Assessment tools for conducting attestation in discipline «History of medicine» for students of 2025 year of admission under the educational programme 31.05.01 General medicine, (Specialist's), form of study full-time for the 2025-2026 academic year

1. Assessment tools for conducting current certification in the discipline

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

Certification in seminar-type classes includes the following types of tasks: testing, preparation of presentations and/or reports in a small group or individually with the possibility of subsequent defense (presentation of a report), interview on control questions.

1.1.1. Examples of test tasks

Checked indicators of achieving the competence: UK-1.1.1., UK-5.1.1.

1. Choose the correct answer. How did primitive people explain the causes of diseases?

1) lack of vitamins
2) supernatural forces
3) genetic abnormalities
4) poor hygiene

Answer: _____

2. Choose the correct answer. The formation of traditional medicine falls on the epoch of:

1) the Middle Ages
2) primitive society
3) Ancient Eastern civilizations
4) Antiquity

Answer: _____

3. Select several correct answers. Scientific medicine has the following characteristics:

1) traditionalism
2) internationalism
3) validity
4) irrationality

Answer: _____

4. Select several correct answers. Which of the following tasks does the history of medicine solve?

1) Provides information for the development of new medicines.
2) Shows how medical theories and concepts were formed.
3) Allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of past treatments.
4) Exclusively records the chronology of events.
5) Promotes critical thinking among future medical professionals.
6) Focuses solely on the study of ancient medical texts.

Answer: _____

5. Using the image and knowledge of the history of medicine, select two correct statements from the list provided and write down in the table the numbers under which they are indicated (sequentially from left to right without spaces or punctuation marks).

Judgments:
1) This picture shows an anatomy lesson.
2) This painting depicts a medieval era operation.
3) The image in the painting illustrates the formation of scientific medicine.
4) The operation depicted in the painting belongs to ancient medicine
Answer:

6. Arrange the following names in chronological order of life and activity. Specify the answer as a sequence of numbers of the selected elements from left to right without spaces and punctuation marks.
1) Hippocrates
2) Galen
3) A. Pare
4) Avicenna
5) N.I. Pirogov
6) I.P. Pavlov
Answer:

7. Establish a correspondence between dates and events: for each position of the first column, select the corresponding position from the second column. Write down letters and numbers from left to right in pairs in the answer field without spaces or punctuation marks:

DATE	OPENING
1) 1820	а) insulin
2) 1921	б) quinine
3) 1928	в) prontosil
4) 1932	г) penicillin

Answer: _____
8. Read the text, choose the correct answer and write down the arguments justifying your choice of answer. Below is a list of terms. All of them, except one, refer to the Renaissance. Find and write down the serial number of the term that refers to another historical period in the development of medicine.
1) anatomy as a science;
2) pharmacy as a science;
3) physiology;
4) psychiatry.
Answer: _____
Justification: _____

9. Give a detailed and well-reasoned answer (based on the example). One of the Renaissance scientists mathematically calculated and experimentally substantiated the theory of blood circulation. This discovery had a significant impact on the development of medicine. When presenting your arguments, be sure to use historical facts from the field of medicine.
Argument:_____

1.1.2. Examples of topics for reports.

Verified indicators of competence achievement: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1., UK-5.1.1., UK-5.3.1.

1. The basic principles of medical ethics and deontology.
2. The heroism and courage of medical professionals during the Great Patriotic War.
3. The main representatives of Russian anatomical schools.
4. The history of organ and tissue transplantation. The achievements of Russian scientists in this field.
5. Galen, a physician from ancient Rome, his experimental work, and his theoretical views.
6. The significance of Avicenna's "Canon of Medicine" for the development of medicine.
7. William Harvey, the founder of scientific physiology.
8. The influence of M.V. Lomonosov's works on the development of medicine.
9. N.I. Pirogov's contribution to the development of domestic and global surgery.
10. The significance of L. Pasteur's works for the development of medicine.
11. The achievements of surgery in the second half of the 19th century in Russia based on the widespread use of anesthesia and antisepsis.
12. Medical professionals who became Heroes of the Soviet Union.
13. From dentistry to stomatology. Key changes and historical features.
14. V.P. Demikhov – the founder of world transplantology.
15. V.I. Shumakov – his works and their significance on m
16. Russian doctors are Nobel laureates.
17. Discoveries of Russian doctors that changed the world.

1.1.3. Examples of control questions for an interview at a seminar

Verified indicators of competence achievement: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1., UK-5.1.1., UK-5.3.1.

