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Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY

Director of the Institute of Surgery
_____ / Kostiv E.P.
"4th" of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Б1.О.44 Urology
of the basic educational program of Higher Education

Specialty	**31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English)** (code, name)
Degree	Specialist's degree
Profile	02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing primary health care to the population in medical organizations: polyclinics, outpatient clinics, inpatient/outpatient facilities of the municipal health care system)
Mode of study	**Full-time**
Period of mastering the BEP	**6 years** (nominal length of study)
Institute	of Surgery

Vladivostok, 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Collection of Assessment Tools is a document that regulates the format, content, and types of assessment tools for continuous assessment, interim examination and final (state final) examination, and graded criteria for each type of assessment tools.

1.2. Assessment tools allows to evaluate the development of universal, general professional, and professional competencies (UCs, GPCs and PCs respectively) outlined in Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education and defined in the basic educational program of higher education for the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing primary health care to the population in medical organizations: polyclinics, outpatient clinics, inpatient/outpatient facilities of the municipal health care system).

(BEP HE for the 31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English) specialty, section 3 Learning Outcomes Requirements of the Basic Educational Program of Higher Education)

2. DOCUMENT BODY

2.1. Types of Assessment, Formats of Assessment Tools

No.	Types of assessment	Assessment Tools Format
1	**Continuous assessment**	**Tests**
		Interview questions
		Mini-Case Studies
		Standardized Patient Scenarios
		Checklists
2	**Interim assessment**	**Tests**
		Interview questions
		Mini-Case Studies
		Standardized Patient Scenarios
		Checklists

3. The contents of assessment tools for continuous and interim examination are prepared by the teacher of the course

Tests for continuous assessment

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	GPC-5	Is able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
C	PC-2	Ability and readiness to recognize urgent and life-threatening conditions in acute surgical pathology, traumatic conditions, diseases of the female genital organs and pregnancy requiring urgent and emergency medical care
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient

I		ANSWER TEST QUESTIONS (SELECT CORRECT ANSWER(S))
		1. Superior pole of left kidney is on the level of A) T11 +B) T12 C) L1 D) L2 E) L3 **2. Blood supply to the upper section of the ureter is provided by the** A) renal artery B) testicular artery C) branches of the abdominal aorta D) superior mesenteric artery +E) options A) and B) are correct **3. Dysuria is defined as** A) frequent urination +B) frequent painful urination C) difficulty in urination D) painful urination E) options B) and C) are correct **4. Dysuria is NOT characteristic of** A) tuberculosis B) Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia +C) kidney tumor D) cystitis **5. Pain that occurs due to a calculus obstructing the intramural section of the ureter can be characterized as** A) aching B) dull C) stabbing +D) sharp paroxysmal E) constant aching **6. Normal urine pH is** A) 3.0-5.0 B) 5.0-6.0 C) 7.0-9.0 +D) 6.0-8.0 E) 2.0-4.0 **7. Hematuria is defined as** A) presence of blood pigment (hemoglobin) in urine B) excretion of blood from urethra +C) excretion of blood with urine D) presence of porphyrin in urine E) erythrocyturia **8. Presence of glitter cells and active leucocytes in urine sediment is characteristic of** A) acute glomerulonephritis B) chronic glomerulonephritis

+C) acute pyelonephritis
D) chronic glomerulonephritis in remission
E) kidney tuberculosis

9. Kidney abnormalities include
A) homolateral kidney ectopia (thoracic, lumbar, ileac, pelvic)
B) nephroptosis
C) heterolateral kidney ectopia
D) only A) and B)
+E) only A) and C)

10. Incidence rate of kidney ectopia is
A) 1:600
B) 1:800
C) 1:1000
D) 1:1200
+E) 1:10000

11. The most common complication of fused kidney is
A) nephrolithiasis
B) hydronephrosis
+C) pyelonephritis
D) hypertension
E) hematuria

12. Kidney tuberculosis is most often found in
A) children
B) women
+C) men
D) elderly
E) senile

13. Macroscopic hematuria is found in approximately ___ of patients with kidney tuberculosis
A) 5%
+B) 10%
C) 20%
D) 30%
E) 50%

14. Benign epithelial lesions of the kidney parenchyma include
A) fibroma
+B) adenoma
C) leiomyoma
D) angioma

15. Kidney cancer most frequently occurs in
A) superior segment
B) inferior segment
C) central segment
+D) all segments with the same frequency
E) frequency has not been identified

