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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«Пермская государственная фармацевтическая академия»

Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

Кафедра _____ иностранных языков _____
Полное наименование кафедры

УТВЕРЖДЕНЫ

решением кафедры

Протокол от «13» мая 2023 г. № 9

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ОГСЭ.3. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Индекс и полное наименование дисциплины

33.02.01 Фармация

(код, наименование профессии)

Год набора: 2024

Пермь, 2023 г.

1. Рекомендации по подготовке к практическим занятиям.

Обучающимся следует:

- приносить с собой рекомендованную преподавателем литературу к конкретному занятию;
- до очередного практического занятия по рекомендованным литературным источникам проработать теоретический материал соответствующей темы занятия и отработать задания, определенные для подготовки к лабораторному занятию;
- при подготовке к лабораторным занятиям следует использовать не только лекции, но и учебную литературу;
- в начале занятий задать преподавателю вопросы по материалу, вызвавшему затруднения в его понимании.
- в ходе семинарского занятия давать конкретные, четкие ответы по существу вопросов.

Вопросы для самопроверки

Обучающимся следует:

- приносить с собой рекомендованную преподавателем литературу к конкретному занятию;
- до очередного семинарского занятия по рекомендованным литературным источникам проработать теоретический материал соответствующей темы занятия и отработать задания, определённые для подготовки к семинарскому занятию;
- при подготовке к семинарским занятиям следует использовать не только лекции, но и учебную литературу;
- в начале занятий задать преподавателю вопросы для опроса по материалу, вызвавшему затруднения в его понимании;

Тема 1. Обучение в Фармацевтической академии.

1. Do you plan your working day?
2. When do you get up?
3. What do you do in the morning?
4. What do you have for breakfast?
5. When does your working day begin?
6. How many pairs do you have a day?
7. How long does your working day last?
8. When do you leave academy?
9. How do you feel yourself after leaving academy?
10. Do you take part in out-of class activities?
11. What do you do in your spare time?
12. When is your working day over?
13. When do you go to bed?
14. What do you do in your spare time?
15. What academy do you study at?
16. What course are you in?
17. When was the pharmaceutical Institute founded?

18. When was the pharmaceutical Institute reorganized into academy?
19. How many departments does our academy have? What are they?
20. How long does the course of training run?
21. What can you tell about the history of our academy?
22. How many departments does our academy have? What are they?
23. What subjects do the students study?
24. Where do the students live?
25. Do you take part in out-of class activities?
26. What specialties do the students get after graduating from the academy?
27. Where may the students work after graduating from the academy?

Тема 2. Аптека.

1. What is a pharmacy?
2. What are the synonyms of the word *pharmacy*?
3. What are the types of pharmacies?
4. What is a pharmacy of dosage forms?
5. What does a pharmacy of dosage forms consist of?
6. What can patients see inside the trade hall of the pharmacy?
7. What is the assortment of the pharmacy?
8. Where is the assortment of the pharmacy kept?
9. How is the assortment of the pharmacy kept?
10. What kind of department is engaged in selling medicines without doctor's prescription?
11. Where is the working place of the pharmacist at the chemist's department?
12. What medicinal forms can patients buy at the chemist's department?
13. Where are medicines kept at the chemist's department?
14. What are the functions of an industrial pharmacy?
15. What departments are there at such pharmacies?
16. How can people buy medicines there?
17. What are the most popular forms of the prescription drugs?
18. How do pharmacists orientate in the world of drugs?
19. What specialists work there?
20. How is the working place of a pharmacist-technologist furnished?
21. Where can sick people buy strong-effective medicines and narcotics?
22. What demand do specialists study?
23. What recommendations does the pharmacist give to the patients?

Тема 3. Будущая профессия.

1. What is your future profession?
2. Why have you decided to become a pharmacist?
3. What is your future specialization as a pharmacist?
4. What are the possibilities of your future career path?
5. What are your priorities?
6. Where can you work after graduating from the Academy?
7. What functions does the work of a pharmacist include?

8. What is specialization of pharmacists based on?
9. What specialties based on the place of occupation of pharmacists exist?
10. Why are pharmacists expected to become more integral with the health care system?
11. What can you say about working conditions of pharmacists?
12. Why must pharmacists be alert all the time like all other health care professionals?
13. What the working place of a pharmacist equipped with?
14. Why have you decided to become a pharmacist?
15. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of this profession?
16. Who is the pharmacist?
17. Where are the future specialists in pharmacy trained?
18. What subjects are necessary for you as a future specialist?
19. What professions do the students get after graduating from the academy?
20. How has WHO defined health?
21. Why is the profession of pharmacist responsible and important?
22. What does the profession of pharmacist demand?
23. What do patients expect from their pharmacists?
24. What professional traits/ qualities of character should a pharmacist have?
25. What is the difference between pharmacist's and doctor's duties?

Тема 4. Лекарственный препарат в лечебной практике.

1. What is medicine? Give all the synonyms.
2. Who is responsible for creation and standardization of medicines?
3. Where and how can medicines be released?
4. What are two main groups of medicines and what is the difference between them?
5. What helps pharmacists to orientate in the world of drugs?
6. What is the main document attached to any medicine?
7. What are the sections of this document?
8. In what section can patient find additional important information about a medicine?
9. In what section can patient find information about dosage and the way of use?
10. Where and how should medicines be kept at home?
11. What is home medicine chest? Give as many synonyms as possible.
12. What are the main principles of arranging home medicine chest?
13. Why is it important to keep medicine in its native pack?
14. Is it allowed to keep medicines for human and for animal in the same home medicine chest and why?
15. What do you personally have in your home medicine chest and how do you arrange it?

2. Рекомендации по подготовке ролевой игры.

Ролевые игры – это разновидность игрового обучения, заключающаяся в воспроизведении действий и отношений других людей в рамках ситуации, приближенной к реальной. Ролевая игра по теме 2.3. «Химический элемент (на выбор обучающегося)» проводится в форме научно-практической конференции.

Результативность ролевой игры во многом зависит от особенностей ее организации, проведения, а также тщательности самостоятельной подготовки обучающегося.

Самостоятельная подготовка обучающихся к игре включает составление доклада по выбранному химическому элементу и сопровождение его презентацией.

Компьютерную презентацию, сопровождающую выступление докладчика, удобнее всего подготовить в программе MS PowerPoint. Презентация как тип документа представляет собой последовательность сменяющих друг друга слайдов. Количество слайдов адекватно содержанию и продолжительности выступления (например, для 5-минутного выступления рекомендуется использовать не более 10 слайдов).

На первом слайде обязательно представляется тема выступления и сведения об авторах. На следующих слайдах выносятся опорный конспект выступления и ключевые слова с тем, чтобы пользоваться ими как планом для выступления.

Примерный план выступления приводится ниже:

1. Introduction (reasons of choosing the exact topic).
2. Aims, methods (an explanation of research methods).
3. Main body (a literature review to delineate a planning problem; presentation and analysis of data).
4. Conclusion (discussion of conclusions; general recommendation)

Текстовые материалы к учебной конференции по теме 2. «Аптека» (проект «Аптека моей мечты»):

Nelsons Homeopathic Pharmacy

Ernst Louis Armbrecht, a young pharmacist and disciple of Samuel Hahnemann, came to London to publicise his knowledge of homeopathy. In 1860 he founded Nelsons and was succeeded by his son, Ernest Louis Nelson Armbrecht.

Since then, Nelsons has been supplying homeopathic medicines prepared in the Hahnemannian tradition. Our wish today is the same as 158 years ago: to make homeopathy accessible and to provide the highest standards of medicine and advice.

Homeopathy originates from the Greek words *homeo*, meaning similar, and *pathos*, meaning suffering. The basic principle of homeopathy was recognised by Hippocrates as early as the fifth century. Over 200 years ago, Samuel Hahnemann, a German doctor and chemist, worked with this principle and is credited for developing a comprehensive system of complementary medicine, which is known as homeopathy. Homeopathy is based on the Law of Similars where something in large doses, produces a set of symptoms, but in small doses helps to alleviate those symptoms "let like be cured by like". These homeopathic remedies stimulate the body's nature healing processes to relieve symptoms, helping a return to good health.

