



ISSN 2450-6486

<https://osvita.eeipsy.org>DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38014/ehs-ss.2021.3.07>**Olena WELCHINSKA**

Features of the content of test tasks in the discipline «Standardization of Medicines»

OLENA WELCHINSKA. *Features of the content of test tasks in the discipline «Standardization of Medicines». Testing has long taken a firm place in the training system. Using testing, we use the method of researching the level of student's knowledge, abilities and skills. Standardized tasks, namely tests (tasks related to each other), are solved using the basic knowledge available after studying the discipline and logical approaches. «Standardization of medicines» is discipline that studies the development of medicines (drugs) quality standards that ensure an appropriate level of quality of medicines. It is based on the material of pharmaceutical chemistry and is the logical conclusion of the study of a complex of chemical pharmaceutical sciences. A feature of the test tasks in «Standardization of medicines» is the use of pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceutical analysis data.*

Key words: *standardization, medicines, test, pharmaceutical analysis.*

The pharmaceutical sector in Ukraine is in its infancy, so the basic principles of EU legislation in the field of licensing and control of medicinal products are of particular relevance to Ukraine. Experiment EU



Received 11.12.2021
Peer-reviewed 11.22.2021
Revised version received 12.16.2021
Accepted 12.21.2021

countries in developing legislation in the pharmaceutical field for more than 30 years. Using the principles of the EU in the practice of government regulation of the pharmaceutical sector will help accelerate the integration of Ukraine into the European market, improve competitiveness and the quality of Ukrainian drugs.

The educational discipline «Standardization of medicines» is studied by students of higher medical and pharmaceutical universities of Ukraine in the 5th year of study.

The main tasks of this discipline is study of the development of quality medications standards that ensure the required level of medications quality and to provide future pharmacists with systemic knowledge about standardization of medicines.

This discipline aims to provide students with knowledge about standardization of substances and dosage forms of industrial pharmaceutical production, taking into account the current state of development of the pharmaceutical field; structure and basic principles of standardization of medicines in the pharmaceutical field according to GMP, GLP, GCP, GXP requirements, state standards of Ukraine; principles and requirements of documentation (pharmacopoeia articles, AND, methods of quality control for substances and medical preparations); use of chemical methods of analysis for identification, purity research, instrumental methods of quantitative analysis of medicines, modern physical and physical-chemical methods that are widely used in standardization of medicines [1, 2].

This discipline studies a wide range of concepts and issues. This is the main sections of standardization of medicines and its field of application, methods for standardization of drugs, validation of analytical methods, basic state regulations in pharmaceutical analysis, safety rules and work in pharmaceutical laboratory analysis, legal regulation of procedures for standardization, a system of quality assurance of pharmaceutical products, general instructional techniques assessing the quality of drugs and dosage forms, theoretical foundations of pharmacopoeia methods for the analysis of drugs and their detection, identification and quantification of using chemical and physical-chemical methods.

«Standardization of medicines» is based on the knowledge of different sciences, such as, inorganic chemistry or physical and colloid chemistry (properties of elements and their compounds, basics of chemical kinetics, theory of thermodynamics, phase equilibria, solutions of electrolytes, ionic equilibrium surface events, how to calculate the chemical equilibrium known initial concentrations and the equilibrium constant, basis extraction

processes), organic chemistry (properties of organic compounds, the nature of chemical bonds and electronic of the structure of organic compounds, reaction mechanisms of organic compounds, methods of analysis in organic chemistry), analytical chemistry (general questions analyzing trace amounts of materials, modern methods of analysis), biological chemistry (basic patterns of metabolism of drugs, biochemical basis of individual variability in metabolism of drugs, mechanism of transport of xenobiotic), pharmaceutical chemistry (properties of medications and methods of its quality analysis), statistics and informatics (statistical analysis of experimental data), technologies drugs (impact of dosage forms the bioavailability of drugs, products of secondary metabolism), pharmacology (pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of bioactive substances, the mechanism of action of biologically active substances, differential diagnosis analysis), toxicological and forensic chemistry (properties of poisonous drugs, methods of its isolation and analysis, toxic dynamics and toxic kinetics of bioactive substances).

The educational discipline «Standardization of medicines» is based on the data of science «Pharmaceutical chemistry» and is the logical conclusion of the study of a complex of chemical pharmaceutical sciences.

«Pharmaceutical chemistry» studies methods of analysis for identification, purity research, instrumental methods of quantitative analysis of medications, pharmaceutical compositions, and biological active substances. At the same time, both pharmacopoeia methods and non-pharmacopoeia methods are used for the pharmaceutical analysis of medication.

