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

# COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
## Б1.О.51 Professional ethics and deontology
## of the basic educational program
## of Higher Education

| | |
|---|---|
| **Specialty** | **31.05.03 Dentistry**<br>**for international students (in English)**<br>(code, name) |
| **Degree** | Specialist's degree |
| **Profile** | 02 "Healthcare"<br>(in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology) |
| **Mode of study** | **Full-time** |
| **Period of mastering the BEP** | **5 years**<br>(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** |
| 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 | GPC-1 | Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity |
| I | | **ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)** |
| | | **1. The main ethical and legal document regulating the activities of a physician in Russia is**<br>1. Oath of a Russian physician<br>2. Ethical Code of the Physician of the Russian Federation<br>+3. Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation" dated November 21, 2011 N 323-FZ<br>4. Criminal Code of the Russian Federation<br><br>**2. An international document that for the first time defined the basic requirements for experiments involving people**<br>+1. The Nuremberg Code<br>2. WMA Lisbon Declaration<br>3. WMA Declaration of Helsinki<br>4. Hippocratic Oath<br><br>**3. Provision of medical care to the patient can be carried out**<br>1. based on the testimony |

2. based on diagnosis
+3. on the basis of informed voluntary consent
4. based on the wishes of relatives.

**4. The following actions of a medical worker fall under the definition of a crime**
1. inaction when help was needed for the patient
2. infection with a dangerous infection
3. corrections and additions to medical documentation
+4. all answers are correct

**5. Medical confidentiality complies**
1. the principle of justice
+2. the principle of confidentiality
3. the principle of kindness
4. the principle of truthfulness

**6. Maintaining medical confidentiality is necessary for**
1. protection of a person's inner world, his autonomy
2. protection of social and economic interests of the individual
3. creating a basis for trust and openness in the doctor-patient relationship
+4. all answers are correct

**7. Illegal issuance of prescriptions for drugs is considered as**
1. self-interest
+2. criminal liability
3. misdemeanor
4. disciplinary responsibility

**8. A document that formulates 15 principles of bioethics**
1. Declaration of Human Rights
2. Constitution of the Russian Federation
3. Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights
+4. Resolution of the UN General Assembly

**9. Deontology is**
1. a set of norms and principles of behavior accepted in society during a certain period of time;
2. short-term dominance at a certain time and in a certain environment of certain tastes or views in any area of life;
+3. the doctrine of the duty of a physician, a set of ethical standards necessary for the performance of professional duties.

**10. Article 20 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On the Fundamentals of Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation" guarantees**
1. confidentiality
2. the right of parents to stay with their child in a hospital
+3. the right to informed consent
4. information about health status

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| | | **11. The principle that deals with the distribution of limited resources of medical or social care is**<br>+1. justice<br>2. do good<br>3. do no harm<br>4. autonomy of the individual<br><br>**12. Which doctrine is based on the definition of the criterion of moral attitude towards living beings?**<br>1. humanism<br>2. ethics of reverence for life<br>+3. bioethics<br>4. utilitarianism<br><br>**13. The collegial model of doctor-patient relationships according to R. Veatch is characterized by the principle of**<br>1. equality<br>2. social contract<br>3. love, mercy<br>+4. justice<br><br>**14. When choosing the least harm for the patient, the doctor relies on**<br>1. on your own intuition<br>+2. deontological rule of adequacy<br>3. advice from colleagues<br><br>**15. The relationship between the pediatrician and the child corresponds to the relationship model**<br>1. collegial<br>2. engineering<br>+3. paternalistic<br>4. contractual<br><br>**16. The Golden Rule of Medical Ethics**<br>1. Be kind to everyone and always<br>2. Do not bear false witness<br>+3. Treat others as you would like them to treat you<br><br>**17. Patient behavior that is consistent with the recommended treatment is called**<br>1. empathetic<br>+2. compliant<br>3. iatrogenic<br>4. paternalistic<br><br>**18. For the modern model of professional morality – biomedical ethics, the main principle is**<br>1. the principle of fulfilling one's duty<br>2. principle of non-interference<br>+3. the principle of priority of rights and respect for the dignity of the patient (individual autonomy)<br>4. "do no harm" principle |

**19. Name the author of the famous "Canon of Medicine"**

1. Hippocrates
2. M.Ya. Mudrov
+3. Ibn Sina (Avicenna)
4. Kant

**20. Which of the following models of doctor-patient relationships is the most rational from the perspective of patients' interests?**

1. engineering and technical model - a doctor as a specialist
2. paternalistic model - the doctor as a spiritual father
+3. cooperative model - cooperation between doctor and patient
4. contractual model - the doctor is the provider, and the patient is the consumer of medical services