Homeopathy can be used as part of an integrated approach to healthcare, with complementary and conventional medicine working together to provide the best solution for individuals. All forms are just as effective as each other. The powder form is best for single & low doses. The pills are round globules made from sucrose. The tablets are large, flat & made of sucrose & lactose. The drops are a solution of 80% distilled water and 20% alcohol.

We have a fully stocked pharmacy of products and supplements to support health and balance, making Nelsons a one-stop destination for your every wellness need. We like to think visiting us is like stepping into nature's very own medicine cabinet.

A range of therapies are available at Nelsons' London Pharmacy. These therapies are provided by independent practitioners, who are known for their experience, reputation and expertise.

Practitioners consist of Registered Homeopaths, Bach Foundation Registered Practitioner (BFRPs), Beauty Therapists and many more.

Buxton & Grant Natural Cosmetics Pharmacy

We are a family run business, whose speciality is in homeopathy. Buxton & Grant has been a pharmacy providing allopathic and homeopathic services since 1904, and has become renowned across the UK since the last 15 years for its first class postal service of homeopathic remedies. Our aim by going online is to spread homeopathy –an alternative to allopathy.

Natural products for health and vitality, tailored to the needs of every individual – this is the philosophy behind Weleda’s natural cosmetics and holistic skin care. Since the company’s beginning over 90 years ago, Weleda has worked to strengthen the balance of body, mind and spirit with its products. In other words, we want you to be well – physically, mentally and spiritually.

Our skin is not just our largest sensory organ – it’s the page on which our life story is written. Through skin we feel and perceive the world outside, and we also show our beauty in the way our skin appears. Outward appearance reflects each individual’s age, life energy, emotional balance and mental health. Intense stimulation, stress, nervousness or hormonal fluctuations result in our skin becoming sensitive as the whole organism loses its natural balance.

It’s the purpose of Weleda’s natural cosmetics to promote general well-being. For you to remain fit and healthy it’s vital that you feel, quite literally, good in your skin. It’s absolutely central to our Body Care concept that our products should strengthen the skin’s own strengths and abilities, not replace them or mask weaknesses.

Our understanding of the harmonious connection between mankind and nature makes Weleda’s care products unique. When you use a Weleda product you can see, smell and feel this for yourself. Our natural ingredients give targeted support to your body’s own natural processes, boosting internal balance. They enhance your body’s ability to nurture and heal, to help itself. By selectively supporting self-healing and regeneration the defences are strengthened and the disturbed equilibrium is brought into balance. So we promote the vitality of the skin, rather than simply replacing what it lacks.

We make our natural products with the utmost care and passion. It starts with the anthroposophical and scientific knowledge which helps us to select the leadplant in each range, goes on with the selection of raw materials carefully grown according to bio-dynamic principles, and continues with the painstaking preparation of recipes and formulations. Everything we do is governed by the principles of care, understanding of interactions and respect for nature. Our production processes are gentle, sustainable and constantly reviewed for improvement.

Paediatric pharmacies: special approach

The motto of most pediatric pharmacists is “kids are not just little adults.” Dealing with pediatric patients can be super-fulfilling but also crazy-challenging. When a pharmacist needs to check pediatric orders, there are a few key considerations to keep in mind. These quick points are for infants and older kids.¹ Neonates have their own set of rules.

Breakdown of ages. This is important to be aware of, because dosing ranges often are broken down by age and weight ranges. There is some variance, but these are the age breakdowns that are generally agreed upon:

- o Neonates: birth to 28 days of life (the first 4 weeks)
- o Infants: 29 days to 12 months
- o Children: 1 to 12 years
- o Adolescents: 13 to 17 years
- o Young adults: 18 to 24 years

Is this dose OK? The first thing to do when checking a pediatric order or prescription is to break it down to mg/kg/dose and mg/kg/day. When talking about pediatric dosing, always think in terms of mg/kg. Then remember that most medications max at adult doses. For example, the typical dose of acetaminophen is 15 mg/kg/dose, and max dose for adults is 650 to 975 mg/dose. A 20-kg kid's dose would be 300 mg/dose. A 70-kg kid's dose would be 15 mg/kg x 70 kg = 1,050 mg, but this dose should be maxed out at 650 mg to 975 mg/dose.

Maintenance fluid rate. These calculations are different for kids. Typically, in babies and kids older than 1 month, we use the 4-2-1 rule. This calculation is 4 ml for the first 0 to 10 kg, plus 2 ml for 11 to 20kg, plus 1 ml for 21+ kg. For example, a 25-kg kid would get 65 m/hr.

Starting boluses for infants and kids are usually 10 to 20 ml/kg for normal saline and 5 ml/kg dextrose boluses. Also of note, when giving a dextrose bolus, we usually use the max concentration of D10 vs D50 in adults.

Pharmacokinetics. This is a whole different ballpark when it comes to kids. All those remembered half-lives for drugs in adults can be tossed out the window. On average, infants and kids often metabolize medications faster than adults. For example, a vancomycin starting dose for a typical 4-year-old would start with q6h dosing, and linezolid would be given q8h. Babies and kids have different drug absorption, metabolism, and volume of distribution than adults. Their pharmacokinetics vary throughout childhood, so always research pharmacokinetics for each medication for kids.

What weight to use? In adults, we sometimes use the ideal body weight or adjusted body weight in overweight/obese adults. When it comes to kids, there is no easy calculation to determine if they need to have adjusted body weight or what their body mass index should be at different ages. We use the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and World Health Organization growth charts.² They are available at cdc.gov.

Veterinary Pharmacy

A **veterinary pharmacist** is a specially trained pharmacist who dispenses veterinary drugs and supplies or products and advice to owners of companion animals and livestock. In addition, they advise the regulatory bodies and are involved in the formulation of veterinary drugs. **Veterinary pharmacy** is a field of pharmacy practice, in which veterinary pharmacists may compound medications, fill prescriptions, and manage drug therapies for animals. Veterinary pharmacists are licensed pharmacists who specialize in the distribution of medications for animals.

In the United States, veterinary pharmacy can vary from a clinical setting to a community pharmacy setting. As human medications become more popularly prescribed for animals and more community pharmacies begin to stock animal medication, one of the most common settings for veterinary pharmacy is in an independent, or compounding pharmacy. A compounding pharmacy is a typical establishment for "veterinary pharmacists," as these pharmacies specialize in compounding medication to better fit the needs of a patient, as is often necessary for animal patients. Additional practice sites include mail-order pharmacies or veterinary teaching hospitals. While these positions are less commonly available, pharmacists can be beneficial resources in veterinary schools, due to their knowledge of pharmacology. Of the 28 veterinary schools in the US, 27 employ pharmacists.

The biggest advantage to using a veterinary compounding pharmacy is that they can customize medications specific to you and your pet's needs. Compounding pharmacies can create different forms of medication to help with more exact dosing and easier administration.

Veterinary drugs are very useful tools to control and prevent diseases in livestock animals. If used correctly, following GVP, they make contribute to enhance food production of animal origin.

Homeopathic Pharmacy “Medeya”

The address of Regional State Enterprise "Medeya" pharmacy is well-known in our city and in the Perm region. It is the only homeopathic pharmacy in Perm and in the region that restored the traditions of this curative method widely spread in Perm before 1917. At that time there were about ten homeopaths working in our city.

In Russia the homeopathic method began to develop in 1821 when in large cities along with homeopathic pharmacies the homeopathic hospitals were founded and the medical magazine, devoted to homeopathic issues was published.

Homeopathic medicines are made of compounds given by nature (herbs, minerals, salts, poisons and toxins of snakes and animals but in very small doses) with extra energy added by special methods.

A.S. Pushkin, M. I. Glinka, V. I. Dal and other famous people were cured by homeopathic method. Tsar Nicholas II supported and approved homeopathic curative method and as the historians say never made his trips without a homeopathic medicine chest.

In 1996 we celebrated a 200th anniversary of homeopathic curative method.

Medeya pharmacy, since the day of foundation headed by L. A. Sosnina, provides a wide range of domestic homeopathic remedies (in Russia 1377 names) as well as foreign ones (261 medical products). All these drugs are from more than 20 pharmacological groups.

