

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

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Evaluation materials

by discipline **Health Economics**

Specialty 05/31/01 general medicine

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

universal (UK)/general cultural (OK)

Code and name of universal/ general cultural competence	Indicator(s) of achieving universal general cultural competence
OK-1	Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis

general professional (OPK):

Code and name general professional competence	Indicator(s) of achieving general professional competence
OPK-3	The ability to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities.

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

Name competencies	Types of assessment materials	number of tasks for 1 competency
OK-1	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Tasks open type: Interview questions Add- on tasks	75 with standard answers 65 10
OPK-3	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Open type tasks: Interview questions Tasks for additions	75 with standard answers 65 10

OK-1

Closed type tasks:

Task 1. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The basis of the health care planning system is

1. Definition of strategic goals, objectives and priorities at all levels

healthcare development;

2. Creation of a unified regulatory framework for the implementation of the development strategy

healthcare;

2. Improving management efficiency;

3. Increasing the efficiency of use of industry resources;

4. Improving the quality of medical services.

Sample answer: 1. Determination at all levels of strategic goals, objectives and priorities for healthcare development.

Task 2. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

What form of ownership is not used in healthcare: 1. Public;

2. Federal;
3. Regional;
4. Municipal

Sample answer: 1. Public.

Task 3. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. The subject of study of health economics is:

1. The relationship between the levels of well-being and health of the population;

2. Features of the manifestation of economic laws in the healthcare industry and problems of effective use of limited economic resources in health care and their management in order to meet the population's needs for medical and preventive care to the maximum possible extent;

3. Quality of medical care;

4. Study of economic relations and economic contacts, objectively arising in the process of carrying out medical professional activities.

Sample answer: 2. Features of the manifestation of economic laws in the healthcare sector and the problems of effective use of limited economic resources in healthcare and their management in order to satisfy the population's needs for medical and preventive care to the maximum possible extent.

Task 4. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The object of health insurance is: 1. Health;

2. Patient;
3. The risk of an insured event;
4. Illness.

Sample answer: 3. The risk of an insured event. Task

5. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. The insurers are:

1. Enterprises and institutions;

2. Insurance companies and compulsory medical insurance funds;

3. Health authorities;

4. Medical institution.

Sample answer: 2. Insurance companies and compulsory medical insurance funds.

Task 6. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The following are not policyholders:

1. Industrial enterprises;
2. Individuals;
3. Insurance organizations;
4. Public and charitable organizations. Sample answer: 3. Insurance organizations.

Task 7. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Medical subject, environment is: 1.

Economic subject;

2. A medical institution providing healthcare services, regardless on forms of ownership;
3. Consumer of medical services;
4. State medical institution.

Sample answer: 2. A medical institution that provides healthcare services, regardless of the form of ownership;

Task 8. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The partners of a medical entity are: 1.

Enterprises, organizations or teams;

2. Financial and credit institutions, medical institutions, government, citizen;
3. Tax office, medical institutions;
4. Medical institutions, staff and patients.

Sample answer: 2. Financial and credit institutions, medical institutions, state, citizen.

Task 9. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Subjects of compulsory health insurance in accordance with the Law "On Medical Insurance of Citizens in the Russian Federation" are all except:

1. Territorial Health Insurance Fund;
2. Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund for an insurance organization;
3. Insurers of the government body, local administration;
4. Insured persons of the medical institution.

Sample answer: 1. Territorial Health Insurance Fund. Task 10.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

General institutional staff of a medical institution include:

1. Doctor;
2. Head of department;
3. Nurse;
4. Therapist.

Sample answer: 2. Head of department. Task 11.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Health economics solves the following problems: 1. How to prepare an annual report;

2. What treatment to prescribe for the patient;
3. How to effectively use existing equipment;
4. Where to buy medicines.

Sample answer: 4. Where to buy medicines. Task 12.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

What is the working week for healthcare workers? 1. 40 hours per week;

2. Until the established amount of work is completed;
3. In accordance with the standard working hours established by the government in depending on the position held;
4. 42 hours a week.

Sample answer: 3. In accordance with the standard working hours established by the government, depending on the position held.

Task 13. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

On a non-commercial basis the following is carried out: 1. Voluntary health insurance;

2. Compulsory motor insurance;
3. Compulsory medical insurance;
4. Voluntary property insurance.

Sample answer: 3. Compulsory health insurance. Task

14. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

What legal document protects the interests of the insured in the system?

Compulsory medical insurance?

1. Citizen's passport;
2. Compulsory medical insurance policy;
3. Bank account;
4. Passbook.

Sample answer: Compulsory medical insurance policy.

Task 15. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

An additional strategy that increases access to health care for those who are not covered by other forms of care is called:

1. Macro insurance;

2. Compulsory medical insurance;

3. Microinsurance;

4. VHI.

Sample answer: 3. Microinsurance.

Task 16. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

According to the WHO definition, health is defined

as: 1. A state of complete physical well-being;

2. A state of complete physical and mental well-being;

3. A state of complete physical and social well-being;

4. A state of complete physical, spiritual and social well-being, and not only the absence of disease and physical defects.

Sample answer: 4. A state of complete physical, spiritual and social well-being, and not just the absence of disease and physical defects.

Task 17. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Which institutions are subject to

accreditation? 1. State medical institutions;

2. Municipal medical institutions;

3. Private medical institutions;

4. All medical institutions, regardless of their form of ownership.

Sample answer: 4. All medical institutions, regardless of their form of ownership. Task 18. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

In the medical services market, the main object of purchase and sale is: 1.

Labor of medical workers;

2. Medical services;

3 Population health;

4. Medicines.

Sample answer: 2. Medical services.

Task 19. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

External factors influencing the financial condition of a medical institution: 1. Structure of health care facilities;

2. Personnel composition;
3. Tariff level;
4. Organization of the activities of a medical institution. Sample answer: 3. Tariff level.

