Assessment tools for conducting attestation in discipline «General surgery» for students of 2023, 2024 year of admission under the educational programme 31.05.01 General medicine, specialisation General medicine Specialist's, form of study full-time forthe 2025-2026 academicyear

1. Assessment tools for conducting current attestation in discipline

1.1. Evaluation tools for conducting certification in seminar-type classes

Certification in seminar-type classes includes the following types of tasks: testing, solving situational problems, assessing the development of practical skills, and an interview on control issues.

1.1.1. Examples of test tasks

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement:
OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

1. Enter the correct answer. The parietal-temporal artery can be pressed:
   a) in front of the auricle to the temporal bone;
   b) to the frontal bone;
   c) behind the auricle;
   d) to the occipital bone;
   e) to the zygomatic bone.

2. Please provide some correct answers. Depending on the type of bleeding vessel, the bleeding may be:
   a) arterial;
   b) venous;
   c) external;
   d) capillary;
   e) mixed.

3. Enter the correct answer. The BCC deficiency at grade 2 blood loss is:
   a) 15-20%;
   b) 20-29%;
   c) 30-39%;
   d) 50% or more;
   e) 40-49%.

4. Please provide some correct answers. Physical methods of stopping bleeding include:
   a) a hemostatic sponge;
   b) electrocoagulation;
   c) the use of cold;
   d) ligation of the vessel in the wound;
   e) Laser;
   f) applying a tourniquet.

5. Specify the error. If large arteries are damaged, to temporarily stop the bleeding, you can use:
   a) tourniquet;

b) finger compression of the artery;
c) elevated position of the limb;
d) temporary bypass surgery;
e) applying a hemostatic clamp.

6. Please provide some correct answers. Acute blood loss is characterized by the following symptoms:
a) dizziness;
b) pallor of the skin;
c) pain in the heart;
d) tachycardia;
e) lowering blood pressure;
f) increased blood pressure.

7. Enter the correct answer. In case of bleeding, the carotid artery can be pressed:
a) against the transverse process of the 6th cervical vertebra;
b) to the transverse process of the 7th cervical vertebra;
c) to the transverse process of the 2nd thoracic vertebra;
d) to the body of the 6th cervical vertebra;
e) to the body of the 7th cervical vertebra.

8.Please provide some correct answers. Laboratory criteria for acute blood loss include:
a) decreased hemoglobin;
b) decrease in the total number of red blood cells;
c) increased hematocrit;
d) increased hemoglobin;
e) decrease in hematocrit;
f) increased blood pressure.

9.Specify the error. Methods of temporary stopping of bleeding include:
a) applying a tourniquet;
b) finger compression of the artery;
c) flexion of the limb in the joint;
d) temporary bypass surgery;
e) ligation of the vessel during.

10. Specify the error. Medications for local bleeding control include:
a) hemostatic sponge;
b) gelatin sponge;
c) cryoprecipitate;
d) thrombin;
e) fibrin film.

1.1.2. Example of situational tasks
Verifiable indicators of competence achievement:
OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
Task 1

Situation: A 22-year-old man was stabbed in the left thigh. Discovered ten minutes after the injury. His general condition is severe, his consciousness is confused, and his skin is pale and covered with cold, sticky sweat. Pulse rate is 150 beats/min, filamentous, blood pressure is 50/30 mmHg, BHD is 35 per minute. There is a puncture wound 1 by 1 cm in the medial surface of the upper third of the left thigh with bright scarlet pulsating bleeding.

Questions: 1. Classify the bleeding. 2. Which vessel is damaged? 3. Assess the degree of blood loss? 4. How much first aid should be provided? 5. Which method of final stopping of bleeding is preferable to use in this case?

Task 2

Situation: A 56-year-old man has been vomiting multiple stomach contents for two days due to food poisoning. The last time I vomited was about an hour ago with dark blood. The patient is restless, the skin is pale, covered with cold, sticky sweat. Pulse is 110 beats/min, low blood pressure, 120/70 mmHg, BH 25 per minute. The abdomen is of normal shape, soft, without pain in all parts.
Questions: 1. What is the source of the bleeding? What causes it? 2. What is the percentage of BCC deficiency? 3. How can the source of bleeding be accurately diagnosed? 4. To what extent is laboratory diagnosis necessary in this case? 5. What methods of stopping bleeding can be used?

