

Assessment tools
for certification in the discipline "Otorhinolaryngology"
for students enrolled in the educational program in 2023
05/31/03 Dentistry, orientation (profile) Specialty dentistry, a full-time form of study
for the 2026-2027 academic year

1. Assessment tools for conducting current monitoring during classes (CM), 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's curriculum:

OIIK-6.1.1. Knows the methods of drug and nondrug treatment, the medical indications for the use of medical devices in the most common diseases; the groups of medications used to provide medical care; the mechanism of their action, medical indications and contraindications for prescribing; compatibility, possible complications, side effects, adverse reactions, including serious and unforeseen ones; the specifics of providing medical care in emergency situations.

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Indicators of competence achievement	Results of training in the discipline
OIIK-6. Able to prescribe and monitor the effectiveness and safety of nonpharmacological and pharmacological treatment when addressing professional tasks.	OIIK-6.1.1. Knows the methods of drug and nondrug treatment, the medical indications for the use of medical devices in the most common diseases; the groups of medications used to provide medical care; the mechanism of their action, medical indications and contraindications for prescribing; compatibility, possible complications, side effects, adverse reactions, including serious and unforeseen ones; the specifics of providing medical care in emergency	3-1. Knows the methods of drug and nondrug treatment for patients with diseases of the ENT organs, including the use of medical devices.

			situations				
№	Раздел(ы), подразделы(ы) дисциплины (модули, модульные единицы), формирующий(е) данный ЗУН	Тип задания	Содержание задания	Правильный ответ	Для какого вида контроля предназначен		
					ТК	СР	ПА
1	Module 3. Diseases of the Pharynx	1. Establish a match	Read the task and match the diagnosis with the medications that should be prescribed for the corresponding disease. Diagnosis: 1. acute lacunar tonsillitis 2. acute pharyngitis 3. diphtheria Pharyngoscopic picture: A. diphtheria toxoid; B. antibacterial drug; C. Miramistin for gargling.	acute lacunar tonsillitis – antibacterial medication acute pharyngitis – Miramistin diphtheria – diphtheria toxoid	yes	no	no
		2. Case studies / situational tasks	A 25yearold patient has been diagnosed with primary acute lacunar tonsillitis. The patient is allergic to penicillinclass drugs and thirdgeneration cephalosporins. Name the group of antibacterial drugs that should be prescribed for outpatient treatment.	macrolides	yes	no	no

OPIK-6.2.1. Is able to determine the scope and sequence of measures for treating children and adults with the most common diseases in accordance with the procedures and standards of medical care, as well as clinical guidelines; to monitor the effectiveness and safety of nonpharmacological and pharmacological treatment methods; to prevent or eliminate complications, side effects, and adverse reactions arising as a result of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, the use of medications and medical devices, or nonpharmacological treatment; to adjust treatment tactics based on the information obtained about the patient's health status and the effectiveness of the treatment.

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Indicators of competence achievement	Results of training in the discipline
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OIIK-6. Able to prescribe and monitor the effectiveness and safety of nonpharmacological and pharmacological treatment when addressing professional tasks.	OIIK-6.2.1. Is able to determine the scope and sequence of measures for treating children and adults with the most common diseases in accordance with the procedures and standards of medical care, as well as clinical guidelines; to monitor the effectiveness and safety of nonpharmacological and pharmacological treatment methods; to prevent or eliminate complications, side effects, and adverse reactions arising as a result of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, the use of medications and medical devices, or nonpharmacological treatment; to adjust treatment tactics based on the information obtained about the patient's health status and the effectiveness of the treatment.	y-1. He is able to develop a treatment plan for patients with diseases of the ENT organs in accordance with modern clinical guidelines.
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№	Chapter(s),	Task type	Task content	Right answer	What type of control is it intended for?
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	subsections(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units), forming (e) this ZUN				TK	CP	IIA
1.	Module 1. Acute and chronic ear diseases	1. Selecting several correct answers.	Choose three correct answers from six. Name the main set of treatment measures in the preperforative stage of acute purulent otitis media: 1) vasoconstrictor drops in the nose 2) 3% hydrogen peroxide solution in the ear 3) Otipax ear drops 4) ear cleaning 5) a warming compress on the ear area 6) local antibiotics	1) vasoconstrictor nasal drops 3) Otipax ear drops 5) a warm compress on the ear area	yes	no	no
		2. Situational tasks/cases	The 18-year-old patient has long-term difficulty with nasal breathing on both sides, persistent runny nose, nasal voice, restless sleep, and snoring during sleep. Objectively: lobular accumulations of pinkish tissue are visible in the nasopharynx, almost completely obstructing the choanae. Nasal breathing is markedly difficult on both sides. Name the examination method that needs to be performed to diagnose the disease.	radiography of the nasopharynx	yes	no	no