**21. Euthanasia is prohibited in Russia. federal law**

+1. Federal Law No. 323 "On the Fundamentals of Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation"
2. Federal Law No. 326 "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation"
3. Federal Law No. 52 "On the Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population"
4. Federal Law No. 2300-1 "On the Protection of Consumer Rights"

**22. The term meaning "the intentional termination of a patient's life in order to relieve him of suffering" is**

1. palliative care
2. dignity of life
+3. euthanasia
4. a dignified death

**23. The science of death is**

+1. thanatology
2. embryology
3. microbiology
4. zoology

**24. The argument most often used against the legalization of euthanasia**

1. the human right to free choice
+2. possible exploitation of vulnerable groups of the population
3. Improving the quality of medicine
4. respect for human life

**25. A statement that reflects the current legislative position of most countries on the issue of euthanasia**

1. Euthanasia is legal in all countries
+2. Euthanasia is legal only in some countries and under strict conditions
3. Euthanasia is prohibited in all countries
4. Euthanasia is permitted in all countries except developing

countries

**26. The use of euthanasia in Russia is**
1. allowed
+2. prohibited
3. not regulated by anything
4. regulated by people's religious views

**27. The value of human life is**
1. determined by social status
+2. priceless
3. determined by uniqueness of personality
4. determined by nationality

**28. Passive euthanasia is**
1. intensive treatment of the patient
2. termination of a patient's life with the help of a physician
+3. acceleration of death due to the refusal of active life-extension measures
4. reassuring the patient

**29. Active euthanasia differs from passive euthanasia**
1. lack of consent or request from the patient to end life
2. the priority of the doctor's decision over the patient's decision to end the patient's life
+3. active intervention of a physician in the process of ending life at the patient's request
4. intentional or deliberate deprivation of the life of a patient

**30. Stigmatization is**
1. expressions that contain value judgments
2. branding with a hot iron
3. identification of marks on the human body
+4. labeling

**31. The use of psychoactive substances is known**
1. since the beginning of the 20th century
2. since the 17th century
+3. throughout the history of mankind
4. from modern history

**3 2. Labeling is**
1. stigmata
+2. stigmatization
3. positive development
4. non-judgmental

**33. The beginning of ethical interaction with drug addicts is**
1. evaluativeness
2. hypnotherapy
+3. de-stigmatization
4. stigmatization

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| | | **34. When communicating with pathological personalities, you should**<br>1. point out errors in behavior<br>2. treats in a fatherly manner<br>3. praise constantly<br>+4. persistently avoid conflict<br><br>**35. When communicating with patients suffering from severe memory disorders, you should**<br>1. take under one's wing<br>+2. constantly explain your actions and describe in words what is happening<br>3. point out the patient's mistakes<br>4. require memorization of information<br><br>**36. Genetic testing is performed**<br>+1. for medicinal purposes only<br>2. for the purpose of scientific development<br>3. for the purpose of changing the genome of the patient's descendants<br>4. to build a healthy society or a society of healthy citizens<br><br>**37. The ethical unacceptability of "abnormal childbirth techniques" is related**<br>1. in violation of the child's right to be born naturally in a traditional marriage<br>2. with recognition and condemnation of the inferiority of the spouse and an attempt to find a replacement for him (her) (in the case of using donor germ cells)<br>3. with the legalization of single-parent and non-traditional families<br>+4. with the destruction of "extra" human embryos<br><br>**38. When discussing issues related to genetic engineering, positive and negative eugenics, gene therapy, the following principles are of particular importance**<br>1. justice<br>+2. "do no harm"<br>3. do good<br>4. respect for individual autonomy |
| | | **ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)** |
| | | **39. Key documents in the field of medical ethics**<br>+1. International Code of Medical Ethics<br>+2. Geneva Declaration of the World Medical Association<br>+3. Ethical Code of the Russian Doctor<br>+4. Code of Medical Ethics of the Russian Federation<br><br>**40. Medical ethics is**<br>+1. a specific manifestation of general ethics in the activities of a doctor<br>+2. a science that examines issues of medical humanism, problems of duty, honor, conscience and dignity of medical workers |