Perm today is among 11 cities of Russia, which has its own regional homeopathic centers and pharmacies together with Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Krasnodar, Voronezh, Pyatigorsk, Tomsk and Tyumen. Highly qualified staff of Medeya pharmacy and homeopaths of the Perm region actively take part in annual International Homeopathic Conference, run in Moscow every January.

The seminars, organized in Perm with the presence of German experts, allowed to develop a new curative homeopathic method – the introduction of biologically active homeopathic medicines into acupuncture points.

Homeopaths and Medeya pharmacy now also work within the frame of children ecological program, helping 250 ill children free of charge. Homeopathic curative methods are starting to be introduced into the city ambulance service.

In the conclusion I would like to point out that the homeopathic curative methods have a bright future in Russia. Nowadays only in the Perm region 49 organizations have already got the license, giving the right to use homeopathic remedies. That's because using homeopathic drugs helps to significantly reduce the general pharmacological body burden of chronic patients, to increase effectiveness of basic therapy and to cut down expenses on purchase of medicines.

Текстовые материалы к учебной конференции по теме 3. «Будущая профессия» («Возможности карьеры»):

What are the challenges faced by the pharmacist?

After you graduate from your pharmacy school, the next step would certainly be to enter in the pharmacy profession. In this profession, you should always be in the forefront dispensing medicines to your patients and helping them with their medical condition sometimes. But, before you embark on this journey, you need to know everything from opportunities to challenges surrounding it.

In this post, we are going to discuss about the challenges that the pharmacists have to face in their daily job.

Dispensing medicines to addicts

As a pharmacist, you need to deal with many patients regularly on your job. Among those patients, some of them can be addicts and dispensing them medicines can be a constant struggle. Moreover, they also tend to do different tricks like double prescriptions and false names in order to get medicines so you need to be very alert.

Aging Populace

As medical science advances, people are living longer and longer. This can present a number of problems for pharmacists who are faced with an aging populace and the complications and demands that that brings. For example, older patients may require more long-term care, there may be more patients taking multiple medicines or more chronic conditions that last throughout old age. Pharmacists must be prepared to deal with the needs of older patients and a greater number of patients of advanced age.

Staying up-to-date

There are constant changes in the pharmaceutical industry. If you overlook them, you will not know the new changes and be able to improve your knowledge. So, it is very essential for you to be aware of all those changes and need to update yourself with all the latest developments in the pharmacy area.

Change in demographics

With the increase in population, different complications arise and medicines which worked in the past may not work now. This is why new approach is required for different age groups. Besides, religious differences related to the medicines also vary from person to person and certain medicines may not be acceptable in their religion. When they refuse such medicines even though it is important for their health, it can cause a serious problem. All of these must be dealt by pharmacists that can be very hard to handle at times.

More Responsibility

Pharmacists are expected to manage more and more professional responsibility, starting with their education. Whereas students could choose between a pharmacy degree and a doctor of pharmacy degree in the past, they are now compelled to pursue the doctorate without exception. The reason for this change in laws and practices is to ensure that new pharmacists are able to choose a career in pharmacy from a growing array of options including R&D. In the traditional retail and hospital roles, new pharmacists are now better prepared to provide and monitor medical therapy and treatment. The change in degree requirements means more years and more expense for prospective pharmacists attending school.

Having a right attitude and sound knowledge can help you to overcome all these challenges and provide great pharmacy services.

Pharmaceutical Organizations

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the USA agency responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the regulation and supervision of food safety, drugs, vaccines, biopharmaceuticals, etc.

The FDA is led by the Commissioner, appointed by the President. The 21st and current Commissioner is Dr. Margaret A. Hamburg. She has worked since May 2009. The FDA has its headquarters in Maryland. The agency also has 223 field offices and 13 laboratories located throughout the 50 states.

FDA has different requirements for the three main types of drug products: new drugs, generic drugs and over-the-counter drugs.

A drug is considered "new" if it is made by a different manufacturer, uses different ingredients, is used for a different purpose, or undergoes any substantial change. The hardest requirements apply to "new chemical entities" (NCE). NCE – drugs that are not based on existing medications.

Generic drugs are chemical equivalents of name-brand drugs whose patents have expired. In general, they are less expensive than their name brand counterparts and are manufactured and marketed by other companies.

The British National Formulary (BNF) is a pharmaceutical reference book that contains a wide spectrum of information and advice on prescribing and pharmacology, along with specific facts and details about many medicines available including indications, contraindications, side effects, doses, prices, etc.

Pharmaceutical service in Russia

At present pharmaceutical service in Russia is changing and developing. It is provided by different kinds of pharmacies, inquiry offices, pharmaceutical firms, factories, companies and enterprises.

Pharmacies supply people with necessary medicines, things for medical care and hygienic accessories, inquiry offices inform population, pharmacies and hospitals about them and pharmaceutical firms, factories, companies and enterprises are responsible for producing and providing pharmacies and hospitals with them.

In many cities of Russia there are wide networks of pharmacies and a great number of pharmaceutical stalls and pharmaceutical stations. Some of them are state and the others are private. Pharmacies can be industrial and pharmacies of dosage forms. Moreover there are phytobars, homeopathic, pediatric, geriatric, veterinary pharmacies, and pharmacies working twenty four hours a day.

The majority of pharmacies are pharmacies of dosage forms, which consist of: a department of ready-made medicines (a department for selling medicines /a trading hall) and a department for storing. Some of them have also a prescription department. Industrial pharmacies, which are few in our country, produce drugs. There are a lot of pharmacies that work twenty four hours a day. The most known networks of pharmacies are "Health Planet", "36'6", "Romashka", "The World of Drugs" and some others.

Pharmaceutical stalls sell only drugs without doctor's prescriptions. As for pharmaceutical stations, they can sell all kinds of medicines except strong –effective and poisonous. It goes without saying, that both of them have neither a prescription department nor produce medicines.

It's interesting to note that at present a great number of people in Russia prefer to use medicinal herbs instead of medicines. Therefore, it was necessary to organize pharmacies or departments providing medicinal herbs and plants and medicines of extemporal preparation from plants, ready-made medicines of plant origin prepared both according to prescriptions and without them. To satisfy people's needs in medicinal plant raw materials as well as in introduction of new forms of medicinal service at pharmacies special departments preparing infusions, teas, cocktails and decoctions from medicinal plants have been established. They are called phytobars.

Recipes of such production are developed by pharmacists together with doctors. The nomenclature may contain the following kinds of infusions, decoctions and teas as vitaminic, tonic, bile expelling, cardiac and appetizing, and others.

Phytobars usually consist of a little hall with a counter, an assistant's room and a room for washing glassware and preparing distilled water.

Nowadays another kind of pharmacies became very popular in Russia. They are homeopathic pharmacies that prepare and sell homeopathic medicines. For organizing a production process such phar-

macy should be supplied with different kinds of raw materials of mineral, plant and animal origin. The nomenclature of homeopathic medicines includes preparations of plant raw materials of mineral origin (salts of ammonium carbonates, barium sulphate and others), of animal origin (such as snake poison, bee poison and so on). Some inorganic compounds, e.g. metals of platinum, gold, lead and others are used for preparing homeopathic medicines.

Pharmacies for children, which are called pediatric pharmacies, specialize on medications for children. As a rule they are organized in towns and cities. One can buy there ready-made medicines as well as medicines prepared according to the doctor's prescriptions. Different forms of pharmaceutical service are practiced there, such as delivery of medicines for sick children, reception of prescriptions at hospitals, reception of orders for preparing medicines over the phone and even organizing stations (places) for delivery things for medical care on hire for temporary use (wheelchairs and crutches for disabled people and so on).

There are also special pharmacies for old people, which are called geriatric pharmacies. They specialize on medications for old people, because it is necessary to take into account all the peculiarities connected with ages.

Veterinary pharmacies, which are sometimes called animal pharmacies, have recently appeared in towns and cities of Russia. But it's more usual to see a veterinary department at a pet shop. Veterinary pharmacies assortment has different varieties and different strengths of medications to fulfill the pharmaceutical needs of animals. Because the needs of animals as well as the regulations on [veterinary medicine](#) are often very different from those related to people, a veterinary pharmacy is often kept separate from regular pharmacies.