1. Historical conditions of the development of medicine in Ancient Greece: the influence of the economy, political system, social system, religion, and philosophy.
2. Religion and medicine in Ancient Greece (temple medicine).
3. Natural philosophy and medicine in Ancient Greece. Medical schools in Ancient Greece. Hippocrates and his medical school. Medicine in the Hellenistic era. The Alexandrian medical school.
4. Sociocultural features of the development of Ancient Rome (the legacy of the Etruscans, attitudes towards health and disease, and sanitary facilities). Sources on the history of medicine in Ancient Rome.
5. Medicine in Ancient Rome during the Republican period. The Laws of the XII Tables. The influence of medicine in Ancient Greece.
6. Medicine in Ancient Rome during the Imperial period. Famous physicians (Asclepius, Celsus, and Galen) and their role in the development of medicine.

1.2. Assessment tools for students' independent work.

Assessment of independent work includes testing.

1.2.1. Examples of single-answer test questions

Checked indicators of competence achievement: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.

1. Choose one answer from four. The first head of the People's Commissariat of Health in Soviet Russia

1) N. Semashko
2) G. Rein
3) V. Lenin
4) L. Tarasevich

Answer: _____

2. Choose one answer from four. The creator of the Soviet healthcare model

1) N. Semashko
2) I. Pavlov
3) D. Zabolotny
4) L. Tarasevich

Answer: _____

3. Read the text and choose the correct answer. The Soviet model of healthcare is characterized by the following principles:

1) state-owned, free and publicly available healthcare for the entire population
2) preventive approach and public participation in healthcare
3) unity of medical science and healthcare
4) all answers are correct

Answer: _____

4. Read the text and choose the correct answer. After the nationalization of pharmacies (1918), there was a drug famine in the country, and schoolchildren and special collectors were involved in collecting medicinal plants.

1) true
2) incorrect

Answer: _____

5. Read the question. Choose one correct answer and briefly (1-2 sentences) explain why you chose this option, based on your knowledge of the healthcare system in the USSR. What was the main difference between the healthcare system in the USSR and most Western countries?

1) The widespread development of private medicine.
2) Free medical care for the entire population.
3) The predominant development of preventive medicine.
4) The high level of development of high-tech medical care.

Answer: _____

Justification: _____

1.2.2. Examples of multiple-choice and/or matching and/or sequencing test questions.

Verified indicators of competence achievement: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.

1. Read the question text. Choose two 20th-century medical professionals from the list below who made significant contributions to the development of medicine. Write down the numbers under which they are listed (sequentially from left to right, without spaces or punctuation marks).

The list includes:

1) N.I. Pirogov
2) V.P. Demikhov
3) N.V. Sklifosovsky

4) N.M. Ambodik-Maksimovich
5) S.N. Fedorov
Answer:

2. Read the text of the question. Select the correct answers. Write down the numbers under which they are listed (sequentially from left to right, without spaces or punctuation marks). The main ways to address the shortage of medical personnel at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War were:

1) accelerated graduation of doctors (fourth-year students)
2) retraining of doctors in surgical fields (dentists, gynecologists, ENT doctors, etc.)
3) scientific and practical conferences of military surgeons and therapists.
4) mass recruitment of foreign medical specialists
5) sending those in need of treatment to allied hospitals abroad
Answer:

3. Read the text of the question. Arrange the listed events in chronological order. Write down the appropriate sequence of numbers from left to right without spaces or punctuation marks. Arrange in chronological order the following events related to the organization of healthcare in the USSR:

1) The creation of the People's Commissariat of Health of the RSFSR.
2) The introduction of a universal medical examination system.
3) Organization of paramedic and obstetric stations (FAP) in rural areas.
4) Creation of a system of specialized research institutes.
Answer:

4. Match the elements from the two lists. Each element from the left list corresponds to one element from the right list. Write the letters and numbers in pairs in the answer field from left to right, without spaces or punctuation marks:

Medical institutions in the USSR	Description
1) Medical and Obstetric Station (FAP)	a) A primary health care facility located in a rural area.
2) Polyclinic	b) An institution for providing outpatient medical care, usually in urban areas.
3)Sanitary and Epidemiological Station (SES)	c) An institution for conducting scientific research in the field of medicine.
4) Research Institute (NII)	d) An institution for monitoring the sanitary and epidemiological situation.

Answer: _____

5. Match the elements from the two lists. Each element from the left list corresponds to one element from the right list. Write the letters and numbers in pairs from left to right in the answer field without spaces or punctuation marks:

Basic principles of healthcare in the USSR	Description
1) Free of charge	a) Focusing on disease prevention rather than just

	treating it
2) General availability	b) Free medical care for all citizens
3) Preventive orientation	c) Regular medical check-ups to detect diseases in their early stages
4) Medical examination	d) Medical care that is accessible to all segments of the population, regardless of their social status or place of residence

Answer: _____

6. Read the question text, select the correct answers, and write down the arguments that justify your selection. The most challenging issues in diagnosis and treatment during the Great Patriotic War were:

1) penetrating wounds to the chest and abdomen
2) disinfection of the wound surface
3) traumatic brain injuries
4) vascular injuries with massive blood loss
5) anaerobic infection
6) bandages

Answer: _____
Justification: _____

1.2.3. Examples of open-ended tasks (open-ended question)
Verified indicators of competence achievement: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.