16. During a surgical removal of a kidney with a malignant lesion,

_____ should NOT be ligated

A) renal artery
B) renal vein
+C) renal pedicle
D) suprarenal artery
E) testicular vein

17. The ratio of men to women among patient with tumors of the renal pelvis and the ureter is

A) 2:1
+B) 3:1
C) 5:1
D) 10:1
E) 1:2

18. It would be the most rational to perform prostatectomy in a 65-year-old patient using

A) electroanalgesia
+B) peridural anesthesia
C) endotracheal anesthesia
D) topical anesthesia
E) options A) and C) are possible

19. Normal renal pressure is

A) 5 mmHg
+B) 15 mmHg
C) 25 mmHg
D) 30 mmHg
E) 50 mmHg

20. Filtration pressure in the renal glomerulus is

+A) 10 mmHg
B) 30 mmHg
C) 50 mmHg
D) 70 mmHg
E) over 100 mmHg

21. Forms of acute purulent pyelonephritis include

A) interstitial purulent
B) suppurative
C) abscess
D) carbuncle
+E) all of the above

22. Incidence rate of acute pyelonephritis among pregnant women is

A) 0%
B) 1%
+C) 11%
D) 50%
E) 100%

23. The most frequent causative agent of pyelonephritis is

+A) E. coli
B) Proteus

C) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
D) staphylococcus
E) enterococcus

24. Acute pyelonephritis in healthy kidneys can be caused by
A) Proteus
+B) E. coli
C) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
D) enterococcus
E) staphylococcus

25. Factors that facilitate development of acute pyelonephritis include
A) polyuria
B) hyperthermia
+C) disrupted urine and venous blood flow from the kidney
D) disrupted supply of arterial blood to the kidney
E) all of the above

26. Chronic pyelonephritis is most often found in
A) newborns
+B) young children
C) adolescents
D) adults
E) the elderly

27. The pattern of incidence rate of chronic pyelonephritis can be described as
A) “occurs in men 4 times more frequently”
B) “occurs in men 2 times more frequently”
C) “occurs in men and women with the same frequency”
D) “occurs in women 3 times more frequently”
+E) “occurs in women 4 times more frequently”

28. The most frequent causative agent of chronic pyelonephritis is
A) staphylococcus
+B) E. coli
C) Proteus
D) enterococcus
E) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

29. Chronic pyelonephritis is usually characterized by
A) diffusely affected kidney
+B) presence of polymorphic foci
C) presence of monomorphic foci
D) affected renal glomeruli
E) affected renal tubules

30. Occult leukocyturia can be detected using
A) urinalysis
B) Addis count
+C) Nechiporenko's urine test (urine microscopy)
D) prednisone and ozokerite tests

31. Kidney injury is most often found in

A) women
B) men
C) right kidney
D) left kidney
+E) B) and C) are correct

32. Kidney injury most often involves
A) the superior pole
+B) the inferior pole
C) posterior side
D) anterior side
E) renal pedicle

33. The most common complications of kidney injury
A) are pyelonephritis and hydronephrosis
B) are pyelonephritis and nephrolithiasis
+C) do not follow any pattern
D) pyelonephritis and hypertension
E) pyelonephritis and venous hypertension

34. Coagulogram results usually return to normal in ____ after a kidney injury
A) 1-3 days
+B) 6-10 days
C) 15 days
D) 16-20 days
E) 21-25 days

35. Closed kidney injury is more likely to occur due to
A) sudden contusion of the kidney and surrounding organs
B) rapid-onset ureter obstruction
+C) sudden contraction of the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall and the diaphragm
D) acute thrombosis of renal artery
E) severe hypertensive crisis

36. The severity of kidney injury depends on
A) the impact force
B) the age of the patient
C) the condition of the kidney when the injury occurs
D) the weight of the patient
+E) all of the above

37. Open injury of the kidney in the patient has led to development of a urinary fistula; this occurred due to damage to the
A) pararenal fat
B) renal cortex
+C) renal medulla and pelvis
D) blood vessels of the kidney
E) fibrous capsule of the kidney

38. Isolated injury of the kidney in the patient has led to development of sharp hypotension and anemia in the absence of hematuria; this occurred due to damage to the

