

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

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Evaluation materials

in the discipline **CRITICAL CONDITION MEDICINE**

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

2023

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

general professional (OK):

Code and name of professional competencies	Indicator(s) of professional achievement competencies
OK-7 readiness to use first aid techniques, methods of protection in emergency situations	willingness to use first aid techniques

2. Types of assessment materials in accordance with formed competencies

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

OK-7:

Closed type tasks:

Task 1. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Frequency of chest compressions during cardiopulmonary resuscitation in an adult:

- 1. 90-99 per minute
- 2. 100-120 per minute
- 3. 121-140 per minute
- 4. at least 89 per minute

Sample answer: 2. 100-120 per minute.

Task 2. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The optimal ratio of the frequency of chest compressions to the frequency of artificial breaths when performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation in an adult:

- 1. 30:2
- 2. 15:2
- 3. 30:1
- 4. 15:1

Sample answer: 1. 30:2

Task 3. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a child aged 1 to 8 years, regardless of the number of rescuers, the optimal ratio of compressions and breaths should be:

- 1. 30:2
- 2. 15:2
- 3. 30:1
- 4. 15:1

Sample answer: 2. 15:2

Task 4. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on an adult, the depth of chest compression should be:

1. not less than 5 cm and not more than 6 cm
2. not less than 6 cm
3. not less than 5 cm
4. not more than 5 cm

Sample answer: 1. not less than 5 cm and not more than 6 cm

Task 5. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

When determining signs of life, assessment of normal breathing should be carried out during:

1. no less than 7 and no more than 10 seconds
2. no less than 5 and no more than 7 seconds
3. no more than 5 seconds
4. at least 10 seconds

Sample answer: 1. no less than 7 and no more than 10 seconds

Task 6. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

Actions to determine signs of life in the victim:

1. Gently shake the victim by the shoulders.
2. Call him loudly: "Do you need help?"
3. Determine the width of the pupils.
4. Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead.
5. Lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand.
6. Tilt your head back, opening the airways.
7. Determine the presence of foreign bodies in the respiratory tract.
8. Lean your cheek and ear towards the victim's mouth and nose.
9. Observe with your eyes the movements of the victim's chest.
10. Assess for normal breathing for at least 7 and no more than 10 seconds.

Sample answer: 1,2,4,5,6,8,9,10

Task 7. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

To ensure patency of the upper respiratory tract, before starting cardiopulmonary resuscitation, it is necessary:

1. Determine the presence of foreign bodies in the respiratory tract.
2. Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead.
3. Lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand.
4. Determine the presence of breathing using available means (mirror, feather, etc.).
5. Tilt the victim's head back, clearing the airway.
6. Clear the victim's mouth of mucus and vomit.

Sample answer: 2,3,5

Task 8. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

A victim with complete obstruction of the upper respiratory tract:

1. Cannot speak.
2. Hoarseness of voice is observed.
3. Can't breathe.
4. Grabs himself by the throat.
5. Coughs.
6. Nods in response to a question.

Sample answer: 1,3,4,6

Task 9. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

To check the consciousness of the victim, as part of first aid, it is necessary:

1. Gently shake the victim by the shoulders.
2. Check the reaction of the pupils to light.
3. Call him loudly: "Do you need help?"
4. Assess the width of the pupils.
5. Treat pain points.

Sample answer: 1,3

Task 10. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

Steps to perform basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation using an automated external defibrillator (AED).

1. Turn on the AED.
2. Correctly stick the electrodes on the victim's chest.
3. Do not touch the victim while the AED is analyzing the heart rhythm.
4. At the command of the AED, begin applying pressure to the chest.
5. After each AED discharge, check for the presence of a pulse in the peripheral vessels.
6. After each AED shock, continue performing CPR for 2 minutes until the next AED command.

Sample answer: 1,2,3,4,6

Task 11. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

Safety guidelines for performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation using an automated external defibrillator (AED).

1. Do not touch the victim during AED heart rate analysis
2. Do not touch the victim while the shock is being applied.
3. Peel off the electrodes for performing indirect cardiac massage.
4. Peel off the electrodes for artificial ventilation.

Sample answer: 1,2

Task 12. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

List the actions that do not need to be performed to determine signs of life when providing first aid to an adult.

1. Assess pulses in the radial and/or other peripheral arteries
2. Assess neurological status (check pupillary response to light)
3. Search for devices (handkerchiefs, bandages, mirrors, feathers, etc.)
4. Conduct anamnesis collection, search for medical records

Sample answer: 1,2,3,4

Task 13. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

List the actions that do not need to be performed to determine signs of life when providing first aid to a child.

1. Assess pulses in the radial and/or other peripheral arteries
2. Assess neurological status (check pupillary response to light)
3. Search for devices (handkerchiefs, bandages, mirrors, feathers, etc.)
4. Conduct anamnesis collection, search for medical records

Sample answer: 1,2,3,4

Task 14. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

List the criteria for the adequacy of chest compressions in an adult.

1. To perform chest compressions on an adult, the rescuer's hands must be locked.
2. The base of the palm of the underlying hand should not leave the surface of the victim's chest between pressures.
3. The frequency of chest compressions is not less than 100 and not more than 120 per minute.
4. The depth of pressure on the chest is not less than 5 and not more than 6 cm.
5. After 30 compressions, perform 2 artificial breaths.

Sample answer: 1,2,3,4,5

Task 15. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

List the criteria for the adequacy of chest compressions in an 8-year-old child.

