

**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 "Medical rehabilitation, medical and social examination"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

1. List of competencies formed by the discipline (in full or partially)*

professional (PC)

Code and name of professional competencies	Indicator(s) of professional achievement competencies
PC-7 Readiness to conduct temporary examination disability, participation in medical and social examination	ID 1 Able to assess the patient's ability to carry out work activity
PC-14 Readiness to define the need to use therapeutic factors, drug, non-drug therapy and other methods for patients in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium-resort treatment	ID 1 Able to develop programs and schemes for individual medical rehabilitation and habilitation of patients ID 2 Able to monitor the effectiveness of the patient's medical rehabilitation, including monitoring individual rehabilitation and habilitation programs for disabled people

2. Types of assessment materials in accordance with the competencies being developed

Name competencies	Types of assessment materials	number of tasks for 1 competency
PK-7	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Open type tasks: Situational tasks Interview questions Add-on tasks	75 with sample answers

Closed type tasks: TOTAL 25 tasks.

Task 1. Instructions: choose one correct answer

The procedure for sending citizens for medical and social examination is regulated

A) Federal Law of November 24, 1995 No. 181-FZ "On Social Protection disabled people in the Russian Federation"

B) Federal Law of November 21, 2011 No. 323-FZ "On the Fundamentals of Protection health of citizens in the Russian Federation"

C) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated January 29, 2014 No. 59n "On approval Administrative regulations for the provision of public services for conducting medical and social examination"

D) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 04/05/2022 No. 588 "On recognition persons with disabilities."

Sample answer: D) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 04/05/2022 No. 588 "On recognizing a person as disabled."

Task 2. Instructions: choose one correct answer The functions of the Bureau of Medical and Social Expertise are defined

A) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation "On the procedure for organizing and activities of federal state institutions of medical and social examination" (2004)

B) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia "On approval of the Procedure for organizing and activities of federal institutions of medical and social expertise" (2020);

C) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia "On approval of the Administrative Regulations for the provision of public services for medical and social examination" (2014)

D) Federal Law "On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation" (1995)

Sample answer: B) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia "On approval of the Procedure for the organization and activities of federal institutions of medical and social expertise" (2020)

Task 3. Instructions: choose one correct answer Which organizations have the right to recognize a citizen as disabled? A) Federal institutions of medical and social examination

B) Employment Service

C) Medical organizations

D) Social protection authorities

Sample answer: A) Federal institutions of medical and social examination

Task 4. Instructions: choose one correct answer

The disability group is determined by:

- A) Disabled minors
- B) Disabled people of retirement age
- C) Disabled persons aged 18 years and older
- D) Disabled people of working age

Sample answer: C) Disabled people aged 18 years and older

Task 5. Instructions: choose one correct answer. Classifications and criteria used when conducting MSE are approved:

- A) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 486n
 - B) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 585n
 - C) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 106n;
 - D) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 1024n
- Sample answer: B)
Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia No. 585n

Task 6. Instructions: choose one correct answer

The main categories of human life do not include: A) The ability to self-service;

- B) Ability for creative activity;
 - C) The ability to control one's behavior;
 - D) Learning ability;
 - E) Ability to move independently.
- Sample answer: B)
Ability for creative activity

Task 7. Instructions: choose one correct answer. The fundamental international legal act establishing international legal approaches to solving disability problems is:

- A) Constitution of the Russian Federation
- B) UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

C) International classification of functioning, limitations
vital activity and health

D) Federal Law "On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation"
Federation"

Sample answer: B) UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Task 8. Instructions: choose one correct answer. The
definition of "disabled person" is given

A) In the Federal Law "On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation"
Federation"

B) In the Federal Law "On the fundamentals of protecting the health of citizens in
Russian Federation"

C) In the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation "On the procedure and conditions for recognition
disabled persons"

D) In the Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Social Services for Citizens in
Russian Federation"

Sample answer: A) In the Federal Law "On Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in
the Russian Federation"

Task 9. Instructions: choose one correct answer

Which organization has the right to refer a citizen for a medical and
social examination:

A) Employment Center

B) Social Insurance Fund

C) Medical organization, regardless of its organizational and legal
forms

D) Social protection authority

Sample answer: C) Medical organization, regardless of its legal form

Task 10. Instructions: choose one correct answer

The concept of rehabilitation and habilitation of disabled people is regulated by Federal Law:

A) No. 181-FZ dated November 24, 1995

B) No. 323-FZ dated November 21, 2021

C) No. 442-FZ dated December 28, 2013

D) No. 125-FZ dated July 24, 1998

Sample answer: A) No. 181-FZ dated November 24, 1995

Task 11. Instructions: choose one correct answer. The main goal of rehabilitation of disabled people is:

A) Social adaptation of disabled people, their achievement of financial independence and their integration into society

B) Reducing the share of people with disabilities in the structure of society

C) Employment of people with disabilities

D) Providing disabled people with technical means of rehabilitation

Standard answer: A) Social adaptation of disabled people, their achievement of financial independence and their integration into society

Task 12. Instructions: choose one correct answer. The state guarantees rehabilitation activities for disabled people:

A) Provided for by regional social programs

B) Provided for by the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

C) Provided for by an individual rehabilitation program or habilitation

D) Provided for by the federal list of rehabilitation events

Reference answer: D) Provided by the federal list of rehabilitation activities

Task 13. Instructions: choose one correct answer. An individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for a disabled person is developed:

A) Medical commission of a medical organization

B) Federal state institutions of medical and social

examination

C) Social protection institutions

D) The attending physician

Sample answer: B) Federal state institutions of medical and social examination

Task 14. Instructions: choose one correct answer. An individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for a disabled person is developed:

A) For disabled children

B) All citizens with health problems

C) All citizens recognized as disabled

D) Working disabled people

Sample answer: C) All citizens recognized as disabled

Task 15. Instructions: choose one correct answer

Individual program of rehabilitation or habilitation: A)

Has a recommendatory nature for a disabled person

B) Mandatory for the disabled person

Sample answer: A) Has a recommendatory nature for a disabled person

Task 16. Instructions: choose one correct answer Individual program for rehabilitation or habilitation of a disabled person:

A) Has a recommendatory nature for the relevant authorities
state power

B) Is binding for the relevant authorities
state authorities, local governments, as well as organizations regardless of
organizational and legal forms and forms of ownership.

Sample answer: B) Is mandatory for execution by the relevant
government bodies, local government bodies, as well as organizations,
regardless of organizational, legal forms and forms of ownership.

Task 17. Instructions: choose one correct answer The
main areas of rehabilitation do not include:

A) Medical rehabilitation

B) Vocational rehabilitation

C) Pension provision

D) Social rehabilitation

E) Psychological and pedagogical rehabilitation (for disabled
children) Sample answer: C) Pension provision

Task 18. Instructions: choose one correct answer. Disabled people are
provided with the necessary working conditions in accordance with the IPRA:

A) At specialized enterprises

B) At specially created workplaces

C) At state enterprises

D) In organizations, regardless of organizational and legal forms and forms
property

Sample answer: D) In organizations, regardless of legal forms and
forms of ownership

Task 19. Instructions: choose one correct answer. The following is not a type of social rehabilitation:

- A) Social and environmental rehabilitation
- B) Social and domestic rehabilitation
- C) Sports and recreational activities
- D) Socio-psychological rehabilitation

Sample answer: C) Physical education and recreation activities

Task 20. Instructions: choose one correct answer

Recommendations on the conditions for organizing training need:

- A) Children with disabilities
- B) Disabled children and disabled people over 18 years of age with disabilities

learning abilities

- C) Disabled people with visual and hearing impairments
- D) People with intellectual disabilities

Sample answer: B) Disabled children and disabled people over 18 years of age who have learning disabilities

Task 21. Instructions: choose one correct answer Technical means of rehabilitation for people with disabilities include: A)

Equipping a special workplace for employment

B) Means of care for a disabled person

C) Devices used to compensate or eliminate persistent disabilities of a disabled person

D) Medical devices used to treat the disease and prevention of its complications

Sample answer: C) Devices used to compensate or eliminate persistent limitations in the life of a disabled person

Task 22. Instructions: choose one correct answer

The list of indications and contraindications for providing disabled people with TSR has been approved:

A) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated February 13, 2018 No. 86n

B) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated December 28, 2017 No. 888n

C) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated March 5, 2021 No. 106n

Sample answer: C) Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated March 5, 2021 No. 106n Task 23. Instructions: choose one correct answer

When choosing a wheelchair model for a disabled person, you should consider: A) Medical indications and contraindications

B) Level of physical and social activity

C) Ability to independently control the wheelchair

D) Using a wheelchair indoors or outdoors

E) All of the above

Sample answer: E) All of the above

Task 24. Instructions: choose one correct answer Lower limb prostheses are not:

A) Cosmetic

B) Modular

C) Non-modular

D) For swimming

Sample answer: A) Cosmetic

Task 25. Instructions: choose one correct answer

Depending on the level of amputation, upper limb prostheses are divided into:

A) Functional and non-functional

B) Modular and non-modular

C) Cosmetic, working, active

D) Finger, hand, forearm, shoulder

Sample answer: D) Finger, hand, forearm, shoulder

Open type tasks (total 75 tasks)

Exercise 1.

A 6-month-old child was referred for the first time to medical examination with a diagnosis of Down syndrome. For how long should the category of "disabled child" be established?