Task 20. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The ratio of the profit of a medical institution to the average annual value of assets is:

1. Profit;
2. Return on capital;
3. Cost effectiveness;
4. Profitability of sales.

Standard answer: 2. Return on capital. Task 21.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Profitability means:

1. Part of the institution's monetary proceeds remaining after compensation material costs;
2. Net cash income of the institution remaining after compensation material costs and labor costs;
3. The ratio of profit received from the provision of a service to its total cost;
4. The amount of costs included in the cost.

Standard answer: 3. The ratio of the profit received from the provision of a service to its full cost.

Task 22. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

- A municipal medical institution can provide medical services:
1. Only free (for the patient);
 2. Required by patients according to available personnel and equipment, both for a fee and free of charge (for the patient);
 3. Listed in the annex to the current license of this institution, both for a fee and free of charge (for the patient);
 4. Paid only;

Sample answer: 1. Only free (for the patient).

Task 23. Establish a correspondence between concepts and definitions.

1. Healthcare	And the state of any living organism in which it as a whole and all its organs are capable of fully performing their functions; absence
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	ailment, disease
2. Health Economics	B provision to each to the needy necessary medical assistance in specialized institutions, paid or free
3. Simple medical service	B is a form of social protection of the population's interests in health care, expressed in the guarantee of payment for medical care in the event of an insured event at the expense of accumulated fund insurer
4. Health care system	G provides receiving citizen additional medical services (private clinics, paid wards, etc.) at the expense of the insurance company
5. Health	D industry that organizes and ensures the protection of public health
6. Health insurance	E a set of detailed services reflecting the technological process of providing medical care using a given technology that has developed in an institution
7. Public health	A system of social guarantees that allows citizens to receive medical care in a timely manner
8. Compulsory medical insurance	Z totality ^{measures} political, economic, legal, social, cultural, scientific, medical, sanitary and hygienic and anti-epidemic nature, aimed at preserving and strengthening the physical and mental health of each person, maintaining his long active life, providing him with medical care in case of loss of health
9. Health protection	And the health of the population as a whole, determined by the influence of social and biological factors
10. VHI	The totality of all government resources, institutions and activities that should improve the level of medical services in the country
11. Health services	L complex of economic knowledge about the forms, methods and results of economic activity in the field of medicine, its organization, management and development

Standard answer: 1-D, 2 - L, 3 - E, 4 - K, 5- A, 6 - B, 7 - I, 8 - F, 9 - Z, 10 - G, 11 - B.

Task 24. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

- The disadvantage of the system of normative financing of health care is:
1. The average standards and their insufficient conditionality;
 2. The impossibility of redistributing budget funds;
 3. In the directiveness of standards;

4. The impossibility of transferring deficiencies in financial resources to the next year.

Sample answer: 1 - 2 - 4

Task 25. Instructions: Choose several correct answers*.

Conditional variables include the institution's expenses

for: 1. Salaries of key personnel;

2. Purchase of medicines and dressings;

3. Purchase of equipment;

4. Nutrition of patients;

Standard answer: 1 - 2 -3.

Open type tasks: **TOTAL75 tasks**

Exercise 1.

Community health care planning is an important and complex _____.

Sample answer: health problem. Task 2.

The cost-effectiveness of healthcare is expressed in the rational use of _____, medicines, dressings, etc. funds.

Sample answer: financial resources

Task 3.

The main indicators of _____ are indicators of morbidity and disability, physical development and demographic indicators.

Sample answer: public health. Task 4.

The factors that determine _____ include: the level of organization of medical care, the quality of medical care, the state of the environment, biological factors, lifestyle and living conditions.

Sample answer: public health.

Task 5.

Doctors _____ do not have the right to issue documents certifying temporary disability.

Sample answer: sanitary and epidemiological surveillance institutions.

Task 6.

_____ expenses of a medical institution include expenses for medicines and dressings.

Sample answer:

current. Task 7.

The governing body of the healthcare sector and ____ establish free prices for paid services, as well as tariffs for compulsory medical insurance services.

Sample answer: compulsory medical

insurance fund. Task 8.

Define the definition of "Labor".

Sample answer: Labor is a process of conscious, purposeful activity of people in which they modify external nature or a person, mediate, regulate and control the metabolism among themselves and at the same time change their own nature.

Task 9.

The amounts of money that reimburse the costs of a medical organization for the implementation of the territorial compulsory medical insurance program are called _____ for medical services.

Sample answer: tariffs.

Task 10.

What is a comprehensive medical service? Sample answer: medical examination.

Task 11.

When calculating one doctor visit, the _____ pricing method is used. Sample answer: expensive.

Task 12.

External _____ sources of financing a medical institution include income from medical services provided on a commercial basis to citizens in excess of the State Guarantee Program; income in the form of rent; implementation of treatment technologies, scientific and methodological information; sinking fund funds;

Sample answer: alternative.

Task 13.

Define the definition of "medical insurance policy".

Sample answer: A medical insurance policy is a document indicating the existence of an agreement on compulsory medical insurance and voluntary medical insurance in relation to a given citizen.

Task 14.

Define the definition of "Compensation payments".

Sample answer: Compensation payments are bonuses and additional payments for the special nature of work or work in conditions that deviate from normal ones.

Task 15.

Define the definition of "Employment contract".

Sample answer: An employment contract is an agreement between an employee and the administration of a budget institution.

Task 16.

What is not a source of extra-budgetary funding for healthcare institutions?

Sample answer: Income from small businesses.

Task 17.

What is the level of reimbursement of expenses of medical organizations for the implementation of territorial compulsory medical insurance programs called?

Sample answer: tariff.

Task 18.

What are the direct costs of a medical institution?

Sample answer: medications.

Task 19.

What are indirect costs in healthcare? Sample answer: labor costs for support personnel Task 20.

Give definition definitions "Budget system financing health care."

Sample answer: The budget system of financing healthcare is the financing of medical organizations through special intermediaries at the expense of taxpayers, individuals and legal entities.

Task 21.

Give definition definitions "Private system financing health care."

Sample answer: The private healthcare financing system is the financing of medical organizations from the personal funds of individuals and legal entities.

Task 22.

Give definition definitions " Insurance system financing health care."

Sample answer: The insurance system of healthcare financing is the financing of medical organizations through special intermediaries at the expense of taxpayers, individuals and legal entities.