Besides different types of pharmacies there are several inquiry offices in the big cities of our country. They are Regional Information Associations and so on. Inquiry offices carry out contacts with chemist's stores to know about presence or absence of medical goods, systematize and collect information about them. They also inform patients, doctors and pharmacists about the availability, effectiveness, and prices of the medical goods in the pharmacies of Russia and the entry of new ones.

Moreover, the pharmaceutical service in our country includes a number of Russian and foreign pharmaceutical firms, factories, companies and enterprises. The majority of them cooperate with leading pharmaceutical manufacturers from Russia and abroad in buying and delivering medicines, things for medical care and hygienic accessories to pharmacies. Some of them produce medicaments, deliver them and carry out clinic studies together with experts in different fields of medicine at medical institutions of the country. The most famous Russian companies are "Pharmstandart", "PROTEK", "KATREN", "Mirpharm", etc. The most well-known foreign companies are "KRKA", "Pfizer", "Bayer", etc.

Drugstores in the USA

Pharmacist – is surely one of the most respectable professions in the USA. National Association of Chain Drug Stores (NACDS – национальная ассоциация аптечных сетей США) unites more than 37 000 retail pharmacies and more than 1000 drug suppliers all over the country. The network of chemist's shops is considered to be one of the most highly developed sections of the US market. It includes 20 800 pharmacies preparing medicine according to doctor's prescriptions and 16 000 stalls in large supermarkets.

2 out of 3 patients are sent to the chemist's shop with prescriptions, medical science is developing from day to day. About 80% of patients are women. Only 64% of their purchases in the drugstores are made spontaneously. The main reasons for choosing exact drugstore are:

- a) 67% - comfort
- b) 31% - price
- c) 16% – medical insurance.

One of the main tendencies is the presence of so called Minute Clinics in the pharmacies, where doctors treat sore throat, cough, running nose, cuts, and small injuries immediately.

The largest and highly respectful networks of drugstores in the USA are CVS, Walgreen, Rite Aid, Jean Coutu and Osco. Walgreen opens a new pharmacy every 16-18 hours. About 15% of 4 500 Walgreen chemist's shops work 24 hours a day 7 days a week. The most acute problem of the USA drug stores is theft among workers as well as among patients.

Pharmaceutical service in Russia

The first chemist's shop in Perm was established in 1781. Before that time as everywhere in Russia people when they were ill collected flowers, leaves, roots of medicinal herbs and plants, dried them and prepared decoctions, solutions, infusions, powders. So the properties of many medicinal herbs were known at that time.

Now in our city there are wide networks of pharmacies (about 100 pharmacies) and a great number of chemist's stalls: state and private, traditional and modern ones, such as phytobars, homeopathic, pediatric, geriatric, and veterinary and pharmacies working twenty four hours a day. The most well-known networks of pharmacies in Perm are Health Planet, Berezhnaya, April'. They supply our population with medicines for all diseases, things for medical care, medicinal plants and hygienic accessories. The pharmacists inform the people in our city about the availability, effectiveness, prices of the medicines and consult on indications, contraindications, side - effects, usage, storage, substitution of the drugs and so on. Also, they give information about their goods over the phone.

Moreover, there are several inquiry offices in our city. They are "Regional Information Association", "LEKS", "LEK-INFO", etc. They inform patients, doctors and pharmacists about the availability, effectiveness, and prices of the medical goods in the pharmacies of Perm and the entry of new ones.

Besides different types of pharmacies, the system of pharmaceutical service in Perm includes the Scientific Industrial Association "Biomed", the State Regional Enterprise "Permpharmacy", the Academy of Pharmacy and the pharmaceutical school.

If to speak about "Biomed", its history began in 1898 with establishing a small bacteriological laboratory which produced vaccines against hydrophobia.

In 1912 this bacteriological laboratory became bacteriological Institute and it organized vaccination against cholera and typhus. In 1933 on its basis the Perm bacteriological institute of epidemiology and microbiology was established. Later on it was reorganized into "Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums".

In 1988 it got the status of the Scientific Industrial Association. Since then "Biomed" has been producing medicinal immunobiological preparations from blood of animals, different serums, antitoxins, preparations for treatment of disbacteriosis, bacteriophages, diagnostics, novocain, vitamin PP, Corvalol and others.

Nowadays "Biomed" is a leading producer of a wide range of medical, immunobiological and pharmaceutical preparations in our country. "Biomed" supplies and distributes medicines to different towns of Russia and abroad. The nomenclature of medicines is about 70 names.

The State Regional Enterprise "Permpharmacy" is the greatest pharmaceutical enterprise in the West Urals in making and distribution of medicinal preparations. "Permpharmacy" has been working at

the pharmaceutical market for 60 years. The bases for the establishing of “Permpharmacy” were: the pharmaceutical chemist’s store which was established in 1939 and the laboratory of halenic preparations. They supplied our army with iodine, methylene blue, individual dressing packets.

Nowadays “Permpharmacy” takes the leading place among Russian enterprises in the production of medicinal preparations. It produces more than 100 drugs from natural raw materials. The technology is based on century old experience of people’s medicine. The main directions of its work are: whole sale and retail trade of medicinal preparations of Russian and foreign make, production of medicines from natural ecologically clean raw materials, organization of networks of pharmacies.

3. Рекомендации по подготовке к собеседованию.

Собеседование можно отнести к многоплановой форме контроля, в ходе которой осуществляется проверка сформированности не только коммуникативной, но и лингвокультурологической компетенции. В ходе собеседования проверяется умение обучающегося создавать монологические высказывания на разные темы с соблюдением языковых норм (орфоэпических, лексических, грамматических, стилистических), а также принимать участие в диалоге. Обучающиеся должны владеть коммуникативно-речевой стратегией, помогающей не теряться в ситуации непосредственного общения, и создавать ситуативно уместные, достаточно спонтанные речевые устные высказывания, которые требуются по условиям определенного учебного задания.

В практической деятельности по подготовке обучающихся к собеседованию необходимо обратить особое внимание на обучение пересказу текстов по изучаемым темам. В процессе «говoreния» обучающийся должен показать степень владения всеми коммуникативно-речевыми формами речи (повествование, описание, рассуждение), а также монологического высказывания и диалогического общения. Необходимо обращать внимание обучающихся на то, что некоторые задания опираются на их личный жизненный и учебный опыт и результат собеседования зависит также от него.

Рекомендуемая последовательность подготовки к монологическому высказыванию:

- прочитав текст и сделать необходимые пометы, например, проставить ударение в словах, объяснить значение слов;
- выделить ключевые слова и слова, вызывающие трудности при прочтении;
- сформулировать основную мысль каждого абзаца и всего текста;
- выделить главную и второстепенную информацию каждого смыслового фрагмента;
- составить план пересказа;
- пересказать текст.

По окончании монологического высказывания обучающемуся задаётся несколько вопросов по теме. Вопросы подобраны таким образом, что помогают расширить и разнообразить содержательный и языковой аспект речи обучающегося, стимулировать его к использованию новых форм речи и расширению активного словарного запаса. Это обеспечивает естественный переход от монолога к диалогу с собеседником. Цель экзаменатора-собеседника – эмоционально расположить экзаменуемого к беседе, стимулировать его речевую деятельность. Диалог оценивается в целом по всем ответам обучающегося на вопросы; учитывается речевая ситуация.

Тексты для собеседования по теме 1. Обучение в фармацевтической академии

Text 1

The pharmaceutical education in the Urals is connected with the foundation of Perm State University. So, on the initiative of Nikolay Ivanovich Kromer, the famous Russian scientist, the Master of Pharmacy, the pharmaceutical department at Perm State University was founded in 1918. Later the pharmaceutical department got the status of the pharmaceutical faculty. In 1937 it became an independent Pharmaceutical Institute. In 1955 the extra-mural department, which was reorganized into the faculty in 1978, was established. In 1972 the advanced training faculty for pharmacists was founded in Perm Pharmaceutical Institute and in 1979 the preparatory department was established. In 1992 the Institute started educating foreign students from different countries of Africa, Asia and the East. One more page in the history of the Institute is the fact that it was reorganized into Academy in 1995.

