

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION
"ROSTOV STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY"
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Appraisal Fund
in the discipline "Bioethics"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

1. Interim certification form.
2. Type of intermediate certification - interview.
3. List of competencies formed by the discipline or in the formation of which the discipline participates in

| Code competencies | Content of competencies (results of mastering OOP) | Contents of competency elements, in the implementation of which he participates discipline |
|-------------------|--|--|
| OK-4 | capable act V non-standard situations, carry social responsibility And ethical behind accepted solutions | capable act V non-standard situations, carry social responsibility And ethical behind accepted solutions |
| OK-5 | ready To self-development, self-realization, self-education, use creative potential | ready To self-development, self-realization, self-education, use creative potential |
| OK-8 | ready to work in a team, tolerant perceive social, ethnic, confessional And cultural differences | ready to work in a team, tolerant perceive social, ethnic, confessional And cultural differences |
| OPK-4 | able and willing to implement ethical And deontological principles V professional activities | capable And ready implement ethical And deontological principles V professional activities |
| OPK-5 | able and willing to analyze results own activities For prevention professional mistakes | able and willing to analyze results own activities For prevention professional mistakes |

4. Stages of developing competencies in the process of mastering educational programs

| Competence | Disciplines | Semester |
|------------|------------------------------|----------|
| OK-4 | Palliative care | 8 |
| | Human rights | 1 |
| OK-5 | Psychology and pedagogy | 3.4 |
| | Philosophy | 2.3 |
| | The history of homeland | 1.2 |
| | History of medicine | 2 |
| | Sociology, political science | 1 |
| | Foreign language | 1.2 |
| | Latin language | 1.2 |
| | Culture of Russian speech | 2 |
| OK-8 | Psychology and pedagogy | 3.4 |
| | Philosophy | 2.3 |
| | The history of homeland | 1.2 |
| | History of medicine | 2 |
| | Jurisprudence | 4 |
| | Sociology, political science | 1 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------|
| OPK-4 | Anatomy | 1,2,3 |
| | Human rights | 1 |
| | Forensic Medicine | eleven |
| OPK-5 | Dermatovenereology | 7 |
| | Neurology, medical genetics, neurosurgery | 8 |
| | Otolaryngology | 7 |
| | Ophthalmology | 9 |
| | Forensic Medicine | eleven |
| | obstetrics and gynecology | 7,8,9,10 |
| | Pediatrics | 7,8,9 |
| | Propaedeutics of internal diseases | 5.6 |
| | Radiation diagnostics | 7 |
| | Occupational diseases | 8 |
| | Infectious diseases | 10.11 |
| | Outpatient therapy | 9,10,11,12 |
| | general surgery | 5.6 |
| | Anesthesiology, resuscitation, intensive therapy | eleven |
| | Faculty Surgery | 7.8 |
| | Urology | 8 |
| Hospital surgery | 9,10,11 | |
| Pediatric surgery | eleven | |
| Traumatology, orthopedics | 10.11 | |

5. Stages of developing competencies in process of mastering the discipline

| Sections of the discipline | Codes of formed competencies | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | OK-4 | OK-5 | OK-8 | OPK-4 | OPK-5 |
| Semester 3 | | | | | |
| Section 1 | + | + | + | + | + |
| Section 2 | + | + | + | + | + |
| Section 3 | + | + | + | + | + |
| Section 4 | + | + | + | + | + |
| Section 5 | + | + | + | + | + |
| Section 6 | + | + | + | + | + |

6. Current control

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Essay | Selecting a topic from among the proposed 20 questions |
| Test | 10 questions for each section |

Approximate topics of abstracts

1. Ethics, morality and the right to life in society. Structure, functions and features functioning of morality.
2. Ethics and medicine: historical stages in the development of medical ethics (main models and principles, their characteristics and relevance in modern medicine).
3. Medical ethics in Russia: history and modernity. Code of Medical Ethics

and the Oath of the Doctor of the Russian Federation.

4. Sociocultural prerequisites for the emergence of bioethics, its problem field and peculiarities.
5. Biomedical and social models of medicine: main characteristics and criticism.
6. The main goal and task of bioethics, formulated by W. R. Potter and further transformation of the concept of bioethics.
7. The principle of biocentrism and the ethics of "reverence for life" by A. Schweider.
8. Assisted reproductive technologies (ART): main types and ethical legal regulation of their use. Ethical problems of IVF.
9. Ethical, legal and social problems of surrogacy. Concept biological, genetic and social parenting.
10. Bioethics and the formation of a doctor's moral culture.
11. Ethics of relationships among medical workers.
12. Bioethical problems in the system of creating models of medicine and its process development.
13. Ethical aspects of clinical trials of drugs and medicinal products technologies in the treatment and prevention of diseases.
14. Religion and moral and ethical problems of medicine (using the example of one of world religions).
15. Ethics of new reproductive technologies.
16. Ethics and human genetics.
17. Hospice as an alternative to euthanasia.
18. AIDS: moral and ethical problems.
19. Ethical problems of medicine of the twentieth century.
20. Tasks for the development of bioethics in Russia.
21. Modern philosophical and religious anthropology.
22. Environmental and genetic problems of ensuring life safety.
23. The problem of health, a healthy lifestyle of people in the context of resolving global new problems of our time.
24. Humanism as a philosophical and ethical mentality of doctors.
25. Philosophical and medical-biological aspects of environmental problems person.