Sample answer: before reaching 18 years of age

Task 2

An 8-year-old child was sent to MSE for the first time with a diagnosis of acute lymphoblastic leukemia. For how long should the category "disabled child" be established?

Sample answer: 5 years

Task 3

A 58-year-old woman was referred for medical examination with a diagnosis of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss of 3-4 degrees. When conducting MSE, impairment of sensory functions (hearing) was assessed at 50%, a limitation of the ability to communicate, grade 1, and ability to orientate, grade 1, were identified. What expert decision should be made?

Standard answer: 3rd disability group

Task 4

A 66-year-old man was sent for medical examination with a diagnosis of coronary heart disease, exertional angina, FC III. post-infarction cardiosclerosis, CHF 2b. During the MSE, dysfunction of the cardiovascular system was assessed at 70%, a limitation of the ability to move 2nd degree, the ability to self-care 1st degree, and the ability to work 2nd degree were identified. What expert decision should be made?

Standard answer: 2nd disability group

Task 5

An 8-year-old child was referred for MSE with a diagnosis of Organic lesion CNS, hydrocephalic syndrome. When conducting MSE, violation of statodynamic functions were assessed in 40%, language and speech functions in 20%, a limitation of the ability to learn 1st degree, the ability to move 1st degree was revealed. What expert decision should be made?

Sample answer: Category disabled child

Task 6

A 49-year-old man was sent to medical examination with a diagnosis of: Consequences of stroke. When conducting MSE, impairment of statodynamic functions was assessed at 20%, mental functions at 10%, and no limitations in categories of life activity were identified. What expert decision should be made?

Sample answer: Disability not established

Task 7

An 18-year-old girl, who has been categorized as a "disabled child" since she was 10 years old, was referred to MSE with a diagnosis of very high degree amblyopia. During the MSE, impairment of sensory functions (vision) was assessed at 90%, a limitation of the ability to self-care was identified - 3rd degree, the ability to move - 1st degree, the ability to orientate - 3rd degree, the ability to learn - 3rd degree. What expert decision should be made?

Standard answer: 1st disability group

Task 8

When should a disability group be established without a re-examination period for amputation of the lower limb at the level of the leg?

Sample answer: no later than 2 years after initial recognition as disabled

Task 9

What type of wheelchair is indicated for a group 1 disabled person with consequences of severe trauma to the cervical spine (upper paraparesis, lower paraplegia)? Name the absolute contraindications for providing a disabled person with this TSR.

Reference answer: wheelchair With electric drive, absolute contraindications: severe visual impairment, epileptic seizures with impaired consciousness

Task 10

Define the concept of "disabled person"

Sample answer: disabled person is a person who has a health disorder with a persistent disorder of body functions, caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, leading to limitation of life activity and necessitating his social protection.

Task 11

Define the concept of "medical and social examination"

Sample answer: Medical and social examination - recognition of a person as disabled and determination, in the prescribed manner, of the needs of the examined person for social protection measures, including rehabilitation, based on an assessment of the limitations in life activity caused by a persistent disorder of body functions.

Task 12

Name the types of medical examinations in accordance with Art. 58 Federal Law No. 323 "On the fundamentals of protecting the health of citizens"

Sample answer: examination of temporary disability; medical and social examination; military medical examination; forensic medical and forensic psychiatric examinations; professional suitability examination

and examination of the connection between the disease and the profession; examination of the quality of medical care.

Task 13

The fundamental international legal act that consolidates international legal approaches to solving disability problems is _____

Sample answer: UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Task 14

Which organization has the right to refer a citizen for a medical and social examination:

Sample answer: Medical organization, regardless of its organizational and legal form

Task 15

Citizen _____ is being sent _____ on _____ medical and social examination _____

Sample answer: a medical organization, regardless of its organizational and legal form, in accordance with the decision of the medical commission of the medical organization, in the presence of data confirming persistent impairment of body functions caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, after carrying out all necessary diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation measures in writing consent of the citizen (his legal or authorized representative) to direct and conduct a medical and social examination.

Task 16

The procedure for sending citizens for medical and social examination is regulated by _____

Sample answer: Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 04/05/2022 No. 588 "On recognizing a person as disabled."

Task 17

For which categories of citizens the provision of MSA services cannot exceed 3 working days?

Sample answer: those who, according to the conclusion of a medical organization, need palliative medical care; undergoing treatment in a hospital in connection with an operation for amputation (reamputation) of a limb (limbs).

Task 18

The group and cause of disability is established for disabled people aged

Sample answer: 18 years and older

Task 19

In what cases is a disability group established without a period for re-examination?

Sample answer: if it is revealed that it is impossible to eliminate or reduce the degree of limitation of a citizen's life activity and on the basis of the List in accordance with the appendix to the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 04/05/2022 No. 588 "On recognizing a person as disabled."

Task 20

Define the concept of "limitation of life activity." Standard answer: complete or partial loss of a person's ability or ability to carry out self-care, move independently, navigate, communicate, control one's behavior, study and engage in work.

Task 21

In what cases is a referral to ITU not required? Sample answer: when determining the cause of death of a disabled person; if necessary, issue a duplicate certificate or a new certificate of disability; to make corrections to an individual rehabilitation or habilitation program in connection with changes in the personal, anthropometric data of a disabled person, the need to clarify the characteristics of previously recommended types of rehabilitation and (or) habilitation measures, technical means of rehabilitation and services, and eliminate technical errors

Task 22

Name the conditions for recognizing a citizen as disabled

Standard answer: health impairment with persistent impairment of body functions caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects; limitation of life activity; the need for rehabilitation and habilitation measures. The presence of one of these conditions is not a sufficient basis for recognizing a citizen as disabled.

Task 23

List the main types of persistent disorders of human body functions

Sample answer: mental disorders; disorders of language and speech functions; sensory dysfunction; disorders of neuromuscular, skeletal and movement-related (static-dynamic) functions; dysfunctions of the cardiovascular system, respiratory system, digestive, endocrine and metabolic systems, blood and immune systems, urinary function, skin function and related systems; disorders caused by physical external deformity

Task 24

The severity of persistent dysfunctions of the human body caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects is assessed by _____

Standard answer: in percentage and set in the range from 10 to 100, in increments of 10 percent.

Task 25

What persistent dysfunctions of the human body are classified as I degree of severity?

Sample answer: Persistent minor impairment of the functions of the human body, caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, in the range of 10 to 30 percent

Task 26

What persistent dysfunctions of the human body are classified as II degree of severity?

Standard answer: Persistent moderate impairment of the functions of the human body, caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, in the range from 40 to 60 percent.

Task 27

What persistent dysfunctions of the human body are classified as III degree of severity?

Sample answer: Persistent severe impairment of the functions of the human body, caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, in the range from 70 to 80 percent

Task 28

What persistent dysfunctions of the human body are classified as IV degree of severity?

Sample answer: Persistent, significant impairment of the functions of the human body, caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, in the range from 90 to 100 percent

Task 29

What are the criteria for determining disability for a person aged 18 years or older?

Standard answer: Impairment of health with II or more severity of persistent impairment of the functions of the human body (in the range from 40 to 100 percent), caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, leading to limitation of 2 or 3 degrees of severity in one of the main categories of human life activity or 1 the degree of severity of restrictions of two or more categories of human life in their various combinations, determining the need for his social protection;

Task 30

Name the criteria for establishing disability for a person under the age of

18: Standard answer: Health impairment with II or more severe severity of persistent impairment of the functions of the human body (ranging from 40 to 100 percent), caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, leading to limitation any category of human life activity and any of the three degrees of severity of limitations in each of the main categories of life activity that determine the need for social protection of the child

Task 31

What are the criteria for establishing the first disability group?

Sample answer: Impairment of human health with IV degree of severity of persistent impairment of the functions of the human body (in the range from 90 to 100 percent), caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects

Task 32

What are the criteria for establishing the second group of disability Standard

answer: Impairment of human health with the third degree of severity of persistent impairment of body functions (in the range from 70 to 80 percent), caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects.

Task 33

What are the criteria for establishing the third group of disability Standard

answer: Impairment of human health with the second degree of severity of persistent impairment of body functions (ranging from 40 to 60 percent), caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects

Task 34

The category "disabled child" is established if the child has: Standard

answer: II, III or IV degree of severity of persistent impairment of body functions (ranging from 40 to 100 percent) caused by diseases, consequences of injuries and defects

Task 35

How to subdivide By degrees restrictions capabilities To self-service?

Standard answer: 1st degree - the ability to self-service with a longer time spent, fragmentation of its implementation, reduction of volume using, if necessary, auxiliary technical means;

2nd degree – ability for self-care with regular partial assistance from other persons using assistive technical means if necessary;

3rd degree – inability to self-care, need for constant outside help and care, complete dependence on other persons.

Task 36

How is the ability to move independently classified according to the degree of limitation?

Standard answer: 1st degree – the ability to move independently with a longer time spent, fragmentation of execution and reduction of distance using, if necessary, auxiliary technical means.

2nd degree – the ability to move independently with regular partial assistance from other persons, using auxiliary technical means if necessary.

3rd degree – inability to move independently and need constant assistance from others.