		A) pararenal fat B) renal cortex C) renal medulla and pelvis +D) blood vessels of the kidney **39. Preserving surgery is NOT indicated in patients with** A) subcapsular kidney rupture B) injury of the inferior pole of the kidney C) injury of the superior pole of the kidney +D) crushed kidney E) injury of the central segment of the kidney **40. Rational treatment for patients with urosepsis caused by an open injury of the kidney is** A) conservative: detoxification and antibacterial treatment B) surgical: nephrectomy C) surgical: draining the retroperitoneal space D) surgical: renal decapsulation +E) draining the kidney and retroperitoneal space

Assessment criteria
"Very good" – 80-100% correct answers of questions of every level
"Good" - 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level
"Satisfactory" - 55-69% correct answers of questions of every level
"Unsatisfactory" - less than 55% correct answers of questions of every level

Standardized case studies and checklists for **Б1.О.44 Urology** course

Case Study No.1

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	GPC-5	Is able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
C	PC-2	Ability and readiness to recognize urgent and life-threatening conditions in acute surgical pathology, traumatic conditions, diseases of the female genital organs and pregnancy requiring urgent and emergency medical care
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A 75-year-old man presents with frequent difficult urination. Urine flows as a weak, thin stream, sometimes there are only separate droplets; the patient gets up 3 to 5 times every night. This condition has been present and progressing for the past 4 years. The patient notes feeling dissatisfaction after urination and a sense of incomplete emptying of the bladder on urination. Physical examination data: moderately severe condition, body temperature 36.9^{o}C. Skin coloration normal, no skin lesions;

		the tongue is somewhat dry, covered with off-white plaque. The stomach is soft, slightly painful above pubic area; the sound is dulled in the same area on percussion.
Q	1	Question: make and justify a preliminary diagnosis
Q	2	Question: list necessary physical examination methods and describe their techniques
Q	3	Question: compile and justify an algorithm of pre-hospital first aid
Q	4	Question: outline the diagnosis and treatment program in a medical facility for this case

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	GPC-5	Is able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
C	PC-2	Ability and readiness to recognize urgent and life-threatening conditions in acute surgical pathology, traumatic conditions, diseases of the female genital organs and pregnancy requiring urgent and emergency medical care
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A 75-year-old man presents with frequent difficult urination. Urine flows as a weak, thin stream, sometimes there are only separate droplets; the patient gets up 3 to 5 times every night. This condition has been present and progressing for the past 4 years. The patient notes feeling dissatisfaction after urination and a sense of incomplete emptying of the bladder on urination. Physical examination data: moderately severe condition, body temperature 36.9ºC. Skin coloration normal, no skin lesions; the tongue is somewhat dry, covered with off-white plaque. The stomach is soft, slightly painful above pubic area; the sound is dulled in the same area on percussion.
Q	1	Question: make and justify a preliminary diagnosis
A		Correct answer: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia. The diagnosis is made on the basis of the history of present illness (frequent difficult urination, weak and thin urine stream, nocturia), progression of the disease, and age of the patient
R2	Very good	The diagnosis is correct and properly justified
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The diagnosis is correct but insufficiently justified The diagnosis is correct but not justified
R0	Fail	The answer is incorrect
Q	2	Question: list necessary physical examination methods and describe their techniques

A		Correct answer: Physical patient examination data: the abdomen is slightly painful above pubic area, the sound is slightly dulled in the same area on percussion (incomplete emptying of the bladder after urination and concomitant cystitis) are also evidence of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia. Rectal prostate exam will also aid in making the diagnosis as the prostate is significantly enlarged in patients with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
R2	Very good	The answer is correct, all physical examination methods are listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is correct, 2 out of 3 methods listed The answer is correct, 1 out of 3 methods listed
R0	Fail	The answer is incorrect
Q	3	Question: compile and justify an algorithm of pre-hospital first aid
A		Correct answer: a) indicated in case of acute urinary retention b) treatment measures prior to hospitalization or referral of the patient to an urologist consist of prescribing urinary antiseptics (Furagin, nitroxoline, Nolicin, Pimidel, etc.), rectal suppositories with antispasmodics and anti-inflammatory agents (papaverine, antipyrin, methylene blue, etc.)
R2	Very good	The provided algorithm is full and correct
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The provided algorithm is correct but not justified Not all stages of the algorithm are provided
R0	Fail	The answer is incorrect
Q	4	Question: outline the diagnosis and treatment program in a medical facility for this case
A		Correct answer: a) rectal prostate exam b) urinary bladder and prostate ultrasound with determination of residual urine; less frequently – cystoscopy c) nonsurgical treatment consists of long-term prescription of hormonal and phytogenic medications (Synoestrol, Depostat, Omnic, Cardura, Mercur Edas-134, etc.) d) surgical (main) treatment method is adenomectomy
R2	Very good	The full scope of treatment measures is mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is correct, 3 out of 4 treatment measures are listed The answer is correct, 2 out of 4 treatment measures are listed
R0	Fail	The answer is incorrect or only 1 out of 4 treatment measures is listed