Task 23.

Name the type of medical services that a municipal medical institution can provide.

Sample answer: free medical services. Task

24.

State the overall goal of health economics.

Sample answer: the study of economic relations and economic contacts that objectively arise in the process of carrying out medical professional activities.

Task 25.

Name what the structure of economic losses due to temporary disability includes.

Sample answer: health care costs, benefit costs, and preventive care costs.

Task 26.

List the organizations to which insured persons should contact if their rights are violated.

Sample answer: TFMS or insurance company at the place of insurance.

Task 27.

Define the definition of "Healthcare".

Sample answer: Healthcare is a set of measures of a socio-economic and medical nature carried out with the aim of organizing medical care, maintaining and improving the level of health of each individual and the population as a whole.

Task 28.

Give a definition of the definition of "Material resources of health care". Sample answer: Material healthcare resources - a set of buildings, structures, equipment, transport, fuels and lubricants, medicines and medical products, consumables, spare parts, instruments, soft equipment, household goods, raw materials and other material assets that are located at the disposal of healthcare organizations and used for the production of medical goods and services.

Task 29.

Give a definition of the definition of "Medical activity".

Sample answer: Medical activity is the professional activity of providing medical services, conducting medical examinations, medical examinations, medical examinations, sanitary and anti-epidemic measures.

Task 30.

Define the definition of "Medical organization".

Sample answer: A medical organization is a legal entity, regardless of its organizational and legal form and form of ownership, which carries out medical activities as its main (statutory) type of activity on the basis of a license issued in the manner established by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Task 31.

Define the definition of "Medical care".

Sample answer: Medical care is a set of treatment and preventive measures carried out for diseases, injuries, poisoning, as well as during childbirth, by persons with higher and secondary medical education.

Task 32.

Give the definition of "Medical service".

Sample answer: A medical service is a medical intervention or a set of such interventions that are aimed at preventing diseases and diagnosing them. treatment, medical rehabilitation, have a certain cost and are provided by medical professionals.

Task 33.

Define the definition of "Market of medical goods and services." Sample answer:

The market for medical goods and services is a market segment that provides medical goods and services to maintain and improve the health of the population.

Task 34.

Define the definition of "Healthcare system".

Sample answer: The healthcare system is a set of federal healthcare management bodies, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, and organizations subordinate to them. as well as subjects of frequent medical practice and private pharmaceutical activities operating in order to preserve and strengthen the health of citizens.

Task 35.

Name the economic forms of providing medical care to citizens. Sample answer:

In the healthcare system of the Russian Federation, there are two economic forms of providing medical care to citizens. 1) free, at the expense of budgets of all levels, compulsory health insurance and other revenues; 2) paid, at the expense of citizens, enterprises and other sources.

Task 36.

Name the sources of healthcare financing.

Sample answer: Sources of financial support in the field of health care are funds from the federal budget, budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local budgets, funds from compulsory health insurance, funds from organizations and citizens, funds received from individuals and legal entities, including voluntary donations, and other sources prohibited by Russian legislation.

Task 37.

Name 2 components of financial resources of healthcare organizations. Sample

answer: 1) wage fund with charges to extra-budgetary state funds; 2) funds allocated for the maintenance and development of healthcare organizations.

Task 38.

What factors influence and such factors influence the supply of medical

services?

Sample answer: 1. Improvement of medical equipment and technology (the introduction of more advanced equipment reduces costs, which leads to the provision of more services);

2. The emergence of new medical services on the market provided by competitors, also increases their supply;"

3. Number of medical workers - the more there are, the greater the supply medical services;

4. Increases in tax rates lead to a decrease in supply, etc.

Task 39.

List the functions that the market performs in healthcare.

Standard answer: 1. Informational. Through changing prices, the market provides participants with objective information about the socially necessary quantity and quality of services and other products supplied to the market.

2. Intermediary. Economically isolated producers must share the results of your activities.

3. Pricing. Single-purpose services enter the market, but differing in costs.

4. Regulatory. Through competition, the market regulates the reduction of costs for unit of services provided, improving their quality, encourages the scientific and technical process.

Task 40.

What are the basic principles of the Russian healthcare system?

Sample answer: 1. Respect for human and civil rights in the field of human health; 2. Priority of preventive measures in the field of protecting the health of citizens; availability of medical and social assistance; 3. Social protection of citizens in case of loss of health; 4. Responsibility of government bodies and departments of enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of their form of ownership, and officials for ensuring the rights of citizens in the field of health protection.

Task 41.

Name the financial models of healthcare that exist in the Russian Federation.

Sample answer: 1. Public health care (in the form of formations of federal and regional compulsory health insurance funds).

2. Voluntary health insurance system.

3. Payment by the population for paid medical services.

Task 42.

State the main goal of health economics.

Sample answer: the goal is to meet the population's need for medical care, achieve maximum effect in providing medical care at the lowest cost.

Task 43.

List the objectives of health economics.

Sample answer: 1) study of economic laws in the health care system; 2) determining the role of healthcare in the social production system; 3) calculation of the need for necessary resources; 4) ensuring the effective and efficient use of available resources and organization of work of medical personnel; 5) assessment of the economic efficiency of the activities of medical organizations, the effectiveness of medical technologies; 6) assessing the effectiveness of employee remuneration systems

health care, determination of workload standards for personnel; 7) training in the field of health economics.

Task 44.

What determines the development of health care economics?

Sample answer: 1) awareness of the population of the economic condition of their health; 2) commercialization of healthcare; 3) an increase in the volume of paid medical services; 4) development of marketing operations; 5) introduction of various forms of entrepreneurship, etc.

Task 45.

What does health economics analyze?

Sample answer: 1) the role of healthcare in the overall economy; 2) development of methods for the rational and effective use of material, financial and human resources of health care; 3) health care financing issues; 4) development of approaches and methods of pricing for various types of medical services, etc.

Task 46.

What is the subject of economic analysis of the health care system?

Sample answer: efficiency.

Task 47.