Task 37

How are learning disabilities classified according to the degree of disability? Standard answer: 1st degree – ability to learn and receive education within the framework of federal state educational standards in organizations engaged in educational activities, with the creation of special conditions (if necessary) for students with disabilities to receive education;

2nd degree – ability to learn and receive education within the framework of federal state educational standards in organizations engaged in educational activities, with the creation of special conditions for receiving education only according to adapted educational

programs, if necessary, training at home and/or using distance educational technologies using (if necessary) special technical teaching aids

3rd degree - the ability to learn only basic skills and abilities (professional, social, cultural, everyday or limited ability to such learning due to existing significant impairments of body functions.

Task 38

How are they divided according to the degree of limitation of the ability to work?

Standard answer: 1st degree - the ability to perform labor activities in normal working conditions with a decrease in qualifications, severity, intensity and (or) a decrease in the amount of work, inability to continue working in the main profession (position, specialty) while maintaining the ability to perform labor in normal working conditions activities of lower qualification;

2nd degree – ability to perform labor activities in specially created conditions using auxiliary technical means;

3 degrees – the ability to perform basic work activities with significant assistance from other persons or the impossibility (contraindication) of its implementation due to existing significantly expressed impairments of body functions.

Task 39

For what period is the disability group established?

Sample answer: Disability of the first group is established for 2 years, for the second and third groups for 1 year.

Task 40

For how long is the category “disabled child” established?

Standard answer: 1 year, 2 years, 5 years, or until the child reaches the age of 14 or 18 years.

Task 41

Define the concept of “rehabilitation of disabled people”

Sample answer: rehabilitation of disabled people is a system and process of full or partial restoration of the abilities of disabled people for everyday, social and professional activities.

Task 42

What is the main goal of rehabilitation of disabled people?

Sample answer: Social adaptation of people with disabilities, their achievement of financial independence and their integration into society

Task 43

The state guarantees rehabilitation measures for disabled people_____

Sample answer: provided for by the federal list of rehabilitation measures, technical means of rehabilitation and services provided to a disabled person at the expense of the federal budget, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 30, 2005 No. 2347-r.

Task 44

What are the main directions of rehabilitation and habilitation of disabled people in accordance with the Federal Law of November 24, 1995 No. 181-FZ “On social protection of disabled people in the Russian Federation”

Sample answer: medical rehabilitation, professional rehabilitation, psychological and pedagogical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, physical education and health activities, sports.

Task 45

Give a definition of the concept "Individual program of rehabilitation or habilitation for a disabled person"

Sample answer: An individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for a disabled person is a set of rehabilitation measures that are optimal for a disabled person, including certain types, forms, volumes, timing and procedures for the implementation of medical, professional and other rehabilitation measures aimed at restoration, compensation for impaired body functions, formation, restoration, compensation of a disabled person's abilities to perform certain types of activities.

Task 46

An individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for a disabled person is developed _____

Sample answer: all citizens recognized as disabled

Task 47

What types of medical rehabilitation can be included in the IPRA? Sample answer: Rehabilitation treatment, reconstructive surgery, prosthetics and orthotics, spa treatment

Task 48

What activities relate to prosthetics and orthotics? Sample answer: this is a specialized type of medical and technical assistance, including a complex of restorative, conservative and surgical treatment, supply of prosthetic and orthopedic products and training in their use. Prosthetics is the process of replacing a partially or completely lost organ with an artificial equivalent (prosthesis), which serves to replace the missing part of the body or organ, with maximum

preservation of the individual characteristics and functional abilities of the disabled person.

Task 49

Disabled people are provided with the necessary working conditions in accordance with the IPRA_____

Sample answer: In organizations, regardless of legal forms and forms of ownership

Task 50

Name the types of social rehabilitation

Sample answer: Social and environmental rehabilitation, social and everyday rehabilitation, socio-cultural rehabilitation, socio-psychological rehabilitation

Task 51

What categories of people with disabilities need help in overcoming barriers that prevent them from receiving services at social, engineering and transport infrastructure facilities on an equal basis with other persons?

Sample answer: people with disabilities who have pronounced, significant limitations in movement, including those using wheelchairs; disabled people who have pronounced, significant limitations in self-care due to impairment (absence) of the function of the upper extremities; people with visual and hearing disabilities, people with intellectual disabilities

Task 52

Give a definition of the concept "technical means of rehabilitation."

Standard answer: Technical means of rehabilitation of disabled people include devices containing technical solutions, including special ones,

used to compensate or eliminate persistent limitations in the life of a disabled person.

Task 53

The list of indications and contraindications for providing disabled people with TSR has been approved_____

Sample answer: By Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated March 5, 2021 No.

106n Task 54

What conditions are considered absolute medical contraindications for TSR?

Standard answer: pathological symptoms, syndromes and concomitant diseases, in the presence of which the use of TSR is impossible or poses a high risk to the life of a disabled person.

Task 55

What conditions are considered relative medical contraindications for TSR?

Sample answer: pathological symptoms, syndromes and concomitant diseases, the presence of which may complicate the use of TSR.

Task 56

Which TSRs are indicated for people with hearing impairments?

Sample answer: Sound alarms, hearing aids, TVs with teletext, telephone devices with text output

Task 57

Which TSRs are indicated for people with visual impairments? Sample

answer: tactile canes, special devices for reading "talking books" on flash cards, electronic video enlargers, magnifying glasses, dogs -

conductors with a set of equipment, medical thermometers and tonometers with speech output

Task 58

What technical means of rehabilitation can be recommended for a disabled person with urinary retention:

Sample answer: urocondoms (for men), anal tampons, absorbent underwear, diapers

Task 59

What should you consider when choosing a wheelchair model for a disabled person?

Sample answer: medical indications and contraindications, level of physical and social activity, ability to independently control a wheelchair, use of a wheelchair indoors or outdoors

Task 60

What TSRs are classified as means of support?

Sample answer: canes, crutches, walkers, supports and handrails

Task 61

What are the main indications for providing disabled people with complex orthopedic shoes?

Sample answer: Complex orthopedic shoes are prescribed for moderate and severe disturbances of statodynamic functions in disabled people with foot deformities, paralysis of the lower limbs, amputation defects of the feet, shortening of the lower limb more than 3 cm, elephantiasis, acromegaly, diabetic foot syndrome. It is also necessary when using devices, splints, and lower limb prostheses.

Task 62

List the indications for provision and criteria for selecting the type of anti-decubitus mattress

Sample answer: Indications for providing an anti-decubitus mattress are significantly pronounced static-dynamic functions, leading to forced long-term lying or immobility. Polyurethane - intended for the prevention of bedsores in patients on long-term bed rest. Gel - for the prevention of bedsores in patients with a high risk of developing trophic disorders. Air (with a compressor) - intended for the treatment and prevention of bedsores in people at high risk of their occurrence in severe diseases accompanied by prolonged forced immobility.

Task 63

To correctly select a wheelchair for a disabled person, the IPRA must specify the following parameters:

Sample answer: Height and body weight of a disabled person, width of a wheelchair seat, depth of a wheelchair seat, height of a wheelchair footrest

Task 64

What types of orthoses are intended for disabled people with diseases and consequences of spinal injuries

Standard answer: head holders (semi-rigid fixation, rigid fixation), orthopedic corsets (soft fixation, semi-rigid fixation, rigid fixation, functional corrective)

Task 65

Name the types of orthoses on limbs.

Standard answer: bandages, devices, splints

Task 66

What technical means of rehabilitation should be recommended for a disabled person with a urostomy:

Sample answer: Urine receiver, stoma care products

Task 67

Name the types of upper limb prostheses based on functionality.

Standard answer: Cosmetic - correspond to the shape of a natural limb in appearance and replace a cosmetic defect. Active – along with replenishing a cosmetic defect, they ensure restoration of the functions of a lost limb. They are activated by certain human movements or a special mechanism. Workers - prosthetics with various attachments for performing household or work operations (hook, spoon, pencil/pen holder, etc.). Microprocessor controlled prostheses

Task 68

Give recommendations for providing TSR to a disabled person with a lower limb amputation at the hip level

Sample answer: modular hip prosthesis, hip prosthesis for swimming, covers for the stump, orthopedic shoes for the preserved limb and shoes for the prosthesis, cane, crutches

Task 69

Indicate the main causes of disability within the ITU

Sample answer: general illness, disability since childhood, work injury, occupational disease, military injury, illness received during military service

Task 70

Federal institutions medical and social examination
subordinate to _____

Sample answer: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation

Task 71

During what period can a citizen (his legal or authorized representative) appeal a decision of the ITU Bureau?

Sample answer: Within a month

Task 72

In what cases citizen is installed degree loss professional ability to work?

Sample answer: Citizens who have suffered health damage as a result of industrial accidents and occupational diseases

Task 73

Give a definition of the concept of "habilitation of the disabled"

Sample answer: Habilitation of disabled people is a system and process of developing the abilities that disabled people lack for everyday, social, professional and other activities.

Task 74

A 15-year-old child was referred for MSE with a diagnosis of dysplastic S-shaped scoliosis of the thoracic and lumbar spine. When conducting MSE, the violation of statodynamic functions was assessed at 40%, and a 1st degree limitation in the ability to learn was identified. What expert decision should be made?

Sample answer: Category disabled child

Task 75

A 52-year-old man was referred to MSE with a diagnosis of secondary nephropathy of complex origin, CKD stage 5d, program hemodialysis. Concomitant diagnosis: type 2 diabetes mellitus. When conducting MSE, dysfunction of the endocrine system and metabolism was assessed at 20%, of the functions of the urinary system - at 90%, a limitation of the ability to self-care was identified - 2 degrees, for movement - 2 degrees, for work - 3 degrees. What expert decision should be made?