Speaking about the history of pharmaceutical education in the Urals it is important to mention N.I. Kromer. In 1917 he was sent to the Perm State University as the professor of the chair of pharmacy and pharmacognosy. In April 1918 on the initiative of N.I.Kromer the pharmaceutical department was opened. The first of August is considered to be the date of the beginning of the pharmaceutical education in the Urals.

About 4000 students both Russian and foreign now study at the Academy. Some of them attend the day department and others study by correspondence at the extra-mural department. Moreover, there are more than 200 interns and 50 postgraduate students at the academy. For those who are going to enter the Academy the preparatory courses are organized. Additional training is carried out at the advanced training faculty for pharmacists.

The course of training the day department students runs for 5 and of the extra-mural department students for 5.5 years. During this period the students study general and special subjects. General subjects are English, Maths, History, Physical Education, etc. Special ones are different branches of Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, etc. Besides, the students have practice in the fields, at the chemist's shops and pharmaceutical factories. Moreover, the students can take part in different students' conferences and contests, and play sports in sport clubs. Those students who study well and take part in social work get grants. On graduating from the Academy the students get the profession of a pharmacist and can work or continue their education at postgraduate courses, which takes for 3 more years. The graduates of the academy can work at chemist's shops, pharmaceutical factories, firms, companies and at pharmaceutical academies.

Text 2

I should say it is not easy to be a student of the Perm Academy of Pharmacy. We have classes 6 days a week. My working day begins at 7 o'clock in the morning. You know, I'm not an early riser but my alarm-clock rings and there is nothing to be done as to get up and start my new working day.

Usually I do my physical jerks, go to the bathroom, wash myself, clean my teeth and brush myself. It takes me 10 minutes to do my bed and dress myself. Then I go to the kitchen to have my breakfast. It may be a cup of tea or coffee and some sandwiches.

After my morning meal I leave for the Academy at 8.30 or at 9 o'clock in the morning. We have three or four pairs a day. There is a 30-minutes break before the last pair. Our classes are usually over at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. But sometimes I do not leave the Academy after classes because of my out-of-class activities. So I have dinner either at home or at the canteen. When at home I usually have something substantial for dinner, for example, cabbage soup for the first course, hot meat or fish with some vegetables for the second one and a glass of juice for dessert.

As a rule I have no spare time on my week-days. I usually spend much time to do my homework. Sometimes I have to go to the library either to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. Sometimes I have to sit up either to write a composition or to translate a text from English into Russian.

As you remember, eight o'clock is supper time in our family. We all get together in the kitchen to have our evening meal and to discuss different problems.

After that I prefer to do a little reading. Sometimes I either watch TV or listen to the music. And every evening I do my best to find time for my computer.

It is until midnight that I usually go to bed. So by the end of the week I get tired and need a good rest. Sunday is the only day I can get up later and stay at home the whole day. It's my best day in a week.

Text 3

Perm Pharmaceutical Academy occupies three buildings, a scientific research centre "Pharmatest", 2 hostels and a botanic garden. The main or the administrative building is in 2, Polevaya street. It is a modern four-storied building. There are rector's and dean's offices, an account department, a personnel department and 2 chairs: the chair of pharmacognosy with the course of botany and the chair of management and economy of pharmacy. Besides, there are many classrooms, a large lecture hall and a canteen. Moreover, there is a museum of pharmacy and history of the Academy.

The laboratory building in 46, Krupskaya street was built many years ago. It is a typical laboratory building. There are 11 chairs in it: the chair of general and organic chemistry, the chair of pharmaceutical chemistry at the day department, the chair of pharmaceutical chemistry at the advanced training faculty for pharmacists and at the extra-mural department, the chair of biological chemistry, the chair of analytical chemistry and so on. On the ground floor of the building there is a library and a reading room where the students can prepare for their seminars and practical work, a large gym where the students can play sports and a canteen. Two large lecture halls, many classrooms and laboratories supplied with necessary equipment are also housed in this building. Experienced teachers from different chairs conduct classes and seminars in those classrooms and laboratories.

Next to the laboratory building you can see a scientific research centre "Pharmatest" with the chair of toxicological chemistry.

The theoretical building, situated in 81, Gagarin Avenue, is a five-storied one. There are six chairs in the theoretical building. They are: the chair of organization, economy and history of pharmacy, the chair of microbiology, the chair of humanities and social and economic disciplines, the chair of extreme medicine and medical goods, the chair of foreign languages and the chair of Latin and pharmaceutical terminology. Besides, there are many classrooms, a dental clinic and a café in this building. So, the students of the academy study in different buildings and it takes them much time to get from one building to another.

Most students of our academy live in its two hostels and only some rent rooms. Hostel №1 in 72a, Gagarin Avenue is a modern, 9-storied building with central heating, hot and cold water, shower cabins, baths, a refuse chute, an elevator, electric cookers and sinks in the kitchens. Moreover, there is a reading hall, a student's club and a canteen.

Hostel № 2 in 101, Ekaterininskaya street is an old 5-storied building with a lot of rooms for students to live in. Besides, there is a health centre, a library, an Internet and other clubs.

Text 4

Perm Pharmaceutical Academy has more than 200 professors and teachers at 20 chairs which carry out academic, scientific and research work at its three buildings, a scientific research centre "Pharmatest" and a botanical garden. Lectures are given in the lecture halls, practical classes are held in the classrooms and laboratory classes – in the scientific laboratories.

The main directions of scientific work are: the synthesis of biologically active substances; pharmacological screening and pre-clinical tests of the products of organic synthesis and natural materials; the creation and standardization of medicinal forms; the research in chemical toxicological analysis; the improvement of public drug supply; and man's social problems and the improvement of educational technologies.

The Academy has a botanical garden where the students have practice cultivating, collecting and studying different medicinal herbs.

Besides, the students of our Academy take part in scientific work making experiments in its many labs and a scientific research centre "Pharmatest". They attend 20 Students' scientific societies of the Academy. The results and achievements of scientific and research work are written down in scientific articles and reported at scientific students' and teachers' conferences.

There are also many extra-curricular activities at Perm Pharmaceutical Academy. They are the sports' club, the students' club and the students' trade-union organization.

The students who like sports can attend the sports' club and play volleyball, basketball, football or do aerobics, athletics and powerlifting. They take part in different matches and competitions.

The students' club organizes different cultural events: contests, concerts, shows and festivals. The students who attend it sing, dance and do dramatizations.

The students' trade-union organization protects social and economic rights and interests of the academy students.

Тексты для собеседования по теме 2. Аптека

Text 1

A pharmacy of dosage forms consists of one department, which is called the chemist's department and special working rooms, such as industrial premises, sanitary facilities, and administrative offices. This department is engaged only in selling drugs, manufactured at the factories, the so called ready-made medicines. Besides medicines, clients can buy dried medicinal herbs and berries, things for medical care, hygienic accessories, optics, mineral waters, health products, baby and dietary foods, nutritional supplements, perfumes and cosmetics.

In the chemist's department there is a trade-hall furnished with a counter, show-cases and drug cabinets. All the medicines are kept in the drug-cabinets and on the open shelves, so that a pharmacist could find the necessary drug very quickly, not to make the patient wait. The working place of a dispensing pharmacist is behind a counter.

In the show-case with drugs people can see powders, pills, tablets, tinctures, ointments, drops, extractions, etc. These drugs are called "over the counter" (OTC) ones.

The glass show-case with things for medical care contains thermometers, hot water bottles, cotton-wool, bandages, mustard-plasters, cups, syringes and so on.

Parents can find practically all necessary things for their babies in the special show-case with dummy teats, dozed bottles, pampers, tooth rings, etc.

In the show-case where hygienic accessories are presented one can buy tooth-paste, tooth-brushes, gels, creams, powders, sanitary napkins and all necessary things for bathing: soaps, shampoos and conditioners, and other specific things. Pharmacists are to guarantee the high quality of all these products.

Also there is a special show-case containing various sorts of dried herbs and berries, special teas and collections. Nowadays many people prefer to treat with natural plants, to take biologically active additives and nutritional supplements. Dispensing pharmacist can help them in choosing the right herb and give the directions for its preparation and administration.