Define the definition of "Economic relations in healthcare." Sample answer:

Economic relations in healthcare are relations of production (creation), distribution, exchange and consumption of medical services, which have an indirect impact not only on the life and health of a particular person, but also on the state and reproduction of such a social resource and the potential of society that contributes to development and prosperity of the nation, as well as public health.

Task 48.

Name the model of financing the healthcare system in the Russian Federation.

Sample answer: budget and insurance.

Task 49.

Name the types of medical care provided to the population free of charge.

Sample answer: 1. Primary health care, including emergency care; 2. Emergency medical care, including specialized (air ambulance); 3. Specialized, including high-tech medical care; 4. Stationary; 5. Palliative care in medical organizations.

Task 50.

Name the three healthcare systems existing in the Russian Federation. Sample answer: 1. State; 2. Insurance; 3. Paid.

Task 51.

Define the definition of "Paid medical services".

Sample answer: Paid medical services are medical services and medical services provided by institutions to patients at the expense of personal funds of citizens, organizations, voluntary health insurance and other sources provided for by law.

Task 52.

Give a definition of the definition of "Medical services".

Sample answer: Medical services are services to patients performed in an institution in the process of providing medical care, but not related to medical care.

Task 53.

List three groups of entities operating in the medical services market. Sample answer: 1) manufacturer, seller of medical goods and services (medical institution, medical worker); 2) buyer (patient, employer, state); 3) intermediary (medical insurance organizations).

Task 54.

Name an aspect of the economic activity of medical institutions (organizations) of any form of ownership.

Sample answer: pricing for medical services. Task 55.

Name two components into which financial resources of healthcare organizations are distributed.

Sample answer: 1) wage fund with charges to extra-budgetary state funds; 2) funds allocated for the maintenance and development of healthcare organizations.

Task 56.

What is a medical entity in the medical market?

Sample answer: 1) medical and preventive institutions - health care facilities; 2) private practices, pharmacies; 3) companies selling medical equipment; 4) plants and factories producing pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, etc.

Task 57.

Name the prerequisites for the emergence of marketing in healthcare.

Sample answer: 1. Deterioration in the health of the population; 2. Reducing the population's demand for medical care; 3. Increasing requirements for the quality of medical care; 4. Rising costs of production of medical services; 5. Excess of supply of medical services over demand in large cities; 6. Development of non-state medical institutions; 7. The emergence of new sources of financing from purchasers of medical services independent from the state; 8. Changing methods of financing medical institutions.

Task 58.

Name the main methods of health economics.

Sample answer: economic analysis; the financial analysis; study of standards; economics and mathematics; economic experiment.

Task 59.

Which basic tasks decides external economic analysis V healthcare?

Sample answer: 1) assessment of the profitability of a medical institution; 2) assessment of the intensity of capital use; 3) the financial position of the medical institution in the industry; 4) assessment of the foreign economic activity of a medical institution.

Task 60.

What are the main tasks of internal economic analysis in healthcare?

Sample answer: 1) study of the cost structure and ways to reduce it; 2) generating profits and ways to increase them; 3) pricing of medical services and ways to improve it; 4) labor productivity and its improvement; 5) efficiency of use of fixed and circulating income; 6) efficient use of labor resources; 7) efficiency of management of technological and financial-economic processes.

Task 61.

Name the types (methods) of economic analysis.

Sample answer: 1) cost-effectiveness analysis; 2) "cost minimization" analysis; 3) cost-utility analysis; 4) cost-benefit analysis; 5) "cost of illness" analysis; 6) analysis of "marginal costs"; 7) sensitivity analysis.

Task 62.

Name the cost groups for medical care or for certain types of medical care.

Standard answer: 1) direct medical, 2) direct non-medical, 3) indirect (alternative), 4) intangible.

Task 63.

What are direct medical costs?

Sample answer: 1) Diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitation and preventive medical services, manipulations and procedures, payment for working hours of health workers, payment for utilities of medical institutions, payment for medical materials, instruments and devices; 2) Medicines; 3) Nutrition of patients; 4) Soft equipment; 5) Keeping the patient in a medical institution; 6) Transportation of patients by ambulance; 7) Payment for the use of premises and equipment; 8) Administrative expenses; 9) Depreciation charges.

Task 64.

What are direct non-medical costs?

Sample answer: 1) Out-of-pocket expenses of patients for medical services in a medical institution; 2) Non-medical services provided to patients at home (social service services).

Task 65.

What are indirect (opportunity) costs?

Sample answer: 1) Costs of paying for certificates of incapacity for work, disability pension benefits and other social benefits; 2) Payment for the working time of family members to care for the sick; 3) Economic losses from decreased labor productivity due to illness or poor health; 4) Economic losses from the premature death of workers.

Task 66.

Name the losses that the disease causes to society (economic damage). Sample answer: 1. Losses due to temporary disability; 2. Losses due to permanent disability; 3. Losses due to mortality.

Task 67.

Name the methods of health economics.

Sample answer: 1) mathematical-statistical method; 2) balance method; 3) experimental method.

Task 68.

Name the sources of healthcare financing within the framework of compulsory medical insurance.

Sample answer: 1. Deductions from government organizations, enterprises and other economic entities; 2. Deductions from institutions and enterprises of any kind

forms of ownership; 3. State budget funds; 4. Funds from territorial budgets; 5. Charitable contributions and donations; 6. Loans from banks and other lenders; 7. Income from securities; 8. Other sources not prohibited by law.

Task 69.

Name two components of the financial resources of healthcare organizations.

Sample answer: 1) wage fund with charges to extra-budgetary state funds; 2) funds allocated for the maintenance and development of healthcare organizations.

Task 70.

What is the subject of economic analysis in health care?

Sample answer: 1) distribution of limited financial, material, labor and other resources between alternative ways of using them to obtain results commensurate with the costs of these resources; 2) the exchange of some goods for others, during which the parties compare their costs and results.

Task 71.

What are the features of healthcare services?

Sample answer: 1. The service is not tangible until the moment of purchase; 2. The service is not separable from the source, i.e. no intermediaries; 3. Inconsistency in the quality of healthcare services; 4. Non-preservation of services; 5. The medical service does not lead to the taking possession of anything.