Test control

1. Medicine and ethics are united
by: a) man as a subject of study
b) research methods
c) mastering techniques for overcoming conflicts in human relationships d) the desire to know the mechanisms of human behavior and to manage it
2. Biomedical ethics and medical law must be in a state of a) independence

b) medical law - priority
c) the priority of biomedical ethics must be maintained
d) biomedical ethics - a criterion for the correctness of medical law
3. The concept of "right" does not include
a) an element of the system of government
b) a form of coercion and punishment of man by man
c) the phenomenon of social solidarity and human-to-human connectedness d) individual will to punish and punish people
4. The main distinguishing feature of a doctor's professional ethics is: a) the right to deviant behavior
b) conscious choice of moral principles and rules of conduct
c) criminal liability for failure to comply with professional ethical standards

- d) the absolute need to subordinate personal interests to corporate ones
5. The main goal of a doctor's professional activity is: a) saving and preserving human life
b) social trust in the medical profession c) respect from colleagues
d) material benefit
6. Medicine and ethics are united by:
a) man as a subject of study b) research methods
c) mastering techniques for overcoming conflicts in human relationships
d) the desire to know the mechanisms of human behavior and to control it
7. The following forms of social regulation of medical activities do not include: a) ethics
b) morality
c) right
d) art
8. Morality is a concept that defines
a) a set of subjective reactions and forms of human behavior b) a tendency towards goodness and the ability to steadfastly endure the hardships and hardships of everyday life
c) mores classified by culture
d) a cultural and historical phenomenon consisting in a person's ability to help another person
9. Moral regulation of medical activity differs from legal regulation: a) freedom of choice of action
b) arbitrariness of the motive for activity c) criminal impunity
d) social approval
10. Morality appeared as a result of:
a) joint agreement of people on rules of behavior b) expression of the will of wise rulers
c) desires of supernatural forces
d) the emergence of society and the need to make joint activities more orderly and stable

| Question no. | Correct answer |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | A |
| 2. | G |
| 3. | G |
| 4. | B |
| 5. | A |
| 6. | A |
| 7. | G |
| 8. | A |
| 9. | A |
| 10. | G |

7. Interim certification

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Interim certification forms from RPD discipline</i> | <i>Sample (standard) tasks, quantity</i> |
|---|---|

Test control

1. Bioethics is a complex discipline located at the intersection
 1. philosophy, theology, biology, medicine, law
 2. physiology, theology, biology, law
 3. theology, biology, biochemistry, law
 4. biochemistry, physiology, philosophy, theology
2. Bioethics - as an interdisciplinary research area - has emerged
 1. in the late 50s - early 60s. last century in
 2. the late 60s - early 70s. last century in the
 3. late 70s - early 80s. last century in the late
 4. 80s - early 90s. last century
3. The term "bioethics" was proposed by V.R. Potter in
 1. 1959
 2. 1969
 3. 1979
 4. 1989
4. What problem is traditionally classified as a problem of bioethics?
 1. war and peace
 2. the wealth of the "North" and the poverty of the "South"
 3. modernization of education
 4. conducting experiments on humans and animals
5. The main idea of bioethics is that not everything that is technically possible...
 1. morally correct
 2. economically feasible
 3. will be in demand in society
 4. based on rational motives
6. Two opposite ways of existence of man and society: according to the principle of being and according to the principle of possession in the book "To Have or to Be?" - the author considers...
 1. E. Fromm
 2. F. Nietzsche
 3. D. Hume
 4. I. Kant
7. I. Kant's categorical imperative reads:
 1. treat the other person as yourself
 2. always treat a person as an end, but never as a means
 3. live in such a way that you are not ashamed of the past years
 4. love yourself, your neighbors, nature and the whole world
8. What meaning did I. Kant put into the concept of "debt"?
 1. money borrowed from a neighbor for a certain period of time
 2. money subject to return in full and on time
 - time
 3. a sense of responsibility for the task assigned and undertaken
 - obligations
 4. duty is a "bridge" between personal happiness and the public good, the point of their optimal connection
9. I. Kant wrote: "_____ an act only externally, in its result, coincides with what duty requires, but a moral one is performed for the sake of fulfilling duty, out of respect for

him"