All medicines are kept according to their therapeutic effects: drugs for cough, for flu, drugs for headache, and cardiac, sedative, tonic medicines and so on. As there are different medicines for one and the same disease, the task of a specialist is to advise a patient which medicine available is more effective. Moreover, the pharmacist working at the chemist's department should help patients in choosing the medicine, explain how to take and to store it and inform about side-effects and contra-indications.

Text 2

If a person needs some medicines of special preparation, he/she is recommended to go to the prescription department of an industrial pharmacy. An industrial pharmacy is engaged in producing, analysis and selling drugs. The prescription department prepares and provides medicines by doctor's prescription.

The prescription department usually consists of two departments. The first one sells ready-made medicines (dosage forms), for example: tablets, drops or injection solutions, which are given out immediately at a patient's request. These drugs are manufactured at pharmaceutical plants and are kept on the shelves, protected from light at the constant temperature.

People who would like to order some ointment, a tincture, a mixture or a powder come to the second department, where medicines are prepared according to the instructions of a doctor. It usually takes

from 1 hour to some days to prepare a prescription. But if there is a word "cito" in the prescription the drug is to be prepared immediately in the presence of a client.

The most popular forms of prescription drugs appear to be suspensions, ointments, mixtures, extractions, drops, dosed forms for children. The drugs for immediate use prepared at the chemist shop should be kept in the refrigerator.

To orientate in this specific world of drugs a pharmacist should know that all drugs prepared in the chemist's shop have special labels of different colours that indicate their usage:

- ◆ green colour – for internal use;
- ◆ blue one – for injections;
- ◆ yellow colour – for drugs for external application;
- ◆ pink colour – for eye diseases.

Delivering a medicine a pharmacist explains how to use it and shows a special instruction about it, indicated on the label.

The pharmacist who prepares medicines is called a pharmacist-technologist. His/her working place is supplied with a sectional table, a computer, some cupboards and revolving stands for medicines prepared and a refrigerator.

So, the functions of an industrial pharmacy are:

- to sell medical goods,
- to prepare prescription medicines,
- to control the quality of dosage forms,
- to prepare distilled water for the drug production.

There are also large networks of pharmacies, which include pharmacies of dosage forms and industrial pharmacies. Their assortment consists of different kinds of medical goods, including strong-effective medicines and narcotics, which they produce and/or deliver.

Pharmaceutical stalls & pharmaceutical stations are also the institutions of the health care system in our country that are engaged in drug-trade.

Pharmaceutical stalls sell only drugs without doctor's prescriptions and other medical goods that pharmacies of dosage forms deliver. As for pharmaceutical stations, they can sell all kinds of medical goods except strong-effective drugs and narcotics. It goes without saying, that both of them neither deliver nor produce prescription medicines.

Text 3

An inquiry office is one of the institutions of the health care system in Russia, which provides the people with useful information about medical goods. It can be a separate office as well as a part of a pharmacy. The main tasks and functions of inquiry offices are to supply the population, including doctors and pharmacists with necessary information about availability of medicines & other medical goods, and to consult on different questions concerning substitution of medicines, their indications, side effects, contra –indications, effectiveness, costs and so on. Also they study the demand for medical goods and their supply.

As for the pharmacists, working there they should:

- inform patients over telephone about availability of medicines in different pharmacies of the city;
- give out information to doctors and pharmacists about the entry of new medicines;
- explain to patients the order of buying and delivery of medicines, the rules of taking medicines, the period of storage conditions and so on;
- carry out contacts with chemist's stores in order to know about the presence or absence of medicines and about their entry;
- collect and systematise information about medicines;
- reveal cases of non-grounded refusals in giving out medicines.

The working place of the pharmacist at the inquiry office is supplied with a telephone and a computer with the information about all the pharmacies in the city, their addresses, telephone numbers and the

regime of their work. The specialists also have price lists of medical goods and know about their availability in the pharmacies of the city.

Moreover, the pharmacists at inquiry offices provide people with necessary information on the proper use and storage of drugs at home, providing advice to encourage responsible self-medication.

Text 4

Every family should have a medicine chest (a first-aid kit) at home. This kit should include drugs which can be used without the doctor's prescription and those medicines which are special for every family if there are chronic patients in it, those with diabetes, allergies or people suffering from other diseases that may need urgent assistance. These medicines can be used to stop the acute attack of a disease. Besides medicinal preparations a home first-aid kit should contain things for medical care such as, for example dressing materials and other things.

The home first-aid kit should be kept in a definite place protected from light and heat, at constant temperature out of reach of children. This place should be known to all the adults in the family including children of school age (of course, children should be told and shown when and how to use them). The medicine chest should be easily accessible in case of emergency.

Some medicinal forms should be kept in the refrigerator for example, ointments, suppositories, mixtures, decoctions, infusions and some injection medications, all creams (such as baby cream, which helps from any abrasions and irritations), nasal drops, eye and ear drops, and some others. Keeping a first aid kit in the bathroom is not recommended, because excessive moisture is not useful for medicines. It is recommended to keep the "emergency kit" in the kitchen.

Do not forget to check regularly the expiry dates of drugs included in the kit and never use them after the expiry date because otherwise they can cause harm.

Each drug should be easily identified, and that is why it is desirable to keep it in the "native" package. Instructions for use should be kept together with medicines. Each jar, bottle or box must have a label with the exact name of the drug, its contents and the date of its purchase. If there is no label, the medicine should be immediately thrown away from the home medicine chest in order to avoid mistakes and health problems.

If there is a baby, you need to buy two groups of drugs – both for children and adults.

In addition to drugs in the home medicine chest there should be numbers of emergency phones, such as a district pediatrician telephone or round - the - clock medical care station for children.

What should be in your home medicine chest?

It's better to arrange the medicine chest on the principle "*what medicine for what disease*".

Тексты для собеседования по теме 4. Лекарственный препарат в лечебной практике.

Text 1

A substance used in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of a disease or as a component of a medication is called medicine, medication or drug. It is any chemical agent that affects the function of living organism. Strictly a drug is a chemical substance used to treat disease in man and animals. It is mixed with other materials into a preparation suitable for administration. The term "drug" is used to define substances with psychological action.

The medicines including antibiotics, stimulants, tranquilizers, antidepressants, analgesics, narcotics and hormones have generalized effects, others, including laxatives, heart stimulants, anticoagulants, diuretics, and antihistamines act on specific systems. Medicines may be given by mouth, by injection, by inhalation, rectally, topically or subcutaneously. Drugs must be not only effective but safe; side effects can range from minor to dangerous.

A dosage form (DF) is the physical form of a dose of a chemical compound used as a drug or medication intended for administration or consumption. Common dosage forms include pill, tablet, or capsule, drink or syrup, aerosol or inhaler, liquid injection, pure powder or solid crystal (e.g., via oral ingestion or freebase smoking), and natural or herbal form such as plant or food of sorts, among many oth-

ers. Notably, the route of administration (ROA) for drug delivery is dependent on the dosage form of the substance in question. Various dosage forms may exist for a single particular drug, since different medical conditions can warrant different routes of administration. For example, persistent nausea or vomiting make it difficult to use an oral dosage form and in such a case, it may be necessary to utilize an alternate route such as inhalational, sublingual, nasal, suppository, or parenteral. Additionally, a specific dosage form may be a requirement for certain kinds of drugs, as an example, insulin cannot be given orally because upon being administered in this manner, it is extensively metabolized in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) before reaching the blood stream.

Text 2

There are more opportunities today than ever before to learn about your health and to take better care of yourself. It is also more important than ever to know about the medicines you take. If you take several different medicines, see more than one doctor, or have certain health conditions, you and your doctors need to be aware of all the medicines you take. Doing so will help you to avoid potential problems such as, for example, drug interactions.

Over-the-counter (OTC) drug labels contain information about ingredients, clinical pharmacology, indications, warnings and directions that is important to read and understand. The label also includes important information about possible adverse reactions, drug interactions, usage in pregnancy and lactation, treatment on overdose, etc. Further, drug labels may change as new information becomes known. That's why it's especially important to read the label every time you use a drug.

The "Active Ingredients" and "Purpose" sections list the name and amount of each active ingredient as well as the purpose of each active ingredient.