Task 72.

Name the research methods used in health economics. Standard answer:

1) mathematical and statistical; 2) balance sheet; 3) experimental.

Task 73.

Name the main economic indicators in healthcare.

Sample answer: 1. Capital-labor ratio; 2. Return on assets; 3. Labor productivity; 4. Profitability; 5. Profit; 6. Cost.

Task 74.

Name the basic principles of management in healthcare.

Standard answer: 1. Scientific; 2. Democratic; 3. Active accounting and control.

Task 75.

Name the factors that determine the forms and methods of managing the healthcare system.

Sample answer: 1. Social factors (social orientation of decisions and actions of federal, regional and municipal authorities); 2. The level of socio-economic development of the country as a whole and individual regions; 3. Implementation of the principles of social justice and accessibility to all members of society of the achievements of science and practice in the field of public health; 4. The level of scientific support for public health problems; 5. Adaptation of international experience in the field of medical and social security of the population of the Russian Federation as a whole and in various regions.

OPK-3

Closed type tasks: **TOTAL25 tasks.**

Task 1. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Health insurance is

1. Payment for medical services through an insurance organization;
2. Form of social protection of the interests of the population in the field of health care;
3. Payment for treatment and medications from accumulated funds;
4. Medical care for the population at the expense of the insurance organization. Sample answer: 2. Form of social protection of the interests of the population in the field of

health care.

Task 2. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The work of health care facilities in the compulsory medical

insurance system is: 1. Entrepreneurial activity;

2. Main activity;
3. Optional activities;
4. Rest.

Sample answer: 2. Main activity. Task 3.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The economic efficiency coefficient is calculated using the formula: 1.

Income / expenses;

2. Expenses / income;
3. Effect (prevented economic damage) / costs;
4. Costs / effect (prevented economic damage).

Standard answer: 3. Effect (prevented economic damage) / costs. Task 4.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Medical efficiency of healthcare can be measured by indicators such as:

1. Prevalence of diseases, health index, mortality;

2. Use of new diagnostic and treatment technologies;
3. Capital intensity and capital-labor ratio;
4. Quantity.

Standard answer: 1. Prevalence of diseases, health index, mortality. Task 5.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The price of a medical service is:

1. Monetary value;
2. Market parameter depending on supply and demand for medical

services;

3. Reflection of costs for the provision of one medical service;

4. The amount of money that the patient is willing to pay and for which the doctor is willing to implement your medical service.

Sample answer: 4. The amount of money that the patient is willing to pay and for which the doctor is willing to sell his medical service.

Task 6. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The healthcare financing system in the Russian Federation is currently: 1.

Budgetary (state);

2. Budgetary insurance;
3. Insurance;
4. Private;

Sample answer: 2. Budgetary and insurance.

Task 7. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The work of health care facilities in the compulsory medical

insurance system is: 1. Entrepreneurial activity;

2. Main activity;
3. Optional activities;
4. Rest.

Sample answer: 2. Main activity. Task 8.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The economic efficiency coefficient is calculated using the formula: 1.

Income / expenses;

2. Expenses / income;
3. Effect (prevented economic damage) / costs;
4. Costs / effect (prevented economic damage).

Standard answer: 3. Effect (prevented economic damage) / costs.

Task 9. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Medical efficiency of healthcare can be measured by indicators such as:

1. Prevalence of diseases, health index, mortality;
2. Use of new diagnostic and treatment technologies;
3. Capital intensity and capital-labor ratio;
4. Quantity.

Standard answer: 1. Prevalence of diseases, health index, mortality. Task 10.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The price of a medical service is:

1. Monetary value;
2. Market parameter depending on supply and demand for medical

services;

3. Reflection of costs for the provision of one medical service;

4. The amount of money that the patient is willing to pay and for which the doctor is willing to implement your medical service.

Sample answer: 4. The amount of money that the patient is willing to pay and for which the doctor is willing to sell his medical service.

Task 11. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The healthcare financing system in the Russian Federation is currently: 1.

- Budgetary (state);
2. Budgetary insurance;
3. Insurance;
4. Private;

Sample answer: 2. Budgetary and insurance.

Task 12. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The Law of the Russian Federation "On Medical Insurance of Citizens of the Russian Federation" provides for the following types of medical insurance for citizens of the Russian Federation:

1. Compulsory and voluntary health insurance;
2. Voluntary and individual health insurance;
3. Mixed and additional medical insurance;
4. Additional and voluntary medical insurance. Sample answer: 1.

Compulsory and voluntary health insurance. Task 13. Instructions:

Choose one correct answer.

Describe compulsory medical insurance:

1. Universal health insurance;
2. Individual health insurance;
3. Collective (group) health insurance;
4. Personal health insurance.

Sample answer: 1. Universal health insurance. Task

14. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Describe VHI:

1. Universal and collective health insurance;
2. Individual and group health insurance;
3. Personal and affordable health insurance;
4. Collective (group) health insurance.

Sample answer: 2. Individual and group health insurance. Task 15.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Citizens in the compulsory medical insurance system do not have the right to:

1. Selection of a medical institution and doctor in accordance with compulsory medical insurance agreements;
2. Receiving medical care only at the place of residence;
3. Receipt of medical services corresponding to the volume and quality of conditions

contracts;

4. Receipt of medical services corresponding in volume and quality actually paid insurance premium.

Sample answer: 4. Receipt of medical services corresponding in volume and quality to the amount of the insurance premium actually paid.

Task 16. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Prices for paid medical services in public health care institutions are set:

1. Negotiable;
2. Tariffs;
3. Free;
4. Territories approved by the administration.

Sample answer: 4. Territories approved by the administration.

Task 17. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Demand in the medical services market is:

1. The number of medical services that patients are willing and able to purchase at any price;
2. Solvent need for medical services;

3. The need to purchase medical services;
4. Amount of honey. services that the patient can receive free of charge. Sample answer: 2. Solvent need for medical services. Task 18.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Positioning of a medical service in the medical services market is necessarily preceded by:

1. Assortment analysis;
2. Selecting the target segment;
3. Assessing the competence of experts;
4. Assessing the competitiveness of medical services.

