

**Assessment tools for certification
in the discipline «History of Medicine»
for students admitted in the educational program in 2026
31.05.01 General Medicine,
orientation (profile) General Medicine (specialty),
full-time education for the 2026-2027 academic year**

1. Assessment tools for conducting ongoing monitoring during classes (OM), assessing students' independent work (IW), and conducting interim assessment (IA), which allow checking whether students have acquired the knowledge (K), skills (S), and abilities (A) (KSA) specified in the discipline program:

UC-1.1.1. Knows the historical milestones in the development of society; the main principles and methods of critical analysis and assessment of modern scientific and practical achievements.

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Indicators of competence achievement	Results of training in the discipline
UC-1. Able to conduct a critical analysis of problem situations using a systematic approach and to develop an action strategy.	UC-1.1. Knows: UC-1.1.1. Knows the historical milestones in the development of society; the main principles and methods of critical analysis and assessment of modern scientific and practical achievements.	κ-1. Knows the basic concepts of the history of medicine, the chronological framework and main content of the stages of the formation and development of medicine, and the main achievements of medical science and practice in the context of world history.

№	Chapter(s), subsections(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units), forming this KSA	Task type	Task content	Right answer	What type of control is it intended for		
					OM	IW	IA
1.	Module 1. The History of Medicine as a Science. Medicine in Antiquity and the	1. Set the sequence	Establish the sequence of stages in the development of medicine. Write down	2) the development of the syncretic culture of	yes	no	no

	Middle Ages. Modular Unit 1. The Development of Medicine: Primitive Times, the Era of the Earliest Civilizations.		the corresponding sequence of numbers. 1) the development of fundamental medical sciences (physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology) and specialization in clinical practice; 2) the development of the syncretic culture of primitive society, where illness was associated with the will of the gods and treatment was carried out by shamans; 3) the emergence of scientific concepts and the first attempts at legislative regulation of medical practice; 4) modern medicine, using advanced technologies and interdisciplinary research.	primitive society, where illness was associated with the will of the gods and shamans were the ones who provided treatment; 3) the emergence of scientific ideas and the first attempts at legislative regulation of medical practice; 1) the development of fundamental medical sciences (physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology) and specialization in clinical practice; 4) modern medicine, which uses advanced technologies and interdisciplinary research.			
	Module 1. The History of Medicine as a Science. Medicine in Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Modular Unit 1. The Development of Medicine:	2. Open-ended questions	Name the model of healing (the stage of healing) that is based on religious and philosophical teachings, was initially concentrated in the hands of religious figures, changed little over	traditional medicine	yes	no	yes

	Primitive Times, the Era of the Earliest Civilizations.		time, and in which knowledge began to be transmitted through written sources (treatises, medical treatises).				
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UC-1.3.1. Has experience in forming evaluative judgments when addressing problematic situations, including professional ones; has the skill to develop a strategy for achieving a set goal as a sequence of steps, anticipating the outcome of each step and assessing their impact on the external environment of the planned activity and on the relationships between the participants in that activity.

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Indicators of competence achievement	Results of training in the discipline
UC-1. Able to conduct a critical analysis of problem situations using a systematic approach and to develop an action strategy.	UC-1.3. Able to: UC-1.3.1. Possess experience in forming evaluative judgments when addressing problematic situations, including professional ones; the skill to develop a strategy for achieving a set goal as a sequence of steps, anticipating the outcome of each step and assessing their impact on the external environment of the planned activity and on the relationships between the participants in that activity.	s-1. Possesses the skill of evaluating historical events and the role of individuals, honing this skill within the framework of conducting scientific discussions, conducting scientific research, and presenting it on the issues related to the formation and development of the history of medicine.

