

**Assessment tools for conducting attestation
in discipline «History of pharmacy»
for students of 2025 year of admission
under the educational programme
33.05.01 Pharmacy,
specialisation (profile) Pharmacy
(Specialist's degree),
form of study full-time correspondence
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 assignments: testing, preparation of presentations and/or reports in a small group or individually with the possibility of subsequent defense (submission of a report), interview on control questions.

1.1.1. Examples of test tasks

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.

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

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

Answer: _____

2. Choose the correct answer. The development of folk medicine dates back to the era of:

- 1) the Middle Ages
- 2) primitive society
- 3) ancient Eastern civilizations
- 4) antiquity

Answer: _____

3. 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:

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Task 4. Choose the correct position, write down its serial number and arguments justifying your choice of answer. What was Paracelsus's main contribution to the development of medicine?

- 1) The foundation of modern anatomy.
- 2) Development of the theory of blood circulation.
- 3) Development of iatrochemistry and the idea of drug dosing.
- 4) Creation of the first anatomical theaters.

Answer: _____

Justification: _____

Task 5. Arrange the following names in chronological order of life and activity. Specify the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers of the selected elements from left to right without spaces and punctuation marks.

- 1) Hippocrates
- 2) Galen
- 3) Pare
- 4) Avicenna
- 5) Pirogov
- 6) Pavlov

Answer:

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Task 6. 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	a) insulin
2) 1921	б) quinine
3) 1928	в) prontosil
4) 1932	г) penicillin

Answer: _____

7. Establish a correspondence between the stages (models) of healing and their characteristics. Write down the numbers and letters in pairs from left to right in the answer field without spaces or punctuation marks:

STAGE (MODEL) OF TREATMENT	CHARACTERISTICS
1) Folk medicine	a) Based on knowledge obtained experimentally; universal; international; dynamic
2) Traditional medicine	b) Based on the empirical (sensory) method of cognition; knowledge is passed on by word of mouth; the means used are plant, animal, mineral
3) Scientific medicine	c) Based on religious philosophical teaching, was initially concentrated in the hands of clergy: developed in line with religious tradition, changes little over time; knowledge is passed on through written sources (medicinal books, medical treatises)

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. Read the text of the question. Below are the theses that characterize the positive influence of the producing economy on the development of medicine, with the exception of two. Find and write down the numbers of the theses that "stand out" from this logical series, justify your choice.

- 1) metal medical instruments and ceramic dishes for storing medicines appeared
- 2) the division of labor led to the separation of medicine into a separate profession
- 3) the development of trade contributed to the exchange of knowledge
- 4) the emergence of agriculture was for "our microbes a gift of fate" (the settled lifestyle of farmers forces them to live in the midst of their own sewage, which minimizes the path for microbes from the body of one person to the drinking water of another)

5) "the price for meat and milk" (the development of animal husbandry) was the spread of tuberculosis, smallpox, measles

6) observation and care of animals expanded the range of medicines and developed surgical skills

Answer: _____

Justification: _____

10. Give a detailed, reasoned answer (using the example). Prove that in Ancient Babylon the state regulated the activities of healers.

Write your answer as follows:

Argument 1: _____

Argument 2: _____

11. Read the text, write a detailed, reasoned answer (using the example). "The doctor treats, nature heals" (Hippocrates). Give two arguments that can confirm this point of view of Hippocrates, and two arguments that can refute it. Write the answer as follows.

Arguments in support:

1) _____

2) _____

Arguments in refutation:

1) _____

2) _____

1.1.2. Examples of topics for reports.

Indicators of competence achievement to be verified: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1., UK-5.1.1, UK-5.2.1.

1. Traditional medicine today: pros and cons.
2. Medical ethics in the Ancient World
3. "Diseases that no longer exist": smallpox, leprosy, plague in human history.

4. The history of the body in the Middle Ages
5. Traditional medicine in Ancient Rus'
6. The Apothecary Order and its functions in the 16th - 17th centuries
7. Pharmacy reforms in Russia in the 18th century
8. Alchemy and pharmacy in the Middle Ages
9. Paracelsus and his role in the development of pharmacy
10. "Columbus Exchange" and medicine
11. Medicine and pharmacy in art objects.
12. The structure and equipment of pharmacies in the 18th-19th centuries
13. The development of Russian pharmaceutical education in the 18th-19th centuries
14. Antonina Lesnevskaya - the first female pharmacist in Russia
15. "Medicine revolution" of the 20th century: achievements and problems
16. Pharmacy reforms in Russia in the 1990s

1.1.3. Examples of control questions for interviews at a seminar

Checked indicators of achieving competence: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1., UK-5.1.1., UK-5.2.1.