Many methods of qualitative and quantitative analysis of medications have been adopted for chemical-toxicological analysis. However, the objects of research in this case are not only medical preparations, but also other toxic substances, as well as the biological material of a poisoned person [3-5].

Thus, only «Standardization of medicines» studies standardized methods of identification, quantitative analysis of medications.

Testing student's knowledge is one of the most important forms of knowledge control. Standardized tasks – tests are solved using the basic knowledge available after studying the discipline and logical approaches.

Testing allows to save time, check the level of knowledge on extensive material, and develop the student's memory. However, testing does not give a complete picture of the level of knowledge of students.

The positive point is that standardized methods of medications analysis have already been studied in the discipline «Pharmaceutical

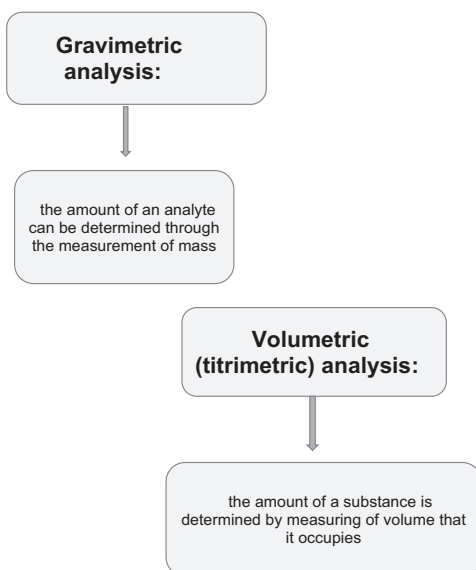
chemistry», which allows students to use the previously acquired knowledge base (tabl.1).

Table 1. Methods of analysis that are studied in disciplines «Standardization of medicines» and «Pharmaceutical chemistry»

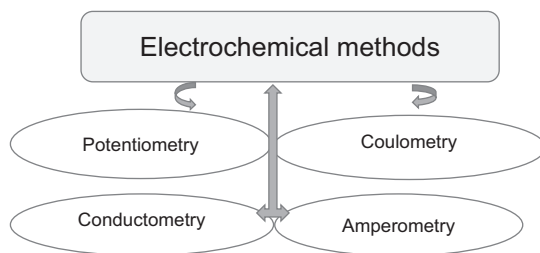
«Standardization of medicines» standardized methods	«Pharmaceutical chemistry» standardized and non-standardized methods
chemical methods	chemical methods
physical and physical-chemical methods (instrumental methods): chromatography (TLC, GC, LC, HPLC), electrochemical methods, spectral methods (UV-, IR-, NMR-, other)	physical and physical-chemical methods (instrumental methods): chromatography (TLC, GC, LC, HPLC), electrochemical methods, spectral methods (UV-, IR-, NMR-, other)

Chemical methods are separations (precipitation), extraction, distillation, qualitative analysis (colour, smell, melting point, other). There are *two types* of chemical methods in quantitative determination of medicines (scheme 1).

Scheme 1.



There are next electrochemical methods (scheme 2):



The main characteristic of electrochemical method is measured signal (tabl.2).

The main topics of the discipline «Standardization of medicines» are:

Electrochemical method	Measured signal
Potentiometry	Potential
Coulometry	Amount of electricity (in Coulones)
Conductometry	Conductivity
Voltamperometry	Dependence of electric current (in Amperes) on voltage (in Volts)
Amperometry	Electric current (in Amperes)

- The system of standardization of medicines. Analytical documentation for pharmaceutical products: AND, monograph.
- Use of chemical methods in the development of quality standards of medicines under sections of pharmacopoeia article «Identification», «Purity research».
- Use of chemical methods in the development of quality standards of medicines under sections of pharmacopoeia article «Quantitative determination».
- Use of physical and physical-chemical methods for identification, purity research and quantitative determination as standardization of medicines.

- Use of chromatography and electrochemical methods for identification, purity research and quantitative determination as standardization of medicines.