1.1.3. Examples of practical skills assessment tasks
Verifiable indicators of competence achievement:
OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

1. The technique and technique of applying a pressure bandage on the forearm.
2. Evaluation and interpretation of the results of a general blood test in acute blood loss.

1.1.4. Examples of control questions for the interview
Verifiable indicators of competence achievement:
OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

1. Definition of the concept, Latin terminology, classification of bleeding.
2. List the signs of arterial, venous, mixed, and capillary bleeding. Give examples.
3. Common signs of blood loss. Laboratory diagnostics of blood loss.
4. Ways to temporarily stop external bleeding.
5. Rules for applying a hemostatic tourniquet.

1.2. Assessment tools for students' independent work
The evaluation of independent work includes testing.
1.2.1. Examples of test tasks.
Verifiable indicators of competence achievement:
OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

1. When does the preoperative stage start?
    1. since the onset of the disease;
    2. with the verification of the clinical diagnosis;
    3. from admission to the surgical department;

4. when setting the date of the operation;
5. when choosing an intervention method.

2. Completion of the preoperative period:
    1. signing the informed consent;
    2. initiation of surgical intervention;
    3. establishment of indications and type of operation;
    4. delivery to the operating room;
    5. Introductory anesthesia.

3. Key stages of the preoperative period:
    1. diagnosis;
    2. therapy;
    3. preparation for surgery;
    4. transportation;
    5. premedication.

4. Mandatory minimum examination before elective surgery:
    1. UAC and blood biochemistry;
    2. radiography of OGK;
    3. ECG;
    4. consultation with a therapist;
    5. determination of blood type and Rh factor;
    6. Coronary angiography
    7. Ultrasound of leg veins
    8. Laparoscopy

5. The main purpose of preoperative preparation:
    1. 1. Disability prevention;
    2. 2. reducing the risks of surgery and its consequences;
    3. 3. treatment of concomitant diseases;
    4. 4. Achieving remission;
    5. 5. Obtaining the patient's consent

6. Components of Preoperative Preparation:
    1. Psychological support
    2. Special preparation
    3. Somatic optimization / Management of comorbidities
    4. Immediate preoperative measures
    5. Patient positioning on the operating table
    6. Preliminary stage

7. Preparation for the Intervention Includes::
    1. psychological care;
    2. surgical site preparation;
    3. premedication;
    4. correction of fluid and electrolyte balance;
    5. bowel preparation;
    6. EGD (Esophagogastroduodenoscopy).

8. Somatic Preparation:
    1. normalization of fluid and electrolyte balance;

2. correction of hemostasis;
3. sanitation of infection foci;
4. shaving;
5. premedication.

9. Measures of Special Preparation::
1 low-residue diet;
2 selective decontamination of the digestive tract;
3 repeated gastric lavage in case of stenosis;
4 cycle ergometry;
5 urinary bladder catheterization.

10 Type of Enema for Bowel Cleansing before a Planned Surgery::
1 hypertonic enema;
2 siphon enema;
3 cleansing enema;
4 medicated enema;
5 nutrient enema.

1.2.3. Example of a Situational Task
Verified Indicators of Competency Achievement::
OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

Situational Task No. 1
Patient F., 48 years old, was admitted to the hospital's emergency department with severe right-sided abdominal pain, elevated body temperature, and symptoms of intoxication. An ultrasound examination confirmed inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cecum (acute appendicitis). A decision was made to proceed with immediate surgical intervention.
Questions:
1. Select the correct type of the upcoming surgery based on its urgency.
2. Determine the purpose of the upcoming surgical intervention.
3. What is the main type of operation planned for this patient?

Situational Task No. 2
Patient B., 62 years old, was admitted to the hospital with complaints of pain in the upper abdomen, a bitter taste in the mouth, paroxysmal nausea, and repeated vomiting of bilious content. The preliminary diagnosis is acute cholecystitis. The patient is scheduled for surgery three days after diagnosis and preparation.
Questions:
1 What type of surgery is appropriate for this situation based on urgency?
2. Which category does this operation belong to based on the purpose of the intervention?
3. What is the main type of surgery planned for the patient?