1. moral
2. immoral
3. legal
4. frivolous

10. In the teachings of I. Kant, morality is identical

1. morality
2. right
3. freedom
4. ethics

11. The set of regulations that define organizational, structural, and general legal relations in the provision of medical and preventive care to people, carrying out sanitary and anti-epidemic measures and other actions related to the protection of citizens' health is called

1. normative and descriptive ethics
2. protective right
3. professional ethics
4. medical law

12. One of the listed forms of professional ethical consciousness cannot be attributed to the historical and logical models of biomedical ethics:

1. Hippocratic model
2. Paracelsus model
3. deontology
4. fascist medicine

13. The value of human life in biomedical ethics is determined by:

1. mental and physical fitness
2. age (number of years lived)
3. financial solvency
4. uniqueness and originality of personality

14. Medical activities are regulated by two forms of social regulation:

1. morality and law
2. requirements of patients and codes of the medical community, international and Russian legislation
3. state and ethical committees

15. The system of legal regulation of biomedical research on humans in the Russian Federation does not include:

1. Constitution of the Russian Federation
2. Federal Law of January 12, 1996 N 8-FZ "On burial and funeral business"
3. Federal Law of November 21, 2011 No. 323-FZ "On the fundamentals of protection health of citizens in the Russian Federation"
4. Federal Law of April 12, 2010 N 61-FZ "On Appeal medicines"

16. The theoretical basis for the development of the domestic type of bioethics is

1. metaphysics of unity and cosmism
2. pragmatism and utilitarianism
3. rationalism and irrationalism
4. empiricism and existentialism

17. As a negatively significant A.A. Ukhtomsky regarded a behavioral attitude associated with self-affirmation and ignoring loved ones...

1. dominant "in your face"

2. dominant "on the face of another"
 3. dominant "benefits"
 4. dominant "debt"
18. The philosophical doctrine of values and their nature is called...
1. axiology
 2. anthropology
 3. ethics
 4. aesthetics
19. The idea of a unified science of man, accumulating natural science and humanities knowledge, promoting the transition from the "age of biology" to the "age of anthropology" was first voiced
1. I. Kant
 2. I.T. Frolov
 3. V.I. Vernadsky
 4. V.R. Potter
20. The group of general civilizational grounds for the emergence of bioethics (according to I.V. Siluyanova) does not include...
1. *scientific*
 2. social
 3. value and worldview
 4. dialectical
21. The organization created in 1968 was engaged in the development of alternative ways for the development of civilization, the creation of a model of human society for the distant future...
1. Roman Club
 2. Big seven
 3. UNESCO
 4. OSCE
22. Respect for the rights and dignity of the patient's personality is manifested in the observance by medical workers of four ethical rules:
1. legal capacity, truthfulness, confidentiality, voluntariness
 2. responsibility, fairness, competence, privacy
 3. fairness, truthfulness, confidentiality, voluntariness
 4. competence, truthfulness, confidentiality, voluntariness
23. The ethical and legal aspect of medical activity does not include paired concepts...
1. "good and evil"
 2. "benefit" and "harm"
 3. "truth and lie"
 4. "health" and "illness"
24. How N.P. Ankylosing spondylitis called a pathological reaction of the brain to emotional stress, which can lead to irreversible consequences in society?
1. emotional dullness
 2. blocking emotions
 3. mixed feelings
 4. total indifference
25. The duties of pharmaceutical workers do not include...
1. maintaining medical confidentiality
 2. message to the authorized medical official organization of information provided for in Part 3 of Article 64 of the Federal

Law of April 12, 2010 No. 61-FZ "On the Circulation of Medicines" and Part 3 of Article 96 of Federal Law of November 21, 2011 No. 323-FZ "On the Fundamentals of Protecting the Health of Citizens in the Russian Federation"

3. prescribing and dispensing medications

4. improvement of professional knowledge and skills

26. Providing information constituting medical confidentiality is not allowed:

1. if there is a threat of the spread of infectious diseases, mass poisonings and injuries

2. in order to inform the internal affairs bodies about the receipt a patient in respect of whom there are reasonable grounds to believe that harm to his health was caused as a result of illegal actions

3. in case of providing medical assistance to a minor for informing one of his parents or other legal representative

4. in case of an unfavorable prognosis for the development of the disease, if the patient forbade telling them to their spouse, one of their close relatives (children, parents, adopted children, adoptive parents, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents)

27. Article 20 of the Federal Law of November 21, 2011 No. 323-FZ "On the fundamentals of protecting the health of citizens in the Russian Federation" states: "A necessary precondition for medical intervention is _____ on the basis of complete information provided by a medical worker in an accessible form about the goals, methods of providing medical assistance, the associated risk, possible options for medical intervention, its consequences, as well as the expected results of medical care"