№	Chapter(s), subsections(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units) forming this KSA	Task type	Task content	Right answer	What type of control is it intended for		
					OM	IW	IA
2.	Module 2. Medicine in the Modern and Contemporary Era. Modular Unit 3. The Formation and Development of Scientific Medicine (16th–19th Centuries).	1. Set the sequence	Select three correct answers from six. What achievements in the field of surgery are associated with the name of Nikolai Pirogov:	1) the creation of a plaster cast 4) the development of military field surgery 5) the development of new surgical instruments	yes	no	no

			1) development of a method of anesthesia during operations 2) introduction of antiseptic methods in surgery 3) creation of a plaster cast 4) development of military field surgery 5) development of new surgical instruments 6) creation of the first textbook on human anatomy				
		2. Open-ended questions	What invention made it possible to achieve a breakthrough in the development of medicine in the 17th–18th centuries by making it possible to observe cells and microorganisms? Name this item.	microscope	yes	no	yes

UC-5.1.1. Knows the psychological foundations of social interaction aimed at solving professional tasks; the basic principles of organizing business contacts; national, ethnocultural and confessional characteristics and folk traditions of the population; the main concepts of interaction within an organization, and the features of didactic interaction.

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Indicators of competence achievement	Results of training in the discipline
UC-5. Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction.	UC-5.1. Knows: UC-5.1.1. Knows the psychological foundations of social interaction aimed at solving professional tasks; the basic	k-1. Knows the national, confessional, cultural characteristics, and folk traditions of the population in the context of social interaction.

	principles of organizing business contacts; national, ethnocultural, and confessional characteristics and folk traditions of the population; the main concepts of interaction within an organization, and the features of didactic interaction.	
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№	Chapter(s), subsections(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units), forming KSA	Task type	Task content	Right answer	What type of control is it intended for		
					OM	IW	IA
3.	Module 1. The History of Medicine as a Science. Medicine in Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Modular Unit 2. Medicine in Antiquity and the Middle Ages.	1. Set the sequence	Establish the sequence of the lives and activities of the famous healers. Write the corresponding sequence of numbers. 1) Hippocrates 2) Galen 3) A. Pare 4) Avicenna	1) Hippocrates 2) Galen 4) Avicenna 3) A. Pare	yes	no	no
	Module 2. Medicine in the Modern and Contemporary Eras.. Modular Unit 4. Medicine and Pharmacy in the 20th Century – Early 21st Century.	Open-ended questions	In 1895, a German physicist made a discovery (named after him) that in the 20th century brought about a revolutionary change in disease diagnosis — doctors gained the ability to “look inside” the human body, to see bone structures, foreign bodies, and pathological changes	x-ray	yes	no	yes

			in organs without resorting to surgical intervention. Write the name of this discovery.				
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UC-5.3.1. Possesses the skills to choose value-based guidelines and a civic stance; to engage in reasoned discussion and resolve issues of a worldview-related, social, and personal nature; to create a non-discriminatory environment for productive interaction in a professional setting, taking into account national, ethnocultural, and confessional characteristics; and to overcome communicative, educational, ethnic, confessional, and other barriers in the process of intercultural interaction.

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Results of training in the discipline
UC-5. Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction.	UC-5.3. Knows how to: UC-5.3.1. Knows how to choose value-based guidelines and a civic stance; to engage in reasoned discussion and solve problems of a worldview-related, social, and personal nature; to create a non-discriminatory environment for productive interaction in a professional setting, taking into account national, ethnocultural, and confessional characteristics; and to overcome communication, educational, ethnic, confessional, and other barriers in the process of intercultural interaction.	s-1. Possesses the skills to create a non-discriminatory environment, applying in practice knowledge about the mutual influence of cultures and the cooperation of historical figures and countries, taking into account the value placed on cultural and historical heritage.

