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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 Therapy (Internal Medicine) and Instrumental Diagnostics

_____ / Nevzorova V.A./
"14th" of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Б1.О.46 Endocrinology
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 Therapy (Internal Medicine) and Instrumental Diagnostics

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**
		Mini-Case Studies
		Checklists
2	**Interim assessment**	**Tests**
		Mini-Case Studies
		Checklists

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

Tests for continuous and interim 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-4	Is able to use medical devices included in the healthcare guidelines, as well as perform medical examination to make a diagnosis
C	GPC-7	Is able to prescribe treatment and monitor its efficacy and safety
C	PC-3	Ability and readiness to collect and analyze complaints that a patient presents with, anamnestic data, examination results, results of laboratory and instrumental tests, biopsy and other studies in order to identify patient's condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease
C	PC-4	Ability and readiness to identify main pathological conditions, syndromes, symptoms of diseases, specific diseases of a patient in accordance with International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
F	A/02.7	Examination of the patient in order to make a diagnosis
F	A/03.7	Prescribing treatment and monitoring its efficiency and safety
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		1. Hypothyroidism is NOT characterized by a-hypothermia, hair loss, edema b-bradycardia

		c-decreased reflexes +d-weight loss 2. Hyperthyroidism is NOT characterized by a-tachycardia, palpitations, arrhythmia (atrial fibrillation) b-anxiety, nervousness, restlessness c-fever +d-cold intolerance 3. Diagnostic testing for hypothyroidism begins with analyzing +a-TSH b-free T4 c-antithyroid peroxidase antibodies d-calcitonin 4. The best initial diagnostic test for detecting underactive thyroid is a-TSH and total T4 levels of plasma +b-TSH and FT4 levels of plasma c-anti-TPO and anti-TG antibodies d-TSH and TSI 5. Graves' disease is NOT characterized by a-eye and skin abnormalities b-TSH receptor antibodies c-diffuse uptake of radioactive iodine +d-focal uptake of radioactive iodine 6. Painful subacute thyroiditis is NOT characterized by a- elevated ESR level +b- high levels of anti-thyroid antibodies c-Aspirin being the best treatment option d-acute and painful thyroid enlargement 7. The primary manifestation of hypothyroidism caused by Hashimoto thyroiditis in young woman requires a- replacement therapy with levothyroxine in dosage 0.9 mcg/kg/d b-potassium iodine in dosage 150 μg daily c- pulse-therapy by Prednisone, 20 mg orally daily for about 2 weeks +d-replacement therapy with levothyroxine in dosage 1.6 mcg/kg/d 8. The condition characterized by decreased level of FT4 and increased level of TSH is called +a- primary hypothyroidism b- euthyroid hypothyroxinemia c- tertiary hypothyroidism d- secondary hypothyroidism 9. The cases of the thyroid enlargement may be a- iodine deficiency b- thyroiditis c- thyroid nodules +d-all of the above 10. The best initial therapy for Graves ophthalmopathy is/are: +a-steroids b-aspirin c-beta blockers d-radioactive iodine
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)**

		11. The effects of insulin include +a- inhibition of gluconeogenesis +b- suppression of lipolysis and ketonogenesis +c- suppression of glycogenolysis d- increase of glycogenolysis 12. _____ are used for pharmacologicaltreatment of obesity +a- orlistat b-spironolactone c- levothyroxine +d- liraglutide 13. Treatment for type 2 diabetes includes +a- diet and nutrition planning b-phytotherapy +c- dosed regime of physical activity +d- oral antidiabetic medications 14. The genetic nature of type 1 diabetes mellitus is confirmed by detection of +a-HLA antigens DR-3, DR-4 +b- antibodies to ISA +c- GAD antibodies +d- antibodies to IAA 15. The main causes leading to decompensation of type 1 diabetes mellitus are: +a- inadequate insulin dose +b-infection +c-emotional stress d- physical activity
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)**
		16. Match the following **Disease** — **Clinical sign** 1-Graves' disease — a- dry skin 2- underactive thyroid gland — b-painful thyroid gland 3- painful subacute thyroiditis — c- heat intolerance d-fever f- weakness **Correct answer: 1-c, 2-a, f, 3-b,d** 17. Match the following **Population category** — **Physiological need for iodine (WHO)** 1-Newborns — a-250 mcg/day 2-Infants and toddlers — b-150 mcg/day 3-Adolescents and adults — c- 90 mcg/day 4-Pregnant and lactating women — d- 200 mcg/day **Correct answer: 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a**

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.46 Endocrinology** 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)
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C	PC-4	Ability and readiness to identify main pathological conditions, syndromes, symptoms of diseases, specific diseases of a patient in accordance with International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
F	A/02.7	Examination of the patient in order to make a diagnosis
F	A/03.7	Prescribing treatment and monitoring its efficiency and safety
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A 52-year-old man visits his primary care physician for routine check-up. He has been living with arterial hypertension for over 3 years. Patient examination results: Weight 100 kg, height 175 cm, WC 102 cm. BP 150 and 90 mm Hg, resting heart rate 75 bpm. The patient takes Lisinopril 10 mg. A screening laboratory test reveals fasting blood glucose 210 mg/dl, HbA1c 7.6 %.
Q	1	Question: What is the most likely diagnosis?
Q	2	Question: What confirms the most likely diagnosis?
Q	3	Question: What is the individual screening plan for this patient?
Q	4	Question: What is the individual management plan for this patient?
Q	5	Question: What are the criteria of treatment efficacy?