Situational Task No. 3
Patient R., 53 years old, was delivered by an ambulance team in serious condition with massive intestinal bleeding of unknown cause. It was decided to urgently perform examination and surgical intervention.
Questions:
1. What is the name of the operation corresponding to this emergency situation?
2. Which stage is characterized by the administration of anesthesia and ensuring conditions for the immediate start of the surgical intervention?
3. The absolute indication for surgery in this case?

2. Assessment Tools for Intermediate Certification in the Discipline

The intermediate certification is conducted in the form of an exam.

The intermediate certification includes the following types of tasks: an interview, assessment of mastery of practical skills (abilities).

2.1. List of questions for the interview.

№	Questions	Verified indicators of competency achievement.
1.	Antiseptics - definition, types..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
2.	Mechanical antisepsis..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
3.	Physical antisepsis..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
4.	Biological antisepsis..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
5.	Classification of antiseptic agents, their characteristics.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
6.	Asepsis, definition, methods..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
7.	Layout and principle of operation of the operating suite.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
8.	Layout and principles of operation of the surgical department..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
9.	Structure of the surgical service in a polyclinic. Organization of the surgical department in a polyclinic..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
10.	Nosocomial infection. Concept, routes of transmission, prevention..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
11.	Premedication. Significance, main drugs, premedication regimens.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
12.	History of anesthesia development. Theories of anesthesia..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
13.	Anesthesia. Stages and levels..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
14.	Modern combined endotracheal anesthesia (sequence of procedures, advantages).	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
15.	Complications of anesthesia (vomiting, aspiration, asphyxia, cardiac arrest). Prevention, emergency care	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
16.	Epidural anesthesia. Indications, contraindications, technique, complications.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
17.	Intravenous anesthesia (indications, technique, course).	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
18.	Local anesthesia (types, indications, contraindications)..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
19.	Characteristics of anesthetic substances (Novocaine, Trimecaine, Lidocaine, Dicaine). Area of application.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
20.	Classification of hemorrhages..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
21.	Internal and external hemorrhage. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, first aid.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
22.	Acute blood loss. Degrees of blood loss, diagnosis, complications..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
23.	Treatment of acute blood loss..	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
24.	Hemorrhagic shock. Causes, clinical presentation, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
25.	Dangers and outcomes of hemorrhages.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
26.	Hemorrhages. Characteristics of specific types of	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

	hemorrhage and bleeding.	
27.	Temporary hemostasis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
28.	Mechanical methods of definitive hemostasis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
29.	Biological methods of definitive hemostasis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
30.	Physical and chemical methods of definitive hemostasis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
31.	The study of blood groups.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
32.	Indications and contraindications for blood transfusion.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
33.	Blood substitutes and blood products. Classification, indications for use.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
34.	Storage and preservation of blood. Determining the suitability of blood for transfusion.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
35.	Blood transfusion. Methodology and technique. Compatibility tests for transfused blood.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
36.	Errors, reactions, and complications during blood transfusion.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
37.	Hemotransfusion shock. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
38.	Massive hemotransfusion syndrome. Citrate and potassium intoxication. Homologous blood syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, prevention, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
39.	Classification of surgical operations. Elements of a surgical operation. Monitoring the patient's condition during surgery.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
40.	Stages, goals, and objectives of the preoperative period.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
41.	The concept of anesthesia and surgical risk. Rules for obtaining patient consent and refusal for surgery.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
42.	Classification and characteristics of postoperative complications.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
43.	Prevention of thrombosis in patients during the early postoperative period.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
44.	Shock in surgery (post-hemorrhagic, traumatic). Etiology, pathogenesis, treatment principles.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
45.	Coma. Acute hepatic-renal failure. Concept, etiology, treatment principles.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
46.	DIC syndrome. Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
47.	DIC syndrome in surgical patients. Preventive measures, main principles of DIC syndrome treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
48.	Definition and classification of surgical infection.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
49.	Local and systemic reactions of the body to purulent surgical infection.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
50.	Main principles of treatment for acute surgical infection. Indications for surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
51.	The concept of sepsis. Modern terminology, classification, etiopathogenesis, diagnostic principles.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
52.	Principles of treatment for sepsis, septic shock, multiple organ failure.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
53.	Furuncle and furunculosis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
54.	Carbuncle. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
55.	Abscess, phlegmon. Clinical presentation, diagnosis,	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

