Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Стегний Кирилл Владимирович
Должность: И.о. ректора
Дата подписания: 21.07.2026 17:41:19
Уникальный программный ключ:
d59234ba928aea5c04c54eb9013e367220b6b2ae

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

APPROVED BY

Head of the Department
of Public Health and Public Healthcare
_____ / Kuznetsov V.V./
"10th" of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Б1.О.17 Public health and public healthcare, healthcare economics
of the basic educational program
of Higher Education

Specialty	**31.05.03 Dentistry** **for international students (in English)** (code, name)
Degree	Specialist's degree
Profile	02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology)
Mode of study	**Full-time**
Period of mastering the BEP	**5 years** (nominal length of study)
Department	of Public Health and Public Healthcare

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 31.05.03 Dentistry for international students (in English), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology).

(BEP HE for the 31.05.03 Dentistry 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
2	**Interim assessment**	**Tests**

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

Test questions

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	GPC-11	Is able to implement the principles of quality management in the professional activity
C	PC-6	Ability and readiness to participate in dental care quality assessment using basic medical and statistical indicators
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		01 PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE AS A SCIENCE - +A) is a science of strategy and tactics of the healthcare system, aimed at improving the public health of the population B) is a science that studies the influence of environmental factors on humans and develops optimal requirements for human living conditions C) this is a system of measures to protect public health D) it is a science that studies the preventive focus of healthcare **02 THE FUNDAMENTAL INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IS**

+A) Convention on the Rights of the Child
B) Family Code
C) the law on fundamental guarantees of the rights of the child
D) the law on the fundamentals of the system of prevention of juvenile delinquency

03 THE MOST PRIORITY DIRECTION OF STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN HEALTHCARE IS
+A) development of primary health care
B) development of a network of dispensaries
C) increasing the role of hospitals
D) increasing the role of health resort care

04 PALLIATIVE CARE MEETS THE DEFINITION
+A) a set of medical interventions aimed at relieving pain and alleviating other severe symptoms in order to improve the quality of life of terminally ill citizens
B) a set of measures aimed at maintaining health and including the provision of medical services
C) a complex of medical interventions aimed at treating diseases
D) combined measures to eliminate or alleviate the manifestations of the disease

05 STATISTICAL METHOD OF STUDYING HEALTH
+A) is a unified system of accounting and reporting in healthcare
B) is based on the creation of experimental models of individual types of activities or healthcare institutions
C) ensures the study of the phenomenon taking into account time, place, and historical conditions
D) involves the study of any processes, phenomena, organizational structures as systems consisting of subsystems and at the same time being subsystems of larger systems

06 EXTENSIVE INDICATOR CHARACTERIZES
+A) the structure of the phenomenon
B) representativeness
C) reliability
D) the relationship of features

07 THE OVERALL MORTALITY RATE IS
+A) an intensive indicator
B) an average value
C) a standardized indicator
D) an indicator of visibility

08 THE MAIN INDICATORS OF NATURAL POPULATION MOVEMENT ARE
+A) birth and death rates
B) lethality
C) disability
D) morbidity

09 A GENERAL INDICATOR OF NATURAL POPULATION MOVEMENT IS

+A) natural increase
B) birth rate
C) mortality
D) lethality

10 GENERAL MORBIDITY IS

+A) the totality of all diseases present in the population, first identified in a given year and previously known, for which patients first sought medical attention in a calendar year
B) morbidity rate based on visits
C) morbidity registered by a physician and recorded in medical records
D) recording of all diseases and special recording of diseases, including infectious morbidity, non-epidemic morbidity, morbidity with viral infections, and hospitalized morbidity

11 DENTAL HEALTH IS-

A) oral cavity condition
B) the condition of the maxillofacial region, characterized by the absence of pathological changes
+C) the condition of the maxillofacial region, characterized by the absence of pathological changes and aesthetic defects, with complete preservation of chewing function.
D) the absence of pathological changes in the human oral cavity

