**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 "Disaster Medicine"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

2023

1.Interim certification form - test with assessment

2.When passing the examination procedure, a student can score maximum 100 points.

The grade for the discipline is given in an integrated way by taking the arithmetic mean from the following terms: the arithmetic mean result obtained during the semester and the examination procedure within the framework of the point-rating system and converting it into a 5-point score using a conversion scale.

The number of points that a student can score during the semester based on the results of current academic performance is 60 - 100 points.

TRANSLATION SCALE
points into numerical and letter grades

Sum of points	Ratings	ECTS grade notation
95 – 100	5 (excellent)	A (excellent)
85 – 94	5 (excellent)	B (very good)
71 – 84	4 (good)	C (good)
65 – 70	3 (satisfactory)	D (satisfactory)
60 – 64	3 (satisfactory)	E (mediocre)
60 – 100	Passed	–
0 – 59	2 (unsatisfactory)	FX (unsatisfactory with possible retake)

3. List of competencies formed by the discipline or in formation which discipline is involved

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, ready bear social and ethical responsibility for the decision made.	Capable act V non-standard situations.
OK -7	Ready to use first aid techniques and methods of protection in emergency situations.	Ready to use first aid techniques and methods of protection in emergency situations.
PC - 3	Capable and ready to carry out PEM and organize the protection of the population in the outbreaks of accidents, in case of deterioration radiation situation, natural disasters and other emergencies.	Capable and ready to carry out PEM for organizing the protection of the population in areas of hazardous radiation exposure, in case of deterioration of radiation situation, natural disasters and other emergencies.
PC-13	Ready to participate in the provision of medical care during emergencies, including participation in	Ready to participate in the provision of medical care during emergencies, including participation in medical

	medical evacuation.	evacuation.

4. Stages of formation of competencies in the process of developmenteducational program

Competence	Disciplines	Semester
OK-4	Philosophy	2, 3
	Psychology	3, 4
	Life safety	3
OK-7	Anatomy	1,2,3
	Nursing	2.3
	Physiology	3.4
	Life safety	3
PK-3	Public health and healthcare	9
	Emergency Medicine	7
	Epidemiology	7
	Infectious diseases	9
	Occupational diseases	7
PC-13	Public health and healthcare	9
	Emergency Medicine	7
	general surgery	5.6
	Fundamental medicine	7
	VPH, VPT	7

5. Stages of developing competencies inprocess of mastering the discipline

Sections of the discipline	Codes generated competencies			
	OK - 4	OK-7	PK-3	PC-13
Section 1	+	+		
Section 2	+	+		
Section 3	+	+		+
Section 4	+	+		+
Section 5	+	+		+
Section 6	+	+		+
Section 7	+		+	+
Section 8	+			+

6. Forms of assessment tools in accordance with the competencies being developed

Competency code	Forms of assessment tools	
	Current certification	Interim certification
OK-4	Oral questioning, test, testing	According to the point scale rating system
OK-7	Oral questioning, test, testing	According to the point scale rating system
PK-3	Oral questioning, test, testing	According to the point scale rating system

PC-13	Oral questioning, test, testing	According to the point scale rating system

7. Current control

Forms of control from discipline RPD	Number of example (standard) tasks
Tests Oral survey Test	10 questions Test questions on the topic of the section Test questions on the topic of the section

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

	Levels of competency development		
	Threshold	***Sufficient***	***High***
Criteria	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	student demonstrates independence in application of knowledge skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full According to sample given teacher, by	student demonstrates independent application knowledge, skills and skills at solving tasks, similar samples that confirms	student demonstrates ability to full independence in choosing a method solutions non-standard assignments within disciplines with

availability formation competencies indicates negative development results academic discipline	tasks, solution of which there were shown teacher, it should be considered that competence formed on satisfactory level.	Availability formed competencies for higher level. Availability such competence on sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill	using knowledge, skills and skills, received as in development progress given disciplines and adjacent disciplines should be considered competence formed at a high level.

Test control

List of standard tasks for intermediate certification with standard answers.