OIIK-8.3.1. He has practical experience in applying natural science terminology, analyzing the effects of factors underlying the body's vital functions, and explaining the most likely causes of pathological processes.

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Indicators of competence achievement	Results of training in the discipline
ОПК-8. Able to use fundamental physicochemical, mathematical, and natural science concepts and methods to solve professional tasks.	ОПК-8.3.1. He has practical experience in applying natural science terminology, analyzing the effects of factors underlying the body's vital functions, and explaining the most likely causes of pathological processes.	н-1. He has the skill to recognize diseases and conditions of the ENT organs, and to interpret the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases.

№	Chapter(s), subsections(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units), forming (e) this ZUN	Task type	Task content	Right answer	What type of control is it intended for?		
					TK	CP	ПА

1	Module 3. Diseases of the Pharynx	1. Establish a match	1) Read the task and establish the correspondence between the name of the technique and the purpose of its implementation. Name of the method for examining the pharynx: 1) epipharyngoscopy 2) mesopharyngoscopy 3) hypopharyngoscopy Purpose of examining the pharyngeal region: A. examination of the oropharynx, taking into account the assessment of the contents of the tonsil lacunae B. examination of the lower part of the pharynx, including examination of the lingual tonsil, piriform fossae, and valleculae; C. examination of the nasopharynx with assessment of the pharyngeal tonsil, the pharyngeal opening of the auditory tubes, and the tubal ton	Epipharyngoscopy - is an examination of the nasopharynx with assessment of the pharyngeal tonsil, the pharyngeal ostium of the auditory tubes, and the tubal tonsil. Mesopharyngoscopy - is an examination of the oropharynx, taking into account the assessment of the contents of the lacunae of the palatine tonsils. Hypopharyngoscopy - is an examination of the lower part of the pharynx, including an examination of the lingual tonsil, piriform recesses, and valleculae.	yes	no	no
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		2.Situational tasks/cases	In the central part of the tympanic membrane of the right ear in a 3yearold child, a perforation is observed; there is purulent discharge without an odor from the tympanic cavity; conductive hearing loss of 1st degree. Name the part of the tympanic membrane where the perforation is visible.	the stretched part	yes	no	no
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ПК-6.1.1. Knows the specifics of specific and nonspecific prevention of infectious diseases, sanitary and epidemiological standards and requirements, the operating procedures of medical institutions, the rules for disinfection and sterilization of medical devices, the disposal of medical waste, the use of personal protective equipment, asepsis and antiseptics.

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Indicators of competence achievement	Results of training in the discipline
ПК-6. Capable of conducting and monitoring the effectiveness of sanitary and antiepidemic measures and other public health protection activities.	ПК-6.1.1. Knows the specifics of specific and nonspecific prevention of infectious diseases, sanitary and epidemiological standards and requirements, the operating procedures of medical institutions, the rules for disinfection and sterilization of medical devices, the disposal of medical waste, the use of personal protective equipment, asepsis and antiseptics.	3-1. He is familiar with the principles of asepsis and antisepsis when working with patients suffering from ENT diseases, as well as the principles of preventing and conducting regular medical examinations for diseases of the upper respiratory tract and the ear.

