**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 "Microbiology, Virology"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

2023

1. Interim certification form (exam).

2. Type of intermediate certification (test control (textual), solving situational problems, interview). Final integrated assessment is given as a summation of points: testing (32-48), solving situational problems (8-12), interview (20-40). With a total score of 60-70 the score is “satisfactory”, 71-84 – “good”, 85-100 – “excellent”.

3. List of competencies formed by the discipline.

Code competencies	Contents of competence (results of mastering OOP)	Contents of the elements of competencies in the implementation of which the discipline participates
OPK-9	Capable To assessment morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional problems	Capable To assessment impact microorganisms on morphofunctional and physiological states and the course of pathological processes and mechanisms of protective reactions in infectious pathology in terms of the study of microbiology and virology

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

Competence	Disciplines	Semester
OPK-9	Anatomy	1, 2, 3
	Histology, embryology, cytology	2, 3, 4
	Biochemistry	2, 3, 4
	Normal physiology	3, 4

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

Sections of the discipline	Codes of formed competencies
	OPK-9
Semester 3	
Sections 1-4	+
Semester 4	
Section 5-6	+

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

Code Competencies	Forms of assessment tools	
	Current certification	Interim certification
OPK-9	Tests	Tests
	Situational tasks	Situational tasks
	Oral survey, interview	Interview

7. Current control

Interview

List of questions

1. Medical microbiology, its tasks, connections with other medical disciplines.
2. Issues of medical ethics and deontology in medical microbiology.
3. Basic methods of microbiological diagnosis of infectious diseases.
4. Sizes and main forms of bacteria.
5. Morphology of molds and yeast-like fungi. Role in pathology.

6. Technique for preparing and staining a bacteriological preparation. The principle of simple and complex painting methods.
7. Gram stain. Painting mechanism. Examples of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.
8. Ziehl-Neelsen staining. Application, painting mechanism.
9. Structure of a bacterial cell.
10. Sporulation in bacteria and its significance.
11. Chemical composition of a bacterial cell, its features.
12. Nutrition of bacteria. Mechanisms, types of power.
13. Classification of nutrient media by purpose.
14. Classification of bacteria by type of respiration.
15. Methods for creating conditions for the cultivation of anaerobic microorganisms.
16. Growth and reproduction of bacteria. Characteristics of bacterial population growth on solid and liquid nutrient media.
17. Influence of physical factors on microorganisms.
18. The influence of chemical factors on microorganisms. Disinfection.
19. Sterilization methods, equipment.
20. Methods and criteria for assessing air cleanliness in medical institutions.
21. Microbiological indicators for assessing the quality of drinking water.
22. Normal microflora of the gastrointestinal tract of the human body.
23. Microflora of the female genital area and its importance for the formation of the microflora of the newborn.
24. Discovery of viruses. Criteria for the kingdom of viruses. Molecular genetic organization of viruses.
25. Types of viral infection at the cellular level. Phases of virus-cell interaction during productive infection.
26. Integrative viral infection. Oncogenic viruses, classification, diseases caused. Virus-genetic theory of oncogenesis by L.A. Zilber.
27. Methods for laboratory diagnosis of viral infections.
28. Bacterial viruses (bacteriophages). Virulent and temperate bacteriophages. Phases of interaction between phage and bacterial cell.
29. Practical application of bacteriophages.
30. Organization of the genetic material of a bacterial cell. Factors of extrachromosomal heredity (plasmids, insertion elements, transposons).
31. Types of genetic variability. Mutations and genetic recombinations.
32. Transformation in bacteria.
33. Transduction and phage (lysogenic) conversion.
34. Conjugation in bacteria.
35. Non-hereditary variability (modifications). Dissociation of bacteria.
36. Practical significance of genetics and variability of microorganisms. The use of genetic engineering in medicine.
37. Antibiotics. Mechanisms of antimicrobial action.
38. Methods for determining the sensitivity of microorganisms to antibiotics. Complications and consequences of antibiotic therapy.
39. Definition of the concept of “infection”. Stages of the infectious process.
40. Types of infectious process according to the degree of manifestation.
41. Types of infectious process by main mechanisms.
42. Pathogenicity and virulence of bacteria. Components that determine virulence. Definition of the concepts of obligate and opportunistic microbes.
43. Factors of pathogenicity of microbes. Invasion enzymes.
44. Comparative characteristics of exo- and endotoxins. Modern classifications of protein bacterial toxins.