№	Chapter(s), subsections(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units), forming this KSA	Task type	Task content	Right answer	What type of control is it intended for		
					OM	IW	IA
4.	Module 2. Medicine in the Modern and Contemporary Era. Modular Unit 3. The Formation and Development of Scientific	1. Set the sequence	Establish the correspondence between the dates and the discoveries.	1820 – quinine 1921 – insulin 1928 – penicillin	yes	no	no

	Medicine (16th–19th Centuries). Modular Unit 4. Medicine and Pharmacy in the 20th Century – Early 21st Century.		Date: 1. 1820 2. 1921 3. 1928 Discovery: A. insulin B. quinine B. penicillin				
	Module 2. Medicine in the Modern and Contemporary Eras. Modular Unit 4. Medicine and Pharmacy in the 20th Century – Early 21st Century.	Open-ended questions	The discovery of this drug (antibiotic) in 1928 had a significant impact on the fight against infectious diseases in the 20th century. Name it.	Penicillin	yes	no	yes

2. Questions for preparation for the interim assessment:

1. Medicine in the culture of society.
2. The history of medicine as a science. The subject and objectives of the discipline. The main stages in the development of medicine.
3. Periodization and characteristic features of primitive culture. Cultural syncretism.
4. The development of healing in the primitive era.
5. The uniqueness of the culture of the Ancient World and medicine.
6. Medicine in the Ancient East. Features of medical schools in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India. China.
7. Medicine in the ancient world. Philosophy and healing in ancient Greece: the emergence of the scientific foundations of medicine.
8. Hippocrates' teachings and their role in modern medicine.
9. Medicine in Ancient Rome. The development of military medicine. Claudius Galen
10. The origins and main features of medieval culture. The worldview of the Middle Ages and medicine
11. The development of medical knowledge in Byzantium. Hospital administration.
12. Medicine and the Church in medieval Europe. The School of Salerno and its role in the development of medicine.
13. Medicine in the medieval Arab East.
14. The significance of Avicenna's works for the development of medicine.
15. Alchemy in medieval Europe and in the Arab East.
16. The emergence of pharmacy in medieval Europe: the first European pharmacies.
17. Christianity and medicine in Ancient Rus'. The main stages in the development of ancient Russian medicine.

18. The origins and prerequisites of the Renaissance. Features of the worldview of the era.
19. Humanism and medicine in the Renaissance. Iatrochemistry and iatrophysics in Renaissance medicine.
20. The formation and development of anatomy in the Renaissance (L. da Vinci, Andreas Vesalius).
21. The emergence and development of physiology (F. Bacon, R. Descartes, W. Harvey)
22. The emergence and development of surgery in the Renaissance. Ambroise Paré.
23. Epidemics in Europe and the doctrine of contagion. (G. Fracastoro).
24. The characteristic features of European culture in the modern era and the development of scientific medicine.
25. Scientific revolutions of the 17th century. The formation of a scientific worldview and its influence on the development of medicine. The development of ideas about the causes of disease.
26. The transition to the microscopic period in medicine. The development of histology.
27. The development of clinical medicine in the modern era. (therapy, epidemiology, surgery).
28. The emergence of anesthesia. The development of surgery. Asepsis and antisepsis.
29. Smallpox vaccination and the development of immunology. Edward Jenner.
30. Experimental medicine in the modern era. The emergence of fundamental theories (the doctrine of heredity, the theory of the origin of species).
31. Hospital administration and medical education in the modern era.
32. The “golden age” of Russian medicine. Major discoveries and achievements of the 19th century.
33. Hospital administration in Russia. The phenomenon of zemstvo medicine.
34. The formation of Soviet healthcare. Principles of Soviet medicine.
35. The development of Soviet medicine during the Great Patriotic War and the post-war period..
36. The current state of medical science and healthcare. The creation of a budget-based insurance system of healthcare.

3. Example of credit card for the interim assessment:

Federal state budgetary educational institution of higher education
"Volgograd State Medical University" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Discipline: History of Medicine

Specialist degree in the field of study 31.05.01 General Medicine, specialization (profile) General Medicine

Academic year: 2026–2027

Credit card №33

1. 1. Hospital care in Russia. The phenomenon of zemstvo medicine.

Head of the Department

L.I.Belova

The full set of assessment tools for the discipline is available in the EIEP of the Volgograd State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of Russia.

Considered at the meeting of the Department of History and Cultural Studies of the Institute of Public Health named after N.P.Grigorenko, minutes dated June 2, 2026, No. 11.

Head of the Department



L.I.Belova