Standard answer: 1st disability group

Name competencies	Types of assessment materials	number of tasks for 1 competency
PK-14	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Open type tasks: Situational tasks Interview questions Add-on tasks	75 with sample answers

PK-14

Closed tasks:

Exercise 1.Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Rehabilitation is:

- 1) coordinated use of medical, social, pedagogical and professional measures in order to prepare the individual for optimal working ability
- 2) a shift in emphasis in the system of views on health in favor of restoring maximum functional activity
- 3) prevention of various diseases, as well as diseases of the body
- 4) prevention of diseases and adverse reactions of a healthy body

Response standard: 1

Task 2.Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Purpose of rehabilitation:

- 1) social integration of the patient who is the object of rehabilitation
- 2) prevention of various diseases
- 3) maintaining the structural and functional integrity of the affected organs and tissues
- 4) preservation of life and maintenance of the structural and functional integrity of the affected organs and tissues

Response standard: 1

Task 3. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The first stage of medical rehabilitation:

- 1) therapeutic-sparing (hospital)

- 2) functional training (outpatient)
- 3) stage of active restoration of functions (sanatorium-resort)
- 4) therapeutic and training

Response standard:1

Task 4.Instructions: Choose one correct answer

The comprehensive rehabilitation program contains:

- 1) list of methods and terms of current, final medical control
- 2) methods for assessing the body's life support systems
- 3) timing of function recovery in patients
- 4) high precision and non-invasive impact

Response standard:1

Task 5.Instructions: Choose one correct answer

The rehabilitation program is:

- 1) a set of procedures intended for myocardial revascularization
- 2) sequence (order) of application of forms, methods and means of physical therapy
- 3) the sequence (order) of using forms, methods and means of rehabilitation that ensure the achievement of an optimal state of health and performance for the patient
- 4) a set of therapeutic measures aimed at individual selection of medicines

Response standard: 4

Task 6.Instructions: Choose one correct answer

The first stage of cardiac rehabilitation is carried out in:

- 1) outpatient rehabilitation department
- 2) sanatoriums
- 3) inpatient at a general hospital or vascular center
- 4) rehabilitation center
- 5) resuscitation department or intensive care ward

Response standard: 5

Task 7.Instructions: Choose one correct answer

The second stage of cardiac rehabilitation is carried out in:

- 1) outpatient rehabilitation department
- 2) sanatoriums
- 3) inpatient at a general hospital or vascular center
- 4) inpatient rehabilitation department

Response standard: 4

Task 8.Instructions: Choose one correct answer

Determination of the severity of impaired functions in ACS at the first stage of cardiac rehabilitation is carried out on the basis of:

- 1) GRACE scales
- 2) SCORE scales
- 3) ShRM scales
- 4) the method of enhanced external counterpulsation.

Response standard:4

Task 9.Instructions: Choose several correct answers:

Low-load functional tests used for ACS include:

- 1) test with comfortable apnea
- 2) test with hyperventilation
- 3) orthostatic test
- 4) bicycle ergometry

Response standard:1, 2, 3

Task 10.Instructions: Choose one correct answer:

The test with comfortable apnea includes:

- 1) 6-minute walk test
- 2) hyperoxic test
- 3) Stange test
- 4) method of volitional elimination of deep breathing

Response standard: 3

Task 11.Instructions: Choose one correct answer:

The Borg scale is used to determine the intensity of physical activity in patients with ACS based on:

- 1) subjective assessment of a person's perception of the intensity of physical activity
- 2) 6-minute walk test

3) results of bicycle ergometry

4) Stange tests

Response standard: 3

Task 12. Instructions: Choose one correct answer:

Physiotherapy is a field of medicine that studies:

1) the effect of physical factors on the human body

2) the effect of natural physical and chemical factors on the human body

3) features of the body's reaction in response to the influence of medicinal and non-medicinal factors

4) features of the body's recovery under the influence of a complex of rehabilitation measures

Response standard: 1

Task 13. Instructions: Choose one correct answer:

The theoretical basis of physiotherapy is:

1) the principle of nervism

2) rehabilitation potential

3) integrated approach

4) the principle of the strength of connections

Response standard: 1

Task 14. Instructions: Choose several correct answers

Principles of physiotherapy:

1) the principle of individualization

- 2) the principle of systematic and comprehensive impact
- 3) the principle of small dosages
- 4) the principle of mitigation

Response standard: 1, 2, 3

Task 15.Instructions: Choose several correct answers

Advantages of physiotherapy over medications:

- 1) versatility
- 2) physiological
- 3) toxicity
- 4) long aftereffect

Response standard: 1, 2, 4

Task 16.Instructions: Choose several correct answers

Artificial physical factors include the following types of physiotherapy:

- 1) thermotherapy
- 2) mechanical treatment
- 3) balneotherapy
- 4) magnetic therapy

Response standard: 1, 2, 4

Task 17.Instructions: Choose several correct answers

General contraindications to physiotherapy:

- 1) malignant neoplasms

2) bleeding

3) hemiparesis

4) epilepsy

Response standard:1, 2, 4

Task 18. Instructions: Choose one correct answer:

. Mechanotherapy is:

1) position treatment

2) physical therapy on devices designed specifically for the development of movement in a specific pathology

3) use of splints and orthoses during patient treatment

4) use of robotic systems to facilitate patient movement

Response standard: 2

Task 19. Instructions: Choose one correct answer:

Ergotherapy is:

1) restoration of lost motor skills necessary for daily activities

2) treatment with a specially designed diet that replenishes the patient's energy costs

3) drug therapy using anabolic steroid drugs

4) one of the methods of psychotherapy

Response standard:1

Task 20. Instructions: Choose one correct answer

The goals of positional treatment in a patient with cerebral infarction are:

- 1) prevention of bedsores
- 2) prevention of injury to the joints of paralyzed limbs
- 3) normalization of muscle strength in paralyzed limbs
- 4) prevention of the development of contractures in paralyzed limbs

Response standard: 4

Task 21. Instructions: Choose one correct answer

What problems can group psychotherapy solve:

- 1) relationship problems and loneliness
- 2) problems of self-realization
- 3) problems of a psychosomatic nature

Response standard: 1

Task 22. Instructions: Choose one correct answer

The means of physical therapy do not include:

- 1) medication regimen
- 2) exercise
- 3) board games
- 4) massage.

Response standard: 1

Task 23.Instructions: Choose one correct answer

Methodological principles for the use of physical exercises in patients are based on all of the following, except:

- 1) gradual increase in physical activity
- 2) systematic impact

- 3) regularity of classes
- 4) application of maximum physical activity

Response standard: 4

Task 24. Instructions: Choose one correct answer

General contraindications in physical therapy include all of the following except:

- 1) hypostatic pneumonia and acute myocardial infarction
- 2) bleeding
- 3) high body temperature
- 4) metastatic tumors

Response standard: 1

Task 25. Instructions: Choose one correct answer

All of the following problems are solved by means of physical therapy, except:

- 1) increasing the body's nonspecific resistance
- 2) replacement of missing hormones
- 3) restoration of impaired range of motion
- 4) compensation for respiratory failure.

Response standard: 2

Open type tasks:

Exercise 1.

Patient F. F.N., 49 years old, turner. Clinical diagnosis: diffuse pneumosclerosis, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema, cor pulmonale, pulmonary heart failure.

1. Assess the functional ability of the patient's external respiration apparatus and its reserve capabilities.

2. Select rehabilitation means to correct disorders of external respiration and cardiovascular functions.

Response standard

1. To assess the functional ability of the external respiration apparatus The patient must undergo breathing tests: pneumotachometry, vital capacity, breath-holding tests, and exercise tests. Based on the data from functional tests, select a complex of therapeutic exercises.
 2. a) Exercises to relax the muscles of the chest, shoulder girdle, and back. They will facilitate the collapse of the chest during exhalation and thereby increase the excursion of the chest and facilitate the performance of static breathing exercises with a gradual deepening of exhalation.
 - b) Static breathing exercises with a gradual deepening of exhalation, exhaling through closed lips, exhaling with the sound "Sh" will contribute to a slight decrease in the residual capacity of the lungs and more uniform ventilation of the unaffected sections.
 - V) Dynamic breathing exercises, with the help of exhalation, will increase ventilation of the lungs and excursion of the chest, increase the excursion of the diaphragm. Exercises for the distal and proximal parts of the arms and legs will increase peripheral blood flow and increase oxygen utilization in the periphery. This, together with a decrease in peripheral resistance, will lead to some relief in the work of the left ventricle of the heart.
 - G) Chest massage to reduce muscle tone and reduce bronchospasm and facilitate exhalation

Task 2.

Patient, 58 years old. D-z: condition after total endoprosthetics of the right hip joint. Three months after surgery. Create a rehabilitation program.

Response standard

After assessing the functional state of the muscles of the lower extremities, the mobility of the joints of the lower extremities, based on the patient's complaints, a set of rehabilitation measures is selected, including: exercise therapy (a set of exercises to strengthen the muscles of the legs, general strengthening exercises), physiotherapeutic methods (massage, electrophoresis, ozone therapy).

Task 3.

Patient, 58 years old. D-z: condition after coronary artery bypass grafting.

List the rehabilitation tasks at the third stage of rehabilitation.