12 INFORMATIVE INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVELY ASSESSES THE INTENSITY OF CARIES DAMAGE IS

A) KPI
+B) CPU
C) KP
D) KP and KPI

13 A HIGH CPU INDEX INDICATES

A) insufficient effectiveness of treatment work
+B) absence or insufficient effectiveness of preventive work
C) insufficient efficiency of diagnostic work
D) insufficient material and technical base of medical organizations in the dental field

14 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CAN BE PROVIDED IN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

A) outside a medical organization
+B) outpatient and day hospital
C) at the place where the ambulance team was called
D) inpatient and day hospital

15 TYPES OF MEDICAL CARE INCLUDE

+A) primary health care, specialized, including high-tech, emergency, including emergency specialized, palliative
B) emergency, urgent, planned
C) first aid

		D) outpatient, inpatient **16 FORMS OF MEDICAL CARE INCLUDE** +A) emergency, urgent, planned B) primary health care, specialized, including high-tech, emergency, including specialized emergency, palliative C) first aid D) outpatient, inpatient **17 THE CONDITIONS FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE INCLUDE** +A) outside a medical organization, outpatient, inpatient and in a day hospital B) primary health care, specialized, including high-tech, emergency, including specialized emergency, palliative C) first aid D) emergency, urgent, planned **18 THE PROCEDURE FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE INCLUDES** +A) rules for organizing the activities of a medical organization (its structural division, physician) B) average indicators of the frequency of provision and frequency of use of medical devices implanted in the human body C) average indicators of the frequency of provision and frequency of use of medicinal products registered in the territory of the Russian Federation D) informed voluntary consent to medical intervention **19 THE CAPACITY OF THE STATIONARY IS DETERMINED** +A) the number of operating beds and those temporarily closed (for repairs) B) the number of working beds C) the number of patients treated per year D) the number of hospital bed profiles **20 THE QUALITY OF MEDICAL CARE IS A SET OF CHARACTERISTICS REFLECTING** +A) timeliness of providing medical care, the correctness of the choice of methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation when providing medical care, the degree of achievement of the planned result B) timeliness of medical care, correct choice of methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment C) timely provision of medical care in full D) timeliness of providing medical care in full and the degree of achievement of the planned result **21 TO ENSURE AN ADEQUATE LEVEL OF QUALITY OF MEDICAL CARE, IT IS NECESSARY TO MEET THE FOLLOWING SET OF CONDITIONS**

		+A) creation of an appropriate structure, compliance with medical technologies and achievement of planned results B) achievement of medical and social indicators C) compliance with medical and organizational technologies D) preparation of buildings and structures, qualified personnel, achievement of planned results
		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		01 DENTAL CLINICS ARE DIVIDED a) into public and private +b) by form of ownership +c) by departmental affiliation +d) by age of the patients **02 AVAILABILITY OF DENTAL CARE TO THE POPULATION DEPENDS ON** +a) organizational forms of assistance +b) pricing policy c) management methods +d) provision of specialist doctors **03 MEDICAL CARE TO ADULTS WITH DENTAL DISEASES IS PROVIDED IN THE FORM OF** +a) emergency medical care; +b) primary health care; +c) specialized, including high-tech, medical care d) stationary **04 MEDICAL CARE TO ADULTS WITH DENTAL DISEASES IN A HOSPITAL IS PROVIDED** a) in somatic departments +b) in dental departments +c) in the departments of maxillofacial surgery +d) in other specialized departments of medical organizations **05 DENTAL CLINIC IS** +a) an independent medical organization +b) a structural subdivision of a multidisciplinary medical organization for the provision of primary health care and specialized medical care c) a structural subdivision of any medical organization d) a private medical organization **06 THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STAFFING OF MEDICAL AND OTHER STAFF OF THE DENTAL CLINIC IS DETERMINED TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** a) financial and material capabilities of the territory +b) the number of population served +c) the structure of morbidity and other characteristics and needs for the provision of dental care d) population structure