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| | | +3. a science that helps develop in doctors the ability to exercise moral orientation in difficult situations that require high moral, business, and social qualities<br>4. relationships between medical workers and society<br><br>**41. The concept of "medical ethics" includes**<br>+1. the form of public consciousness and the system of social regulation of the activities of medical workers<br>2. the form of legal regulation of the activities of medical workers<br>+3. the doctrine of duty (obligation) in the activities of medical workers<br>4. ideas about the conditions for optimal performance of medical workers<br><br>**42. The concept of “informed consent” includes**<br>+1. information about the purpose of the proposed intervention<br>+2. information on the nature of the proposed intervention<br>+3. information about possible negative consequences<br>+4. information about the risk associated with the intervention<br>5. information about the opinion of the patient's relatives on the proposed intervention<br><br>**43. Historical models of medical ethics**<br>+1. the Hippocratic model and the principle of "do no harm"<br>+2. Paracelsus' model and the "do good" principle<br>3. Galen model<br>+4. deontological model and the principle of "observance of duty"<br>+5. bioethics and the principle of “respect for human rights and dignity”<br><br>**44. The specificity of medical ethics and deontology in the activities of a healthcare organizer lies in**<br>+1. managing the ethical situation in a team<br>+2. organizing staff training on ethics and deontology<br>3. information to the team about trends in the health status of the population<br>4. understanding the value of the relationship between doctor and patient<br><br>**45. Objectives of palliative care**<br>+1. patient care<br>+2. medical palliative care<br>+3. psychological help and support<br>4. medical assistance to the patient's relatives<br><br>**46. Obstacles to effective HIV prevention and treatment**<br>+1. stigmatization<br>+2. discrimination<br>3. doctor-patient confidentiality<br>4. confidentiality |

**47. Psychiatric care for minors under 15 years of age is provided**

+1. in the presence of voluntary consent of one of the parents
+2. in the presence of voluntary consent of the legal representative
3. in the presence of voluntary consent of the minor
4. with the voluntary consent of the director of the educational institution

**48. Stigmatized diseases are:**

1. ARVI
2. hypertension
+3. drug addiction
+4. mental

**49. The ethical nature of interactions with drug addiction patients can be improved by:**

1. ignoring one's own attitude towards drug addicts
+2. if you have psychological resources+
+3. having one's own ethical attitude towards drug addicts +
4. in the absence of psychological resources

**50. Cloning is called**

+1. a method of genetic engineering aimed at reproducing the genotype of a human or animal
+2. creation and replication of genetic copies of people (animals) through asexual reproduction and other manipulations with genetic material
3. high-tech brain imaging (visualization)
4. removal of donor material

**51. The main reproductive technologies are**

+1. in vitro fertilization (IVF), surrogacy
+2. cryopreservation of eggs, sperm, and embryos
+3. artificial insemination
4. cloning

**52. Assisted reproductive technologies are prohibited from use**

+1. for the purpose of choosing the sex of the future child
2. to prevent the inheritance of a severe sex-linked disease
+3. for the purpose of procreation of persons with non-traditional sexual orientation
4. in the treatment of infertility

**53. The most innovative developments in biomedicine include**

+1. genetics and genetic engineering
+2. regenerative medicine
+3. nanomedicine
+4. neurotechnology, bioengineering, etc.

**54. The main ethical issues in nanomedicine research are**

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| | | +1. the problem of safety and risk control of nanotechnological products<br>+2. environmental safety<br>+3. justice and access to benefits<br>+4. Information security<br><br>**55. Modern neurotechnologies include**<br>+1. new powerful psychopharmacological drugs<br>+2. chips implanted in the brain<br>+3. high-tech brain imaging (visualization)<br>+4. extracranial magnetic stimulation, etc.<br><br>**56. The main ethical and legal issues in transplantology include**<br>+1. determining the moment of a person's death<br>+2. removal of donor material (from a living donor or a corpse)<br>+3. trade in human organs and tissues<br>+4. xenotransplantation |
| | | **ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)** |
| | | **57. Match the name of the science and its definition**<br>1. biology<br>2. ethics<br>3. deontology<br><br>a - a set of sciences about living nature, revealing the processes occurring at various levels of the organization of living nature: molecular, subcellular and cellular, organismal and population, with the aim of their use in medicine, agriculture and other areas<br>b - the science of duty and obligation<br>in - the science that studies morality and ethics<br>c - the doctrine of moral, professional and legal rules of conduct of medical and pharmaceutical workers in relation to patients<br>d - the science of the nature and meaning of moral relationships and moral principles<br>Correct answer: 1-a, 2-c, d, 3-b<br><br>**58. Match the principles of ethics with their description**<br>1. The principle of autonomy<br>2. principle of beneficence<br>3. principle of do no harm<br>4. principle of justice<br><br>a - respect for the patient's rights to make their own decisions about their health<br>b - the duty to act in the interests of the patient and promote his well-being<br>in - the duty to avoid causing harm to the patient,<br>g- ensuring equal access to medical services for all patients<br>Correct answer: 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d |

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| | | **59. Match the situation with ethical standards**<br>1. The doctor informs the patient about a diagnosis that may cause stress to the patient<br>2. The nurse notices that her colleague is not following the requirements<br>infection control<br>3. The patient demands that the doctor prescribe him expensive treatment without medical indications<br>4. The doctor must report a case of domestic violence, but the patient asks not to do so.<br><br>a - confidentiality,<br>b - the principle of protecting the public interest,<br>c - honesty and transparency,<br>d - professional responsibility<br>1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – b. |

**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

**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.