Sample answer: 2. Selecting a target segment.

Task 19. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The monetary value of resources used to produce a medical good or service is called:

1. Cost;
2. Profit;
3. Cost;
4. Price.

Sample answer: 1. Cost.

Task 20. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Depending on state regulation, prices are: 1. Regulated and free;

2. Stable and dynamic;
3. Overestimated and underestimated;
4. Fixed.

Sample answer: 1. Adjustable and free. Task 21.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The indicator of the efficiency of using medical equipment (in relation to the maximum possible operating time of the equipment) is called:

1. Scope of hospital activities;
1. Shift rate;
2. Calendar maintenance ratio;
3. Scope of hospital activities;
4. Capital intensity.

Sample answer: 3. Scope of hospital activities.

Task 22. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The price for medical services should be: 1.

Equal to the cost;

2. More cost;

3. More or less cost depending on the demand for services;

4. Equal to the amount of money for which the consumer is willing to purchase, and the producer sell a service (product).

Standard answer: 4. Equal to the amount of money for which the consumer is willing to purchase and the manufacturer is willing to sell the service (product).

Task 23. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The types of prices for medical services do not

include: 1. Tariff for medical services;

2. State prices for paid services;

3. Insurance rates.

4. Negotiable prices.

Sample answer: 3. Insurance rates.

Task 24. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

“Direct” costs that determine the cost of a medical service do not include:

1. Remuneration of medical personnel directly providing services;

2. Accruals on wages;

3. Depreciation of buildings and structures;

4. Food expenses.

Standard answer: 3. Depreciation of buildings and

structures. Task 25. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Establish a correspondence between the types of efficiency and its definition:

1. Medical effectiveness	And the degree of achievement of social results
2. Economic efficiency	B degree of achievement of medical result
3. Social efficiency	In the ratio of economic benefits received during medical interventions

Standard answer: 1-B, 2 – B, 3 – A

Open type tasks: **TOTAL75 tasks**

Exercise 1.

The economic effect is the difference between _____ due to morbidity before and after active medical measures and determines:

Sample answer: economic damage

Task 2.

The level of income of the population, the number of patients in the country, "increasing demand" for medical services are among the determinants of _____.

Sample answer: demand

Task 3.

Health _____ indicators include the amount of money returned to society through improved health outcomes.

Sample answer: economic efficiency Task 4.

Define the definition of "Effectiveness of medical care." Sample answer: The effectiveness of medical care is a characteristic that reflects the degree to which specific results are achieved with certain time and labor inputs

Task 5.

External _____ sources of financing a medical institution include income from medical services provided on a commercial basis to citizens in excess of the State Guarantee Program; income in the form of rent; implementation of treatment technologies, scientific and methodological information; sinking fund funds;

Sample answer: alternative.

Task 6.

Prices for medical services under the compulsory medical insurance program are _____.

Sample answer: tariffs.

Task 7.

Negotiable prices are established for paid medical services in public health care institutions in the _____ system.

Sample answer: voluntary health insurance. Task 8.

The basic _____ program includes: ambulance, emergency medical, primary health care and hospital care.

Sample answer: Compulsory medical insurance.

Task 9.

The main stages of medical marketing when studying the demand for a medical service is the cultivation of _____ for new medical services.

Standard answer: demand.

Task 10.

In healthcare, payment for additional (above those established by law) vacations is not included in _____ medical services.

Sample answer: cost. Task

11.

The principle of formation of market prices is met by _____ for medical services with enterprises and organizations.

Sample answer: negotiated

prices. Task 12.

Price on the medical services market price _____ supply and demand.

Sample answer: balancing.

Task 13.

Define the definition of "wages".

Sample answer: Wages are the main source of an employee's cash income.

Task 14.

The piecework form of remuneration is based on the establishment of wages depending on _____ for a certain period of time (usually a month).

Sample answer: the amount of work

performed. Task 15.

What is the determining factor in methods for assessing the cost-effectiveness of targeted health care programs?

Sample answer: achieving high results with minimal resources. Task 16.

What is not included in the organization of paid services in medical institutions?

Sample answer: purchasing medical equipment

Task 17.

The principle of assessing the quality of a medical worker does not apply to economic methods in healthcare management.

Sample answer:

management. Task 18.

What funds are used to generate compulsory health insurance funds in the region?

Sample answer: at the expense of the local administration, state enterprises and institutions, funds from private and commercial enterprises and institutions.

Task 19.

What does the basic compulsory medical insurance program include?

Sample answer: ambulance and emergency care, primary health care for the population and preventive work with the healthy adult population.

Task 20.

What is the basis for the formation of a territorial compulsory medical insurance program? Sample answer:

basic compulsory medical insurance program, indicator of the volume of medical care to the population and the amount of financial resources.

Task 21.

Where can a citizen with an insurance policy receive medical care?

Compulsory medical insurance?

Sample answer: in any clinic of a subject of the Federation.

Task 22.

Who acts as an insurer under compulsory medical insurance?

Sample answer: legal entities or individuals paying insurance premiums.

Task 23.

Name the insurer of the non-working population in the compulsory medical insurance system. Sample answer: local administration.

Task 24.

Who is not an insurer under compulsory medical insurance?

Sample answer: Administration of enterprises and institutions. Task 25.

Name the sources of financing of health care institutions in the conditions

Compulsory medical insurance?

Sample answer: funds from voluntary insurance and commercial activities.

Task 26.

Which funds are publicly owned? Sample answer: compulsory medical insurance funds.

Task 27.

Define the definition of "Direct costs of a medical institution." Sample answer:

Direct expenses of a medical institution are expenses that can be directly attributed to certain types of medical services provided.

Task 28.

What program guarantees free medical care to citizens?

Sample answer: Compulsory medical insurance

Task 29.

Define the definition of "VHI".

Sample answer: VHI is a type of insurance that provides additional medical and service services beyond those established by compulsory medical insurance programs.

Task 30.

Name what is an insured event in the compulsory medical insurance system.

Sample answer: an event that has occurred (illness, injury, other state of health of the insured person, preventive measures), upon the occurrence of which the insured person is provided with insurance coverage under compulsory medical insurance.