45. Immunity. Definition. Types of anti-infective immunity by origin.
46. Basic mechanisms of anti-infective resistance.
47. Phagocytosis. Stages of phagocytosis. Completed and incomplete phagocytosis.
48. Humoral nonspecific resistance factors.
49. Complement as a protective system, ways of complement activation.
50. Features of antiviral immunity.
51. Interferons. Classification. Mechanism of action. Practical use.
52. Antigens, their characteristics, classification.
53. Antigenic structure of bacteria, its diagnostic value. Classification of antigens by functional significance.
54. Immunoglobulins. Structure and properties. Fundamental characteristics of the immunoglobulin molecule.
55. Classification, functional and diagnostic significance of individual classes of immunoglobulins.
56. The immune system of the human body and its main functions. The role of APC, T- and B-lymphocytes.
57. Immune response of the humoral type.
58. Immune response by cell type.
59. Agglutination reaction (RA), practical application.
60. Precipitation reaction (RP), practical application.
61. Indirect hemagglutination reaction (IRHA). Practical use.
62. Neutralization reaction (RN) to determine the type of botulinum toxin.
63. Complement fixation reaction (CFR). Practical use.
64. Immunofluorescence reactions (RIF). Practical use.
65. Enzyme immunoassay (ELISA) reactions. Practical use.
66. Allergies. Classification of allergic reactions according to the time of onset of symptoms.
67. Anaphylaxis. Anaphylactic shock. Methods of desensitization of the body during anaphylactic shock.
68. Infectious allergies. Practical application of skin allergy tests for the diagnosis of infectious diseases.
69. Preparations for active immunization. Types of vaccines. The founders of vaccination.
70. Serotherapy and seroprophylaxis of infectious diseases. Types of whey preparations.
71. Staphylococci, their properties, diseases caused. Microbiological diagnostics, specific treatment.
72. Streptococci, their properties, diseases caused. Microbiological diagnostics.

73. Characteristics of pneumococci and the diseases they cause. Microbiological diagnostics.
74. Causative agents of sepsis. Microbiological diagnosis of sepsis.
75. Characteristics of meningococci and the diseases they cause. Microbiological diagnostics.
76. Characteristics of gonococci. Microbiological diagnosis of gonococcal infections.

77. Characteristics of hemophilic bacteria, diseases caused. Microbiological diagnostics.
78. Characteristics of Bordetella. Microbiological diagnosis of whooping cough and parawhooping cough. Specific prevention of whooping cough.
79. Pseudomonas infection in human pathology. Microbiological diagnostics. Role in nosocomial infections.
80. Characteristics of the causative agent of brucellosis. Microbiological diagnosis of brucellosis, specific prevention and treatment.