№	Chapter(s), subsections(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units), forming (e) this ZUN	Task type	Task content	Right answer	What type of control is it intended for?		
					TK	CP	ПА

1	Module 3. Diseases of the Pharynx	1. Choosing multiple correct answers	Choose three correct answers from six. Indicate the main measures to prevent the development of chronic tonsillitis: 1) avoid overcooling; 2) hardening; 3) taking antibiotics; 4) physical exercise; 5) alkaline inhalations; 6) treatment of carious teeth.	2) hardening 4) physical education 6) treatment of carious teeth	yes	no	no
		2.Situational tasks/cases	A 10yearold child developed joint pain after an improperly treated sore throat. The otorhinolaryngologist identified signs of chronic decompensated tonsillitis in the child, and betahemolytic group A streptococcus was detected in the lacunae of the palatine tonsils. Name the main measure to prevent the development of rheumatism in the child.	Bilateral tonsillectomy	yes	no	no

ПК-6.2.1. Умеет выполнить предписанные действия при проведении противоэпидемических мероприятий при инфекционных заболеваниях (подача экстренного извещения об очаге инфекции, выявление и наблюдение контактных лиц), подбирать, использовать и утилизировать СИЗ

Results of mastering the program (competencies)	Indicators of competence achievement	Results of training in the discipline
ПК-6. Capable of conducting and monitoring the effectiveness of sanitary and antiepidemic measures and other public health protection activities.	ПК-6.2.1. He is able to perform the prescribed actions when carrying out anti-epidemic measures for infectious diseases (filing an emergency notification of the outbreak of infection, identification and monitoring of contact persons), select, use and dispose of PPE	y-1. He is able to carry out preventive measures to reduce the incidence of acute diseases of the upper respiratory tract.

№	Chapter(s), subsections(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units), forming (e) this ZUN	Task type	Task content	Right answer	What type of control is it intended for?		
					ТК	СР	ПА
3	Модуль 3. Заболевания глотки	1. Choosing multiple correct answers	Choose three correct answers out of six. What are the measures to prevent the development of atrophic pharyngitis?: 1) hardening; 2) B vitamins; 3) the use of personal protective equipment against harmful factors in production; 4) treatment of diabetes mellitus; 5) Vitamins A and E. 6) antibiotic therapy	1) the use of personal protective equipment against harmful factors in the workplace; 4) treatment of diabetes; 5) vitamins A and E	yes	no	no
		2.Situational tasks/cases	Teenage children often use gadgets and headphones for long periods during the day. This leads to the development of external otitis and sensorineural hearing loss. During preventive conversations with children and parents, it is necessary to emphasize that children should limit their use of headphones. Specify the safe duration of headphone use during the day.	30 минут	yes	no	no

2. Questions for preparation for the interim assessment:

1. The nose and paranasal sinuses. Clinical anatomy of the nasal cavity (the lateral wall of the nasal cavity and the nasal septum). Features of the mucous

membrane structure.