Task 31.

Name the components that determine the salary of healthcare workers:

Sample answer: form of remuneration, the total amount of funds available to a healthcare organization to pay its employees.

Task 32.

Define the definition of "Basic compulsory medical insurance program".

Sample answer: The basic compulsory medical insurance program is an integral part of the state guarantee program for the provision of free medical care to citizens.

Task 33.

Give a definition of the definition of "Medical effectiveness".

Sample answer: Medical effectiveness is the degree to which expected results are achieved in prevention, diagnosis, treatment, medical examination, and rehabilitation of patients.

Task 34.

Define the term "Health Insurance".

Sample answer: Health insurance is a system that provides insurance payments exclusively in connection with medical care.

Task 35.

Define the definition of "Economic efficiency of healthcare." Sample answer:

Economic efficiency of healthcare is the effectiveness of the activities of healthcare bodies and institutions for development

social production and growth of national income, by increasing the standard of living of people.

Task 36.

Define the definition of "Healthcare financial resources". Sample answer:

Healthcare financial resources are the totality of all types of funds at the disposal of healthcare authorities, compulsory medical insurance funds, healthcare organizations, medical insurance organizations, intended to ensure the functioning and development of the healthcare system.

Task 37.

Give definition definitions "Territorial fund mandatory health insurance."

Sample answer: The Territorial Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund (TFOMS) is a non-profit organization created by a constituent entity of the Russian Federation to implement state policy in the field of compulsory medical insurance in the territories of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Task 38.

Define the definition of "Social efficiency (at the level of institutions or health care system)."

Sample answer: Social efficiency is an assessment of the functioning of healthcare in the social sphere of public life, the satisfaction of the population with the activities of the local healthcare system.

Task 39.

Give the definition of "Insurance".

Sample answer: Insurance is a system of economic relations, including the formation of a special fund and its use to overcome and compensate for various types of losses and damage caused by adverse events (insured events) by paying insurance compensation and insurance amounts.

Task 40.

Give a definition of the definition "Insurance medical organization (IMO)".

Sample answer: A medical insurance organization (IMO) is a licensed insurance organization.

Task 41.

Give the definition of "Insurance coverage".

Sample answer: Insurance coverage is the fulfillment of obligations to provide the insured person with the necessary medical care in the event of an insured event and its payment by a medical organization.

Task 42.

Give the definition of "Insurance risk".

Sample answer: Insurance risk is an expected event, upon the occurrence of which there is a need to incur expenses to pay for the medical care provided to the insured person.

Task 43.

Give the definition of "Insured Event".

Sample answer: An insured event is an event that has occurred (illness, injury, other state of health of the insured person, preventive measures), upon the occurrence of which the insured person is provided with insurance coverage under compulsory medical insurance.

Task 44.

Give a definition of the definition of "Insurance premiums for compulsory medical insurance".

Sample answer: Insurance premiums for compulsory medical insurance are mandatory payments that are paid by policyholders, are of an impersonal nature, the purpose of which is to ensure the rights of the insured person to receive insurance coverage.

Task 45.

Name three types of efficiency in healthcare. Sample answer:

1) medical; 2) social; 3) economic. Task 46.

What indicators measure medical effectiveness?

Standard answer: 1) the proportion of cured patients; 2) reducing cases of the disease becoming chronic; 3) reducing the level of morbidity among the population; 4) "health index".

Task 47.

Define the definition of "Economic efficiency".

Sample answer: Economic efficiency is the positive contribution of healthcare to the growth of national income by improving public health and increasing life expectancy

Task 48.

Give a definition of the definition of "Social efficiency".

Social effectiveness is the degree to which a social result is achieved and is directly related to medical effectiveness.

Task 49.

Define the definition of "Economic effect in healthcare." The economic effect in healthcare is the prevented economic damage, that is, the damage that was prevented as a result of the use of a set of medical measures.

Task 50.

Name the indicators that are criteria for social efficiency. Sample answer: 1) fertility; 2) mortality; 3) natural population growth, etc.; 4) indicator of accessibility of medical care; 5) index of population satisfaction with the activities of the healthcare system.

Task 51.

Name the documents the presence of which allows healthcare institutions to provide medical services to the population (both free and paid).

Sample answer: licenses, accreditations.

Task 52.

Name the basic principles of market functioning.

Sample answer: free enterprise, equality of different forms of ownership, competition, remuneration, equivalence of exchange, mutual benefit

Task 53.

Define the definition of "Price".

Sample answer: Price is the amount of money for which a buyer can buy, and the seller is ready to sell, a given product or medical service.

Task 54.

Define the definition of "Demand price".

Sample answer: The demand price is the maximum price at which the consumer agrees to receive a given service (purchase a product).

Task 55.

Define the definition of "offer price".

Sample answer: The supply price is the minimum price at which producers of services (or goods) are willing to provide (sell) them.

Task 56.

Define the definition "Purpose of pricing for medical services."

Sample answer: The purpose of pricing for medical services is to comply with the interests of the medical institution in terms of maintaining profitability, achieving a high level of economic efficiency in the provision of services.

Task 57.

Name the stages of pricing.

Sample answer: 1. Determining the goals of the organization; 2. Setting pricing objectives; 3. Determining the demand for medical services; 4. Determination of costs (expenses); 5. Analysis of prices and services of competitors; 6. Choosing a pricing method; 7. Setting the final price for the service.

Task 58.

Name the components of the wage fund.

Sample answer: wage fund and reserve funds.

What form of remuneration for medical personnel? calculation is made for a certain amount of time worked, regardless of the amount of work performed work.

Sample answer: time-based form.

Task 60.

Name two ways to finance healthcare.

Sample answer: 1) using the budget; 2) using mixed finance.

Define the definition of "break-even price".

Sample answer: Break-even price is the price of medical goods and services at which a medical organization has the opportunity to recoup its costs.

Task 62.

What functions are the activities of the Federal Compulsory Health Insurance Fund aimed at performing?