81. Characteristics of the plague causative agent, microbiological diagnostics, specific prevention.
82. Pathogens of pseudotuberculosis and intestinal yersiniosis. Microbiological diagnostics.
83. Characteristics of the causative agent of tularemia. Microbiological diagnostics and specific prevention.
84. Characteristics of the causative agent of anthrax. Microbiological diagnostics, specific prevention and treatment.
85. Diarrheagenic Escherichia. Microbiological diagnosis of escherichiosis.
86. Characteristics of Klebsiella, diseases caused. Microbiological diagnosis of klebsiellosis.
87. Characteristics of typhoid and paratyphoid pathogens. Pathogenesis of typhoid fever. Microbiological diagnostics.
88. Nosocomial (hospital) salmonellosis.
89. Causative agents of bacterial dysentery, their properties. Microbiological diagnostics.
90. Characteristics of cholera pathogens. Microbiological diagnosis of cholera. Vibrioses.
91. Characteristics of Campylobacter, diseases caused. Microbiological diagnosis of campylobacteriosis.
92. Etiological structure of food poisoning. Microbiological diagnostics.
93. Intestinal dysbiosis. Reasons for formation. Characteristic changes in intestinal dysbiosis.
94. Microbiological diagnosis of intestinal dysbiosis. Principles of correction.
95. Characteristics of the causative agent of diphtheria. Microbiological diagnosis, specific prevention and treatment of diphtheria.
96. Characteristics of tuberculosis pathogens. Microbiological diagnosis and specific prevention of tuberculosis.
97. Characteristics of the causative agent of leprosy. Microbiological diagnostics.
98. Non-clostridial anaerobes in human pathology, caused by diseases. Microbiological diagnostics.
99. Characteristics of causative agents of gas gangrene. Microbiological diagnostics, specific prevention and treatment.
100. Characteristics of the causative agent of tetanus, specific prevention and treatment.
101. Characteristics of the causative agent of botulism. Microbiological diagnostics, specific treatment.
102. Characteristics of the causative agent of syphilis. Microbiological diagnostics.
103. Characteristics of pathogens of borreliosis. Microbiological diagnostics.
104. Characteristics of pathogens of leptospirosis. Microbiological diagnostics and specific prevention.
105. Characteristics of typhus pathogens, serodiagnosis. Specific prevention of epidemic typhus.
106. Causative agent of Q fever. Diagnostics, specific prevention.
107. Characteristics of causative agents of chlamydia. Microbiological diagnosis of chlamydial infection.
108. Characteristics of mycoplasmas, diseases caused. Microbiological diagnostics.
109. Viruses are causative agents of acute respiratory diseases (ARVI).
110. Characteristics of influenza viruses. Laboratory diagnostics. Specific prevention.
111. Characteristics of parainfluenza viruses. Laboratory diagnosis of parainfluenza infection.
112. Characteristics of adenoviruses, diseases caused. Laboratory diagnosis of adenovirus infection.

113.Characteristics of the measles virus and the diseases it causes. Specific prevention of measles.
114. Characteristics of the mumps virus. Microbiological diagnostics. Specific prevention.
115. Characteristics of the rubella virus and its significance in human pathology. Diagnostics. Specific prevention.
116. Viruses of the smallpox group. The USSR initiative and the global success of smallpox eradication.
117.Characteristics of herpes simplex viruses and the diseases they cause. Laboratory diagnostics, specific treatment.
118.Characteristic *Herpesvirus varicella-zoster* caused by diseases.
119.Characteristic *Herpesvirus cytomegalus* caused by diseases. Laboratory diagnostics.
120.Characteristics of the Epstein-Barr virus, diseases caused, diagnosis.
121.Characteristics of the human immunodeficiency virus. Routes of infection and risk groups.

122.Methods for diagnosing HIV infection. AIDS - associated diseases.
123.Characteristics of polio viruses. Laboratory diagnosis and specific prevention of polio. The role of domestic researchers in the development of vaccination.
124.Characteristics of non-polio enteric viruses, diseases caused, laboratory diagnostics.
125.Characteristics of rotaviruses, noroviruses and astroviruses, the diseases they cause. Laboratory diagnostics.
126.Characteristics of viruses that cause hepatitis A and E. Laboratory diagnostics. Specific prevention of hepatitis A.
127. Causative agents of parenteral viral hepatitis (B, D, C, G). Laboratory diagnostics. Specific prevention of hepatitis B.
128.Characteristics of rabies viruses. Laboratory diagnosis of rabies. Therapeutic and prophylactic immunization.
129. General characteristics of arboviruses. The role of domestic researchers in their study.
130. Viruses of spring-summer tick-borne encephalitis. Laboratory diagnostics. Specific prevention and treatment.
131.Hemorrhagic fevers. Characteristics of pathogens. Laboratory diagnostics.
132.Characteristics of human papillomaviruses, diseases caused. Laboratory diagnostics, specific prevention.