1. To perform chest compressions on a child, a one-handed technique is used.
2. The heel of the palm is placed on the lower half of the sternum, and the baby's head is fixed with the free hand.
3. The base of the palm of the hand should not come off the surface of the victim's chest between pressures.
4. The frequency of chest compressions is not less than 100 and not more than 120 per minute
5. The depth of compression on the chest to a depth equal to 1/3 of the anteroposterior diameter of the child's chest
6. After 15 pressures, perform 2 artificial breaths on the child

Sample answer: 1,2,3,4,5,6

Task 16. Instructions: Here is a statement that needs to be continued with the alternatives given in the table on the right.

When performing chest compressions during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, you must:

Yes	No	Perform 30 pressures in a row
Yes	No	Force must be used to compress the chest shoulder girdle
Yes	No	Keep your arms perpendicular to the plane of the sternum
Yes	No	Don't bend your elbows
Yes	No	Place your hands in the upper third of the sternum
Yes	No	Using the fingers of the upper hand, pull up the fingers of the lower hand
Yes	No	Count the pressure out loud
Yes	No	When applying pressure, the accredited person's hands must to be taken to the castle

Task 17. Instructions: Here is a statement that needs to be continued with the alternatives given in the table on the right.

When performing artificial respiration, the victim, as part of first aid, must:

Yes	No	Use your own special face mask or face mask film
Yes	No	Use a bolster under the neck to maintain patency respiratory tract
Yes	No	Use a medical mask as a protective barrier when performing artificial respiration
Yes	No	Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead

Yes	No	Lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand
Yes	No	Tilt the victim's head back, clearing the airway, and took my normal breath
Yes	No	With two fingers of the hand on the forehead, pinch the victim's nose and exhale into the victim's airway
Yes	No	While continuing to maintain airway patency, unclench nose, remove your lips from the victim's mouth
Yes	No	Repeat exhalation into the victim's airway

Task 18. Instructions: Here is a statement that needs to be continued with the alternatives given in the table on the right.

The stage of providing first aid to a victim in case of respiratory and circulatory arrest with their recovery after resuscitation measures, accompanied by a lack of consciousness, in the presence of an automatic external defibrillator in the access area, includes:

Yes	No	Ensuring a safe environment for care
Yes	No	Raising the victim's legs
Yes	No	Place the victim in a prone position for preservation airway patency
Yes	No	Determination of signs of life
Yes	No	Delivering a precordial blow
Yes	No	Calling an ambulance
Yes	No	Carrying out cardiopulmonary resuscitation
Yes	No	Determining signs of life before giving a stable lateral provisions
Yes	No	Giving a stable lateral position

Task 19. Instructions: Here is a statement that needs to be continued with the alternatives given in the table on the right.

When performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the following is performed:

Yes	No	Definition of consciousness
Yes	No	Raising the victim's legs
Yes	No	Mandatory cleaning of the mouth and respiratory tract
Yes	No	Definition of breathing
Yes	No	Application of precordial stroke
Yes	No	Chest compression
Yes	No	Maintaining airway patency
Yes	No	Artificial breaths
Yes	No	Ensuring a safe environment for care

Task 20. Instructions: Here is a statement that needs to be continued with the alternatives given in the table on the right.

First aid measures for a foreign body victim

upperrespiratory tract include the following actions:

Yes	No	Ask the victim: "Are you choking?"
Yes	No	Raise the victim's legs
Yes	No	Clean your mouth
Yes	No	Tilt the victim forward
Yes	No	Apply precordial beat

Yes	No	Apply 5 blows with the heel of your palm between the shoulder blades the victim
Yes	No	Assess whether the foreign body has been removed after each blow
Yes	No	Use an automatic external defibrillator
Yes	No	Provide a safe environment for assistance
Yes	No	Perform 5 pressures with your fist covered with your other palm hands on the victim's upper abdomen, clasping him from behind
Yes	No	Assess the fact of foreign body removal after each pressure

Task 21. Set the sequence of actions
use automatic external defibrillator (AED).

1. At the AED command, begin applying pressure to the chest
2. Properly stick the electrodes on the victim's chest
3. Continue to perform CPR for 2 minutes until the next AED command
4. Do not touch the victim during the AED analysis of the heart rhythm
5. Turn on AED

Sample answer: 5-2-4-1-3

Task 22. What is the sequence of actions when delivering the first
help to a victim with a foreign body in the upper respiratory tract?

1. Assess whether the foreign body has been removed after each blow
2. Apply 5 blows with the heel of your palm between the victim's shoulder blades
3. Tilt the victim forward
4. Perform 5 pressures with your fist covered with the second palm
hands, on the victim's upper abdomen, grasping him from
behind
5. Ask the victim: "Are you choking?"
6. Assess the fact of foreign body removal after each pressure

Sample answer: 5-3-2-1-4-6

Task 23. What is the sequence of actions when determining signs of life in a victim as part of first aid?

1. Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead
2. Throw back the head, opening the airways
3. Call out to him loudly: "Do you need help?"
4. Lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand
5. Gently shake the victim by the shoulders
6. Assess the presence of normal breathing for at least 7 and no more than 10 seconds
7. Observe with your eyes the movements of the victim's chest
8. Lean your cheek and ear towards the victim's mouth and nose

Sample answer: 5-3-1-4-2-8-7-6

Task 24. What is the sequence of actions when giving the victim a stable lateral position in order to ensure airway patency?

1. Turn the victim towards you by pressing on the knee of the bent leg
2. Pull the leg lying on top closer to the stomach
3. Bend the victim's leg farthest from you at the knee, place it with support on the foot
4. Slightly tilt the victim's head back to open the airway
5. Place the victim's far hand with the back of your hand on the victim's opposite cheek, holding it with your hand
6. Check the casualty for signs of breathing
7. Place the victim's near arm at a right angle to his body

Sample answer:7-5-3-1-2-4-6

Task 25. What is the sequence of actions when performing artificial respiration on a victim as part of first aid?

1. Lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand
2. While continuing to maintain airway patency, unclench your nose and remove your lips from the victim's mouth.
3. Tilt the victim's head back, clearing the airway, and take your normal breath.
4. Exhale into the victim's airway
5. With two fingers of the hand located on the forehead, pinch the victim's nose
6. Repeat exhalation into the victim's airways
7. Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead
8. Use your own special face mask or face film

Sample answer:8-7-1-3-5-4-2-6

Open type tasks:

Exercise 1.

When removing a foreign body from the respiratory tract of a victim with complete obstruction of the upper respiratory tract, it is necessary to strike with the heel of your palm between the victim's shoulder blades, checking after each blow whether the foreign body was not removed.

Sample answer:5

Task 2.

When removing a foreign body from the respiratory tract of a victim with complete obstruction of the upper respiratory tract, it is necessary to apply pressure with your fist, covered with the palm of the other hand, on the upper part of the victim's abdomen, clasp it from behind, checking after each pressure whether the foreign body was not removed.

Sample answer:5

Task 3.

When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on an adult, perform _____ pressing on the chest in a row.

Sample answer:thirty

Task 4.

When determining signs of life in a victim as part of first aid, the presence of normal breathing should be assessed for at least _____ and no more _____ seconds

Sample answer:no less than 7 and no more than 10 seconds.

Task 5.

Pressure frequency during cardiopulmonary resuscitation _____ to an adult the victim must be no less than _ and no more _ in 1 minute.

Sample answer:no less than 100 and no more than 120 per minute.

Task 6.

When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation, while pressing on the victim's sternum, it is necessary to push it to a depth of at least cm and no more than cm (for adults).

Sample answer: not less than 5 cm and not more than 6 cm.

Task 7.

When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation in adults, attitude
frequencies chest compressions and artificial breath frequency should be

Sample answer: 30:2.

Task 8.

When performing chest compressions on a 5-year-old child, it is necessary to push it to a depth equal to _____ anteroposterior diameter of the chest.

Sample answer: 1/3.

Task 9.

When performing cardiopulmonary therapy on a 5-year-old child, while pressing on the victim's sternum, it is necessary to push it to a depth of at least _____ cm and no more _____ cm

Sample answer: not less than 4 cm and not more than 5 cm.

Task 10.

When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a 5-year-old child, the ratio of chest compressions to artificial breaths should be equal, regardless of the number of rescuers.

Sample answer: 15:2.

Task 11.

A 50-year-old man was waiting for transport at a bus stop. He suddenly turned pale and complained of an acute, pressing pain behind the sternum. A few minutes later he lost consciousness, fell and stopped breathing. Passers-by began providing first aid. After 5 minutes, the man began to breathe, but remained unconscious.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid. 2. List the main stages of first aid.

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2. The main stages of first aid: make sure there is no danger, determine signs of life, call an ambulance, apply pressure to the victim's sternum, perform artificial respiration, determine signs of life, give a stable lateral position while restoring spontaneous adequate breathing.

Task 12.

In a dental clinic, a 55-year-old man suddenly lost consciousness and stopped breathing. The medical record contains information about a previous myocardial infarction and continuous use of antiarrhythmic drugs. The medical receptionist immediately began administering first aid and administered an automated external defibrillator (AED). A rhythm subject to defibrillation was detected.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid. 2. List the main steps when working with an AED.

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2.The main stages of using an AED are: turn on the AED; correctly stick the electrodes on the victim's chest; do not touch the victim during the AED analysis of heart rhythm; press the "Shock" button after the AED command; do not touch the victim while the shock is being applied; at the command of the AED, begin chest compressions and artificial breaths; continue performing CPR for 2 minutes until the next AED command.

Task 13.

A construction worker suddenly became ill while doing painting work. The man turned pale and started vomiting. After 5 minutes he fell, lost consciousness and stopped breathing. The foreman immediately began providing first aid and asked you to call an ambulance.

1.Name the conditions that required first aid.

2.List the basic information that must be conveyed to the dispatcher when calling an emergency medical team.

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2 Basic information that must be conveyed to the dispatcher when calling an emergency medical team: location (address) of the incident; number of victims; floor; approximate age; the condition of the victim; volume of assistance provided.

Task 14.

During a football match on a sports ground located in the courtyard of a residential building, one of the football players suddenly fell. Doesn't answer questions. Breathing is not detected. His companions immediately began performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

1.Name the conditions that required first aid. 2. List the procedure for performing external cardiac massage. Sample answer:

1.Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2.The procedure for performing chest compressions is: kneel on the side of the victim, facing him; Place the base of the palm of one hand on the center of the victim's chest; place the second palm on the first hand, grasping it in a lock; perform 30 pressures in a row; keep your arms perpendicular to the plane of the sternum; do not bend your elbows; with the fingers of the upper hand, pull up the fingers of the lower hand; count the pressure out loud.

Task 15.

A 30-year-old man, while eating with friends, suddenly jumped up and grabbed his throat. The face is cyanotic, the mouth is open. Doesn't answer questions, nods his head. Friends attempted to remove the foreign body from the victim's respiratory tract.

1.Name the conditions that required first aid.

2.Draw up an algorithm for providing first aid in case of complete obstruction of the upper respiratory tract.

Sample answer:

1.Foreign body of the upper respiratory tract.

2.Algorithm for providing first aid in case of complete obstruction of the upper respiratory tract: make sure there is no danger and, if necessary, provide safe conditions for providing first aid; ask the victim: "Are you choking?"; tilt the victim forward; apply 5

strikes with the heel of your palm between the victim's shoulder blades, checking after each strike whether the foreign body was not removed; perform 5 pressures with your fist, covered with the palm of your other hand, on the upper part of the victim's abdomen, grasping it from behind, checking after each pressure whether the foreign body has not been removed.