Sample answer: 1) financial support for the rights of citizens to medical care established by the Law of the Russian Federation at the expense of compulsory health insurance; 2) ensuring the implementation of the Law "On Medical Insurance of Citizens of the Russian Federation"; achieving social justice and equality of all citizens in the compulsory health insurance system; 3) ensuring the financial sustainability of the health insurance system; 4) accumulation of financial resources of the Federal Health Insurance Fund; 5) financing of targeted programs.

Task 63.

What is the main function of the Federal Compulsory Health Insurance Fund?

Sample answer: in equalizing the conditions for the activities of territorial funds in financing compulsory medical insurance programs.

Task 64.

What funds are used to generate funds from the Federal Compulsory Health Insurance Fund?

Sample answer: 1) part of the insurance premiums (deductions) of business entities and other organizations for compulsory health insurance in the amounts established by federal law; 2) allocations from the federal budget for the implementation of federal target programs within the framework of compulsory health insurance; 3) voluntary contributions from legal entities and individuals; 4) income from the use of temporarily available financial resources; 5) receipts from other sources not prohibited by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Task 65.

Give the definition of "Temporary disability".

Sample answer: Temporary disability-a condition of the human body caused by a disease or injury that makes it impossible to perform professional work under normal production conditions for a relatively short period of time.

Task 66.

What indicators measure the cost-effectiveness of healthcare?

Sample answer: cost of medical care, total economic damage, cost-effectiveness ratio.

Task 67.

What problems does pricing solve?

Sample answer: 1) expansion of the market for healthcare services; 2) increase in the amount of profit; 3) ensuring a balance of supply and demand; 4) the volume of money and the volume of health care services.

Task 68.

What components make up economic losses due to temporary and permanent disability?

Sample answer: 1) the cost of uncreated products, which is caused by the loss of working time and a decrease in the number of workers, taking into account the average national income produced by one worker in one working day; 2)

payment of benefits for temporary and permanent disability at the expense of social insurance and social protection; 3) funds spent on all types of medical care.

Task 69.

Name the functions of remuneration.

Standard answer: 1) reproduction, is that cash payments to employees in the form of payment for their labor should provide the opportunity to reproduce the workforce, recreate labor potential; 2) compensatory, which consists in the fact that monetary remuneration for work should reimburse, compensate for the costs of labor, energy in the process of performing work activities, possible damage to the health of the employee; 3) stimulating, creating a material interest for the employee in improving the quality and efficiency of work, increasing labor productivity; 4) distribution-evaluation, according to which part of the cash income received by an organization, enterprise, institution is distributed among employees in the form of payment for their labor according to their labor contribution, as a result of which wages serve as one of the ways to evaluate their work activities.

Task 70.

Name the forms of remuneration in healthcare.

Sample answer: · time-based, · piece-rate, chord-based. Task 71.

Name the components that are taken into account when calculating the salary of a particular medical worker.

Sample answer: basic salary; compensation payments; incentive payments.

Task 72.

Name the four main functions of wages.

Sample answer: 1. Reproductive; 2. Stimulating (motivational); 3. Social (contributing to the implementation of social justice); 4. Accounting and production, characterizing the degree of participation of living labor in the process of formation of the price of a product, its share in the total costs of production.

Task 73.

Name the compensation payments that relate to additional wages.

Sample answer: for work at night, on holidays and weekends; payment for regular annual and additional vacations (compensation for unused vacation); payment of preferential hours; additional payment for working with interns; payment for the time spent undergoing mandatory medical examinations; compensation for women on partially paid leave to care for a child up to 3 years old in the amount of 50% of the minimum wage; payment for time spent performing government duties; severance pay; payment for invited consultants; payment of vacations to young specialists before starting work; payment for study time away from work in the system of advanced training and retraining of personnel.

Task 74.

Name the determinants of demand in healthcare.

Sample answer: 1. Income level of the population (the higher the income, the more opportunities to receive medical services). 2. Changes in population structure. For example, the aging of the population: the growing number of pensioners increases the demand for medicines and medical care. 3. Number of patients in the country. 4. Changing tastes of patients (the fashion for plastic surgery has led to great demand for them). 5. "Forcing demand" for medical services (doctors are sometimes able to increase the demand for their services with their diagnoses and recommendations).

Task 75.

Name the determinants of supply.

Sample answer: 1. Number of doctors: the more there are, the greater the supply of medical services. 2. Cost of medical equipment: Increasing the expected cost of medical equipment eventually reduces the supply of medical services. 3. Improvement of medical equipment: if more advanced medical equipment is introduced, then costs are reduced and, other things being equal, more medical services are provided. 4. Taxes: Raising taxes reduces supply. 5. The entry of new competitors into the medical services market, regardless of prices, will increase supply.

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	Grade "Fine" (passed) or sufficient level development competencies	Grade "Great" (passed) or high level development competencies
<p>failure to student on one's own demonstrate knowledge when solving assignments, lack independence in application of skills. Absence availability confirmation formation competencies indicates negative development results academic discipline</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>student demonstrates independent application knowledge, skills and skills at decision tasks, tasks similar samples that confirms Availability formed competencies for higher level. Availability such competencies for sufficient level testifies about sustainable fixed practical skill</p>	<p>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 on high level.</p>

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	logic and

		(introduce) the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions	sequence b answer
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge of basic processes of the studied subject area, the answer is different depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; logic and consistency answer	high skill explain the essence phenomena, processes, events, do conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	high logic And subsequence answer
Fine	solid knowledge main processes subject matter being studied area, different depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; free possession monologue speech, however one is allowed - two inaccuracies in the answer	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	logic and subsequence answer
satisfy flax	satisfactory process knowledge subject matter being studied areas, answer, different insufficient depth and completeness of disclosure Topics; knowledge of basic theoretical issues. Several are allowed errors in content answer	satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and provide examples; satisfactorily formed analysis skills phenomena, processes. Allowed several errors in content of the answer	satisfactory logic and subsequence answer
dissatisfy strictly	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow opening Topics; poor knowledge main issues theories, weak skills analysis of phenomena, processes. Allowed serious mistakes in content of the answer	inability to give reasoned answers	absence logic and sequences answer