Test control

List of test tasks for routine monitoring with standard answers

1. Sections of medical microbiology
   1 medical bacteriology
   2 medical virology medical
   3 mycology
   4 medical helminthology
   5 medical insectology medical
   6 zoology
2. Features of the kingdom *Procaryotae*
   1 absence of nuclear membrane
   2 haploid set of genes
   3 mitotic division process
   4 presence of peptidoglycan in the cell wall
   5 diploid gene set
   6 presence of mitochondria
3. General type of bacterial nutrition 1 holotrophic

2 holophytic
3 heterotrophic
4 holozoic

4. The stage of the infectious process, characterized by the appearance of the first nonspecific symptoms for a given disease
1 incubation period
2 prodromal period
3 stage of increasing clinical symptoms
4 stage of flourishing clinical symptoms

5. Elements of a simple virus
1 nucleic acid, capsid supercapsid
2 membrane (peplos) capsular
3 layer, cell wall cytoplasmic
4 membrane

6. Viruses that cause ARVI
1 influenza, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial
2 coxsackie, ECHO, coronaviruses
3 herpes, arboviruses
4 rhino-, rheo-, adenoviruses
5 rotaviruses, Epstein-Barr
6 arenaviruses, HIV, rhabdoviruses

7. Material for express diagnostics of ARVI
1 smears from the hippocampus area **fingerprint**
2 swabs from the nasal mucosa smear from the
3 mucous membrane of the oropharynx
4 nasopharyngeal discharge tear fluid
5
6 mucus from the back of the throat

8. Antigens on the basis of which influenza virus subtypes are classified
1 nucleoprotein
2 somatic (O)
3 hemagglutinin (H)
4 neuraminidase (N)
5 F protein
6 protective

9. Mechanism of action of diphtheria bacillus histotoxin
1 activates adenylate cyclase, which leads to the accumulation of cAMP
2 blocks the polypeptide chain elongation factor on the ribosome - transferase-2
3 disrupts the synthesis of cell proteins
4 disrupts water-salt metabolism in the cell
5 activates the polypeptide chain elongation factor on the ribosome -
6 transferase-2; blocks all types of synaptic inhibition

10. If diphtheria is suspected, the test material is taken 1
one sterile swab from the mucous membrane of the oropharynx and nose **separate**
2 sterile swabs from the mucous membrane of the oropharynx and nose

3 from the center of the film
4 at the border of healthy and diseased tissue
5 immediately after eating
6 on an empty stomach or 3-4 hours after eating

Situational tasks

Task 1. Tuberculosis live dry BCG vaccine. Specify the purpose of the drug. What immunological component does it contain and what type of immunity does it create by origin?
Standard answer. Prevention of tuberculosis. Antigen. Acquired, artificial, active.

Task 2. Patient V. has gray films on his tonsils, closely adhered to the underlying tissue, high temperature, intoxication. What disease can be suspected? What material should be taken from the patient for research?
Standard answer. Diphtheria. Nasal and oropharyngeal swabs.
Problem 3. The patient injured his leg with a rusty nail. What specific preventive measures should be taken?
Standard answer. Tetanus toxoid in one hand or tetanus toxoid and anti-tetanus serum in two hands.