For example, topic «Use of chemical methods in the development of quality standards of medicines under sections of pharmacopoeia article «Identification», «Purity research»». We can use next tests (tabl.2):

Table 2. «Use of chemical methods in the development of quality standards of medicines under sections of pharmacopoeia article «Identification», «Purity research»»

TEST QUESTION 1. Which reagent is used for determination Ca^{2+} in medicines?	a) Potassium iodide b) *Ammonium oxalate c) Sodium hexahydroxistibiante d) Ammonium chloride e) Silver nitrate
TEST QUESTION 2. Which analytical effect will be after adding FeCl_3 to benzoate-ion?	a) an orange-yellow spot b) a white precipitate c) a green precipitate d) a violet color e) *a pink-yellow precipitate
TEST QUESTION 3. Which range of colours is used for examination of the colour intensities of liquids?	a) *a brown-yellow-red b) a red-yellow-green c) a yellow-orange-red d) a red-white-black e) a red-green-blue
TEST QUESTION 4. Which laboratory glassware should be used for determination of sensitivity reactions?	a) clean test tubes of the different diameters b) clean dry retorts of the same diameter c) *clean dry test tubes of the same diameter d) clean dry retorts of the different diameters e) none answer is right
TEST QUESTION 5. Which background is used for determination of solution's clarity?	α) a white β) a yellow χ) *a black δ) clary ε) none answer is right
TEST QUESTION 6. What reagent should be added for identification of Al^{3+} ?	a) HCl b) * NaOH c) AgNO_3 d) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ e) Na_2HPO_4

<i>TEST QUESTION 7.</i> Which colour of precipitate does Br⁻ give after adding AgNO₃?	a) a white b) *a pale yellow c) a yellow d) an orange e) a brown
<i>TEST QUESTION 8.</i> Which colour of precipitate does Fe³⁺ give after adding K₃[Fe(CN)₆]?	a) a white b) a pale yellow c) a yellow d) an orange e) *a blue
<i>TEST QUESTION 9.</i> Which reagent is used for separation of CO₃²⁻ and HCO₃⁻?	a) AgNO₃ b) Na₂HPO₄ c) *MgSO₄ d) NaOH e) K₂Cr₂O₇
<i>TEST QUESTION 10.</i> Pharmacist-analyst defines a sodium iodide. The presence of heavy metals he will check by forming of:	a) a green fluorescence b) *a brown coloration c) a yellow colour d) a white opalescence e) a blue fluorescence
<i>TEST QUESTION 11.</i> The laboratory for quality control of medicines received a mucolytic drug containing Ambroxol hydrochloride. To detect chloride ions in its identification, it is necessary to use a solution:	a) *Argentum nitrate b) Barium sulfate c) Glyoxalhydroxyanil d) Potassium ferrocyanide e) Diphenylamine
<i>TEST QUESTION 12.</i> Dexamethasone is a hormonal agent that contains covalently bound fluorine. This allows after mineralization of the substance to identify F⁻ with a solution of:	a) *Calcium chloride b) Sodium chloride c) Ammonium oxalate d) Argentum nitrate e) Sodium acetate
<i>TEST QUESTION 13.</i> The pharmacist-analyst identifies the antimicrobial agent "Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride". To detect the chloride ion, it reacts in the presence of sulfuric acid concentrated with the following reagent:	a) *Potassium dichromate b) Sodium hydroxide c) Magnesium sulfate d) Potassium chloride e) Zinc oxide

<i>TEST QUESTION 14.</i> The quality control of 0.1% injectable solution of atropine sulfate is carried out in the central analytical laboratory of the pharmaceutical enterprise. Due to sulfate ions, the active substance can be identified by interaction with the following reagent:	a) *Barium chloride b) Copper (II) sulfate c) Potassium iodide d) Sodium bicarbonate e) Ammonium chloride
<i>TEST QUESTION 15.</i> The laboratory for quality control of medicines received an antihypertensive drug containing clonidine hydrochloride (clonidine). To identify it, determine the chloride ions by reaction with silver nitrate in the environment:	a) *Nitric acid, dil. b) Sulfuric acid, conc. c) Sodium hydroxide d) Diethyl ether e) Formaldehyde
<i>TEST QUESTION 16.</i> During the pharmaceutical analysis of the drug substance, a reaction was performed with antipyrine (phenazone) in the presence of dilute hydrochloric acid. The appearance of green color allows you to identify:	a) *Nitrites b) Sulfates c) Fluorides d) Bromides e) Iodides
<i>TEST QUESTION 17.</i> Under the action of acetic acid diluted like a drug substance, there is a rapid release of gas bubbles, which causes turbidity of the barium hydroxide solution. This test allows you to identify:	a) *Carbonates b) Fluorides c) Nitrites d) Sulfates e) Chlorides
<i>TEST QUESTION 18.</i> The laboratory for quality control of medicines received an antiulcer drug containing bismuth sub citrate. During the reaction to the bismuth cation, the formation of a yellowish-orange color was observed. What reagent was used in this test?	a) *Thiourea b) Glyoxalhydroxyanil c) Hydrochloric acid d) Sodium hydroxide e) Potassium acetate