Response standard

The objectives of rehabilitation at this stage include: increasing the reserve capacity of the cardiovascular system, increasing the adaptation of the cardiovascular system to physical activity. For this, the patient is prescribed exercise therapy. A complex of therapeutic exercises depending on the functional class of the patient, UGG, dosed walking, bicycle ergometry.

Task 4.

Patient, 78 years old. D-z: condition after cholecystectomy. 6th day after surgery. Determine a rehabilitation program.

Response standard

The rehabilitation program at this stage includes: exercise therapy, massage. Classes are conducted individually. I.p. lying down. Static and dynamic breathing exercises, including diaphragmatic breathing, relaxation, general strengthening exercises. Massage for the muscles of the back, lower and upper limbs

Task 5.

Patient K., 48 years old, was diagnosed with COPD, severe. Emphysema. DN III Art.

Objectively: exhalation is prolonged, noisy breathing is heard, body temperature is 36.7 C, respiratory rate is 24/min, heart rate is 92 beats/min, blood pressure is 140/90 mmHg. Art.

1. Determine indications and contraindications for medical rehabilitation.

2. What stage of rehabilitation is needed for this patient?

2. Draw up a rehabilitation program in the absence contraindications.

Response standard

1. Indications for prescribing rehabilitation measures: COPD, emphysema.

Contraindications: stage III respiratory failure.

2. The second stage of medical rehabilitation.

3. Prescribing optimal drug therapy will allow stabilize the pathological process, increase respiratory function and reduce the functional class of respiratory failure and, subsequently, prescribe a set of rehabilitation measures:

a) Exercise therapy:

- forms (morning hygienic exercises, therapeutic exercises, independent exercises, measured walking)

- means (dynamic exercises for small and medium groups muscles, breathing exercises, general developmental (general tonic) exercises, sound gymnastics).

The pace and intensity of physical activity should be minimal and prescribed taking into account a stress test for the patient's individual tolerance to physical activity, gender, age and physical fitness.

b) Physiotherapy (inhalation of mucolytics and bronchodilators).

Task 6.

Patient D., 45 years old, was diagnosed by his local physician as having COPD, moderate to severe. DN II Art. Chronic cor pulmonale. CHF IIa FC II. Objectively: body temperature – 36.9 C, respiratory rate – 22/min., heart rate – 90 beats/min., blood pressure 130/80 mmHg. Art.

1. What stage of rehabilitation is needed for this patient?
2. Are there any contraindications to prescribing medical rehabilitation?
3. Draw up a rehabilitation program.

Response standard

1. The second stage of medical rehabilitation.
2. No.
3. a) determining the presence of risk factors and recommendations for them corrections.

b) Exercise therapy:

- forms (morning hygienic exercises, therapeutic exercises, independent exercises, measured walking)

- means (dynamic exercises for small and medium groups muscles, breathing exercises, general developmental (general tonic) exercises, exercises with weights, sound gymnastics).

The pace and intensity of physical activity should be minimal and prescribed taking into account a stress test for individual exercise tolerance, gender, age and physical fitness of the patient.

b) Physiotherapy (inhalation of mucolytics and bronchodilators).

Task 7.

Patient S., 42 years old, is in the therapeutic department with a diagnosis of community-acquired right-sided lower lobe pneumonia caused by *Str. pneumoniae* Right-sided exudative pleurisy. DN I Art. Objectively: Body temperature – 38.5°C. RR – 19 per minute, heart rate – 72 beats/min, blood pressure – 110/70 mm Hg. A clinical blood test determines Hb – 100 g/l, leukocytosis – $21 \times 10^9/l$, ESR – 45 mm/h.

1. Determine contraindications for performing rehabilitation procedures events.

2. Draw up a rehabilitation program in the absence contraindications.

3. Is a sanatorium stage of rehabilitation necessary for this patient? after completion of the inpatient phase, subject to a favorable course of the disease? Draw up a tentative rehabilitation program at the sanatorium stage, if this stage is possible.

Response standard

1. Body temperature, ESR indicators, leukocytosis.

2. When the main process is stabilized and there is no contraindications, as a rehabilitation program it is possible:

a) Exercise therapy:

- forms (morning hygienic exercises, therapeutic exercises, independent exercises, measured walking)

- means (breathing exercises, dynamic exercises for small and medium muscle groups, general developmental (general tonic) exercises, exercises with weights).

The pace and intensity of physical activity should be minimal and prescribed taking into account a stress test for the patient's individual tolerance to physical activity, gender, age and physical fitness.

b) Physiotherapy (UV irradiation of the chest area in erythematic increasing doses or UHF UHF therapy, magnetic therapy, if necessary, inhalation of mucolytics).

3. Necessary. A rehabilitation program can be designed as follows: an indicative plan for the patient's further rehabilitation, since a clinical assessment of the patient's health status is necessary before starting the measures, which must be carried out by the sanatorium doctor.

a) Exercise therapy:

- forms (morning hygienic exercises, therapeutic exercises, independent exercises, health path, short-range tourism, therapeutic swimming, games, massage);

- means (breathing exercises, general developmental (general tonic) exercises, exercises with weights, dynamic exercises for medium and small muscle groups).

The pace and intensity of physical activity should differ from their level at the stationary stage in the direction of their gradual increase.

b) Physiotherapy (halotherapy, hydrotherapy, balneotherapy, inhalation with essential oils, aeroionotherapy).

Task 8.

Patient I., 20 years old, was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of bronchial asthma, severe course, exacerbation phase. Asthmatic status. Objectively: Body temperature – 36.8°C. NPV – 28 per minute. Heart rate – 120 beats/min., Blood pressure – 100/70 mm Hg. Art.

1. Determine indications and contraindications for performing rehabilitation activities.
2. Draw up a rehabilitation program in the absence contraindications.
3. Does this patient need to undergo rehabilitation? measures after stabilization of health status and discharge from hospital? Justify your answer.

Response standard

1. Indications: bronchial asthma.

Contraindications: status asthmaticus, respiratory rate, heart rate.

2. Provided the patient's health status is stabilized and there are no contraindications to medical rehabilitation, the following is indicated:

- forms (morning hygienic exercises, therapeutic exercises, independent exercises, measured walking, massage);

- means (breathing exercises, physical exercises for small and middle muscle groups, exercises with weights, sound gymnastics, general developmental (general tonic) exercises).

The pace and intensity of physical exercise are determined taking into account the individual determination of exercise tolerance and increase as the patient adapts to the prescribed volume of exercise (hemodynamic parameters, respiratory rate, taking into account clinical manifestations).

b) Physiotherapy (inhalation of bronchodilators, mucolytics, ultraviolet irradiation of the chest area in erythematous increasing doses or UHF UHF therapy, magnetic therapy).

3. Yes, because necessary:

- consolidation of the achieved results of medical rehabilitation on stationary stage;

- further improvement of physical activity;

- prevent disease progression;

- contribute to the professional and social adaptation of the patient.

Task 9.

Patient G., 39 years old, is at the sanatorium stage of rehabilitation after suffering from pneumonia, which was complicated by an abscess. Currently, the patient's condition is stable. Objectively: In the lungs, breathing is vesicular, uniformly carried out in all sections, side wheezing and

no noise. NPV – 17 per minute. Blood pressure (on both arms) – 120/80 mm Hg, heart rate – 80 beats/min.

1. Are there any contraindications for performing rehabilitation measures at the sanatorium stage?
2. Offer a rehabilitation program at the sanatorium stage, subject to the possibility of its implementation.
3. Are drainage exercises indicated for the patient?

Response standard

1. No.

2. a) Exercise therapy:

- forms (morning hygienic exercises, therapeutic exercises, independent exercises, health path, short-range tourism, therapeutic swimming, games, massage);
- means (breathing exercises, exercises with weights, general developmental (general tonic) exercises, dynamic exercises for medium and small muscle groups).

b) Physiotherapy (halotherapy, hydrotherapy, balneotherapy, inhalation with essential oils, aeroionotherapy).

3. No.

Task 10.

Patient Yu, 49 years old, was transported by ambulance to the vascular center 5 hours after the onset of the disease; based on the results of the examination, a hemorrhagic stroke was diagnosed.

The patient is conscious. Height 176 cm. Weight 94 kg. Vital functions at the time of examination were stabilized. Blood pressure 145/85 mmHg. Heart rate 82/min. Heart sounds are rhythmic and muffled. Hemiparesis on the left.

From the anamnesis: he has suffered from stage 2 hypertension for the last 11 years, he has not taken antihypertensive drugs regularly, he works as an accountant at Asbest OJSC. Married, has 2 children 19 and 11 years old. He is interested in gardening. A conversation was held with a medical psychologist, the patient is in a state of depression:

determine indications and contraindications for starting rehabilitation, formulate a rehabilitation diagnosis, rehabilitation goals, write a rehabilitation program at the stage of stay in the vascular center.

Response standard

There are no contraindications indicated in the task conditions; the indication is the fact of a stroke and a developed neurological deficit.

Diagnosis: hemorrhagic stroke on the right, left-sided hemiparesis. Limitation of the range of active movements in the limb, muscle strength is reduced. There are no contractures. Depression. Marked limitation of everyday and social activity (mobility, ability to self-care and perform work activities). Stage 2 hypertension, stage III, gr. risk 4.

Goals for the stage (short-term): learning to sit up in bed, get dressed, perform hygiene procedures, transfer to a wheelchair.