2. Blood supply, venous drainage, and innervation of the nasal cavity. The importance of nasal breathing for the body..
3. Clinical anatomy of the paranasal sinuses: (maxillary, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinuses). Физиологические функции носа и придаточных пазух носа.
4. The role of nasal breathing in the human body.
5. Diseases of the nasal septum (deviation, bleeding, polyps, perforation of the septum, adhesions, atresia of the nasal cavity).
6. Furuncle of the nose, sycosis, erysipelas. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
7. Nasal foreign bodies. Rhinoliths. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, emergency care. Techniques for removing nasal foreign bodies.
8. Injuries of the nose and paranasal sinuses. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, emergency care.
9. Nosebleed. Reasons. Methods of treatment.
10. Anterior and posterior nasal tamponade. Indications, procedure.
11. Methods of examining the nose and paranasal sinuses.
12. Hematoma, abscess of the nasal septum. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, emergency care, possible complications.
13. Acute rhinitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, stages of course, diagnosis and treatment.
14. Acute inflammation of the maxillary sinus. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
15. Acute inflammation of the frontal sinus. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
16. Acute inflammation of the ethmoid sinus. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment. Acute inflammation of the ethmoid sinus. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
17. Acute inflammation of the sphenoid (basal) sinus. Etiology and pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment.
18. Differential diagnosis of inflammatory diseases of the paranasal sinuses (sinusitis, frontal sinusitis, ethmoiditis, sphenoiditis).
19. Chronic inflammation of the paranasal sinuses. Etiology and pathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment.
20. Chronic rhinitis. Etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
21. Vasomotor rhinitis. Etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
22. Ozena (foulsmelling rhinitis), Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
23. Rhinogenic intracranial complications. Routes of infection spread. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis. Emergency care.
24. Rhinogenic intraorbital complications. Types, clinic, diagnosis, treatment,
25. Rhinogenic thrombosis of the cavernous sinus. Pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
26. Malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment.
27. Acute rhinitis. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
28. Benign tumors of the nose, nasopharynx, and paranasal sinuses (juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma, osteomas, bleeding polyps, papillomas).
29. Pharynx, esophagus. Clinical anatomy of the pharynx (sections, topography, blood supply, innervation).
30. Clinical anatomy of the esophagus (topography, physiological narrowings of the esophagus).
31. Anatomy and physiology of the Pirogov–Waldeyer pharyngeal ring.
32. Hypertrophy of the nasopharyngeal tonsil (adenoids). Clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
33. Tonsillitis (nonspecific). Types of tonsillitis. Etiopathogenesis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
34. Ludwig's angina.

35. Peritonsillar abscess. Types based on localization. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
36. Ulcerativemembranous tonsillitis of WensanSimanovsky. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment
37. Tonsil damage in blood diseases (in infectious mononucleosis, agranulocytosis, leukemia).
38. Tonsillitis in infectious diseases (scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, syphilis, tuberculosis).
39. Retropharyngeal abscess. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, complications.
40. Malignant tumors of the pharynx. Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment.
41. Foreign bodies of the pharynx. Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment.
42. Chronic tonsillitis. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment. The classification by I.B. Soldatov and V.T. Palchun – N.A. Preobrazhensky.
43. Methods of conservative treatment of chronic tonsillitis.
44. Surgical treatment of chronic tonsillitis. Indications and contraindications for tonsillectomy.
45. Foreign bodies in the esophagus. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, complications, and treatment.
46. Esophagoscopy. Indications, procedure, complications.
47. Anesthesia of the pharyngeal mucosa (nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx).
48. Paratonsillitis and paratonsillar abscess. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, emergency care.
49. Acute pharyngitis. Classification, etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation and treatment.
50. Chronic pharyngitis. Classification, etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, treatment.
51. Pharyngomycosis. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
52. Methods of examining the pharynx (epipharyngoscopy, mesopharyngoscopy, hypopharyngoscopy).
53. Larynx, trachea, bronchi. Clinical anatomy of the larynx (muscles, cartilages, laryngeal ligaments). Blood supply and innervation.
54. Methods of examining the larynx (direct and indirect laryngoscopy).
55. Laryngeal injuries. Classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
56. Acute stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis (false croup). Etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis with true croup (diphtheria), treatment.
57. Acute laryngitis. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
58. Chronic laryngitis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
59. Benign tumors of the larynx (fibroma, papilloma). Features of the course of laryngeal papilloma in adults and children. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
60. Malignant tumors of the larynx. Laryngeal cancer: clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, international classification. Treatment. Indications for surgical radiation treatment.
61. Tuberculosis of the larynx. Etiopathogenesis. Clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, treatment.
62. Laryngeal tonsillitis, phlegmonous laryngitis. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
63. Direct laryngoscopy. Indications. Methodology.
64. Fulminant and acute laryngeal stenosis. Etiology, stages of development, treatment. Emergency care.
65. Chronic and persistent laryngeal stenoses. Etiology, stages of stenosis development, treatment.
66. Tracheostomy. Indications, types. Methodology of the operation, complications.