8. Interim certification

Interview

List of questions
1. Medical microbiology, its tasks, connections with other medical disciplines.
2. Issues of medical ethics and deontology in medical microbiology.
3. Basic methods of microbiological diagnosis of infectious diseases.
4. Sizes and main forms of bacteria.
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115. Characteristics of the rubella virus and its significance in human pathology. Diagnostics. Specific prevention.
116. Viruses of the smallpox group. The USSR initiative and the global success of smallpox eradication.
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118. Characteristic *Herpesvirus varicella-zoster* caused by diseases.
119. Characteristic *Herpesvirus cytomegalus* caused by diseases. Laboratory diagnostics.
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121. Characteristics of the human immunodeficiency virus. Routes of infection and risk groups.
122. Methods for diagnosing HIV infection. AIDS - associated diseases.
123. Characteristics of polio viruses. Laboratory diagnosis and specific prevention of polio. The role of domestic researchers in the development of vaccination.
124. Characteristics of non-polio enteric viruses, diseases caused, laboratory diagnostics.
125. Characteristics of rotaviruses, noroviruses and astroviruses, the diseases they cause. Laboratory diagnostics.
126. Characteristics of viruses that cause hepatitis A and E. Laboratory diagnostics. Specific prevention of hepatitis A.
127. Causative agents of parenteral viral hepatitis (B, D, C, G). Laboratory diagnostics. Specific prevention of hepatitis B.
128. Characteristics of rabies viruses. Laboratory diagnosis of rabies. Therapeutic and prophylactic immunization.
129. General characteristics of arboviruses. The role of domestic researchers in their study.
130. Viruses of spring-summer tick-borne encephalitis. Laboratory diagnostics.

Specific prevention and treatment.

131. Hemorrhagic fevers. Characteristics of pathogens. Laboratory diagnostics.

132. Characteristics of human papillomaviruses, diseases caused. Laboratory diagnostics, specific prevention.

Test control

List of test tasks for intermediate certification with standard answers

1. Sections of medical microbiology
   - **1 medical bacteriology**
   - **2 medical virology medical**
   - **3 mycology**
   - 4 medical helminthology
   - 5 medical insectology medical
   - 6 zoology
2. Features of the kingdom *Procaryotae*
   - **1 absence of nuclear membrane**
   - **2 haploid set of genes**
   - 3 mitotic division process
   - **4 presence of peptidoglycan in the cell wall**
   - 5 diploid gene set
   - 6 presence of mitochondria
3. General type of bacterial nutrition
   - 1 holotrophic
   - **2 holophytic**
   - 3 heterotrophic
   - 4 holozoic
4. The stage of the infectious process, characterized by the appearance of the first nonspecific symptoms for a given disease
   - 1 incubation period
   - **2 prodromal period**
   - 3 stage of increasing clinical symptoms
   - 4 stage of flourishing clinical symptoms
5. Elements of a simple virus
   - **1 nucleic acid, capsid** supercapsid
   - 2 membrane (peplos) capsular
   - 3 layer, cell wall cytoplasmic
   - 4 membrane
6. Viruses that cause ARVI
   - **1 influenza, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial**
   - **2 coxsackie, ECHO, coronaviruses**
   - 3 herpes, arboviruses
   - **4 rhino-, rheo-, adenoviruses**
   - 5 rotaviruses, Epstein-Barr
   - 6 arenaviruses, HIV, rhabdoviruses
7. Material for express diagnostics of ARVI
   - 1 smears from the hippocampus area **fingerprint**
   - **2 swabs from the nasal mucosa** smear from the
   - 3 mucous membrane of the oropharynx
   - **4 nasopharyngeal discharge** tear fluid
   - 5
   - 6 mucus from the back of the throat
8. Antigens on the basis of which influenza virus subtypes are classified

1 nucleoprotein
2 somatic (O)
3 hemagglutinin (H)
4 neuraminidase (N)
5 F protein
6 protective

9. Mechanism of action of diphtheria bacillus histotoxin
1 activates adenylate cyclase, which leads to the accumulation of cAMP
2 blocks the polypeptide chain elongation factor on the ribosome - transferase-2
3 disrupts the synthesis of cell proteins
4 disrupts water-salt metabolism in the cell
5 activates the polypeptide chain elongation factor on the ribosome -
6 transferase-2; blocks all types of synaptic inhibition

10. If diphtheria is suspected, the test material is taken 1
one sterile swab from the mucous membrane of the oropharynx and nose **separate**
2 sterile swabs from the mucous membrane of the oropharynx and nose

3 from the center of the film
4 at the border of healthy and diseased tissue
5 immediately after eating
6 on an empty stomach or 3-4 hours after eating

Situational tasks

Task 1. Tuberculosis live dry BCG vaccine. Specify the purpose of the drug. What immunological component does it contain and what type of immunity does it create by origin?
Standard answer. Prevention of tuberculosis. Antigen. Acquired, artificial, active.