Rehabilitation program: work with a psychologist, kinesitherapy, positional treatment, passive-active gymnastics, breathing exercises. Inhalation therapy with mucolytics (PARI MacTep/Bopeati-F 400). On days 3-5, low-intensity (80 Hz, 4-5 W) laser radiation (Mustang 2000/Pattern 2KVTL 2000/Combi 500). On days 4 - 5, massage "Hivamat-200" (160-200 Hz, 10-15 minutes) for paretic limbs. Verticalization. Occupational therapy.

Task 11.

Patient Yu, 49 years old, was transported by ambulance to the vascular center 5 hours after the onset of the disease; based on the results of the examination, a hemorrhagic stroke was diagnosed.

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From the anamnesis: he has suffered from stage 2 hypertension for the last 11 years, he has not taken antihypertensive drugs regularly, he works as an accountant at Asbest OJSC. Married, has 2 children 19 and 11 years old. He is interested in gardening. A conversation was held with a medical psychologist, the patient is in a state of depression.

Assignment: describe the rehabilitation program during the stay in a rehabilitation center. Taking into account that the patients have not fully recovered their neurological deficit (hemiparesis persists).

Response standard

Goals for the stage (short-term): learning to sit up in bed, get dressed, perform hygiene procedures, transfer to a wheelchair.

Rehabilitation program: work with a psychologist, kinesitherapy, positional treatment, passive-active gymnastics, breathing exercises. Inhalation therapy with mucolytics (PARI MacTep/Bopeati-F 400). On days 3-5, low-intensity (80 Hz, 4-5 W) laser radiation (Mustang 2000/Pattern 2KVTL 2000/Combi 500). On days 4 - 5, massage "Hivamat-200" (160-200 Hz, 10-15 minutes) for paretic limbs. Verticalization. Occupational therapy.

Task 12.

Patient, 52 years old, working as a mechanic, suffering from deforming osteoarthritis, and having damage to the knee and hip joints, Federal Tax Service 2

Art. within ten years. Currently he is receiving therapy with chondroprotectors, but moderate pain persists that occurs when walking, requiring the use of Xefocam at a dose of 8 mg/day. Prescribe physiotherapy for a course and for a year.

Response standard

1. Heat treatment: mud applications monthly for 10-15 procedures 2 times a year.
2. Underwater hydromassage. 10-12 procedures 2 times a year.
3. Magnetic therapy. 2 times per year.

Task 13.

The patient, 48 years old, two weeks ago suffered an injury to the right shoulder, which was accompanied by a closed fracture without displacement in the region of the middle third of the humerus. Immobilization was carried out with the application of a plaster cast. Determine the volume of physiotherapeutic benefits at the immobilization stage and the recovery stage.

Response standard

During the immobilization period - laser therapy, ultrasound - treatment.

In post-immobilization - EHF therapy, magnetic therapy, phototherapy, heat therapy.

Task 14.

A 39-year-old patient, after surgery to remove the gallbladder using an open surgical method (laparotomy), 3 weeks later continues to notice difficulties in body movements, despite the healing of the wound by primary intention and the use of physical therapy. When examined by a surgeon, no postoperative complications were identified. Determine the possibilities of physiotherapeutic intervention in this case.

Response standard

It is possible to use hyperbaric oxygenation, laser therapy, and ultrasound treatment.

Task 15.

A 55-year-old patient with symptoms of dorsopathy (thoracolumbar osteochondrosis, spondylosis) and radicalgia was hospitalized in the neurology department of a city hospital. Concomitant pathology revealed arterial hypertension, treated with antihypertensive drugs with achievement of target blood pressure values, as well as chronic pancreatitis without exacerbation. Determine the possible amount of physical therapy at the stage of pain persistence and at the stage of its relief.

Response standard

In case of exacerbation, use of ultrasound and phototherapy. Further heat treatment, magnetic therapy.

Task 16.

The patient, 38 years old, suffers from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with frequent acute respiratory viral infections and exacerbations of bronchitis. Currently, the stage of fading exacerbation is observed, antibiotics have been discontinued. However, shortness of breath, dry cough and the discharge of viscous transparent sputum persist. Recommend a complex of physiotherapeutic interventions.

Response standard

The use of laserotherapy, UV rays, and subsequently hydromassage and massage are indicated.

Task 17.

Patient N., 54 years old, was admitted to the cardiology department with a diagnosis of acute transmural myocardial infarction of the posterior wall of the left ventricle; 2nd day of illness. Complaints of angina pectoris 1 time per day. Objectively: heart rate is 92 beats/min, blood pressure is 100/60 mmHg, the number of respirations per minute, heart sounds are muffled and rhythmic, there is vesicular breathing in the lungs, the liver is not enlarged, leukocytosis

23.0 x I09/L, body temperature 37.4°C. The ECG shows signs confirming the diagnosis. No swelling:

1. Name the functional class of severity of the patient's condition and the level of activity. Give a rationale.

2. Is it possible to start physical therapy classes?

Response standard

The patient belongs to the 3rd class of severity. On the 2nd day of the disease, he masters the 1st stage of activity. You can start LH classes in IP. lying on your back. Exercises for small and medium muscle groups of the arms, legs, and neck. Duration 10 min. Household loads: turning on one side, moving limbs. Using a bedside chair, staying in bed with the head raised 2-3 times a day for 10-20 minutes, eating while sitting in bed.

Task 18.

Patient I., 56 years old. Diagnosis: acute repeated small-focal myocardial infarction. History: IBO, FC-SH. Circulatory failure PA. The course of the heart attack in the hospital is uncomplicated, the 2nd day of illness, no complaints. Heart rate 90 beats/min. AD-PO/70 mm. Hg, core temperature 37.3°C.

Determine the severity class of the patient's condition. Is it possible to prescribe LH? How many levels of activity will a patient master if the course of the disease is favorable?

Response standard

1. The patient belongs to IVFC severity.

2. LH is not prescribed in the first two days. It is allowed to turn on the side, move the limbs, and stay in bed with the head end raised.

3. If the course of the disease is favorable, the patient will be able to master 2 levels of activity in the hospital.

Task 19.

Patient M., 55 years old, was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of HIHD, exertional angina. Complaints of compressive chest pain during physical and emotional stress, which can be relieved with nitroglycerin

How to assess the patient's physical performance?

Response standard

To assess physical performance, it is necessary to conduct a bicycle ergometer test. Based on the test results, physical activity is selected.

Task 20.

Patient I-v S.D., 48 years old, was taken to the cardiology department by the KSP 3 days ago with acute pain in the chest, radiating under the left shoulder blade, which was not relieved. L.F.K. didn't study. ECG examination: acute myocardial infarction, small-focal. Blood test: ESR – 19mm/h, leukocytes - 10 thousand. At the time of supervision: - 37°, pain relieved, ECG - dynamics stabilization, blood test unchanged.

Define :

1. Is exercise therapy indicated?
2. Formulate the doctor's tactics based on question I.

Response standard

1. The purpose of exercise therapy is indicated. 2. The patient is prescribed extended bed rest, including dynamic exercises for small and medium muscle groups in combination with breathing, and isometric exercises for large muscle groups. With positive

patient reactions - mastering turning on one side, staying in bed with the head end raised for up to 15 minutes. Sitting up in bed.

Task 21.

The patient, 60 years old, S-in O.A., is in the hospital with a diagnosis of large-focal myocardial infarction localized in the posterior wall. Regime - free, day of hospital stay - 20.

1. List the forms of free exercise therapy for MI.
2. Determine the number of days for classes in this mode
3. List the indications for transfer to the next regimen, name it.

Response standard

1. UGG; LH; Independent lessons according to an individual program; Massage; Dosed walking.
2. The duration of classes in this mode is 10-12 days. Subject to positive dynamics and an adequate response to the load, the patient is transferred to a gentle training regimen.

Task 22.

What does the concept of medical rehabilitation include?

Response standard

Medical rehabilitation is a system of measures aimed at recovery, compensation and restoration of functions impaired as a result of illness or injury, at the prevention of complications, chronic course and relapses of the disease, at the patient's adaptation to self-care and work activity in new conditions that have arisen as a result of the disease. At the same time, the task of restoring the patient as an individual and returning him to an active life in society is solved. MR begins from the moment of the acute phase of the disease and continues until the maximum possible elimination of physical, mental and

professional impairment caused by illness or traumatic injury.

Task 23.

List the main goals of medical rehabilitation.

Response standard

Purpose of rehabilitation– effective and early return of patients and disabled people to everyday and work processes, to society; restoration of a person's personal properties.

Task 24.

What refers to the basic principles of medical rehabilitation.

Response standard

- early start of rehabilitation measures (RM),
- comprehensiveness of the use of all available and necessary PM,
- individualization of the rehabilitation program,
- stages of rehabilitation,
- continuity and continuity throughout all stages rehabilitation,
rehabilitation
- social orientation of the Republic of Moldova,

using methods to monitor the adequacy of loads and the effectiveness of rehabilitation

Task 25.

List the pitchforks of rehabilitation.

Response standard

- medical,
- physical,
- psychological,
- professional (labor)
- and socio-economic

Task 26.

What does the rehabilitation program include?