1. History of pharmacy as a science. Subject, objectives, structure of the course "History of Pharmacy".
2. Sources on the history of pharmacy. Periodization of the history of pharmacy.
3. Basic models of healing: folk, traditional and scientific medicine.

1.2. Assessment tools for independent work of students.

Assessment of independent work includes testing.

1.2.1. Examples of test tasks with a single answer

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1., UK-5.1.1.

1. Read the text and choose the correct answer. After the nationalization of pharmacies (1918), there was a drug famine in the country; schoolchildren and special collectors were recruited to collect medicinal plants.

1) True

2) False

Answer: _____

2. Read the text and choose the correct answer. When did the first pharmacies appear in Europe as separate institutions?

1) In the Antiquity

2) In the Middle Ages

3) In the Renaissance

4) In the New Age

Answer: _____

3. Read the text of the question. Choose one correct answer and briefly (1-2 sentences) explain why you chose this option. Which of the factors is NOT one of the significant factors in the development of pharmacy in the 19th century?

a) Discovery of new medicinal plants

b) Development of chemical science

c) Emergence of factory production of drugs

d) Development of pharmaceutical education, including in Russia.

Answer: _____

Justification: _____

1.2.2. Examples of test tasks with multiple choice and/or matching and/or sequencing.

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1., UK-5.1.1.

1. Read the text of the question. Select from the following personalities two inventors of the 19th century who made a significant contribution to the development of pharmacy and pharmaceutical business. Write down in the table the numbers under which they are indicated (consistently from left to right without spaces and punctuation marks).

Personalities:

- 1) William Brockdon
- 2) Theophrastus Paracelsus
- 3) Alexander Fleming
- 4) Alexander Wood
- 5) Gerhard Domagk

Answer:

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2. Read the text of the question. Choose the correct answers. Write down in the table the numbers under which they are indicated (consistently from left to right without spaces or punctuation marks). Name the main characteristics of pharmacy in the Middle Ages:

- 1) manual production of medicines
- 2) state regulation of pharmacy
- 3) university training of pharmacists
- 4) dominance of plant substances in the production of medicines
- 5) the influence of alchemy on pharmacy

Answer:

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3. Read the text of the question. Arrange the listed events in chronological order. Write the corresponding sequence of numbers from left to right without spaces or punctuation marks. Arrange the scientific works that included sections on medicines in chronological order:

- 1) "Medical substance theory" by N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik
- 2) "Canon of medicine" by Abu Ali ibn Sina
- 3) "De materia medica" by Dioscorides
- 4) "Pharmacography" by A.P. Nelyubin

Answer:

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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 from left to right in the answer box without spaces or punctuation marks:

State body for health care management	Описание
People's Commissariat of Health	a) An institution responsible for the medical and medicinal provision of the Russian army and the training of medical personnel in 1721-1763.
Pharmaceutical Order	b) The highest body of state administration of medical and pharmaceutical affairs in Russia in 1763-1803.
Medical Board	c) The body for managing health care in the Soviet state, established in 1918.
Medical Chancellery	d) A state institution that was responsible for the activities of pharmacists, doctors, and healers in Russia at the end of the 16th and 17th centuries.

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 box without spaces or punctuation marks:

Alkaloids discovered by chemists and pharmacists in the 19th century	Description
1) Quinine	a) an alkaloid found in plants of the nightshade family (belladonna, henbane, datura), capable of dilating the pupil of the eye
2) Morphine	b) the first alkaloid isolated by the German chemist Friedrich Sertürner, but not widely used until the mid-19th century
3) 3) Atropine	c) an alkaloid obtained from a plant substance known as "Peruvian powder" for the treatment of malaria.
4) Strychnine	d) an alkaloid isolated from the fruits of the chilibukha ("vomit nuts"), used in medicine to stimulate cardiac activity

Answer: _____

6. Read the text of the question, choose the correct answers and write down the arguments justifying the choice of answers. What drugs were discovered in the 20th century:

- 1) vaccines
- 2) chemotherapeutic drugs
- 3) antiseptics
- 4) anesthetics
- 5) genetically engineered drugs
- 6) antiretroviral drugs

Answer: _____

Justification: _____

1.2.3. Examples of open-ended tasks (question with an open answer)

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1., UK-

5.1.1.

