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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
Head of the Department of
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_____ / Fedyashev G.A./
"11th" of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Б1.О.26 Ophthalmology
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)
Department	of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology

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
		Checklists

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

1. 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	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 LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		Example: 1) WHICH WALL OF THE ORBIT IS THE THINNEST? A. Superior B. Inferior +C. Medial D. Lateral 2) WHICH CHARTS ARE USED TO EXAMINE COLOR PERCEPTION?

		+A. Rabkin charts B. Golovin-Sivtsev charts C. Orlova charts D. Polyak optotypes 3) THE CAUSE OF PRESBYOPIA IS A. spasm of the ciliary muscle B. tension of the zonular fibers C. pupil dilation +D. hardening of the lens nucleus 4) WHICH CONJUNCTIVITIS CAUSES MEMBRANE FORMATION? A. Adenoviral B. Staphylococcal +C. Gonococcal D. Chlamydial 5) THE DEEP FORM OF HERPETIC KERATITIS IS A. Epithelial B. Dendritic +C. Disciform D. Subepithelial
		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		1. WHICH SUBSTANCES LEAD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CATARACT? +A. Naphthalene B. Methyl alcohol +C. Trinitrotoluene D. Nitro dyes 2. WHAT COMPLAINTS DOES A PATIENT WITH AN ACUTE GLAUCOMA ATTACK WOULD PRESENT WITH? +A. Severe headache and eye pain B. Deterioration of twilight vision C. Sudden and significant vision loss +D. Halos visible when looking at a light source 3. WHAT CHANGES OCCUR IN EYE TISSUES OF PATIENTS WITH SIDEROSIS? +A. Brown spots in the lens layers +B. Change in iris color +C. Retinopathy D. Petal-like cataract
		ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)
		1. MATCH THE STAGES OF DIABETIC CHANGES IN THE FUNDUS WITH THE CLINICAL MANIFESTATION: A. Non-proliferative B. Pre-proliferative C. Proliferative

		1 Hemorrhages, exudates 2 Venopathy, hemorrhages 3 Fibrin, hemorrhages, exudates, neovascularization Correct answer: A-1, B-2, C-3 2. MATCH THE VISUAL FIELD CHANGES AND OPTIC NERVE DISEASES THAT CAUSE THEM: A. Optic nerve atrophy B. Optic neuritis C. Uncomplicated papilledema 1 Homonymous hemianopia 2 Concentric constriction 3 Central scotoma 4 Heteronymous hemianopia 5 No changes Correct answer: A-2, B-3, C-5

Assessment criteria

“Very good” - more than 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 54% correct answers of questions of every level

Interview questions

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
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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 THE QUESTIONS** Topics and number of questions pertaining to them: 1. Anatomy of the visual system (number of questions - 30). Eye examination methods. Functions of the visual system (questions – 30). 2. Refraction, types. Myopia – diagnostic methods, classification, preventive measures, accommodation, presbyopia, astigmatism (questions – 40). 3. "Red eye" syndrome – conjunctivitis, keratitis, uveitis. Role of occupational factors. Diseases of the orbit, sclera, lacrimal apparatus: specifics of progression (questions – 40). 4 Cataracts – congenital, acquired: classification, clinical manifestation, occupational hazards in their occurrence,

		treatment, methodology, diagnostic significance (questions – 34). 5. Glaucoma – etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestation. Treatment methods. Clinical examination and early detection of glaucoma patients (questions – 40). 6. Eye injuries – contusions, wounds, burns. Classifications, clinical manifestation, first aid, complications. Specialized care for injuries of the eye and accessory visual structures (questions – 40). 7. Eye changes in patients with generalized diseases: diabetes mellitus, hypertension, Graves' disease, rheumatic fever, eye changes in patients with AIDS. Diseases of the retina and optic nerve (questions – 40). 8 Neoplasms of the orbit and eyeball. Early diagnosis, treatment principles. Neuroophthalmology (questions – 38). 9 Strabismus: types, stages of detection and treatment. Amblyopia: prevention (questions – 20). Organization of ophthalmological medical care, protection of eyesight of adult and children population. Medical examinations, aspects of temporary disability (questions –20).

Assessment criteria

"Very good" - more than 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
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Standardized case studies and checklists for the **Б1.О.26 Ophthalmology** 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-4	Is able to use medical devices included in the healthcare guidelines, as well as perform medical examination to make a diagnosis
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** Example: A 28-year-old woman presents to an ophthalmologist with redness of the eyes, eyelids sticking, pain, decreased vision, photophobia and a sensation of a foreign body in the right eye. Medical history: the patient wears contact lenses (-) 4.0D; two days prior something has gotten under the contact lens. The patient did not attempt to treat this herself and went to the eye emergency room instead.

		Objective findings: Visual acuity of the left eye = 0.08 with CL (-) 4 = 1.0. Visual acuity of the right eye = 0.01 without correction. Right eye - pronounced mixed vascular injection of the right eye. Mucopurulent discharge in the conjunctival fornix, dried crusts on the eyelashes. On the cornea a yellow-green infiltrate 7 mm in diameter with surrounding corneal edema. Hypopyon (yellow pus) filling half of the anterior chamber. The pupil is irregularly shaped. The deep media are not visualized due to corneal changes. On palpation intraocular pressure is moderately elevated.
Q	1	Question: What are the most likely pathogens causing the disease and why?
Q	2	Question: Indicate the types of bacteria that are the most frequent causative agents of the disease.
Q	3	Question: Formulate the clinical diagnosis and justify it.
Q	4	Question: What examination methods are necessary to confirm the diagnosis, and why?
Q	5	Question: Which groups of medications and in what forms should be prescribed in the treatment protocol for this pathology?