Task 16.

In the gym, while doing physical exercises, a young woman was chewing chewing gum, choked and began to choke. The victim clutches her throat, when asked: "Are you choking?" nods. The instructor performed the Heimlich maneuver, the foreign body was removed from the respiratory tract, but the woman lost consciousness, her face was cyanotic, and there was no breathing. The instructor immediately began administering basic CPR. Eyewitnesses called an ambulance.

After some time, the victim began to have voluntary movements, the skin turned pink, but there was no consciousness.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.
2. What further action should be taken as part of first aid?

Sample answer:

- 1. Foreign body of the upper respiratory tract. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.**
- 2. Place the victim in a stable lateral position.**

Task 17.

During dinner, an elderly woman choked and began coughing. Then the victim's face began to turn blue, she grabbed her throat and tried to get up. Doesn't answer questions. The victim's husband performed the Heimlich maneuver, a foreign body - a denture - was removed from the respiratory tract, but the woman lost consciousness, her face was cyanotic, and there was no breathing. The man began CPR, performing chest compressions and rescue breathing.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.
 2. List the main steps when performing artificial respiration.
- Sample answer:

- 1. Foreign body of the upper respiratory tract. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.**
- 2. The main steps when performing artificial respiration:**
 - use your own special face mask or face film;
 - Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead;
 - lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand;
 - tilt the victim's head back, clearing the airways, and take your normal breath;
 - With two fingers of the hand on the forehead, pinch the victim's nose;
 - tightly cover the victim's mouth with your lips and exhale into the victim's airways until the chest rises visible;
 - While continuing to maintain patency of the airway, unclench your nose, remove your lips from the victim's mouth and allow him to exhale passively;
 - repeat exhalation into the victim's airway.

Task 18.

You witnessed an accident in which a motorcyclist was injured. A young man lies on the roadway. Having made sure that there is no danger, you, as part of first aid, began to determine signs of life.

1. Determine the sequence of your actions to determine the signs of life in the victim.

Sample answer:

1. To determine the signs of life in the victim, you must:

- gently shake the victim by the shoulders and speak loudly to him, asking the question: “Do you need help?”;
- free the victim’s chest from clothing;
- Place the palm of one hand on the victim’s forehead;
- lift the victim’s chin with two fingers of the other hand;
- tilt your head back, opening the airways;
- lean your cheek and ear towards the victim’s mouth and nose;
- observe with your eyes the movements of the victim’s chest;
- assess the presence of normal breathing for at least 7 and no more than 10 seconds.

Task 19.

While discussing the results of a football game at the lunch table in a sports bar, one of the patrons suddenly complained of a sharp headache, turned pale, lost consciousness and stopped breathing. The waiter called an ambulance. Visitors immediately began performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation and after 7 minutes the man began to breathe, but remained unconscious.

1. What should be done after performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation as part of first aid?

2. Describe the sequence of actions if, after performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the victim begins to breathe spontaneously, but there is no consciousness.

Sample answer:

1. The victim should be placed in a stable lateral position.

2. The sequence of actions when giving a stable lateral position to the victim: position the victim’s near arm at a right angle to his body; Place the victim’s far hand with the back of the hand on the victim’s opposite cheek; bend the victim’s leg farthest from you at the knee and place it resting on the foot; turn the victim towards you by pressing on the knee of the bent leg; pull the leg lying on top closer to the stomach; slightly tilt the victim’s head back to open the airways; Check the victim for signs of breathing.

Task 20.

A furniture workshop worker suddenly became ill. He complained of severe weakness and nausea. Lost consciousness and fell. A nurse arrived at the workshop station, which has a first aid kit for providing first aid to workers and an automatic external defibrillator (AED). When examining the victim, she found that there was no consciousness, no breathing, and no pulse in the carotid arteries. The skin is sharply pale and cold to the touch.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.

2. What further actions should be taken as part of first aid after identifying signs of life?

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2. As part of first aid, after identifying signs of life, you should: call an ambulance; prepare for chest compressions; apply pressure to the victim’s sternum; perform artificial respiration breaths; apply AED.

Task 21.

While performing electrical installation work in a dental clinic, the electrician suddenly lost consciousness, fell and stopped breathing. The dental clinic staff began providing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation and used an automated external defibrillator (AED) to defibrillate the rhythm.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.
2. List the main steps when operating an AED after the electrodes are attached to the victim.

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2. The main steps when working with the AED after the electrodes are attached to the victim are: do not touch the victim while the AED is analyzing the heart rhythm; press the "Shock" button after the AED command; do not touch the victim while the shock is being applied; at the command of the AED, begin applying pressure to the chest; Continue performing CPR for 2 minutes until the next AED command.

Task 22.

A group of young people had dinner at a karaoke club. Suddenly the girl stood up abruptly and grabbed her throat. Doesn't answer questions, shakes his head. Friends assumed that she had choked on food and the young man struck several blows with the heel of his palm between the victim's shoulder blades, but the situation remained the same and the girl's face began to turn blue.

1. Describe the signs of complete obstruction of the upper respiratory tract.
2. What actions should be taken to remove a foreign body from the victim's respiratory tract as part of first aid if, when striking with a basepalm between the victim's shoulder blades, it was not possible to remove the foreign

body from the respiratory tract?

Sample answer:

1. If the upper respiratory tract is completely obstructed, the victim cannot speak, cannot breathe, may grab his throat, or nod.

2. If after 5 blows the foreign body is not removed from the respiratory tract, then you should: stand behind the victim and clasp him with both hands at the level of the upper abdomen; make a fist with one of your hands and place it above your navel with your thumb towards you; clasp your fist with your other hand and, slightly tilting the victim forward, sharply press on his stomach inward and upward; If necessary, repeat the pressure up to 5 times.