<i>TEST QUESTION 19.</i> The laboratory for quality control of medicines received a substance of the antibiotic <i>Ampicillin sodium</i>. The sodium ion was identified by reaction with a solution of potassium pyroantimonate to form a precipitate of the following color:	a) *a white b) a blue c) a yellow d) a red e) a green
<i>TEST QUESTION 20.</i> As a result of the reaction of the analgesic Metamizole sodium monohydrate with a solution of potassium pyroantimonate, a white precipitate formed. This confirms the presence in the structure of the drug:	a) *sodium ions b) covalently bound sulfur c) methyl groups d) phenyl radical e) keto groups

Thus, these tests can be called standardized, since they can be used to test control of student's knowledge, both in the discipline «Standardization of medicines» and in the discipline «Pharmaceutical chemistry».

The development of test material has tremendous possibilities, for example, the creation of thematic complexes of test tasks, the combination of test tasks with situational tasks or schemes of chemical transformations, and others.

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*The Author***WELCHINSKA OLENA**

*Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Professor,
Departments of Chemistry of Medicines and
Medicinal Toxicology,
O.O. Bogomolets National Medical University,
Kyiv, Ukraine
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7023-8493>
E-mail: elena_wwu@ukr.net*

Abstracts

ОЛЕНА ВЕЛЬЧИНСЬКА. Особливості змісту тестових завдань з дисципліни «Стандартизація лікарських засобів». Тестування вже давно зайняло міцне місце в системі навчання. Використовуючи тестування, використовуємо метод дослідження рівня знань, умінь і навичок студента. Стандартизовані завдання, а саме тести (завдання, пов'язані між собою), розв'язуються з використанням базових знань, наявних після вивчення дисципліни, та логічних підходів. «Стандартизація лікарських засобів» — дисципліна, що вивчає розробку стандартів якості лікарських засобів (лікарських засобів), які забезпечують належний рівень якості лікарських засобів. Він заснований на матеріалі фармацевтичної хімії і є логічним завершеним

ням вивчення комплексу хіміко-фармацевтичних наук. Особливістю тестових завдань із «Стандартизації лікарських засобів» є використання даних фармацевтичної хімії та фармацевтичного аналізу. **Ключові слова:** стандартизація, ліки, випробування, фармацевтичний аналіз.

ОЛЕНА ВЕЛЬЧИНСКАЯ. Особенности содержания тестовых заданий по дисциплине «Стандартизация лекарственных средств». Тестирование давно заняло прочное место в системе обучения. С помощью тестирования мы используем методику исследования уровня знаний, умений и навыков учащихся. Стандартизированные задачи, а именно тесты (задачи, связанные друг с другом), решаются с использованием базовых знаний, доступных после изучения дисциплины, и логических подходов. «Стандартизация лекарственных средств» - дисциплина, изучающая разработку стандартов качества лекарственных средств (лекарственных средств), обеспечивающих надлежащий уровень качества лекарственных средств. Он основан на материале фармацевтической химии и является логическим завершением изучения комплекса химико-фармацевтических наук. Особенностью тестовых заданий в «Стандартизации лекарственных средств» является использование данных фармацевтической химии и фармацевтического анализа.

Ключевые слова: стандартизация, лекарственные средства, тест, фармацевтический анализ.

OLENA WELCZYŃSKA. Cechy treści zadań testowych w dyscyplinie „Standaryzacja środków leczniczych”. Testowanie od dawna zajmuje ważne miejsce w systemie edukacyjnym. Stosując testy stosujemy metodę badania poziomu wiedzy, umiejętności i zdolności studenta. Zadania standaryzowane, czyli testy (zadania powiązane ze sobą), rozwiązuje się z wykorzystaniem podstawowej wiedzy zdobytej po przestudiowaniu dyscypliny i podejść logicznych. „Standaryzacja środków leczniczych” to dyscyplina zajmująca się opracowywaniem standardów jakości środków leczniczych (leków) zapewniających odpowiedni poziom jakości środków leczniczych. Opiera się na materiale chemii farmaceutycznej i jest logicznym zakończeniem uczenia się kompleksu nauk chemicznych i farmaceutycznych. Cechą zadań testowych „Standaryzacja środków leczniczych” jest wykorzystanie danych z chemii farmaceutycznej i analizy farmaceutycznej.

Słowa kluczowe: standaryzacja, leki, testy, analiza farmaceutyczna.