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	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** Example: A 28-year-old woman presents to an ophthalmologist with redness of the eyes, eyelids sticking, pain, decreased vision, photophobia and a sensation of a foreign body in the right eye. Medical history: the patient wears contact lenses (-) 4.0D; two days prior something has gotten under the contact lens. The patient did not attempt to treat this herself and went to the eye emergency room instead. Objective findings: Visual acuity of the left eye = 0.08 with CL (-) 4 = 1.0. Visual acuity of the right eye = 0.01 without correction. Right eye - pronounced mixed vascular injection of the right eye. Mucopurulent discharge in the conjunctival fornix, dried crusts on the eyelashes. On the cornea a yellow-green infiltrate 7 mm in diameter with surrounding corneal edema. Hypopyon (yellow pus) filling half of the anterior chamber. The pupil is irregularly shaped. The deep media are

		not visualized due to corneal changes. On palpation intraocular pressure is moderately elevated.
Q	1	Question: What are the most likely pathogens causing the disease and why?
A		Correct answer: 1 Likely pathogen – bacteria 2 Mucopurulent discharge in the conjunctival fornix 3 Dried crusts on the eyelashes 4 Pronounced mixed injection of the right eye 5 On the cornea, a yellow-green infiltrate 7 mm in diameter, surrounding corneal edema 6 Hypopyon filling half of the anterior chamber
R2	Very good	Complete answer to the question (6 out of 6) is given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Detailed answer to the question is given (5 out of 6); Incomplete answer to the question is given (4 out of 6)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer to the question (3 out of 6 or less) or no answer is given
Q	2	Question: Indicate the types of bacteria that are the most frequent causative agents of the disease.
A		Correct answer: 1 Gram (+) bacteria 2 Staphylococcus aureus 3 Gram (-) bacteria 4 Klebsiella 5 Pseudomonas aeruginosa 6 Moraxella
R2	Very good	Complete answer to the question (6 out of 6) is given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Detailed answer to the question is given (5 out of 6); Incomplete answer to the question is given (4 out of 6)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer to the question (3 out of 6 or less) or no answer is given
Q	3	Question: Formulate the clinical diagnosis and justify it.
A		Correct answer: 1 Purulent corneal ulcer of the right eye 2 The disease started 2 days after feeling a foreign body while wearing contact lenses 3 Mucopurulent discharge in the conjunctival fornix and dried crusts on the eyelashes 4 Pronounced mixed injection of the right eye 5 On the cornea, a yellow-green infiltrate 7 mm in diameter and hypopyon filling half of the anterior chamber 6 Palpation intraocular pressure is moderately elevated
R2	Very good	Complete answer to the question (6 out of 6) is given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Detailed answer to the question is given (5 out of 6); Incomplete answer to the question is given (4 out of 6)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer to the question (3 out of 6 or less) or no answer is given

Q	4	Question: What examination methods are necessary to confirm the diagnosis, and why?
A		Correct answer: 1 Lateral illumination method 2 Biomicroscopy (slit-lamp examination) to determine the scope of drug treatment 3 Culture from the infiltrated cornea to detect bacteria (staphylococci, etc.) 4 Determination of antibiotic sensitivity to adjust antibacterial therapy
R2	Very good	Complete answer to the question (4 out of 4) is given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Detailed answer to the question is given (3 out of 4); Incomplete answer to the question is given (2 out of 4)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer to the question (1 out of 4) or no answer is given
Q	5	Question: Which groups of medications and in what forms should be prescribed in the treatment protocol for this pathology?
A		Correct answer: 1 Broad-spectrum antibiotics (drops, ointments, systemic – IM, IV, per os) 2 Antiseptics (drops) 3 Non-hormonal anti-inflammatory drugs (eye drops) 4 Infusion detoxification therapy (IV)
R2	Very good	Complete answer to the question (4 out of 4) is given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Detailed answer to the question is given (3 out of 4); Incomplete answer to the question is given (2 out of 4)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer to the question (1 out of 4) or no answer is given

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: Approximate determination of the degree of opening of the anterior chamber angle of the left eye

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	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: Collecting complaints, medical history and life history of the patient. Conducting a complete physical examination of the patient. Formulating a preliminary diagnosis and drawing up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the patient.			
	Action		Performed	Not Performed
1.	Ask the patient to sit on a chair. The doctor sits facing the patient. The table lamp is on and positioned to the left of the patient		1 point	-1 point
2.	Ask the patient to look directly at the doctor's face		1 point	-1 point
3.	With the table lamp positioned to the left of the patient, slowly move it from front to back and back.		2 point	-2 points (not performed in full -1 point)
4.	Observe the appearance or absence of a luminous spot 1-1.5 mm in diameter on the internal limbus (the junction of the cornea and sclera) of the left eye		2 point	-2 points (not performed in full -1 point)
5.	List the possible results: - glow present – anterior chamber angle (ACA) is open, no glow – ACA is closed		2 point	-2 points (not performed in full -1 point)
6.	Indicate which clinical symptom accompanies the anatomical closure of the ACA and which disease develops (symptom - increased intraocular pressure, disease - angle-closure glaucoma)		2 point	-2 points (not performed in full -1 point)
	Total		10 points	

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