Task 2. Patient V. has gray films on his tonsils, closely adhered to the underlying tissue, high temperature, intoxication. What disease can be suspected? What material should be taken from the patient for research?
Standard answer. Diphtheria. Nasal and oropharyngeal swabs.
Task 3. Pulmonary tuberculosis was clinically diagnosed in patient Z. Microscopic examination of sputum (Ziehl-Neelsen staining) did not reveal tuberculosis bacilli. What methods can be used to improve the efficiency of research?

Standard answer. Homogenization, flotation.
Problem 4. The patient injured his leg with a rusty nail. What specific preventive measures should be taken?
Standard answer. Tetanus toxoid in one hand or tetanus toxoid and anti-tetanus serum in two hands.
Task 5. Patient K., 2 hours after eating, developed single vomiting, dry mouth, and diplopia. Your preliminary diagnosis. What material is taken for diagnostics? What rapid method should be used to detect the toxin?

Standard answer. Botulism. Blood, vomit, gastric lavage, feces. RNGA for Knight.

9. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at their stages
formation, description of rating scales

	Levels of competency development		
	Threshold	***Sufficient***	***High***
Criteria	Competence formed. Demonstrated threshold, satisfactory sustainable level practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated enough level independence, sustainable practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated high level independence, high adaptability practical skill

Competency assessment indicators and rating scales

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

Criteria for evaluating forms of control: *Interviews:*

Mark	Descriptors		
	strength of knowledge	**ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions**	**logic and subsequence answer**
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge main processes subject matter being studied areas, the answer is different depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; logic and consistency of the answer	high ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, do conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	high logic And subsequence answer
Fine	solid knowledge of basic processes of the studied subject area, differs in depth and completeness of the topic; mastery of terminology apparatus; free mastery of monologue speech, but one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, do conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two are allowed inaccuracies in the answer	logic and subsequence answer
will satisfy really	satisfactory knowledge processes of the studied subject area, an answer characterized by insufficient depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; knowledge of the basic issues of theory. Several are allowed errors in the content of the answer	satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and give examples; satisfactorily developed skills analysis of phenomena, processes. Several are allowed errors in content answer	satisfactory logic and subsequence answer
unsatisfactory specifically	poor knowledge of the subject being studied subject area, shallow disclosure of the topic; poor knowledge of basic theoretical issues, poor skills in analyzing phenomena and processes. Allowed serious mistakes in content of the answer	inability to give reasoned answers	absence logic and sequences answer

Test control grading scale:

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

Situational tasks:

Mark	Descriptors			
	understanding **Problems**	analysis **situations**	**solution skills** situations	**professional thinking**
Great	full understanding Problems. All requirements, required for task, completed	high ability analyze situation, draw conclusions	high ability choose method problem solving confident skills solutions to the situation	high level professional thinking
Fine	full understanding Problems. All requirements, required for task, completed	ability analyze situation, draw conclusions	ability choose method problem solving confident skills solutions to the situation	sufficient level professional thinking. One is allowed - two inaccuracies in answer
satisfactory really	partial understanding Problems. Majority requirements, required for task, completed	satisfactory nyaya ability analyze situation, draw conclusions	Satisfactory solving skills situations	sufficient level professional thinking. More than two inaccuracies in answer
will not satisfy really	misunderstanding Problems. Many requirements, required for task, not completed. No answer. Did not have attempts to solve task	Low ability analyze situation	Insufficient solution skills situations	Absent

CHECKLIST FOR EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

No.	Examination event	Points
1	Interview	40
2	Situational task	12
3	Test control	48
Total maximum number of points for the examination procedure:		100

CHECKLIST FOR EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

second (commission) retake

No.	Examination event	Points
1	Interview	40
2	Situational task	12
3	Test control	48
Total maximum number of points for the examination procedure:		100