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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 Infectious Diseases
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"10th" of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Б1.О.32 Infectious diseases
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 Infectious Diseases

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 3.2.3 General professional competencies of graduates and indicators of achieving them)

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
2	**Interim assessment**	**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 assessment on the “Advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation during emergencies and disasters” topic

	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	GPC-7	Is able to prescribe treatment and monitor its efficacy and safety
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
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
C	PC-6	Ability and readiness to select a type of patient routing based on current medical care procedures
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. The leading feature in the pathogenesis of typhoid fever is the involvement of +A) lymphatic apparatus of the small intestine B) liver and spleen C) central nervous system D) lymphatic apparatus of the large intestine 2. A late clinical symptom of typhoid fever is +A) roseola rash B) fever C) headache D) coated tongue 3. A characteristic complaint of patients with typhoid fever is +A) headache B) lower back pain C) luscle pain D) abdominal pain 4. A specific complication of typhoid fever is +A) intestinal bleeding B) myocarditis C) pyelitis D) parotitis 5. The most reliable method of laboratory diagnosis of typhoid fever in the first week of the disease is +A) blood culture B) stool culture C) serological blood test D) urine culture 6. The combination of fever, headache, tenderness in the ileocecal region, scant roseola rash with enlargement of the liver and spleen most likely indicates +A) typhoid fever B) epidemic typhus C) tick-borne encephalitis D) dysentery 7. A patient with dysentery releases the pathogen into the environment with +A) feces B) feces and urine

		C) feces and vomit D) feces and saliva 8. The transmission mechanism for dysentery is +A) fecal-oral B) vertical C) transmissive D) aspiration 9. Characteristic of dysentery is +A) loose stool with mucus and blood B) compacted, painless, slightly mobile sigmoid colon C) thickening and tenderness of the cecum D) cramping pain in the middle part of the abdomen 10. A diagnostic method for dysentery is +A) stool culture B) rectosigmoidoscopy C) blood culture D) passive hemagglutination test 11. During the peak of dysentery, patients require the therapeutic diet +A) No. 4 B) No. 1 C) No. 5 D) No. 7
		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		1. A patient was bitten by a tick in an endemic region. In this case, it is necessary to +A) test the tick for the CCHF virus antigen B) immediate administration of anti-tick immunoglobulin +C) administer anti-tick immunoglobulin if CCHF virus antigen is detected D) begin antibiotic prophylaxis E) examine contacts +F) measure body temperature daily for 2 weeks 2. For a patient with symptoms of foodborne toxic infection, it is necessary to A) prescribe broad-spectrum antibiotics +B) perform immediate gastric lavage +C) start rehydration therapy +D) prescribe adsorbents E) prescribe therapeutic diet No. 15 F) prescribe antacid medications 3. A pregnant patient with newly detected anti-HCV needs additional testing, including +A) complete blood count +B) PCR for HCV RNA C) thyroid hormone test D) liver elastometry

		+E) blood biochemistry F) virus genotype determination 4. Clinical symptoms of parainfluenza include +A) subfebrile temperature B) purulent tonsillitis +C) mild intoxication syndrome D) facial flushing +E) pharyngitis +F) laryngitis 5. To confirm the diagnosis of meningococcal meningitis, necessary tests include +A) CSF cytogram B) CSF protein level +C) CSF glucose level +D) CSF culture E) virus culture from cerebrospinal fluid +F) blood culture 6. Indications for HIV testing are +A) prolonged diarrhea +B) atypical pneumonia +C) unexplained weight loss D) purulent lymphadenitis E) hepatitis A +F) hepatitis B, C

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 55% correct answers of questions of every level

Standardized case studies and checklists for **Б1.О.32 Infectious diseases** course

Case Study No.1

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
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		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
C	PC-6	Ability and readiness to select a type of patient routing based on current medical care procedures
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		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A blood donor at a transfusion station was found to have elevated transaminase levels upon examination: ALT – 200 U/L, AST – 60 U/L. Cytolysis was first noted over 6 months ago
Q	1	Question: What diagnosis can be suspected?
Q	2	Question: What anamnestic data needs to be collected from the patient?
Q	3	Question: What objective data are necessary to clarify the diagnosis?
Q	4	Question: What specific examination is necessary for the patient to rule out parenteral viral hepatitis B, D, C?
Q	5	Question: What additional examination is necessary to establish the patient's diagnosis?

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
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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

C	PC-6	Ability and readiness to select a type of patient routing based on current medical care procedures
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		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A blood donor at a transfusion station was found to have elevated transaminase levels upon examination: ALT – 200 U/L, AST – 60 U/L. Cytolysis was first noted over 6 months ago
Q	1	Question: What diagnosis can be suspected?
R2	Very good	Student analyzes data and indicates: 1. Patient's parenteral history; 2. Transaminase elevation level & relevance to chronic course; 3. Priority to rule out chronic viral hepatitis B, C, D.
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Student notes significance of parenteral history and elevated transaminases for testing. Student indicates need to test for viral hepatitis.
R0	Fail	Student does not know the answer
Q	2	Question: What anamnestic data needs to be collected from the patient?
R2	Very good	Student indicates: 1. Collecting full parenteral history from birth; 2. Clinical signs of chronic hepatitis; 3. Sexual transmission risk; 4. Donation-related risk.
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Student lists all descriptors without detail. Student indicates 3 descriptors.
R0	Fail	Student gives incorrect or no answer
Q	3	Question: What objective data are necessary to clarify the diagnosis?
R2	Very good	Student lists all: 1. Signs of hepatic encephalopathy (number connection test); 2. Extrahepatic signs (spider angioma, palmar erythema); 3. Jaundice, hemorrhagic syndrome; 4. Edema-ascitic syndrome; 5. Hepatosplenomegaly.
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Student lists 4 descriptors Student lists 2 descriptors
R0	Fail	Student lists only 1 descriptor
Q	4	Question: What specific examination is necessary for the patient to rule out parenteral viral hepatitis B, D, C?
R2	Very good	Student lists all correct descriptors: ELISA for HBsAg, anti-HBc IgM/IgG, anti-HCV IgM/IgG, anti-HDV IgM/IgG; PCR for HCV RNA, HDV RNA, HBV DNA.
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Student lists main ELISA markers (HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HDV) and all PCR targets. Student lists some ELISA markers and partially lists PCR targets.
R0	Fail	Student lists only one descriptor

Q	5	Question: What additional examination is necessary to establish the patient's diagnosis?
R2	Very good	Student lists: 1. CBC; 2. Blood biochemistry (bilirubin fractions, dynamic ALT/AST, GGT, ALP, glucose, creatinine, urea, albumin); 3. Coagulogram; 4. AFP; 5. Abdominal US; 6. Liver elastometry.
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Student indicates descriptors 1, 2, 5, 6 Student indicates two descriptors.
R0	Fail	Student indicates only one descriptor

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 "Estimating liver span"

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		
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		
F	A/02.7	Examination of the patient in order to make a diagnosis		
	Action		Performed	Not Performed
1.	Ask patient to expose chest/abdomen, and lie down on their back		1 point	-1 point
2.	Detect upper liver border by percussion along right midclavicular line		3 points	-3 points
3.	Detect lower liver border by percussion along right midclavicular line		3 points	-3 points
4.	State the result: normal liver span is 9–11 cm		1 point	-1 point
5.	Provide explanation: liver span = vertical size of right liver lobe. List causes of hepatomegaly (hepatitis, cirrhosis, neoplasm).		2 points	-2 points
	Total		10 points	

Final grade: "Pass" / "Fail"

Assessment criteria:

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

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