Task 23.

One of the visitors to the shopping center suddenly became ill. The man notes severe weakness and dizziness. The wife laid the victim on a bench and called an ambulance. After a few minutes, the man stopped making contact. The administrator of the shopping center, who was invited by eyewitnesses of the incident, checked the width of the victim's pupils, the pulse on the radial artery and asked his wife whether the man had any chronic diseases. After this, the administrator was convinced that the victim was not breathing and began performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.
2. List the actions that should not have been done when providing first aid to the victim.

Sample answer:

- 1.Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.**
- 2.Actions that should not be taken when providing first aid to a victim: checking the width of the pupils, pulse on the radial artery, clarifying the presence of chronic diseases.**

Task 24.

At the cinema, during a show, one of the spectators lost consciousness and fell. Doesn't answer questions, doesn't breathe. Witnesses to the incident called an ambulance and immediately began performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The cinema administrator arrived at the hall and brought a first aid kit.

- 1.Name the conditions that required first aid.
- 2.What device or device from the first aid kit will be needed to provide first aid to the victim.

Sample answer:

- 1.Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.**
- 2.A device for artificial respiration “Mouth-Device-Mouth” or a pocket mask for artificial ventilation of the lungs “Mouth-mask”.**

Task 25.

On the beach, you witnessed an incident when a young man who had drowned a few minutes ago was pulled out of the water. The skin is sharply pale. There is no consciousness. There is no breathing. You have started performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. What will be the criterion for effective inspiration when performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation of a victim?

Sample answer:

The criterion for effective inspiration during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation is the visible rise of the chest.

Task 26.

Inside the pharmacy, a woman fell, lost consciousness, and was not breathing. Pharmacy workers checked for signs of life, called an ambulance and began performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). One of the employees knelt on the side of the victim, facing her, put the base of the palm of one hand on the center of the victim's chest, put the second palm on the first hand, grabbed it in a lock, and applied pressure to the victim's sternum.

- 1.Name the conditions that required first aid.
- 2.List the rules that must be followed when applying pressure to the victim's sternum during basic CPR.

Sample answer:

- 1.Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.**
- 2. When pressing on the victim's sternum, it is necessary to: perform 30 pressures in a row; keep your arms perpendicular to the plane of the sternum; do not bend your elbows; count the pressure out loud.**

Task 27.

As a result of basic resuscitation measures, you have revived the person, he is breathing, but unconscious. What are your next steps?

***Sample answer:*It is necessary to give the victim a stable lateral position and assess the presence of breathing over time.**

Task 28.

An 8-year-old child lost consciousness and fell on the sports ground. Breathing not determined. The parent began providing first aid.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid. 2. List the main stages of first aid.

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2. The main stages of first aid: make sure there is no danger; define consciousness; determine the presence of normal breathing; take 5 initial breaths; check for signs of life; apply pressure to the victim's sternum and perform artificial respiration breaths for 1 minute; call emergency medical assistance; continue to apply pressure to the victim's sternum and perform artificial respiration breaths and determine signs of life until emergency medical assistance arrives.

Task 29.

A young man was found in the entrance of a residential building in an unconscious state, not breathing. Witnesses called an ambulance and began performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. After 11 minutes, the man began to breathe and move, but remained unconscious.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.

2. What further action should be taken as part of first aid before the arrival of the emergency medical team?

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2. The victim should be placed in a stable lateral position and the presence of breathing should be assessed over time until the emergency medical team arrives.

Task 30.

After a car accident, an injured 8-year-old child was removed from a car. Doesn't answer questions. There is no breathing. There are no visible damages. Eyewitnesses called an ambulance. As part of first aid, you began to apply pressure to the sternum.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.

2. List the rules that must be followed when applying pressure to the sternum of an injured 8-year-old child during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2. When performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, an 8-year-old child must: apply pressure to the sternum with one hand, placing the heel of the palm on the lower half of the sternum; use your free hand to support the child's head; the ratio of compressions and breaths is 15:2, regardless of the number of rescuers; it is necessary to push the chest to a depth equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the anteroposterior diameter of the chest or 4-5 cm; count the pressure out loud.

Task 31.

During the icy conditions, an elderly woman fell on her right side and hit her head. Passersby found the victim unresponsive and not breathing. An ambulance was called and basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation began.

1. Indicate the optimal frequency and depth of chest compressions. 2. Indicate the optimal ratio of the frequency of chest compressions to artificial breaths during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Sample answer:

- 1.the optimal frequency of chest compressions is 100-120 per minute, depth 5-6 cm;**
- 2.The optimal ratio of the frequency of chest compressions to artificial breaths is 30:2.**

Task 32.

While repairing the façade of a dental clinic, a worker became ill. The victim fell. Doesn't respond to requests. There is no breathing. Clinic workers began providing first aid. It is possible to use an automatic external defibrillator (AED).

- 1.Name the conditions that required first aid.
- 2.List the first aid steps that must be completed before using an AED.

Sample answer:

- 1.Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.**
- 2.First aid steps to follow before using an AED: ensure there is no danger and, if necessary, provide a safe environment for first aid; identify signs of life; call emergency medical assistance; prepare for chest compressions; apply pressure to the victim's sternum; perform artificial respiration breaths.**

Task 33.

While carrying out repair work, a worker received an electric shock without noticing a broken electrical wire. There is no consciousness. The chest is motionless. The right hand is covered with a black scab. The foreman began providing first aid.

- 1.Name the conditions that required first aid.
2. List the main stages of first aid.

Sample answer:

- 1.Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.**
- 2.Basic steps for first aid: make sure there is no danger and, if necessary, provide a safe environment for first aid; identify signs of life; call emergency medical assistance; prepare for chest compressions; apply pressure to the victim's sternum; perform artificial respiration breaths.**

Task 34.