1. Read the text and write a detailed and justified answer (according to the example). Using your knowledge of the topic "Medicine and Healthcare in the USSR and the Russian Federation," prove that scientific and practical medical conferences were vital during the Great Patriotic War. Provide arguments to support this claim. Write your answer in the following format.

Justification:
1)_____
2)_____

2. Assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification in the discipline

Intermediate certification is conducted in the form of a test.

List of questions for preparation for intermediate certification:

№	Questions for preparation for the midterm assessment	Checkable indicators of achievement of competencies
1.	Medicine in the culture of society	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
2.	History of medicine as a science. Subject and objectives of the discipline. Main stages of medicine development	UK-1.1.1.
3.	Periodization and characteristics of primitive culture. Cultural syncretism	UK-1.1.1.
4.	The development of medicine in the primitive era	UK-1.1.1.
5.	The uniqueness of ancient culture and medicine	UK-1.1.1., UK -5.1.1.
6.	Medicine of the Ancient East. Features of medical schools in Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.1.1.
7.	Medicine in the Ancient World. Philosophy and Medicine in Ancient Greece: The Emergence of	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.

	the Scientific Foundations of Medicine	
8.	The teachings of Hippocrates and their role in modern medicine	UK -1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
9.	Medicine in Ancient Rome. The Emergence of Military Medicine. Claudius Galen	UK-1.1.1., UK -1.3.1.
10.	The origins and main features of medieval culture. The medieval worldview and medicine	UK-5.1.1., UK -5.3.1.
11.	The development of medical knowledge in Byzantium. Hospital management	UK-5.1.1., UK-5.3.1.
12.	Medicine and the Church in Medieval Europe. The Salernitan School of Medicine and its Role in the Development of Medicine	UK-5.1.1., UK-5.3.1.
13.	The medicine of the Arab Medieval East	UK-5.1.1., UK -5.3.1.
14.	The significance of Avicenna's works for the development of medicine	UK-5.1.1., UK-5.3.1.
15.	Alchemy in Medieval Europe and the Arab East	UK-5.1.1., UK-5.3.1.
16.	The Emergence of Pharmacy in Medieval Europe: The First European Pharmacies	UK-5.1.1., UK-5.3.1.
17.	Christianity and Medicine in Ancient Russia. The Main Stages of the Development of Ancient Russian Medicine	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
18.	The origins and prerequisites of the Renaissance. Features of the era's worldview	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
19.	Humanism and Medicine in the Renaissance. Iatrochemistry and Iatrophysics in Renaissance Medicine	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
20.	The formation and development of anatomy in the Renaissance (L. Da Vinci) by Andreas Vesalius	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
21.	The Formation and Development of Physiology (F. Bacon, R. Descartes, W. Harvey)	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
22.	The Emergence and Development of Surgery in the Renaissance. Ambroise Paré	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
23.	The Epidemics of Europe and the Theory of Contagion. (by G. Fracastoro)	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
24.	Characteristics of modern European culture and the development of scientific medicine	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
25.	Scientific revolutions of the 17th century. The formation of a scientific worldview and its impact on the development of medicine. The evolution of ideas about the causes of disease	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
26.	Transition to the microscopic period in medicine. Development of histology	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
27.	The development of modern clinical medicine. (therapy, epidemiology, surgery)	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
28.	The emergence of anesthesia. The development of surgery. Asepsis and antisepsis	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
29.	Smallpox vaccination and the development of immunology. Edward Jenner	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
30.	Experimental medicine of the New Age. The emergence of fundamental theories (the doctrine of heredity, the origin of species)	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.

31.	Hospital management and medical education in the modern era	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
32.	The "Golden Age" of Russian medicine. The main discoveries and achievements of the 19th century	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
33.	Hospital management in Russia. The phenomenon of zemstvo medicine	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
34.	The development of Soviet healthcare. The principles of Soviet medicine	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
35.	The development of Soviet medicine during the Second World War and in the post-war period	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.3.1.
36.	The current state of medical science and healthcare. The creation of budgetary and insurance medicine	UK-5.1.1., UK-5.3.1.

The midterm assessment includes the following types of tasks: interview on control questions

The full fund of assessment tools for the discipline/practice is available in the VolgSMU Electronic Information and Educational System at the link(s):
https://elearning.volgmed.ru/course/index.php?categoryid=115

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