	treatment.	
56.	Hidradenitis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
57.	Erysipelas. Classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
58.	Lymphangitis, lymphadenitis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
59.	Thrombophlebitis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
60.	Mastitis. Classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
61.	Parotitis. Classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
62.	Panaritium (whitlow). Classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
63.	Phlegmon of the hand. Classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
64.	Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
65.	Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
66.	Osteomyelitis. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Comparative characteristics of various forms of osteomyelitis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
67.	Primary chronic forms of osteomyelitis (Brodie's abscess, Ollier's osteomyelitis, Garre's osteomyelitis).	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
68.	Anaerobic infection. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
69.	Anaerobic infection. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
70.	Tetanus. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
71.	Tetanus. Treatment, prevention.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
72.	Tetanus prevention.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
73.	Rabies. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, prevention.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
74.	Pneumothorax. Etiology, clinical presentation, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
75.	Abdominal injuries. Classification. Characteristics of open and closed injuries.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
76.	Abdominal injuries. Diagnosis. Special research methods.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
77.	Abdominal injuries. Scope of surgical intervention depending on the nature of injuries.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
78.	Abdominal injuries. Postoperative patient management. Principles of intensive therapy.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
79.	Chest trauma. Classification, characteristics of open and closed injuries.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
80.	Chest trauma. Diagnosis. First emergency care.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
81.	Chest trauma and its consequences. Principles of treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
82.	Closed soft tissue injuries (contusions, sprains, ruptures).	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
83.	Fractures. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Fracture regeneration.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

84.	Fractures. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, first aid for fractures.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
85.	Fractures. Treatment of long bone fractures. Skeletal traction. Osteosynthesis.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
86.	Fractures. Treatment of fractures using plaster casts.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
87.	Pathological fractures. Etiology, course features.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
88.	Fractures. Complications in fracture treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
89.	Wounds. Classification of wounds and their characteristics.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
90.	Types of wound healing, their characteristics.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
91.	Purulent wound. Phases of the wound process. Regeneration.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
92.	Clean wound. Phases of the wound process. Types of wound healing.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
93.	Treatment of a purulent wound depending on the phase of the wound process.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
94.	Thermal burns. Determining the area and depth of the burn. Determining the severity of the burn (Frank index).	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
95.	Thermal burns. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, first aid.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
96.	Burn disease. Phases of burn disease. Treatment of burn shock. First aid.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
97.	Electrical burns. Features of clinical course and treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
98.	Burn disease. Burn toxemia. Treatment of burn disease.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
99.	Treatment of thermal burns (first aid, local therapy for burns).	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
100.	Frostbite. Definition, classification, periods of clinical course. First aid. Treatment of frostbite.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
101.	Necrosis. Dry and wet gangrene. Causes, course features. Treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
102.	Trophic ulcers. Etiology, clinical presentation, treatment.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
103.	Fistulas. Etiology, classification, diagnosis, treatment principles.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
104.	Pressure sores (decubitus ulcers). Etiology, clinical presentation, treatment, prevention.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
105.	Thrombosis and embolism. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation. Treatment principles.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
106.	Peripheral arterial occlusive disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
107.	Peripheral arterial occlusive disease. Diagnostic principles. Symptoms of plantar and palmar ischemia.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
108.	Principles of treatment for peripheral arterial occlusive disease of the limbs.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
109.	Chronic venous insufficiency of the lower extremities. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.
110.	Chronic venous insufficiency of the lower extremities. Diagnostic principles. Main treatment principles.	OPK-4.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-1.1.2; PC-2.1.2.