Case Study No.2

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)

C	GPC-5	Is able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
C	PC-2	Ability and readiness to recognize urgent and life-threatening conditions in acute surgical pathology, traumatic conditions, diseases of the female genital organs and pregnancy requiring urgent and emergency medical care
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** The patient is a 30-year-old man working as a farm machinery operator; he has often had to repair his tractor while lying down on cold ground. The present illness began 2 days ago. The patient has also experienced similar condition 2 years prior. The patient presents with pain in the perineum and perianal area, radiating to inguinal regions (groin) and genitalia; frequent painful urination with weak urine stream. Physical examination results: moderately severe condition, body temperature 37.6ºC. No lesions on the skin or visible mucosae. Heartrate 80 bpm, BP 130/80 mmHg. The abdomen is soft and painless, no rebound tenderness
Q	1	Question: make and justify a preliminary diagnosis
Q	2	Question: list necessary physical examination methods and describe their techniques
Q	3	Question: compile and justify an algorithm of pre-hospital first aid
Q	4	Question: outline the diagnosis and treatment program in a medical facility for this case

Case Study No.2 Checklist

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	GPC-5	Is able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
C	PC-2	Ability and readiness to recognize urgent and life-threatening conditions in acute surgical pathology, traumatic conditions, diseases of the female genital organs and pregnancy requiring urgent and emergency medical care
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** The patient is a 30-year-old man working as a farm machinery operator; he has often had to repair his tractor while lying down on cold ground. The present illness began 2 days ago. The patient has also experienced similar condition 2 years prior. The patient presents with pain in the perineum and

		perianal area, radiating to inguinal regions (groin) and genitalia; frequent painful urination with weak urine stream. Physical examination results: moderately severe condition, body temperature 37.6°C. No lesions on the skin or visible mucosae. Heartrate 80 bpm, BP 130/80 mmHg. The abdomen is soft and painless, no rebound tenderness
Q	1	Question: make and justify a preliminary diagnosis
A		Correct answer: Exacerbation of chronic prostatitis. The diagnosis is made on the basis of the history of present illness (pain in the perineum and perianal area, radiating to inguinal regions and genitalia; frequent painful urination with weak urine stream; similar condition in the past; adverse occupational factors)
R2	Very good	The diagnosis is correct and properly justified
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The diagnosis is correct but insufficiently justified The diagnosis is correct but not justified
R0	Fail	The answer is incorrect
Q	2	Question: list necessary physical examination methods and describe their techniques
A		Correct answer: It is necessary to inspect external genitalia in order to rule out inflammatory diseases or injuries of these organs; palpation of the organs of the scrotum in order to primarily exclude acute orchiepididymitis. Special attention is paid to the size and consistency of testicles, epididymides, mobility of the organs of the scrotum relative to skin. It is necessary to inspect and palpate the skin surrounding the anus and perineum in order to rule out inflammatory diseases (perirectitis, hidradenitis, etc.); palpation of the prostate is performed last. The prostate is palpated after the urinary bladder has been emptied, the patient's body should be bent at a 90° angle (knee-elbow position is preferable). The doctor puts on a glove, covers the index finger in 0.2% Furacin ointment, and inserts it in the patient's rectum. The size, consistency, and edges of the prostate, mobility of the wall of the rectum above it, the presence of median furrow, areas of increased (infiltration, tumor) or decreased (abscess) density are assessed during palpation. Urethral secretion that is secreted after palpation or massage of the prostate is collected on a microscope slide and sent to a microscopic investigation. Rectal prostate exam is a valuable method for diagnosing the diseases of this organ
R2	Very good	The answer is correct, all physical examination methods are listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is correct, 2 out of 3 methods listed The answer is correct, 1 out of 3 methods listed
R0	Fail	The answer is incorrect
Q	3	Question: compile and justify an algorithm of pre-hospital first aid