1. In what year was the "Unified State System for the Prevention and Elimination of Emergency Situations" (RSChS) created in Russia?
1. 1990
2. 1992
3. 1995
4. 1998
5. 2000

The correct answer is –3

2. Name the operating modes of the Unified State System (RSChS).
1. Daily activities
2. Normal readiness
3. High alert
4. Anxious anticipation
5. Emergency mode

The correct answer is –1,3,5

3. In what year was the "Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergency Situations and Disaster Relief" (MES) formed?
1. 1992
2. 1993
3. 1995
4. 2000
5. 2005

The correct answer is –2

4. Indicate the activities carried out by the Unified State System (RSChS) on a daily basis.
1. Monitoring and control of the state of the natural environment and the situation at potentially hazardous sites.
2. Strengthening the work of duty dispatch services
3. Organization of evacuation of the population
4. Increasing the sustainability of the functioning of industrial facilities
5. Organization of training of the population on methods of protection in emergency situations *The correct answer is –1,4,5*

5. Indicate who is united by the Unified State System (RSChS)?

1. Ministries and departments
2. Management bodies, forces and means of federal executive authorities
3. Headquarters for Civil Defense and Emergency Affairs
4. Executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation
5. Commission for Emergency
Situations *The correct answer is –2.4*
6. Indicate the activities carried out by the Unified State System (RSChS) in high alert mode.
1. Implementation of scientific and technical programs and measures to prevent emergency situations.
2. Strengthening surveillance and control over the state of the environment at hazardous sites.
3. Taking measures to protect the population and the environment
4. Creation of reserves of material resources for emergency response
5. Alerting forces intended to eliminate emergencies *The correct answer is –2,3,5*
7. What subsystems does the Unified State System (RSChS) consist of?
1. Federal
2. Territorial
3. Departmental
4. Functional
5. Regional
The correct answer is –2.4
8. Indicate the activities carried out by the Unified State System (RSChS) in an emergency situation.
1. Determination of the boundaries of the emergency zone
2. Organization of population protection
3. Deployment of operational groups to the emergency area and carrying out emergency response work
4. Providing medical assistance to victims and evacuating them from the emergency zone
5. Forecasting possible consequences of emergency situations *The correct answer is –2,3,4*
9. Indicate at what levels the subsystems of the Unified State System (RSChS) were created?
1. Federal
2. Regional
3. Territorial
4. Local
5. District
The correct answer is –1,2,3,4
10. Name the main activities of the first stage of emergency response.
1. Strengthening the structures of buildings that are in danger of collapse
2. Notifying the population about possible danger
3. Use of protective equipment by the population
4. Removal of rubble at the source of the emergency
5. Providing first aid to those affected *The correct answer is –2,3,5*
11. Indicate the place of creation of territorial subsystems of the Unified State System (RSChS).
1. Republic
2. Ministry
3. Area
4. Edge

5. Department

The correct answer is –1,3,4

12. Indicate how emergency situations are divided according to the area of occurrence.

1. Social
2. Technogenic
3. Natural
4. Departmental
5. Environmental

The correct answer is –2,3,5

13. Indicate where the functional subsystems of RSChS are created?

1. In the republics
2. In ministries
3. In cities
4. In departments
5. In organizations

The correct answer is –2,4,5

14. Name the main activities of the second stage of emergency response.

1. Search for victims and their extraction from the rubble
2. Providing first medical and pre-medical aid
3. Restoration of utility and energy networks and roads
4. Analysis of rubble and damaged buildings in the outbreak
5. Firefighting

The correct answer is –1,2,4

15. What elements does the Unified State System (RSChS) have in its organizational structure?

1. Commission for Emergency Situations
2. Coordinating bodies
3. Duty dispatch services
4. Permanent governing bodies
5. Organs of daily 24/7 management *The correct answer is –2,4,5*

9. Ticket interview.

List of typical questions

1. The need to create an All-Russian Service for Disaster Medicine, government resolutions on its creation, the year the service was created.
2. All-Russian Service for Disaster Medicine (definition), who does it unite and what system does it belong to?
3. Tasks of the All-Russian Service for Disaster Medicine in peacetime emergencies.
4. All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service (determination), who directly supervises the VSMC forces. Basic principles of organizing VSMK.
5. Elements of the organizational structure of VSMC. At what levels was the VSMC and service management bodies created at the Federal level?
6. All-Russian Service for Disaster Medicine (definition). The main mobile medical units of the service at the federal and territorial levels.
7. Basic principles of organizing the All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service. VSMC operating modes, their characteristics.
8. Tasks of the All-Russian Service for Disaster Medicine in peacetime emergency situations.