1. Read the text, write a detailed, reasoned answer (using the example). Prove, using your knowledge of the history of pharmacy in the USSR, that the NEP contributed to improving the supply of medicines to the population. Provide arguments that can support this thesis. Write your answer as follows.

Arguments:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

2. Read the text, write a detailed, reasoned answer (using the example). Prove that scientific and practical medical conferences during the Great Patriotic War were vital for the development of pharmacy and pharmaceutical business. Provide arguments that can support this thesis. Write your answer as follows.

Arguments:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

2. Assessment tools for conducting midterm assessment in the discipline

Midterm assessment is conducted in the form of a test.

List of questions for preparation for midterm assessment:

№	Questions for preparation for the midterm assessment	Checkable indicators of achievement of competencies
1.	History of pharmacy as a science. Subject, objectives and structure of the course.	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1.
2.	Main models of healing: folk, traditional, scientific medicine.	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1.
3.	Healing and drug science in the primitive era.	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1.
4.	General characteristics of the civilizations of the Ancient World. The main factors in the development of medicine and pharmacy in the era of the most ancient civilizations.	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1., UK-5.1.1
5.	Features of healing and drug science in the Ancient World (using one civilization as an example)	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1., UK-5.1.1
6.	Development of medical and pharmaceutical knowledge in the era of antiquity. Natural philosophy and medicine in Ancient Greece.	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1., UK-5.1.1
7.	Features of medicine in Ancient Rome. Galen and his contribution to pharmacy	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1., UK-5.1.1
8.	General characteristics of the Middle Ages. The main factors in the development of medical knowledge. Religion and medicine.	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1., UK-5.1.1
9.	European medicine and pharmacy in the Middle Ages. The influence of alchemy on the development of pharmacy.	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1., UK-5.1.1
10.	Medicine and pharmacy in the countries of the Arab East. Abu Ali ibn Sina and his "Canon of Medicine"	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1., UK-5.1.1
11.	The main stages of development of medicine and pharmacology in Ancient Rus'.	UK-1.1.1., UK-5.2.1., UK-5.1.1
12.	General characteristics of the Renaissance. Scientific knowledge and medicine in the late 14th - early 17th centuries.	YK-1.2.1., YK-5.2.1.
13.	Iatrochemistry and iatrophysics are general theoretical directions of Renaissance medicine.	YK-1.2.1., YK-5.2.1.
14.	Great discoveries of Renaissance medicine. Formation of independent directions in medicine.	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
15.	Iatrochemistry and pharmacy. The role of Paracelsus' works for the development of chemistry and pharmacy	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
16.	Historical conditions for the development of natural science and medicine in the New Age. "Scientific revolution" of the 17th century.	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
17.	European medicine and pharmacy in the 18th century.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
18.	European medicine and pharmacy in the 18th century. Phlogiston theory.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
19.	Industrial revolution and new health risks. New directions in medicine in the 19th century. New drugs	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.

20.	Pharmaceutical production and pharmaceutical education in the 19th century.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
21.	Reforms of Peter I and the formation of Russian science. Reforms in the field of medicine and pharmacy.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
22.	Russian Academy of Sciences in the 18th century. M.V. Lomonosov and his contribution to chemistry and medicine.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
23.	Formation of the state health care system in Russia in the 18th-19th centuries. Regulation of pharmacies.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
24.	Main areas of scientific medicine in Russia in the 19th century.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
25.	Formation of domestic pharmacy in the 19th century (works of A.P. Nelyubin, V.A. Tikhomirov, A.V. Pel).	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
26.	Medical and pharmaceutical education in Russia in the 18th-19th centuries.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
27.	Problems of medicine in the 20th century - early 21st centuries. "Diseases of civilization".	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
28.	Scientific and technological revolution and new directions in medicine in the 20th century.	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
29.	National health care systems and international medical organizations.	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
30.	"Medicinal revolution" of the 20th century. Development of new types of drugs, new dosage forms.	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
31.	Development of the pharmaceutical industry in the 20th century. Companies - leaders in the drug market.	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
32.	Social and ethical problems in medicine of the 20th century.	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.2.1.
33.	Formation of the health care system in the USSR (1917-1941). People's Commissariat of Health. Pharmacy and pharmacy.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
34.	Medicine and pharmacy of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
35.	Achievements and problems of Soviet medicine and pharmacy in the 1950-80s.	UK-1.1.1., UK-1.2.1.
36.	Reforms of the 1990s in the field of health care and pharmacy. Problems of modern Russian medicine and pharmacy.	UK-1.2.1., UK-5.1.1.

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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Head of the Department



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