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-4	Is able to use medical devices included in the healthcare guidelines, as well as perform medical examination to make a diagnosis
C	GPC-7	Is able to prescribe treatment and monitor its efficacy and safety
C	PC-3	Ability and readiness to collect and analyze complaints that a patient presents with, anamnestic data, examination results, results of laboratory and instrumental tests, biopsy and other studies in order to identify patient's condition or establish the

		presence or absence of a disease
C	PC-4	Ability and readiness to identify main pathological conditions, syndromes, symptoms of diseases, specific diseases of a patient in accordance with International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
F	A/02.7	Examination of the patient in order to make a diagnosis
F	A/03.7	Prescribing treatment and monitoring its efficiency and safety
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A 52-year-old man visits his primary care physician for routine check-up. He has been living with arterial hypertension for over 3 years. Patient examination results: Weight 100 kg, height 175 cm, WC 102 cm. BP 150 and 90 mm Hg, resting heart rate 75 bpm. The patient takes Lisinopril 10 mg. A screening laboratory test reveals fasting blood glucose 210 mg/dl, HbA1c 7.6 %.
Q	1	Question: What is the most likely diagnosis?
A		Correct answer: Diabetes mellitus type 2. Target HbA1c level < 7.0. Obesity 1 class, BMI 32.65, abdominal type (WC 102 cm) Hypertension disease, grade 1, stage 2, high risk
R2	Very good	All 4 indicators are mentioned, diagnosis is complete
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Diagnosis is incomplete, indicator 2 is not specified
R0	Fail	Only “diabetes” diagnosis is mentioned, no other indicators specified
Q	2	Question: What confirms the most likely diagnosis?
A		Correct answer: 1. The DM T2 is based on high level fasting glucose level (exceeding 200 mg\dl) and high level of HbA1c (exceeding 6.5%). 2. Target HbA1c level is <7.0 is based on patient’s age under 65, no previous history of CVD and MACE, no risk of hypoglycemia; 3. Diagnosis of obesity based on high BMI (>30), WC > 94 cm. 4. Diagnosis of hypertension disease, grade 1, stage 2, high risk is based on previous medical history (BP >140 and 90 mm over 3 years, prescribed Lisinopril), results of clinical examination (grade 1); 5. Stage is determined by presence ≥3 risk factors and newly diagnosed DM. 6. High risk of CVD is based on newly diagnosed DM
R2	Very good	All 6 indicators are mentioned, diagnosis is proven
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The diagnosis is not entirely proven, obesity is not diagnosed or more than three components of the diagnosis are not mentioned
R0	Fail	Only DM diagnosis is proven
Q	3	Question: What is the individual screening plan for this patient?
A		Correct answer: 1. daily glycemic profile 2. urinalysis for microalbulomuria

		3. biochemical analysis of blood with lipid profile 4. assessment of creatinine and eGFR 5. kidney ultrasound 6. ECG, chest X-ray 7. consultation of endocrinologist, neurologist, ophthalmologist 8. daily monitoring of BP 9. echocardiography
R2	Very good	All 9 indicators are mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Screening plans is not full, 2 or 3-4 indicators are absent
R0	Fail	Only 2 indicators are mentioned
Q	4	Question: What is the individual management plan for this patient?
A		Correct answer: 1. Modification of lifestyle and nutrition plan (daily calorie deficit - 500-750 kcal) 2. Metformin therapy at a dose of 500 mg with gradual increase to 2000 mg under HbA1c control every 3 month 3. Complex antihypertensive therapy (for example, adding the second medication like Amlodipine 5 mg) under BP control
R2	Very good	All 3 indicators are mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	1 or 2 indicators are absent
R0	Fail	Only 1 indicator is mentioned
Q	5	Question: What are the criteria of treatment efficacy?
A		Correct answer: 1. Reach the individual target level of < 7.0 during 3 month 2. Reach the target BP level of ≤ 130 and 80 mm Hg 3. Reach the weight loss over 3% of basal weight (preferably 10%)
R2	Very good	All 3 indicators are mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	1 or 2 indicators are absent
R0	Fail	Only 1 indicator is mentioned

Examples of topics for discussion or abstracts:

- Modern treatment of obesity
- Rare genetic cause of morbid obesity
- Types of metabolic surgery
- Genetic screening of DM
- Infertility and obesity
- Disorders of sex development
- Male infertility: endocrinological causes
- Female infertility: endocrinological causes
- Thyroid cancers
- Adrenal cancers

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

"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.

Appendix 1

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: Selecting management tactics for patients with different specific diseases

C	GPC-4	Is able to use medical devices included in the healthcare guidelines, as well as perform medical examination to make a diagnosis		
C	GPC-7	Is able to prescribe treatment and monitor its efficacy and safety		
C	PC-3	Ability and readiness to collect and analyze complaints that a patient presents with, anamnestic data, examination results, results of laboratory and instrumental tests, biopsy and other studies in order to identify patient's condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease		
C	PC-4	Ability and readiness to identify main pathological conditions, syndromes, symptoms of diseases, specific diseases of a patient in accordance with International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems		
F	A/02.7	Examination of the patient in order to make a diagnosis		
	Action		Performed	Not Performed
1.	Ask the patient about complains, collect patient's medical history. Physical examination including visual inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation		1 point	-1 point
2.	Formulate preliminary diagnosis and plan laboratory and instrumental examination		1 point	-1 point
3.	Refer the patient to a laboratory examination in case requirements outlined in the current procedures for medical care and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) are met taking into account the standards of medical care		1 point	-1 point
4.	Conduct differential diagnosis with other diseases/conditions		1 point	-1 point
5.	Formulate a diagnosis based on the ICD-10		1 point	-1 point
	Total		5 points	

Assessment criteria:
"Pass" - at least 75% of required actions performed
"Fail" - 74% of required actions or less performed