9. Government decree on the creation of the All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service, the year of its creation.
10. The main tasks of the Functional subsystem “Surveillance of the sanitary and epidemiological situation” in the epidemic outbreak.
11. “Network of observation and laboratory control” (definition), its tasks, who creates and manages the work of this unit.
12. Organization of a system of medical and evacuation support for those affected in emergency situations. Determination of the stage of medical evacuation, number of stages. Type of medical care at stages.
13. Stages of medical evacuation of the injured, their types and general tasks when using modern types of weapons.
14. Medical evacuation stage (definition), number of stages and types of medical care performed at the stages of medical evacuation.
15. First medical aid (definition), timing of its provision and its volume.
16. Characteristics of first medical aid (definition), its purpose, timing of provision. Scope of first aid.
17. Medical triage of those affected by the use of modern types of weapons, its types and triage characteristics.
18. Types of medical care provided to those affected during the stages of medical evacuation in emergency situations.
19. Qualified and specialized medical care (definition), place of its provision and timing of provision.
20. Organization of medical care for children in peacetime emergency situations.

21. The volume of first medical aid provided to those affected in peacetime emergencies. The concept of medical and evacuation provision for the affected population in the context of the use of modern types of weapons.
22. Characteristics of first medical aid (definition), timing of its provision, scope of medical measures performed.
23. Medical triage of the affected (definition), its types and place of its implementation in the context of the use of modern types of weapons.
24. The concept of the system of medical and evacuation support for the affected population in peacetime emergencies.
25. The scope of first aid provided to victims in radiation emergencies.

26. Specialized medical care, place and timing of its provision.
27. Medical evacuation of those affected by the use of modern weapons.
28. Organization of the work of medical evacuation stages in the emergency area.
29. First aid (definition), purpose and list of medical measures during its provision.
30. Medical and tactical characteristics of nuclear weapons (definition). Types of nuclear weapons and their damaging parameters.
31. Characteristics of the damaging effect of the shock wave of a nuclear explosion.
32. Characteristics of the damaging effect of penetrating radiation from a nuclear explosion. Factors of its radiation impact on humans.
33. Hazardous chemical substances, their classification according to clinical signs of intoxication and mechanism of action.
34. Radiation accident at a nuclear power plant (definition), causes of its occurrence, types and types of radiation accidents.

35. First medical aid to affected personnel during accidents at nuclear power plants.

36. The main factors of radiation impact on NPP personnel and on the population living in the NPP area. A government agency designed to eliminate the consequences of a radiation accident at a nuclear power plant.
37. List of main activities carried out to provide health care to the affected population during chemical accidents.
38. Activities included in the scope of first aid carried out by the injured person in the process of eliminating a chemical accident.
39. Characteristics of the effect of radioactive contamination of the area after a nuclear explosion. Factors of radiation exposure on humans in areas contaminated with radioactive substances.
40. Types and types of radiation accidents at nuclear power plants.
41. Types and types of radiation accidents at nuclear power plants. A government agency dedicated to eliminating the medical consequences of radiation accidents.

42. Protection of personnel at chemical facilities and the population living near them from exposure to hazardous chemicals.
43. Factors of radiation exposure on humans during emergency situations at nuclear power plants. Radiation accident (definition).
44. Basic medical measures carried out for the purpose of providing medical care to the affected population during an emergency.
45. The structure of radiation injuries to people during an accident at a nuclear power plant.
46. Factors of radiation impact on the population located in areas contaminated with radioactive substances.
47. List of main activities carried out to provide health care to the population during chemical accidents.
48. Chemical accident (definition), contamination zones formed during a chemical accident.
49. Natural emergencies (definition), classification of natural emergencies.
50. The main damaging factors of natural emergencies, their impact on the human body.
51. Earthquake (definition), what indicators measure the strength of earthquakes. Damaging factors during an earthquake and their impact on the human body.
52. Damaging factors of flooding and their impact on humans.
53. Forces involved in carrying out measures to provide medical care to the population as a result of the flood.
54. Damaging factors during an earthquake and their impact on the human body.
55. Natural emergencies (definition). Their classification by types of natural disasters.