A		Correct answer: A patient with an exacerbation of chronic prostatitis should be prescribed semi-strict bed rest, a diet with exclusion of salty and spicy foods. A broad-spectrum antibiotic (ampicillin, kanamycin, gentamicin sulfate) in combination with urinary antiseptics (Furagin, nitroxoline, Biseptol) is prescribed. The patient should be referred to an urologist in an outpatient clinic who decides whether the treatment should be performed in the inpatient or outpatient setting
R2	Very good	The provided algorithm is full and correct
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The provided algorithm is correct but not justified Not all stages of the algorithm are provided
R0	Fail	The answer is incorrect
Q	4	Question: outline the diagnosis and treatment program in a medical facility for this case
A		Correct answer: a) rectal prostate exam b) analysis of the prostatic secretion c) complete blood count and urinalysis d) antibiotic treatment and prescription of urinary antiseptics parenterally of per os e) rectal suppositories with belladonna, benzocaine, methylene blue, antipyrine, etc. f) periprostatic novocaine blocks with antibiotics (streptomycin, kanamycin) g) micro-enemas with camomile infusion and warm half baths (38-40°) h) specific prostatitis treatment (Mercur Edas-134, Gentos, Prostagutt, etc.), physiotherapy (rectal diathermy, magnetotherapy)
R2	Very good	The full scope of treatment measures is mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is correct, 3 out of 4 treatment measures are listed The answer is correct, 2 out of 4 treatment measures are listed
R0	Fail	The answer is incorrect or only 1 out of 4 treatment measures is listed

Assessment criteria:

"Very good" grade is given to a student who possesses knowledge of the subject in full scope outlined in the curriculum, has a sufficiently deep insight into the subject; is able to answer all questions clearly, exhaustively, and with no outside help; structures their answers logically, with emphasis on the most important information; is able to analyze, compare, classify, summarize, refine, and structure the course content, giving particular attention to cause-and-effect relationships.

"Good" is given to a student whose knowledge of the subject is almost in full scope outlined in the curriculum (gaps are only present in the knowledge of some especially complex aspects); is able to answer questions exhaustively with little to no outside help; does not always put emphasis on the most important information, but does not make significant mistakes.

"Satisfactory" is given to a student who possesses the bulk of knowledge on the subject; has difficulties answering questions with no outside help, uses imprecise wording; makes mistakes in substantial number of their answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is given to a student who does not have the mandatory minimum of knowledge on the subject, is not able to give an answer even with additional guiding questions.

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

"Pass" is given to a student who has shown a sufficiently strong knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject; is able to complete specific practical tasks outlined in the program with no outside help, use recommended reference material, and correctly evaluate the results.

"Fail" is given to a student who has significant gaps in knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject, is not able reach the correct solution to a specific practical task outlined in the curriculum even with outside help.

Appendix 1

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name "Interviewing a patient with a urological disease"

C	GPC-5	Is able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
C	PC-2	Ability and readiness to recognize urgent and life-threatening conditions in acute surgical pathology, traumatic conditions, diseases of the female genital organs and pregnancy requiring urgent and emergency medical care
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
WA	Work activities as part of the function: Formulation of a preliminary diagnosis and preparing a plan for laboratory tests and instrumental examination of the patient	

	Action	Performed	Not Performed
1.	Gather information on the chief complaint(s) of the patient (pain, dysuria, hematuria, impaired urination, urinary incontinence, etc.)	1 point	-1 point
2.	Gather information on the history of present illness (timeframe when the symptoms appeared, link between eating or exercise and manifestation of the symptoms, etc.)	1 point	-1 point
3.	Gather information on the medical history of the patient (chronic conditions, substance abuse, past surgeries of the genitourinary organs)	1 point	-1 point
4.	Visual inspection of the lumbar area, abdomen, external genitalia (scrotum and urethra in men, external genitalia in women)	1 point	-1 point
5.	Palpate kidneys and urinary bladder	1 point	-1 point
6.	Gather information on the patient’s medication, food, and anesthetic allergies	1 point	-1 point
7.	Clarify what previously used medications have caused side effects	1 point	-1 point
8.	Examine patient for the signs of intoxication, fever	1 point	-1 point
9.	Assess the condition of the skin and mucosae	1 point	-1 point
	Total	9 points	

Assessment criteria:

"Pass" - at least 75% of required actions performed

"Fail" - 74% of required actions or less performed