1. giving informed voluntary consent of the citizen or his legal representative for medical intervention

2. confirmation of presence or absence _____ diseases, posing a danger to others

3. observance of citizens' rights in the field of health protection and ensuring state guarantees associated with these rights

4. accessibility and quality of medical care

28. Informed consent means...

1. development of medical ethical standards, including research activities

2. voluntary acceptance by the patient of a course of treatment or therapeutic procedure after the doctor has provided adequate information

3. education in bioethics

4. organization of medical care to the patient, taking into account rational use of his time

29. Indicate the first international document describing the principles of conducting medical experiments on humans, introducing ethical standards for scientists involved in medical experiments

1. GCP code

2. Declaration of Helsinki

3. Nuremberg Code

4. UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights

30. In accordance with Article 43 of the Federal Law of April 12, 2010 N 61-FZ "On the Circulation of Medicines," the patient or his legal representative must be informed in writing:

1. about obtaining permission from the ethical committee to conduct clinical trial of a medicinal product for medical use

2. on the safety of a medicinal product for medical use application, its expected effectiveness and degree of risk for the patient
3. about the first experience of use in patients with the disease for treatment which the drug is intended to be used
4. about the sequence of research: from cells and tissues - to animals, from animals to healthy volunteers, from a small number of healthy volunteers to patients

Key to Testing

1-1; 2-2; 3-2; 4-4; 5-1; 6-1; 7-2; 8-4; 9-3; 10-3; 11-4; 12-4; 13-4; 14-1; 15-2; 16-1; 17-1; 18-1; 19-2; 20-4; 21-1; 22-3; 23-4; 24-1; 25-3; 26-4; 27-1; 28-2; 29-3; 30-2.

8. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at the stages of their formation, description of assessment scales

| Criteria | Levels of competency development | | |
|----------|--|---|---|
| | <i>Threshold</i> | <i>Sufficient</i> | <i>High</i> |
| | Competence formed. Demonstrated threshold, satisfactory sustainable level practical skill | Competence formed. Demonstrated enough level independence, sustainable practical skill | Competence formed. Demonstrated high level independence, high adaptability practical skill |

Competency assessment indicators and rating scales

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Grade "unsatisfactory" (not accepted) or absence formation competencies | Grade "satisfactorily" (passed) or satisfactory (threshold) level of development competencies | Rated "good" (passed) or sufficient level development competencies | Excellent rating (passed) or high level development competencies |
| failure to student on one's own demonstrate knowledge when solving assignments, lack independence in application of skills. Absence confirmation availability formation competencies indicates negative development results academic discipline | student demonstrates independence in application of knowledge skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full According to sample given teacher, by tasks, solution of which there were shown teacher, it should be considered that competence formed on satisfactory level. | student demonstrates independent application knowledge, skills and skills at solving tasks, similar samples that confirms Availability formed competencies for higher level. Availability such competence on sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill | student demonstrates ability to full independence in choosing a method solutions non-standard assignments within disciplines with using knowledge, skills and skills, received as in development progress given disciplines and adjacent disciplines should be considered competence formed at a high level. |

**Criteria for evaluating forms of control:
Criteria and indicators used in assessing the abstract**

| Criteria | Indicators |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Novelty of the abstracted text. The degree of disclosure of the essence of the problem. Max. – 12 points</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relevance of the problem and topic; - novelty and independence in the formulation of the problem, in the formulation of a new aspect of the problem chosen for analysis; - presence of the author's position, independence of judgment; - compliance of the plan with the topic of the abstract; - compliance of the content with the topic and plan of the abstract; - completeness and depth of disclosure of the basic concepts of the problem; - validity of methods and methods of working with the material; - ability to work with literature, systematize and structure material; - the ability to generalize, compare different points of view on the issue under consideration, argue the main provisions and conclusions. |
| <p>2. Validity of the choice of sources Max – 3 points</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - range, completeness of use of literary sources on the problem; - attraction of the latest works on the problem (journal publications, materials from collections of scientific papers, etc.). |
| <p>3. Compliance with the requirements for registration Literacy. 2. Validity of the choice of sources Max – 3 points</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - correct formatting of references to the literature used; - literacy and culture of presentation; - mastery of terminology and conceptual apparatus of the problem; - compliance with the requirements for the volume of the abstract; - design culture: highlighting paragraphs; - absence of spelling and syntactic errors, stylistic errors; - absence of typos, abbreviations of words, except generally accepted ones; - literary style. |

Test control grading scale:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| percentage of correct answers | Marks |
| 91-100 | Great |
| 81-90 | Fine |
| 71-80 | satisfactorily |
| Less than 71 | unsatisfactory |