During a hike, a tourist was bitten by a wasp. A few minutes later, the man felt itching in his face and swelling of his lips. The victim felt severe weakness, fell, lost consciousness and stopped breathing. His friends called 911 and began providing first aid.

- 1.Name the conditions that required first aid.
- 2.List the rules that must be followed when applying pressure to the victim's sternum during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Sample answer:

- 1.Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.**
- 2. When performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, when applying pressure to the victim's sternum, it is necessary to: perform 30 pressures in a row; keep your arms perpendicular to the plane of the sternum; do not bend your elbows; count the pressure out loud.**

Task 35.

While crossing a river covered with ice, a young man fell through the ice and disappeared under water. Eyewitnesses to the incident managed to pull the victim out of the water 15 minutes after the incident. The man has no consciousness. The skin is sharply pale. The chest is motionless.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.

2. List the actions that bystanders should have taken before performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2. Actions to be taken before performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation: ensure that there is no danger and, if necessary, provide a safe environment for first aid; identify signs of life; call emergency medical assistance.

Task 36.

A skier fell while skiing down a mountain. Doesn't answer questions. The skin is sharply pale. A woman complains of severe pain in the chest area. A few minutes later she lost consciousness and stopped breathing. The trainer began providing first aid. After 6 minutes, the victim began to breathe, but remained unconscious.

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.

2. What needs to be done as part of first aid after the victim begins to breathe.

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation. Chest injury.

2. As part of first aid, a victim who is unconscious but breathing is required to be placed in a stable lateral position.

Task 37.

The child fell in the office of the local pediatrician, lying on his back with his eyes closed, motionless.

1. What actions should be taken as part of first aid after determining safety for yourself and the victim?

Sample answer:

1. As part of first aid, after determining safety for yourself and the victim, it is necessary to determine the signs of life:

- To determine the presence of consciousness - fix the child's head and squeeze the palm of his hand (or stimulate a reaction by rubbing the child's sternum with the phalanges of your fingers); - loudly address the child with the question: "Do you need help? Can you hear me?";

- Determine the presence of normal breathing.

Task 38.

At the dental clinic, a 5-year-old child suddenly began coughing convulsively. The face is purple with a cyanotic tint. A few minutes later the child lost consciousness and stopped breathing. Clinic workers began performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation and used an automatic external defibrillator (AED).

1. Name the conditions that required first aid.

2. Which AED electrode placement should be used if pediatric electrodes are not available?

Sample answer:

1. Lack of consciousness. Stopping breathing and blood circulation.

2. In children under 8 years of age (or weighing less than 25 kg), the anterior-posterior position of adult AED electrodes should be used (if pediatric AED electrodes are not available).

Task 39.

You are performing basic CPR on a 6-year-old child. The assistant brought in an automated external defibrillator (AED), which does not have pediatric pads. What are your next steps?

Sample answer: **it is necessary to place the AED electrodes in the anterior-posterior position, and if there is a switch, switch it to child mode, then act in accordance with the voice commands of the AED.**

Task 40.

Name the main stages of providing first aid to a victim with complete obstruction of the upper respiratory tract caused by a foreign body with respiratory and circulatory arrest, if there is an automatic external defibrillator (AED) in the access area.

Sample answer:

1. Ensure that there is no danger and, if necessary, provide a safe environment for first aid.

2. Remove foreign body. 3.

Identify signs of life.

4. Call emergency medical assistance.

5. Begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation. 6. Apply AED.

Task 41.

Name the main stages of providing first aid to a victim in case of respiratory and circulatory arrest with their recovery after resuscitation measures, accompanied by a lack of consciousness, if there is an automatic external defibrillator (AED) in the access area.

Sample answer:

1. Ensure that there is no danger and, if necessary, provide a safe environment for first aid.

2. Identify signs of life. 3. Call emergency medical assistance.

4. Proceed with cardiopulmonary resuscitation. 5. Apply AED.

6. Determine signs of life before establishing a stable lateral position. 7. Give a stable lateral position.

Task 42.

What is the purpose of checking for signs of life in a victim as part of first aid? Name the sequence of actions.

Sample answer:

1. Gently shake the victim by the shoulders. 2. Call him

loudly: "Do you need help?" 3. Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead.

4. Raise the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand.
5. Tilt your head back, opening the airways.
6. Lean your cheek and ear toward the victim's mouth and nose.
7. Observe with your eyes the movements of the victim's chest.
8. Assess the presence of normal breathing for at least 7 and no more than 10 seconds.

Task 43.

How long should a victim be assessed for breathing as part of first aid?

Sample answer:

As part of first aid, the victim should be assessed for normal breathing for at least 7 and no more than 10 seconds.

Task 44.

How to give the victim a stable lateral position?

Namesequencing.

Sample answer:

1. Place the victim's nearest arm at a right angle to his body.
2. Place the back of the victim's far hand palm to the opposite cheek of the victim, holding it with your hand.
3. Bend the victim's leg farthest from you at the knee and place it with support on the foot.
4. Turn the victim towards you by pressing on the knee of the bent leg.
5. Pull the leg lying on top closer to the stomach.
6. Slightly tilt the victim's head back to open the airway.
7. Check the victim for signs of breathing.

Task 45.

How to check the consciousness of a victim as part of first aid?

Sample answer:

1. Gently shake the victim by the shoulders.
2. Call out to him loudly: "Do you need help?"

Task 46.

How to check if a victim is breathing as part of first aid? Name the sequence of actions.

Sample answer:

1. Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead.
2. Lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand.
3. Tilt your head back, opening the airways.
4. Lean your cheek and ear toward the victim's mouth and nose.
5. Observe with your eyes the movements of the victim's chest.
6. Assess the presence of normal breathing for at least 7 and no more than 10 seconds.