		07 EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE, INCLUDING SPECIALIZED EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE, IS PROVIDED IN THE FOLLOWING FORMS +a) emergency - in case of sudden acute illnesses, conditions, exacerbation of chronic diseases that pose a threat to the patient's life +b) emergency - in case of sudden acute illnesses, conditions, exacerbation of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to the patient's life c) planned in case of exacerbation of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to the patient's life d) carries out preventive visits **08 WHEN SENDING OUT AMBULANCE TEAMS, THE FOLLOWING IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT** +a) profile of the mobile ambulance team +b) forms of medical care c) nothing is taken into account, the main thing is to meet the standard arrival of the brigade d) the number of people in the mobile team **09 AMBULANCE CAN BE CONTACTED** +a) by phone +b) using short text messages (SMS) if technically possible; +c) upon direct contact with a medical organization providing emergency medical care d) via social networks (e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram) **10 INDICATORS ARE USED TO ASSESS THE INCIDENCE OF ITCHING BY CARIES** +a) prevalence b) structure +c) intensity of damage +d) increase in intensity **11 QUALITY MEDICAL SERVICE SHOULD BE** +a) safe and adequate +b) technologically advanced and economical (effective) +c) provided in the shortest possible time d) inexpensive
		ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)
		33. Match the correspondence between the categories (level, quality, and lifestyle) and their definitions. For each element marked with a letter, select one numerical component. A) the standard of living of the population B) quality of life C) lifestyle 1. a certain historically determined type of life activity. 2. a category that includes a combination of living conditions and health conditions that allow a person to achieve physical, mental and social well-being

		3. the totality of living conditions of the population that correspond to the achieved level of economic development and are characterized by the size and structure of the average per capita income, the size of consumer spending, and the subsistence minimum Correct answers: a-3, b-2, c-1 **34. Match the type of prevention and its definition.** A) primary prevention B) in secondary prevention C) tertiary prevention 1. a set of medical and non-medical measures aimed at preventing the development of deviations in health and diseases common to the entire population of certain regional, social, age, professional and other groups and individuals 2. a set of medical, psychological, pedagogical, and social measures aimed at eliminating or compensating for limitations in life activity and lost functions, with the goal of the most complete possible restoration of social and professional status. 3. a set of medical, social, sanitary-hygienic, psychological and other measures aimed at early detection and prevention of exacerbations, complications and chronicity of diseases, limitations in life activities that cause maladjustment of patients in society, decreased ability to work and premature mortality. Correct answers: a-1, b-3, c-2 **35. Match the value orientations of the manager, designated by letters, and the style of making management decisions, designated by numbers** Value orientations aimed at: a) result b) process c) people d) an idea Management decision-making styles: 1 the desire to maintain good relations in a team 2 search for new, non-standard solutions 3 solving the problem at any cost 4 a long analytical process preparation of the decision Correct answer: a - 3, b - 4, c - 1, d - 2 **36. Match types of medical care with the conditions of provision** Types of medical care: a) - primary health care b) -specialized c) -palliative Conditions for providing medical care: 1 outpatient conditions

		2 in a day hospital setting 3 in stationary conditions Correct answer: a-1.2, b-3.2, c-1.3.

Assessment criteria

"Very good" – over 80% 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

Interview questions

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	GPC-11	Is able to implement the principles of quality management in the professional activity
C	PC-6	Ability and readiness to participate in dental care quality assessment using basic medical and statistical indicators
I		**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS** **Topic 1. Theoretical basics of Public health and public healthcare. Medical statistics in sociomedical studies. Organization (stages) of a statistical study.** 1. Methods of studying public health and healthcare 2. Specify the stages of conducting a statistical study. 3. List the components of a statistical research program. 4. Indicate what a statistical research plan includes. 5. Provide a definition of an observation unit and a classification of its accounting characteristics. 6.Give a definition of a statistical population. 7. Specify the requirements for the sample population. 8. Specify the features of compiling statistical table layouts **Topic 2. Basics of medical statistics. Methods of processing statistical data** 1.The importance of medical statistics 2. Statistical methods for processing research results. 3. Methods for calculating generalizing coefficients 4. Types of relative values, methods of calculating indicators. 5. Graphical representation of relative indicators 6. General provisions on parametric and nonparametric methods for assessing the reliability of results, their significance and practical application. 7. The concept of functional and correlational dependence. Correlation coefficient and its assessment. 8. Standardization method 9. Dynamic series, analysis indicators. **Topic 3. Public health and factors that determine it. Medical demography, its indices, and analysis of the indices. Dental health, its indices**