Response standard

- assessment (diagnosis) of the patient's clinical condition;
- risk factors for rehabilitation measures;
- factors limiting rehabilitation events;

- morphological parameters; functional reserves of the body;
- state of higher mental functions and emotional sphere;
- violations of everyday and professional skills;
- restrictions on activity and participation in events that are significant for the patient private and public life;

environmental factors influencing the outcome of the rehabilitation process

- formation of the goal of carrying out rehabilitation measures;
- formation of a rehabilitation program;
- complex use of medicinal and non-medicinal (technologies of physiotherapy, physical therapy, massage, therapeutic and preventive nutrition, manual therapy, psychotherapy, reflexology and methods using natural healing factors) therapy, as well as means that adapt the environment to the functionality of the patient and (or) the functionality of the patient to the environment environment, including through the use of mobility aids, prosthetics and orthotics;
- assessment of the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures and prognosis.

Task 26.

How to determine rehabilitation potential?

Response standard

The assessment of rehabilitation potential should take into account the possibility of reversibility and/or compensability of functional disorders, the psychological readiness of the patient or disabled person for rehabilitation, the presence and severity of concomitant diseases, the possibility of compensating for pathology using technical means, as well as the possibility of maintaining the existing level of pathology during the progressive course of the process. The determination of rehabilitation potential is based on a comprehensive assessment of three groups of factors: medical, psychological and social.

Task 27.

Medical factors to determine rehabilitation potential ***Response standard***

- clinical course of the disease: the nature of the disease, the severity of the consequences of the main and concomitant diseases, the frequency of exacerbations, the presence of mutual burden syndrome, the effectiveness of treatment and the need for a course of maintenance treatment to stabilize the pathological process, the possibility of reverse development of the disease;
- the presence of functional reserves of the body, determination of the body's abilities to develop compensatory capabilities of a person;
- clinical and labor forecast with determination of the possibility of continuing work in one's specialty or determining the available severity and intensity of the labor process.

Task 28.

Psychological factors for determining rehabilitation potential ***Response standard***

- psychological characteristics of the rehabilitator's personality;
- determination of the intention to continue working activity or the possibility of its correction;
- adequate attitude to the disease and treatment;
- presence of pre- or postmorbidity neuropsychic disorders.

Task 29.

Social factors for determining rehabilitation potential ***Response standard***

- place of residence of the rehabilitator;
- level and versatility of education and professional training;
- professional suitability in the main profession, the presence of other qualified specialties;
- the possibility of acquiring another profession indicated for health reasons (in case of professional unsuitability in the main profession);
- availability of conditions for rational employment;
- economic situation of the rehabilitator and his family.

Task 30.

Name the structure of medical rehabilitation centers.

Response standard

Diagnostic department: clinical diagnostic laboratory, office functional diagnostics, x-ray room, etc.;

Physiotherapeutic department: phototherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, mud therapy, inhalation treatment, massage;

Department of physical therapy: specialized halls, offices mechanotherapy, swimming pool, outdoor sports grounds;

- **Department of Social and Labor Rehabilitation:** household rooms rehabilitation, labor workshops;

- Department of socio-psychological rehabilitation: offices

psychotherapist, sociologist, lawyer, speech

therapist. **Task 31.**

A technique based on the use of dosed mechanical effects on the human body, carried out manually or using special devices for the purpose of developing, strengthening and restoring its functions, as well as treating and preventing diseases is called _____

Response standard: medical massage

Task 32.

The action of massage is based on a complex reaction caused by 3 factors. _____

Response standard: neuro-reflex, humoral, mechanical.

Task 33.

A massage course may include. From ___ to ___ procedures

Response standard: from 5 to 25 procedures.

Task 34.

The duration of the massage session can be from ___ to ___ minutes **Response standard:** from 3x up to 60 minutes.

Task 35.

All massage techniques are performed along the way _____

Response standard: lymphatic pathways, towards the nearest lymph nodes. Lymph nodes are not massaged.

Task 36.

There are different classifications (types) of massage. According to the target orientation, massage is divided into: _____

Response standard: medicinal, cosmetic, hygienic, cosmetic, sports.

Task 37.

There are different classifications (types) of massage. According to the form, massage is divided into: _____

Sample answer: public and local (or private)

Task 38.

Name the absolute contraindications to massage.

Response standard

1. Acute febrile conditions,
2. blood diseases (especially with a tendency to bleeding),
3. skin diseases of an infectious and pustular-inflammatory nature,
4. benign and malignant neoplasms (especially at the site of the procedure),
5. mental illness, especially with psychomotor agitation.

Task 39.

In the acute period of a stroke - during the patient's stay in the intensive care unit if there are severe signs of cardiovascular and respiratory failure, is it possible to use therapeutic massage?

Response standard: not used.

Task 40.

The mechanism of action of medical massage for bronchial asthma?

Response standard:

- Significantly improves sputum discharge,
- reduces spasm of the respiratory muscles,
- reduces the frequency of attacks,
- has a sedative effect on the nervous system.

Task 41.

A set of techniques for influencing certain microzones (points) in order to obtain a therapeutic effect is called _____

Response standard: reflexology.

Task 42.

Name the contraindications for prescribing reflexology.

Response standard:

- Infectious diseases,
- chronic diseases in the stage of exacerbation and decompensation,
- tumors,
- mental disorders,
- making it difficult to contact the patient,
- pustular inflammatory skin diseases.

Task 43.

Define physiotherapy

Response standard:

A field of general clinical medicine that studies the effect on the body of natural and artificial physical factors used for the treatment and rehabilitation of patients and the prevention of diseases.

Task 44.

Name the general contraindications to the use of physiotherapy

Response standard:

- 1) severe systemic organ decompensation (cardiovascular respiratory, renal, hepatic, etc.), especially in combination with a serious condition, cachexia;
- 2) acute phase of the disease or exacerbation of a chronic process (there are exceptions);
- 3) high body temperature (above 38°C);
- 4) tumor diseases, as well as some blood diseases;
- 5) tendency to bleeding;
- 6) individual intolerance to certain physical factors. **Task 45.**

What are the outcomes of rehabilitation and assessment of the degree of recovery?

Response standard:

1. Restoration of functional ability to varying degrees.
 - 1.1. Full recovery.
 - 1.2. Partial restoration.
 - 1.3. Compensation for limited recovery of functions and lack of recovery.
 - 1.4. Replacement (orthopedic or surgical) in the absence of restoration.

Task 46.

Name the psychological factors that hinder recovery

Response standard:

1. anxiety, depression;
2. lack of focus on recovery and return to work;
3. general decrease in cognitive abilities;
4. low awareness regarding the nature of the disease and treatment options;
5. inadequate "internal picture of the disease";
6. low self-esteem;
7. passivity at the behavioral level in terms of following doctors' recommendations.

Task 47.

Define the international classification of functioning

Response standard:

(IFF) — classification components health, restrictions life activity and functioning. Human functioning means not only the full functioning of all body functions and the presence of all anatomical parts of the body, but also human activity, which is associated with environmental factors and the patient's personal factors.

Task 48.

Define physical therapy.

Response standard

Exercise therapy is understood as a branch of clinical medicine, an integral part of medical rehabilitation, which applies the means of physical education to a sick person for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes for faster

and full restoration of health and ability to work and prevention of the consequences of the pathological process.

Task 49.

Name the principles of exercise therapy

Response standard

1. Systematic impact
2. Individuality
3. Regularity
4. Long and systematic
5. Gradual increase in physical activity
6. Variety
7. Moderation
8. Maintaining cyclicity
9. Complexity

Task 50.

Name the mechanisms of action of physical exercises.

Response standard

1. Tonic effect (stimulating),
2. Trophic,
3. Compensatory,
4. Symptomatic (normalizing) effect

Task 51.

Indications for prescribing exercise therapy.

Response standard

1. Absence, weakening or distortion of function resulting from a disease or its complication.
2. Positive dynamics in the patient's condition according to the totality of clinical and laboratory examination.

3. Improving the patient's well-being.
4. Reducing the frequency and intensity of pain attacks.
5. Improvement of functional and clinical laboratory examination data.

Task 52.

Contraindications to prescribing exercise therapy?

Response standard

1. Lack of contact with the patient due to his serious condition or mental disorders;
2. Acute period of the disease and its progressive course;
3. Increase in cardiovascular failure;
4. Sinus tachycardia (over 100 beats per minute);
5. Frequent attacks of paroxysmal and atrial fibrillation;
6. Extrasystoles with a frequency of more than 1:10;
7. Negative ECG dynamics, indicating deterioration of coronary circulation;
8. Atrioventricular block 2-3 degrees;
9. Hypertension (blood pressure over 220 to 120 mmHg);
10. Hypotension (blood pressure less than 90 per 50 mmHg);
11. Frequent hypertensive or hypotensive crises;
12. Threat of bleeding and thromboembolism;
13. The presence of anemia with a decrease in the number of red blood cells to 2.5-3 million;
14. Increase in ESR more than 20-25 mm/

h. Task 53.

Name the means of exercise therapy.

Response standard

1. Physical exercise;
2. Medical massage;
3. Natural factors of nature. **Task**

54.

Name the main means of physical therapy.

Response standard

1. morning hygienic exercises;
2. therapeutic exercise procedure;
3. physical exercises in water (hydrokinesotherapy);
4. measured walking;
5. short-distance tourism;
6. health jogging;
7. various sports and applied exercises;
8. outdoor and sports games;
9. industrial gymnastics. **Task**

55.

List the goals of mechanotherapy.

Response standard

1. Restoring mobility in joints;
2. Ensuring movement and muscle function;
3. Improving blood circulation in joints and muscles;
4. Restoring their functions

Task 56.

Define pulmonary rehabilitation.