1.2.2. List of tasks for assessing the mastery of practical skills.

№	Tasks for mastering practical skills.	Verified indicators of competency achievement.
1.	Sterilization of surgical linens and dressing materials.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
2.	Pre-sterilization processing of surgical instruments.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
3.	Sterilization of surgical instruments.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
4.	Sterilization of optical instruments.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
5.	Packing dressing materials and linens into sterilization drums.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
6.	Determining the suitability of plaster used for bandages.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
7.	Preparation of plaster bandages.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
8.	Rules for applying longuette plaster bandages, longuette-circular bandages.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
9.	Rules and techniques for applying bandage dressings.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
10.	Technique for applying bandage dressings to the head, eyes, neck, nose.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
11.	Technique for applying bandage dressings to the hand (finger, glove, wrist joint).	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
12.	Technique for applying a bandage dressing to the upper limb.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
13.	Technique for applying a Desault bandage.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
14.	Technique for applying a Velpeau bandage.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
15.	Technique for applying a bandage dressing to the foot.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
16.	Technique for applying a bandage dressing to the head.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
17.	Technique for applying bandage dressings to the eyes, neck, nose.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
18.	Technique for terminal anesthesia.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
19.	Technique for infiltration anesthesia.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
20.	Technique for conduction anesthesia.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
21.	Methods of positioning the patient on the operating table.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
22.	Preparation of the surgical field.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
23.	Preparation of the surgeon's hands for surgery.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
24.	Modern methods of surgical hand preparation.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
25.	Technique for wound examination. Suture removal.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
26.	Technique for dressing an antiseptic wound.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
27.	Technique for dressing a purulent wound.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
28.	Technique for primary surgical wound treatment.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
29.	Technique for secondary surgical wound treatment.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
30.	Determination of blood group using standard	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.

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31.	Determination of blood group using standard erythrocytes.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
32.	Determination of blood group using monoclonal antibodies (coliclones).	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
33.	Determination of Rh factor.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
34.	Compatibility tests for blood transfusion.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
35.	Tests for individual blood compatibility.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
36.	Tests for Rh factor compatibility.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
37.	Determination of blood suitability.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
38.	Technique for general clinical examination of the lymphatic system.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
39.	Technique for general clinical examination of the skeletal system.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
40.	Technique for general clinical examination of the joint system.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
41.	Technique for general clinical examination of peripheral vessels.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
42.	Determination of the functional state of peripheral vessels.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
43.	Determination of signs of arterial insufficiency in the extremities.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
44.	Preparation of a patient for elective surgery.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
45.	Preparation of a patient for emergency surgery.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
46.	Determination of the burn surface area.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
47.	Determination of the Frank index.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
48.	Determination of the Algover index.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
49.	Technique for performing pleural cavity puncture.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
50.	Technique for performing laparocentesis.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
51.	Technique for determining the absolute and relative length of a limb.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
52.	Technique for examining a patient with bone fractures.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
53.	Technique for examination and assistance in shoulder joint dislocations.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
54.	Technique for applying an Esmarch tourniquet for hemorrhage.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
55.	Technique for applying a pressure bandage for bleeding from wounds.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
56.	Technique for digital compression of arteries.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
57.	Main points of arterial compression.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
58.	Technique for patient transportation.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
59.	First aid for cardiac arrest.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
60.	First aid for respiratory arrest.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
61.	Artificial lung ventilation.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
62.	First aid for transfusion of incompatible blood.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
63.	First aid for asphyxia, laryngospasm.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC

		2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
64.	Open and closed cardiac massage.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
65.	First aid for fainting.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
66.	First aid for collapse.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
67.	First aid for traumatic shock.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
68.	First aid for anaphylactic shock.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
69.	First aid for soft tissue contusions, sprains of the ligamentous apparatus, joints.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
70.	First aid for head trauma.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
71.	First aid for pneumothorax.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
72.	First aid for tubular bone fractures.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
73.	Rules for applying transport splints for fractures of limb bones.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
74.	First aid for thermal burns.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
75.	First aid for chemical burns.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
76.	First aid for burn shock.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
77.	First aid for frostbite.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
78.	First aid for electrical injuries.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
79.	First aid for wounds (prevention of wound infection).	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.
80.	First aid for gastrointestinal bleeding.	OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC 2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.

2.1. Example of an exam ticket

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Volgograd State Medical University" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Department: General Surgery
Discipline: General Surgery
Specialist degree in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, specialization (profile) General Medicine
Academic year: 2025-2026

Exam ticket № __

Exam questions:

1. 1. Anesthesia. Stages and levels.
2. 2. Definition and classification of surgical infection.
3. 3. Chronic venous insufficiency of the lower extremities. Main principles of treatment.

Tasks for mastering practical skills:

1. Determination of the Algover index.
2. Technique for applying a bandage to the upper limb.

Head of the Department _____ Panin S.I.

The full fund of assessment tools for the discipline is available in the VolgSMU Electronic Information and Educational System at the link(s):https://elearning.volgmed.ru/course/view.php?id=1209

Considered at the department meeting of General Surgery,
protocol of «02» June's 2025 г.,№ 14.

Head of the Department_____S.I.Panin