		1. Name the main indicators of public health and give a brief description of each of them. 2. Provide basic concepts and definitions: medical demography, population dynamics and statics, its types. 3. Population reproduction (natural movement). General and special indicators. 4. Methods of calculation, analysis and evaluation of medical and demographic indicators. 5. Regional features of population reproduction. 6. Definition of the concept of morbidity. 7. Methods of studying morbidity and their comparative characteristics. 8. Types of morbidity. 9. Accounting and reporting documentation used to collect and analyze information on morbidity. 10. The use of health indicators in the practical activities of a physician, their importance for assessing the activities of bodies and organizations of the healthcare system. **Topic 5. Organization of public healthcare, primary medical care, organization of dental outpatient care** 1. Primary health care (PHC), give a definition and its importance in modern conditions. 2. Principles and main directions of primary health care. 3. Regulatory framework for primary health care. 4. Prospects for the development and improvement of primary health care. 5. Organization of outpatient and polyclinic care to the population. 6. Structure and objectives of the dental clinic 7. Main types of activities of a dentist. **Topic 6. Organization of inpatient medical aid and emergency medical care** 1. Healthcare systems in the Russian Federation, characteristics of each system. 2. Legal status of the attending physician. 3. Legal status of the patient. 4. Regulation of labor relations in healthcare institutions. 5. Professional training, retraining and advanced training of employees. 6. Protection of workers' labor rights, resolution of labor disputes 7. Legislative framework for health insurance in the Russian Federation. 8.Types and principles of health insurance. 9. Organization of health insurance: subjects and participants of compulsory health insurance, their rights and obligations, interaction based on contractual relations. 10. Sources of healthcare financing under health insurance, their formation and purpose. **Topic 8. Analysis of activities of dental facilities, dentists' performance indicators** 1. The concept of accounting in medical activities. 2. Primary medical documentation. 3.Accounting and reporting forms and their importance in the activities of a medical institution. 4. Main sections of the analysis scheme for inpatient and outpatient clinics. 5. Indicators of the organization of activities of inpatient institutions.

		6. Indicators of the organization of activities of outpatient and polyclinic institutions. 7. Special performance indicators of inpatient and outpatient institutions. 8. Indicators of the quality of activities of inpatient institutions and outpatient clinics. 9. Indicators of continuity in the activities of outpatient and inpatient institutions. **Topic 9. Quality of medical aid. Types of quality control and safety monitoring in healthcare** 1.Determination of the quality and safety of medical activities. 2.Components and approaches to quality assurance and assessment. 3. Regulatory framework and main legal documents for conducting control quality of medical care. 4.Mechanisms for ensuring the quality of the quality structure. 5. Quality of the result and quality of technology. 6. Quality control participants. 7. Quality control and its types. 8.Characteristics of types of quality control. 9. Evaluation criteria for internal quality control.

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.