Task 47.

What actions should be taken first when starting to provide first aid to the victim?

Sample answer:

It is necessary to ensure that there is no danger and, if necessary, provide a safe environment for first aid.

Task 48.

What signs of life should be determined in a victim as part of first aid?

Sample answer:

As part of first aid, when determining signs of life, the victim's consciousness and breathing should be assessed.

Task 49.

What actions must be taken before performing chest compressions and artificial breaths when providing first aid to a victim? Name sequencing.

Sample answer:

- 1. Make sure there is no danger.**
- 2. Identify signs of life.**
- 3. Call emergency medical assistance.**

Task 50.

What rules must be followed when performing chest compressions during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

Sample answer:

- 1. Perform 30 pressures in a row.**
- 2. Keep your arms perpendicular to the plane of the sternum.**
- 3. Do not bend your elbows.**
- 4. Use the fingers of the upper hand to pull the fingers of the lower hand upward.**
- 5. Count the pressure out loud.**

Task 51.

At what frequency (in minutes) should chest compressions be applied when performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation in adults?

Sample answer:

When performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation in an adult should perform 100-120 pressures per minute on the victim's chest.

Task 52.

What depth of chest pressure (compression) should be applied when performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on an adult?

Sample answer:

When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation, while pressing on the victim's sternum, it is necessary to push it to a depth of at least 5 cm and no more than 6 cm (for adults).

Task 53.

What frequency should pressure be applied to the chest of the injured child? during cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

Sample answer:

The frequency of compressions during cardiopulmonary resuscitation should be at least 100 and no more than 120 per minute.

Task 54.

What is the criterion for effective inspiration during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

Sample answer:

The criterion for effective inspiration during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation is the visible rise of the chest.

Task 55.

Can the victim's carotid pulse be assessed as part of first aid when determining signs of life?

Sample answer:

An assessment of the pulse in the carotid artery of a victim is not considered an error if it is carried out by a medical professional and assessed with a special technique together with an assessment of the presence of breathing.

Task 56.

Where should you place your hands when applying chest compressions during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

Sample answer:

The hands should be placed on the center of the chest.

Task 57.

What protective equipment should be used to perform artificial respiration on a victim during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

Sample answer:

To perform artificial respiration for a victim during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, it is advisable to use your own special face mask or face film.

Task 58.

To perform artificial respiration, it is advisable to use your own special face mask or face film. In the absence of a special face mask, is it permissible not to perform artificial respiration?

Sample answer:

In the absence of protective equipment (special face mask), it is permissible not to perform artificial respiration.

Task 59.

What actions must be taken to determine the degree of airway obstruction in a victim as part of first aid?

Sample answer:

In order to determine the degree of airway obstruction, it is necessary to ask the victim if he has choked. If the upper respiratory tract is completely obstructed, the victim cannot speak, cannot breathe, may grab his throat, or nod.

Task 60.

List the signs of complete obstruction of the upper respiratory tract in the victim.

Sample answer:

If the upper respiratory tract is completely obstructed, the victim cannot speak, cannot breathe, may grab his throat, or nod.

Task 61.

What information must be provided to the dispatcher when calling an ambulance to a victim?

Sample answer:

When calling an ambulance to a victim, it is necessary to report: the location (address) of the incident, the number of victims, the gender of the victim, the approximate age of the victim, the condition of the victim, the amount of assistance.

Task 62.

What actions must be taken to ensure patency of the victim's upper respiratory tract as part of first aid before starting cardiopulmonary resuscitation? Name the sequence of actions.

Sample answer:

To ensure patency of the upper respiratory tract, before starting cardiopulmonary resuscitation, it is necessary:

- 1. Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead.**
- 2. Lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand.**
- 3. Tilt the victim's head back, clearing the airway.**

Task 63.

How to perform artificial respiration on a victim as part of first aid? Name the sequence of actions.

Sample answer:

- 1. Use your own special face mask or face film.**
- 2. Place the palm of one hand on the victim's forehead.**
- 3. Lift the victim's chin with two fingers of the other hand.**
- 4. Tilt the victim's head back, clearing the airways, and take your normal breath.**
- 5. With two fingers of the hand on the forehead, pinch the victim's nose.**
- 6. Exhale into the victim's airways.**
- 7. While continuing to maintain airway patency, unclench your nose and remove your lips from the victim's mouth.**
- 8. Repeat exhalation into the victim's airway.**

Task 64.

An automated external defibrillator (AED) is available for you to perform basic CPR. List the steps you need to perform when using an AED.

Sample answer:

- 1. Turn on the AED.**
- 2. Correctly stick the electrodes on the victim's chest.**
- 3. Do not touch the victim while the AED is analyzing the heart rhythm.**
- 4. Execute AED command.**
- 5. At the AED command, begin chest compressions.**
- 6. Continue performing CPR for 2 minutes until the next AED command.**

Task 65.

What is first aid for a victim with a foreign body in the upper respiratory tract? Name the sequence of actions.

Sample answer:

- 1. Ask the victim: "Are you choking?"**
- 2. Tilt the victim forward.**

- 3. Apply 5 blows with the heel of your palm between the victim's shoulder blades. 4. Assess the fact of removal of the foreign body after each blow.**
- 5. Perform 5 pressures with your fist, covered with the palm of your other hand, on the upper part of the victim's abdomen, grasping him from behind.**
- 6. Assess whether the foreign body has been removed after each compression.**

Task 66.

What actions should be taken if, when providing first aid to a victim with a foreign body in the upper respiratory tract, after applying 5 blows between the shoulder blades, the foreign body is not removed? Name the sequence of actions.