Response standard

Pulmonary rehabilitation—multidisciplinary system measures for a patient with a chronic respiratory disease who has a clinically significant course of the disease and a disturbance in the level of daily activity.

Task 57.

Objectives of pulmonary rehabilitation

Response standard

1. reducing the manifestation of the disease (regression of reversible diseases, stabilization of irreversible diseases), increasing tolerance to physical activity;
2. restoration or increase in respiratory function;
3. increasing adherence to primary treatment;
4. reducing the cost of treatment due to stabilization or reduction of systemic manifestations of the disease.

Task 58.

What rehabilitation methods are used in pulmonary patients?

Response standard

1. Non-drug treatment (correction of risk factors);
2. Drug therapy
3. Physical therapy
4. Physiotherapeutic methods
5. Reflexology
6. Massage

Task 59.

Objectives of exercise therapy for respiratory diseases?

Response standard

1. Increasing the effectiveness of drug therapy aimed at eliminating the inflammatory focus;
2. Improvement of bronchial conductivity;
3. Increased ventilation;
4. Improving the drainage function of the lungs;
5. Saving the work of the respiratory muscles.

Task 60.

Contraindications to the use of exercise therapy for respiratory diseases?

Response standard

1. Severe intoxication

2. Temperature above 37.5 C
 3. Respiratory failure stage III
 4. Asthmatic status
 5. Abscess of the lung until it breaks into the bronchus or "encystes"
 6. Hemoptysis
 7. A large amount of exudate in the pleural cavity
 8. Complete atelectasis of the lung
- Task 61.**

Classification of breathing exercises?

Response standard

1. General and special
2. Static and dynamic
3. Drainage exercises

62.

Define dynamic breathing exercises? ***Response standard***

Dynamic are called breathing exercises carried out simultaneously with the movement of the limbs or torso, with mandatory full coordination of the amplitude and tempo of the movements performed with the phase and depth of breathing

Task 63.

Contraindications to postural drainage

Response standard

1. Pulmonary hemorrhage (but not with hemoptysis)
2. Acute myocardial infarction
3. Severe cardiovascular failure
4. Pulmonary infarction
5. Repeated pulmonary embolism
6. Hypertensive crisis

7. Any diseases and conditions in which it is necessary to limit or eliminate the position of the body with the head and upper body lowered (glaucoma, cataracts, obesity of the 3rd–4th degree, dizziness). **Task 64.**

What effect does massage have on respiratory diseases? **Response standard**

1. Reduces spasm and tension of the respiratory muscles
2. Reduces hypertonicity of the accessory respiratory muscles
3. Improves the mobility of the chest and diaphragm
4. Increases the elasticity of lung tissue
5. Activates blood and lymph circulation
6. Accelerates the resorption of infiltrates and exudate
7. Facilitates mucus discharge
8. Eliminates or reduces bronchospasm
9. Strengthens local ventilation of the lungs
10. Strengthens the respiratory muscles
11. Improves physical function

Task 65.

Objectives of cardiac rehabilitation?

Response standard

1. Stabilization of CVD, ensuring control over its symptoms
2. Achieving optimal functioning necessary to return the patient to a normal lifestyle, improving quality of life
3. Identification and elimination of modifiable risk factors for cardiovascular events, prevention of progression of the atherosclerotic process and reduction of cardiovascular mortality

Task 66.

What does medical rehabilitation include?

Response standard

1. Assessment (diagnosis) of the state of impaired/lost and preserved functions, structures, activity and participation of the patient in daily activities, environmental factors, risk factors
2. Formulation of a rehabilitation diagnosis, clinical diagnosis according to International Functioning (ICF) complementary classifications
3. Determination of rehabilitation potential
4. Determining the purpose of rehabilitation activities
5. Development and implementation of an individual medical rehabilitation program
6. Assessing the effectiveness of ongoing activities.

Task 67.

What does the first stage of rehabilitation include for patients with acute cerebrovascular accident?

Response standard

1. Drug therapy (secondary prevention of stroke: correction of blood pressure and water-electrolyte balance, antirhythmic and hypoglycemic drugs)
2. Position treatment, passive-active gymnastics, breathing exercises, verticalization
3. Inhalation therapy with mucolytics.

Task 68.

The importance of therapeutic swimming for respiratory diseases

Response standard

1. Restores impaired breathing function
2. Helps improve metabolic processes in lung tissue
3. Promotes hardening of the body
4. Improves overall physical development

5. Coordination of movements with breathing has a positive effect on the development of chest mobility and trains the respiratory muscles. **Task 69.**

Objectives of rehabilitation in the acute period of cervical osteochondrosis spine

Response standard

1. Ensuring rest and unloading of the spine;
2. Fighting pain syndrome;
3. Combating muscle contracture and other reflex manifestations; combating reactive changes in nerve elements and other soft tissues surrounding the spine.

Task 70.

Types of posture disorders?

Response standard

1. Scoliosis
2. Scoliotic posture
3. Slouched back
4. Flat back
5. Flat-concave back
6. Round back
7. Round-concave back

Task 71.

Types of baths by composition?

Response standard

1. Fresh
2. Aromatic
3. Mineral
4. Gas
5. Radon
6. Combined

Task 72.

Rehabilitation objectives

Response standard

Tasks:

- full restoration of the functional capabilities of various body systems and the musculoskeletal system (MSA);
- development of compensatory adaptations to the conditions of everyday life and work;
 - restoration of the patient's everyday capabilities (ability to movement, self-care and performing simple housework);
- restoration of working capacity;
- prevention of the development of pathological processes leading to temporary or permanent disability

Task 73.

What is verticalization?

Response standard

A method for the prevention and treatment of immobilization syndrome in patients who have suffered a state of acute cerebral insufficiency of any etiology and (or) who have been in bed rest for more than 24 hours.

Task 74.

List the goals of verticalization?

Response standard

1. Orthostatic training
2. Impact on autonomic regulation, cardiovascular and lymphatic systems

3. Preservation of afferentation from articular and muscle-tendon receptors during closure of the joints of the lower extremities and spine
4. Maintaining the proper influence on the postural-tonic and dynamic activity of vestibular and postural reflex reactions and automatisms
5. Improving respiratory function, maintaining the reflex mechanism of bowel and bladder emptying.

Task 75.

What are dynamic breathing exercises? **Response standard**

Dynamic are called breathing exercises carried out simultaneously with the movement of the limbs or torso, with mandatory full coordination of the amplitude and tempo of the movements performed with the phase and depth of breathing. If there is no consistency, then body movements will not contribute to breathing movements, which, in turn, will disrupt the dynamics of the exercise being performed. Dynamic breathing exercises contribute to the best expansion of the chest in its lower part and the implementation of a full breath.

CRITERIA for assessing competencies 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.	student demonstrates independence in application of knowledge skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full According to	student demonstrates independent application of knowledge, skills and abilities when deciding tasks, tasks similar	student demonstrates ability to full independence in choosing a method solutions non-standard

Absence availability confirmation formation competencies indicates negative development results academic discipline	sample given teacher, by tasks, solution of which there were shown teacher, it should be considered that competence formed on satisfactory level.	samples that confirms Availability formed competencies for higher level. Availability such competence on sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill	assignments within disciplines with using knowledge, skills and skills, received as in development progress of this discipline, and adjacent disciplines should count competence formed on high level.
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Criteria for assessing test control:

percentage of correct answers	Marks
91-100	Great
81-90	Fine
70-80	satisfactorily
Less than 70	unsatisfactory

When grading tasks with multiple correct answers, one error is allowed.

Interview assessment criteria:

Mark	Descriptors		
	strength of knowledge	ability to explain (introduce) the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions	logic and subsequence answer
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge of basic processes subject matter being studied areas, the answer differs in depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; logic and consistency answer	high skill explain the essence phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	high logic and subsequence answer
Fine	solid knowledge of the basic processes of the studied subject area, differs in depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; free mastery of monologue	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two are allowed	logic and subsequence answer

	speech, but one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	inaccuracies in the answer	
satisfactory really	satisfactory process knowledge subject matter being studied areas, answer, different insufficient depth and completeness of the topic; 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. Several are allowed errors in content answer	satisfactory logic and subsequence answer
will not satisfy really	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow opening Topics; poor knowledge basic theoretical issues, poor analysis skills phenomena, processes. Serious errors in content answer	inability to give reasoned answers	absence logic and sequences answer

Criteria for assessing situational tasks:

Mark	Descriptors			
	understanding Problems	analysis situations	skills solutions situations	professional thinking
Great	complete implication problems. All requirements, submitted to adania, completed	high benefit analyze situation, draw conclusions	high benefit select method solutions problems, faithful solution skills situation	high level professional thoughts
Fine	complete implication problems. All requirements, submitted to adania, completed	benefit analyze situation, draw conclusions	benefit select method solutions problems faithful solution skills situation	residual level professional thoughts. drops one or two precision in the answer
satisfactory really	astastic implication problems. majority requirements declared to adania,	satisfactory 1st ability analyze situation, draw conclusions	satisfactory e skills solutions situations, falsity with choosing a method solutions to the problem	residual level professional thoughts. falls more a bunch of inaccuracies in answer or there is an error in the sequence

	completed			solutions
will not satisfy really	misunderstanding problems. legs requirements, submitted to I hope not completed. No Tveta. Did not have experiments to solve hello	izkaya benefit analyze situation	insufficient solution skills situation	missing