Standardized case studies and checklists for **Б1.О.17 Public health and public healthcare, healthcare economics** course

Case Study No. 1

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	GPC-11	Is able to implement the principles of quality management in the professional activity
C	PC-6	Ability and readiness to participate in dental care quality assessment using basic medical and statistical indicators

I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** Based on the data provided, assess the demographic situation in the area. The average annual population of the territory is 825,908 people, including 236,700 people aged 50 and over; 145,867 people aged 0 to 14 years. The number of women aged 15 to 49 years is 189,800, including 36,800 people aged 20 to 24 years. In the year under study, 6,400 children were born alive, compared to 6,030 in the previous year. Women aged 20–24 had 3,280 live births. A total of 13,860 residents have died this year. Among those who died from circulatory diseases, 3,640 people died from ischemic heart disease, 2,420 from cerebrovascular diseases, 1,035 from hypertension, and 405 from other circulatory diseases.
Q	1	Question: Determine the age type of the population
Q	2	Question: Calculate and analyze statistical indicators characterizing the birth rate
Q	3	Question: Calculate and analyze the overall mortality rate
Q	4	Question: Calculate the structure of causes of death of the population

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
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C	PC-6	Ability and readiness to participate in dental care quality assessment using basic medical and statistical indicators
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Q	1	Question: Determine the age type of the population

A		Correct answer: A regressive type of population has developed in the region, since the proportion of the population aged 50 years and older (28.66%) exceeds the proportion of the population aged 0 to 15 years (17.66%)
Q	2	Question: Calculate and analyze statistical indicators characterizing the birth rate
A		Correct answer: The total fertility rate is 7.7%. Fertility rate – 33.7% Age-specific fertility rate for those aged 20–24 is 89.1%. An analysis of birth rates shows that the birth rate can be assessed as low.
Q	3	Question: Calculate and analyze the overall mortality rate
A		Correct answer: The overall mortality rate is 16.8%; The unfavorable demographic situation is evidenced by the excess mortality rate in the territory
Q	4	Question: Calculate the structure of causes of death of the population
A		Correct answer: The proportion of the main causes of death of the population: - diseases of the circulatory system – 54.11% - malignant neoplasms – 20.2% - injuries, poisoning and other external causes – 12.62% - respiratory diseases – 5.69% - other reasons – 7.35%
R2	Very good	Proficient in the calculation methodology. Can explain the negative consequences of the transition to a regressive population type, including those related to public health issues. Can analyze birth rates, overall mortality, and the structure of causes of death. Can formulate priority areas of demographic policy aimed at increasing the birth rate and reducing mortality
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Proficient in calculating the indicator. Allows for inaccuracies in characterizing the consequences of the formation of a regressive population type, when analyzing fertility rates, overall mortality, and mortality structure. Makes mistakes in calculating and characterizing the main demographic indicators presented in the situation
R0	Fail	Doesn't have a methodology for calculating indicators. Cannot characterize the main medical and demographic indicators

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: Filling out the registration form No. 043/u “Medical record of a dental patient”

C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action		
C	GPC-11	Is able to implement the principles of quality management in the professional activity		
C	PC-6	Ability and readiness to participate in dental care quality assessment using basic medical and statistical indicators		
	Action		Performed	Not Performed
1.	A dental patient's medical record is completed upon the patient's initial visit to the clinic: passport details are completed by the nurse in the initial medical examination room or by the registrar. The diagnosis and all subsequent sections of the record are completed directly by the attending physician		1 point	-1 point
2.	The attending physician enters the final diagnosis in the "Diagnosis" line on the title page of the patient's chart after completing the patient's examination, performing the necessary clinical and laboratory tests, and analyzing them. Subsequent clarification, expansion, or even modification of the diagnosis is permitted, with the date always included. The diagnosis must be detailed, descriptive, and specifically address dental and oral diseases		1 point	-1 point
3.	Additional information is written under the dental formula: data regarding teeth, bone tissue of the alveolar processes (changes in their shape, position, etc.), bite		1 point	-1 point
4.	Additional tests applied are entered into the “laboratory tests” section: necessary studies carried out according to indications to clarify the diagnosis		1 point	-1 point
5.	Records of repeated patient visits with a given disease, as well as visits with new diseases, are made in the patient’s medical record log		1 point	-1 point
6.	The medical record concludes with an “epicrisis” (a brief description of the treatment results) and practical recommendations (instructions) offered by the attending physician		1 point	-1 point
	Total		6 points	

Assessment criteria:
"Pass" – 6 points
"Fail" – less than 6 points