67. Tracheotomy tube. Caring for patients with a tracheotomy tube. Replacement of the tracheotomy tube
68. Foreign bodies of the upper respiratory tract. Classification, treatment, and diagnosis. Emergency care.
69. Foreign bodies of the larynx and trachea. Clinic, diagnosis. Emergency care.
70. Foreign bodies of bronchi. Types of bronchial blockage. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. Upper and lower tracheobronchoscopy..
71. Bronchoscopy. Indications. The method of performing upper and lower tracheobronchoscopy..
72. Cricothyrotomy. Indications. Methodology.
73. Laryngeal edema. Causes of occurrence (inflammatory and noninflammatory laryngeal edema).
74. Ear: external, middle, internal. Clinical anatomy of the external ear (auricle and external auditory canal)
75. Clinical anatomy of the middle ear (tympanic cavity).
76. Clinical anatomy of the middle ear (auditory tube, mastoid process).
77. Anatomy and physiology of the inner ear..
78. Methods of examining the outer and middle ear. Методы исследования наружного и среднего уха.
77. Examination of the auditory analyzer. Auditory profile.
78. Examination of vestibular function. Vestibular profile.
79. Topography of the facial nerve and its branches.
80. Diseases of the external ear (furuncle, diffuse external otitis, otomycosis). Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
81. Acute otitis media. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation by stage, treatment.
82. Foreign bodies in the external ear. Clinical presentation, diagnosis. Emergency care. Technique for removing a foreign body from the ear.
83. Mastoiditis, otoantritis. Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
84. Atypical forms of mastoiditis (Bezold's mastoiditis, deep abscess of Mure, Chitelli's abscess, zygomaticitis, petrositis, squamitis).
85. Chronic purulent middle ear infections (mesotympanitis). Etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
86. Chronic purulent middle ear infections (epitympanitis). Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment (conservative and surgical).
87. Labyrinthitis. Etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.
88. Intracranial otogenic complications. Classification. Pathways of infection penetration into the cranial cavity.
89. Intracranial otogenic complications (otogenic meningitis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment).
90. Intracranial otogenic complications (abscess in the temporal lobe, cerebellar abscess). Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
91. Injuries of the outer and middle ear. Clinical presentation, treatment.
92. Medical monitoring of patients with ENT pathology. ENT examination, its types. Providing ENT care at the stages of medical evacuation.
93. Chronic granulomas of the upper respiratory tract and ear.
94. Tuberculosis of the ENT organs. Etiology, clinical presentation. Diagnosis, treatment.
95. Syphilis of the ENT organs. Etiology, clinical presentation. Diagnosis, treatment.
96. Scleroma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation. Diagnosis, treatment.

An example of an interim assessment ticket

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Волгоградский государственный медицинский университет»
Министерства Здравоохранения

DEPARTMENT OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY

DISCIPLINE “OTOLARYNGOLOGY”

Spring Semester 2026–2027 Academic Year Faculty –

Dentistry Year 4

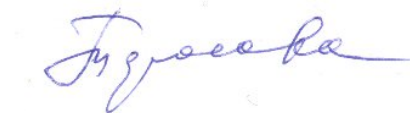
- 1) Nasal bleeding. Reasons. Treatment methods.
- 2) Tracheotomy tube. Care of patients with a tracheotomy tube. Changing the tracheotomy tube.
- 3) Methods of conservative treatment of chronic tonsillitis.

Head of the Department:

N.V. Tarasova

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

Considered at the meeting of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Protocol No. 23 dated May 17, 2026.



Head of the Department:

N.V. Tarasova