The "Uses" section of the label tells you what the drug is used for and helps you find the best drug for your specific symptoms.

The "Warnings" section of the label provides important drug interaction and precaution information such as when to talk to a doctor or pharmacist before use the medical conditions that may make the drug less effective or not safe under what circumstances the drug should not be used when to stop taking the drug.

The "Directions" section of the label tells you the length of time and the amount of the product that you may safely use any special instructions on how to use the product.

The "Other Information" section of the label reveals required information about certain ingredients, such as sodium content, for people with dietary restrictions or allergies.

If you still have questions after reading the drug product instruction, ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information. Remember that different OTC drugs may contain the same active ingredient. If you are taking more than one OTC drug, pay attention to the active ingredients used in the products to avoid taking too much of a particular ingredient. Under certain circumstances – such as if you are pregnant or breast-feeding – you should talk to your doctor before you take any medicine. Also, make sure you know what ingredients are contained in the medicines you take. Doing so will help you to avoid possible allergic reactions.

Text 3

Many of the most important aspects of a drug can be quickly identified by reading the Highlights of Prescribing Information (Highlights), the first part of the Prescribing Information, which contains a concise and informative summary of crucial prescribing information; however, as this is a summary, it should not be used as a stand-alone document. Specific information in Highlights corresponds (and if provided electronically, may be hyperlinked) to more detailed information in the Full Prescribing Information (FPI).

Section 1: Indications and Usage. Clearly communicates information on the FDA-approved indications that are supported by substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

Section 2: Dosage and Administration. Provides the recommended dose, including the dosage range, dosing interval, usual duration, dosage modifications due to adverse reactions, recommended dosage in patients with renal or hepatic impairment if different from the dose from those with normal organ

function, recommended dosage in patients taking other drugs with the potential for clinically important interactions, and instructions on how to safely prepare and administer the drug. For oncology drug products, this section may also provide information on tests to be performed prior to administration (e.g., companion or complementary diagnostic tests), premedications or concomitant medications required to ensure safe use, and a reference to information for special handling and disposal of cytotoxic drugs.

Section 3: Contraindications. Identifies the clinical situations for which specific concomitant diseases or conditions or prior medical history poses a risk that clearly outweighs any potential benefit of the drug. Such contraindications consider the seriousness of the underlying disease and the availability of alternative therapy.

Section 4: Warnings and Precautions. Identifies and provides information on the most serious and clinically significant adverse reactions and other potential safety hazards. Detailed adverse reaction information (e.g., frequency and severity), discontinuation criteria, and recommendations to identify, manage or prevent these adverse reactions are generally provided.

Section 5: Adverse Reactions. Identifies adverse reactions (defined as undesirable effects reasonably associated with use of a drug) identified in clinical trials and postmarketing experience. The listing of common adverse reactions that are important for patient management decisions are typically provided in a tabular format. This section typically identifies the most common serious (including fatal) adverse reactions and the most frequent adverse reactions requiring dose interruption, reduction or discontinuation.

Section 6: Use In Specific Populations. Includes important information related to administration of a drug during pregnancy and lactation, known effects on fertility, and available information about the pharmacokinetics, safety or effectiveness in pediatric or geriatric patients or those with renal and hepatic impairment. With implementation of the FDA Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule, the information in this section is now standardized to ensure consistent content and format.

Section 7: Overdosage. Provides human data (or laboratory or animal data) that describe the signs, symptoms and laboratory abnormalities occurring with drug overdosage, as well as recommendations on overdosage treatment. When no clinically meaningful information is available, this section may be omitted.

Section 8: How Supplied/Storage and Handling. Provides information on the dosage forms, strengths, NDC numbers, package quantities, and storage and handling conditions.

4. Рекомендации по выполнению тестовых заданий

Тестовые задания предусматривают закрепление теоретических знаний, полученных студентом во время занятий по данной дисциплине. Их назначение – углубить, систематизировать и проверить знания студентов по отдельным темам, а также языковые и речевые навыки и умения.

Перед выполнением тестовых заданий необходимо повторить разделы учебного материала, рекомендованные преподавателем. При подготовке следует также обращаться к грамматическим пособиям и собственным конспектам обучающегося.

В тестах предусмотрены задания различных типов: закрытые тесты, в которых нужно выбрать один верный вариант ответа из представленных; задания на сопоставление; открытые тесты, где предстоит самостоятельно заполнить пропуски или ответить на поставленный вопрос.

Пример задания закрытого типа по теме 3. Будущая профессия:

Here you can find information on using aspirin **daily**, as well as its side effects.

Суффикс –ly в выделенном слове «daily» указывает на то, что перед нами:

1. Глагол
2. Существительное
3. Прилагательное
- 4. Наречие**

Пример задания открытого типа по теме 3. Будущая профессия:

What type of pharmacists controls the quality of medicines and the quality of raw materials?

Ответ: The name of the pharmacist is pharmacist-analyst.

5. Рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы

Цель контрольной работы – углубить, систематизировать и проверить знания студентов по отдельным темам, а также языковые и речевые навыки и умения.

После обсуждения грамматического и нового лексического материала на практических занятиях обучающиеся выполняют задания самостоятельно, тем самым закрепляя изученный материал. Студенту следует тщательно готовиться к выполнению контрольной работы. Положительный результат будет получен, если он систематически посещает занятия по дисциплине, активно участвует в работе на них, самостоятельно работает по программе курса.

Задания контрольной работы сгруппированы по темам:

1. Академия: прошлое и настоящее.
2. Аптека.

6. Рекомендации по переводу литературы

При переводе литературы рекомендуется следующая последовательность работы над текстом:

1. Прочитать весь текст (фрагмент) и постараться уяснить его общее содержание.
2. Каждое сложное предложение разбить на отдельные предложения: сложноподчиненные – на главное и придаточное, а сложносочиненные – на простые.
3. При анализе сложных по своей структуре предложений, в которых не сразу можно определить составляющие их элементы, рекомендуется, прежде всего, найти сказуемое главного и придаточных предложений.
4. В каждом предложении определить группу сказуемого (по личной форме глагола), затем найти группу подлежащего и группу дополнения.
5. Перевод предложения начинать с группы подлежащего, затем переводить группу сказуемого, дополнения и обстоятельства.
6. Найти незнакомые слова в общем и/или специализированном словаре, уяснив предварительно, какой частью речи они являются в данном предложении. При этом не брать первое значение слова, а внимательно изучить все значения, представленные в словарной статье, и выбрать наиболее подходящее по содержанию переводимого текста. Выписать незнакомые слова в терминологический словарь, указать перевод на русский язык.

Тексты для перевода по теме 4 «Лекарственный препарат в лечебной практике»:

Text 1

Oxybion (flavoured suspension)

COMPOSITION

Phenoximethyl penicillindibenzylethylenediamine 5,000,000 IU in vials

ACTION

Oxybion is a dry mixture of phenoxymethyl penicillin and dibenzylethylenediamine penicillin to which some suspending and flavouring agents are added. The flavoured suspension is prepared by diluting the dry substance with drinking water immediately before use.

Oxybion has the same grade and spectrum of antimicrobial activity as benzylpenicillin against all the susceptible pathogens. It is particularly suitable and easy to administer for children.

INDICATIONS

For prevention and treatment of mild or moderately severe infections caused by susceptible staphylococci, pneumococci, gonococci, and streptococci, i.e. infections of the upper respiratory tract, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, otitis, pneumonia, actinomycosis, pyoderma.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Oxybion is contra-indicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to penicillin and it should be used with caution in patients with a known history of allergy. In cases of infections due to organisms resistant against phenoxymethyl penicillin.

DOSAGE

Therapeutic dosage for children

Under 1 year 1 dosingspoonful three times daily

Between 1 and 3 years 1 dosingspoonful four times daily

Between 3 and 6 years 2 dosingspoonful three times daily

Between 6 and 12 years 2 dosingspoonful four times daily

Prophylactic dosage for children

Under 6 years of age 1 to 2 dosingspoonful daily

Over 6 years of age 2 to 3 dosingspoonful daily

1 dosingspoonful corresponds to 250,000 IU of penicillin

Preparation of the flavoured suspension

The vial should be filled up to the mark with drinking water and should several times be gently shaken before use.