56. Flood (definition), types of floods, the main causes of their occurrence.

57. Road traffic accidents (RTA) and their types.
58. Division of floods depending on the scale of flooding and material damage caused.

59. Classification of natural emergency situations. A document that lists the criteria for natural emergencies.
60. Organization and conduct of medical and evacuation support for those affected by strong earthquakes. What medical units are involved to provide medical care to the injured.
61. Types of road accidents. The main damage in the human body caught in road traffic incidents.

62. The main damaging factors arising from an earthquake and their effect on the human body.
63. Regime-limited measures aimed at localizing and eliminating epidemic foci. The name of these activities to be performed.
64. List of activities carried out in order to localize and eliminate epidemic foci.

65. Regime and restrictive measures taken to localize and eliminate foci of particularly dangerous infections.
66. Information necessary for the disaster medicine service to assess the chemical situation after a chemical accident
67. The main directions used by the anti-epidemic service to localize and eliminate foci of infectious diseases.
68. Organization of early warning of the population in the event of an epidemic in a populated area.
69. By what criteria is the sanitary and epidemiological situation in an epidemic outbreak assessed?
70. Criteria for assessing the sanitary and epidemiological situation in an epidemic outbreak.
71. Medical property (definition), what is classified as medical property and into what groups medical property is divided.
72. Sources of supply of medical equipment to formations and medical institutions of the disaster medicine service.
73. Groups of medical equipment intended to supply units and medical institutions of the disaster medicine service.
74. Medical property (definition), which is classified as medical property.
75. Classification of medical property according to accounting characteristics.

Criteria for evaluating forms of control:

Interviews:

Mark	**Descriptors**		
	strength of knowledge	**ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions**	**logic and subsequence answer**
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge of basic processes of the studied subject area, the answer is different depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; proficiency in terminology gical apparatus; logic and sequence answer	high skill explain the essence phenomena, processes, events, do conclusions and generalizations, give reasoning given answers given give examples	high logic and subsequence answer
Fine	solid knowledge main processes subject matter being studied area, different	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and	logic and subsequence answer

	depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; mastery of terminology gical apparatus; Fluency monologue speech, however one is allowed - two inaccuracies in the answer	generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	
satisfy flax	satisfactory process knowledge subject matter being studied areas, answer, different insufficiency exact depth and completeness of disclosure Topics; knowledge of basic theoretical issues. Several are allowed errors in content answer	satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and provide examples; satisfactorily formed analysis skills phenomena, processes. Allowed several errors in content of the answer	satisfactory logic and subsequence answer
dissatisfy strictly	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow opening Topics; poor knowledge main issues theories, weak skills analysis of phenomena, processes. Allowed serious mistakes in content of the answer	inability to give reasoned answers	absence logic and sequences answer

Test control grading scale:

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

CHECKLIST FOR EXAMINATION PROCEDURE (in case the study of the discipline ends with an exam)

No.	Examination event*	Points
1	Tests	40
2	Ticket interview	60
Total maximum number of points for the examination procedure:		100

Sum of points	Ratings
85 - 100	5
71 - 84	4
60 - 70	3
60 - 100	passed
0 - 59	2

CHECKLIST
in the discipline “Disaster Medicine”
course 2 semester 7

No. p/p	Types of control	Number of points per one control event	Quantity events	min – max number of points Total
	Current control:			
	- 100% class attendance	**1**	**1**	**1**
	- 100% lecture attendance	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Academic performance (oral answers)	**3-5**	**12**	**36-60**
	Frontier control No. 1	**0-10**	**1**	**0-10**
	Line control No. 2	**0-20**	**1**	**0-20**
	Extra creative points	**3**	**1**	**3**
	Bonus points			
	- participation in the scientific work of the department	**1**	**1**	**1**
	- participation in the publication of the article	**2**	**1**	**2**
	- presentation at a student conference from the department of BZHDiMK with a report	**1**	**1**	**1**
	- participation in the preparation of the training manual	**1**	**1**	**1**
		TOTAL:		**60 – 100**