Sample answer:

- 1. Stand behind the victim and clasp him with both hands at the level of the upper abdomen.**
- 2. Make a fist with one hand and place it above your navel with your thumb facing you. 3. Grasp your fist with your other hand and, slightly tilting the victim forward, sharply press on his stomach in an inward and upward direction.**
- 4. If necessary, repeat the pressure up to 5 times.**

Task 67.

What actions should be taken if, during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the victim begins to breathe spontaneously, but is unconscious?

Sample answer:

The victim must be given a stable lateral position.

Task 68.

When using an automated external defibrillator (AED), as part of first aid, should you avoid touching the victim?

Sample answer:

When using an automatic external defibrillator, the victim should not be touched while the heart rhythm is being analyzed and the shock is administered.

Task 69.

Name the optimal ratio of the frequency of chest compressions to the frequency of artificial breaths when performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation on an adult victim.

Sample answer:

The optimal ratio of the frequency of chest compressions to the frequency of artificial breaths during basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation in an adult is 30:2.

Task 70.

How to reduce the risk of contracting infectious diseases when providing first aid?

Sample answer:

To reduce the risk of infection when providing first aid, you should use medical gloves (to protect your hands) and protective devices for artificial respiration, located in first aid kits. If blood or other biological fluids get on your skin, you should immediately wash them off with running water and wash your hands thoroughly. After performing artificial respiration, it is recommended to rinse your mouth.

Task 71.

For what purpose is a victim in the absence of consciousness and breathing being given a stable lateral position?

Response standard

**Giving a stable lateral position is
eventto maintain airway patency.**

Task 72.

What actions should be taken if a victim with a foreign body in the upper respiratory tract loses consciousness?

Response standard:

If a victim with a foreign body in the upper respiratory tract has lost consciousness, it is necessary to determine signs of life and begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation in the amount of manual pressure on the sternum and artificial respiration.

Task 73.

Algorithm for basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) using an automatic external defibrillator (AED) in a child.

Sample answer:

Unconscious and not breathing normally – Give 5 initial breaths – Check for life signs – Perform CPR 15:2 – Call emergency services – When the AED appears, turn it on and follow the voice commands of the device.

Task 74.

Algorithm for basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) using an automatic external defibrillator (AED) in an adult.

Sample answer:

Unconscious and not breathing normally – Call emergency services – Give 30 chest compressions – Give 2 rescue breaths – Continue CPR 30:2 – When the AED appears, turn it on and follow the voice commands of the device.

Task 75.

Electrical defibrillation: technique for using an automatic external defibrillator (AED).

Sample answer:

The AED is turned on either by opening the lid or by pressing the power button. Electrodes are glued: one to the right of the sternum under the collarbone, the second - lateral to the left nipple with a center along the mid-axillary line. Next, act on the AED's command (do not touch the victim during heart rate analysis; if a shock is indicated, make sure that no one touches the victim and press the "shock" button).

CRITERIA for assessing competencies and rating scales

Grade "unsatisfactory"(not accepted) or absence competence development	Grade "satisfactorily"(passed) or satisfactory (threshold) level of competence development	Rating "good" (passed) or sufficient level mastering competence	"Excellent" grade (passed) or high level of competence development
Inability of the learner to learn independently demonstrate knowledge when solving tasks, lack of independence in applying skills. Absence confirmation of the availability of competence indicates negative results in mastering the academic discipline	The student demonstrates independence in applying knowledge, skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full in accordance with the sample given by the teacher, for tasks whose solutions were shown by the teacher, it should be considered that the competence formed on satisfactory level.	The student demonstrates independent application of knowledge, skills and abilities when solving tasks, tasks similar to the samples, which confirms the presence formed competence at a higher level. Availability such competence at a sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill	The student demonstrates the ability to fully independence in choosing a way to solve non-standard assignments within the discipline using knowledge, skills and abilities, received both during the development this discipline and related disciplines should be considered competence formed at a high level.

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 main processes subject matter being studied areas, the answer is different depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession	high skill explain the essence phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give	high logic and subsequence answer

	terminological apparatus; logic and consistency answer	examples	
Fine	strong knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied, distinguished by the depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; fluency in monologue speech, but is allowed one or two inaccuracies in the answer	the ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	logic and consistency of the answer
satisfactory	satisfactory knowledge of the processes of the subject area being studied, answer, characterized by insufficient depth and completeness 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 in analyzing phenomena and processes. Several are allowed errors in the content of the answer	satisfactory logic and consistency of the answer
unsatisfactory	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow coverage of the topic; poor knowledge of basic theoretical issues, poor skills in analyzing phenomena and processes. Serious errors in response content	inability to give reasoned answers	lack of logic and consistency in the answer

Criteria for assessing situational tasks:

Mark	Descriptors			
	understand ing the problem	analysis of the situation	solution skills situations	professional thinking
Great	full understanding of the problem. All requirements presented for the task, completed	high ability analyze the situation, draw conclusions	high ability to choose a method to solve a problem, confident situation solving skills	high level of professional thinking

Fine	full understanding of the problem. All requirements presented for the task, completed	ability analyze the situation, draw conclusions	ability to choose a method to solve a problem confident situation solving skills	sufficient level of professional thinking. One or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed
satisfactory	partial understanding of the problem. Most of the job requirements completed	satisfactory ability to analyze situation, draw conclusions	satisfactory skills solutions to the situation, difficulties with choosing a method for solving a problem	sufficient level of professional thinking. More than two inaccuracies are allowed in answer or error in sequence solutions
unsatisfactory	misunderstanding of the problem. Many requirements required for the task, not completed. No answer. There was no attempt to solve task	low ability analyze the situation	insufficient situation-solving skills	absent