PACKING

5,000,000 IU flavoured suspension in each vial.

Manufactured by BIOGAL, Hungary

Text 2

S T U G E R O N ® - Richter tablets brand of cinnarizine

COMPOSITION

trans-1-Benzhydryl-4-cinnamylpiperazine 25 mg in tablets

ACTION

Stugeron exerts a direct inhibition on the hypertonicity of the smooth muscles of the cerebral arterioles. Stugeron reduces considerably the sensitivity of the capillary walls against substances producing vasoconstriction and likely to produce arteriosclerosis (angiotensin, serotonin, bradykinin, etc.) The cerebral vasodilator effect is partly due to potentiation of the vasodilatory effect of CO₂. Stugeron reduces also the excitability of the labyrinth. It increases the glucose and oxygen uptake of the brain by improving blood circulation. It also increases resistance of the brain to anoxia. Stugeron does not affect the blood pressure.

INDICATIONS

All symptoms of cerebral arteriosclerosis: dizziness, lack of concentration, loss of memory, sleep disturbances and behavioural disorders of geriatric patients; vascular headaches; postapoplectic conditions, senile parkinsonism; sequelae of cerebral traumas; labyrinth and vestibular disturbances (vertigo, tinnitus, nausea).

Peripheral circulatory disorders (intermittent claudication, paresthesia, atrophic symptoms); Buerger's disease, acrocyanosis, diabetic angiopathies, Raynaud's disease. Allergic symptoms and conditions (induced by excessive histamine or serotonin). For prophylaxis of motion sickness.

SIDE EFFECTS

High doses may occasionally produce somnolence, which will disappear upon reducing the dose. Gastro-intestinal disorders might develop with sensitive patients.

DOSAGE

The usual dose is 1 tablet three times daily. In severe cases the dose can be doubled at the beginning of treatment. In case of sensitive patients, it is recommended to introduce the treatment by 1 tablet three times daily and to arrive progressively to the optimum dosage. In order to obtain favourable results, the treatment should be continued for several weeks with patients suffering from advanced cerebral sclerosis. Undesirable phenomena have not been observed even on prolonged treatment over several months. For prevention of motion sickness: one tablet half an hour before travelling.

PACKING

50 or 200 tablets of 25 mg.

Manufactured under the license of Janssen Pharmaceutica, Belgium
by GEDEON RICHTER, Hungary

Text 3

Multi-tabs B complex.

Good morning everybody. First of all I'd like to thank you all for giving up your time to come here today and listen to me. My name is Jenny Jensen. I am the sales manager of Ferrosan Subsidiary in Germany. I hope so much that you will find my presentation worthwhile and interesting and by the end of it you'll think that your time has not been spent in vain.

You are not of course going to remember everything so each of you will be given a hand out not to forget the most important selling points. All of you have diploma in medicine; this will make my task easier.

My purpose today is to familiarize you with the brand new development of the leading Danish pharmaceutical company Ferrosan. It's Multi-tabs B complex. And more specifically bring you up to date with the benefits it can have for you and your clients.

To start with I'd like to describe briefly the vital necessity of using vitamin supplements, based on some statistics. Then I'll pay attention to the target audience. After that I'll stop on some active ingredients. Finally I'll quickly sum up before concluding with some general benefits of the new product.

Please feel free to interrupt me if you have any questions at any time.

You often hear that if you eat healthy and balanced food, you do not need to take a supplement of vitamins and minerals. This is to some extent true.

But there are a lot of factors that influence your requirements for vitamins - such as age, life style, every day stresses, medications etc. So you may need certain vitamins or minerals despite the healthy diet. Their well-balanced proportion is of great importance for the production of energy, development of tissues and amino acids which the body itself is unable to produce. You should choose your individual vitamin supplement and Multi-tabs wide product range is the best you can find.

Let's look at some figures. I put them on the board now. These are the results of the check-up carried among 109 girls aged 11 till 16. As you can definitely see, the main complaints included headache, high fatigability, syncopes and sleep disturbance. Blue graph shows how situation changed after they started taking Multi-tabs B complex. Impressive isn't it! Just one tablet a day will make a miracle!

Right, let me turn now to the target audience, I mean who are these people you are going to speak to. Multi-tabs B complex was created specially for prevention and treatment of vitamin deficiency in

adults and children from 6 year of age. This product can be also taken by people with diabetes and pregnant women. So it has an enormous potential on this particular segment of market.

Ok. We've examined the target audience. So now I'm going to discuss some active ingredients which one tablet a day can provide you with. In the handout given to you, you can see their amount, including vitamin A which is necessary for vision, skin and growth, vitamin D for helping to build up bones, vitamin C for formation of tissues, vitamin E for protection against harmful free radicals, the whole complex of vitamin B, pantothenic acid, folic acid and a wide range of minerals (calcium, silica, iron and magnesium). And what your customers will surely appreciate is that the product doesn't contain any preservatives, gluten, lactose, glucose, sugar sweeteners and flavours. This means Multi-tabs B complex is highly effective, increasing immunity, but at the same time absolutely safe for your health, causing no allergic reactions or pathology by pregnancy!

Well, I've already mentioned some benefits of Multi-tabs B complex, but I still have to emphasize the reasonable price for the really high quality that we offer. A plastic container with 100 tablets, pretty enough for 3 months costs only 4 Euros. This is much cheaper as you realize than paying for medicine while being ill. If I can change the well-known proverb to illustrate what I mean: One tablet (Multi-tabs) a day, keeps the doctor away.

Let me remind you finely of some of the points I've made. Even if you are healthy exams, job, spring, age can do their work. The best way of precaution is Multi-tabs B Complex! Due to its reasonable price for extra class quality it is available for the wide audience. Its active ingredients and absolute safety for health, guaranteed by GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) certificate enable you to live active life through out a year!

Text 4

TESSALON[®] (*benzonatate USP*)

DESCRIPTION

Tessalon, a nonnarcotic oral antitussive agent.

Each *Tessalon* capsule contains:

Benzonatate, USP 100 mg

Tessalon capsules also contain: gelatin, glycerin methylparaben and propylparaben.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Tessalon acts peripherally by anesthetizing the receptors located in the respiratory passages, lungs, and pleura by dampening their activity and thereby reducing the cough reflex at its source. It begins to act within 15 to 20 minutes and its effect lasts for 3 to 8 hours. *Tessalon* has no inhibitory effect on the respiratory center in recommended dosage.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Tessalon is indicated for the symptomatic relief of cough.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to benzonatate or related compounds.

PRECAUTIONS

Information for patients: Release of *Tessalon* from the capsule in the mouth can produce a temporary local anesthesia of the oral mucosa and choking could occur. Therefore the capsules should be swallowed without chewing.

Usage in Pregnancy: *Tessalon* should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

Nursing mothers: It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. As many drugs are excreted in human milk caution should be exercised when *Tessalonis* administered to nursing women.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Sedation, headache, mild dizziness, pruritus and skin eruptions, nasal congestion, constipation, nausea, gastrointestinal upset, sensation of burning in the eyes, numbness in the chest, and hypersensitivity have been reported.

OVERDOSAGE

No clinically significant cases have been reported to our knowledge. The drug is chemically related to tetracaine and other topical anesthetics and shares various aspects of their pharmacology and toxicology. Drugs of this type are generally well absorbed after ingestion.

Signs and Symptoms

If capsules are chewed or dissolved in the mouth, anesthesia will develop rapidly. CNS stimulation may cause restlessness and tremors which may proceed to clonic convulsions followed by profound CNS depression.

Treatment

Evacuate gastric contents and administer large amounts of activated charcoal. Convulsions should be treated with a short-acting barbiturate given intravenously and carefully titrated for the smallest effective dosage. Intensive support of respiration and cardiovascular renal function is an essential feature of the treatment of severe intoxication from overdosage. Do not use CNS stimulants.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Adults and children over 10: Usual dose is one 100 mg capsule t. i.d as required. If necessary, up to 6 capsules daily may be given.

HOW SUPPLIED

Capsules, 100 mg (yellow); bottles of 100.

Capsules, 100 mg (yellow); bottles of 500.

Store at controlled room temperature (15°–30°C).