d. Personnel certification

e. Staff dynamics

3098. Within the last year the "East-Pharmacy" pharmaceutical wholesaler has lost 10% of its emplo

a. Staff dynamics

b. Staff turnover

c. Personnel certification

d. Staff motivation

e. Job rotation

3099. Within the last year the "East-Pharmacy" pharmaceutical wholesaler has lost 10% of its emplo

a. Staff dynamics

- b. Job rotation
- c. Personnel certification

d. Staff turnover

- e. Staff motivation

3100. Working hours for the pharmacy workers are reduced. What is the length of the work week for th

a. 36 hours

b. 32 hours

c. 30 hours

d. 24 hours

e. 45 hours

3101. Working hours for the pharmacy workers are reduced. What is the length of the work week for th

a. 24 hours

b. 30 hours

c. 32 hours

d. 45 hours

e. 36 hours

3102. Working hours for the pharmacy workers are reduced. What is the length of the work week for th

a. 45 hours

b. 24 hours

c. 30 hours

d. 32 hours

e. 36 hours

3103. Xycaine quantitative content can be determined by means of argentometry (back titration). What

a. Iron (III) ammonium sulphate

b. Potassium chromate

c. Starch

d. Sodium eosinate

e. Bromphenol blue

3104. Xycaine quantitative content can be determined by means of argentometry (back titration). What

a. Bromphenol blue

b. Iron (III) ammonium sulphate

c. Potassium chromate

d. Sodium eosinate

e. Starch

3105. Xycaine quantitative content can be determined by means of argentometry (back titration). What

a. Starch

b. Sodium eosinate

c. Iron (III) ammonium sulphate

d. Bromphenol blue

e. Potassium chromate