

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

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Assessment materials for the discipline

“Medical rehabilitation, medical and social examination”

(appendix to the work program of the discipline)

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

1. Interim certification form.

2. Type of intermediate certification: The student receives a credit based on the results of the current control.

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

general professional (OPK):

Code and name general professional competence	Indicator(s) of achieving general professional competence
OPK-8. Able to implement and control the effectiveness of the patient's medical rehabilitation, including in the implementation of individual rehabilitation and habilitation programs for people with disabilities, assess the patient's ability to carry out work activity	ID 1 OPK-8 Able to develop programs and schemes for individual medical rehabilitation and habilitation of patients ID 2 OPK-8 Able to monitor the effectiveness of the patient's medical rehabilitation, including monitoring individual rehabilitation and habilitation programs for disabled people ID 3 OPK-8 Able to assess the patient's ability to carry out work activities

professional (PC)

Code and Name professional oh competence	Indicator(s) of achievement of professional competence

<p>PC4 Implementation control efficiency medical rehabilitation patient, including number at implementation individual x programs rehabilitation or habilitation disabled people grade capabilities patient realize labor activity</p>	<p>PC ID 4 Labor actions Conducting temporary examination of disability and work as part of a medical commission that carries out an examination of temporary disability</p> <p>Preparation of the necessary medical documentation for the implementation of medical and social examination in federal state institutions of medical and social examination</p> <p>Carrying out medical rehabilitation measures for the patient, including the implementation of an individual program of rehabilitation or habilitation for people with disabilities, in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care</p> <p>Assessing the effectiveness and safety of medical rehabilitation measures for the patient in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) for the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care</p> <p>Referral of a patient with persistent impairment of body functions caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects to a medical and social examination</p> <p>Required skills Define signs temporal disability and signs of persistent impairment of body functions caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects</p> <p>Determine medical indications for carrying out medical rehabilitation measures, including when implementing an individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for people with disabilities, in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care</p> <p>Carry out medical rehabilitation measures for the patient in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care</p> <p>Define medical specialists For carrying out rehabilitation measures for a patient in need of medical rehabilitation, taking into account the diagnosis and in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care</p>
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	<p>Required knowledge Order examination temporal disability and signs of temporary disability of the patient</p> <p>The procedure for referring a patient for medical and social examination</p> <p>Signs persistent violations functions body, caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects</p> <p>Events By medical rehabilitation patient, medical indications and contraindications for their implementation, taking into account the diagnosis in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care. Features of medical rehabilitation of elderly and senile patients</p>

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

Sections of the discipline	Codes generated competencies	
	OPK-8	PC-4
Semester 12		
Section 1	+	+
Section 2	+	+
Section 3	+	+

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

Name achievement indicator (ID) competence	Types of assessment materials
	Current certification
ID OPK 8	<p>Tests</p> <p>Questions for control</p> <p>Types of SRS: Abstract</p>
PC ID - 4	<p>Tests, Questions for control control Types of SRS: Abstract</p>

3. Current control

OPK-8 Interview

List of questions for the interview:

1. The concept of rehabilitation. Types of rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation and its

tasks.

2. Stages of medical rehabilitation.
3. The concept of rehabilitation potential, principles of its assessment.
4. Basic means of medical rehabilitation.
5. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the first stage in patients with cordially-vascular pathology (myocardial infarction).
6. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the second stage in patients with cardiovascular pathology.
7. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the third stage in patients with cardiovascular pathology.
8. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation used for diseases of respiratory organs at the second stage.
9. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation for respiratory diseases in third stage.
10. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the first stage in patients with brain stroke. UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Key provisions aimed at protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.
11. Basic regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, constituting the basis of legal regulation in the field of social security for people with disabilities.
12. The concepts of "disabled person", "limitation of life activity".
13. Social protection of disabled people in Russian legislation.
14. Basic normative legal acts that form the basis of legal regulation of medical and social examination.

Test control List of test tasks for intermediate certification with answer standards:

1. A disabled person is:

- a) a person recognized as unfit to perform public assignments and labor duties
- b) has a health disorder with a temporary disorder of body functions, caused by diseases or the consequences of injuries, which does not lead to limitation of life activities and does not necessitate his social protection
- c) a person who has a health disorder with a persistent disorder of body functions, caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, leading to limitation of life activity and necessitating his social protection.

2. Medical rehabilitation is (choose one wrong answer):

- a) the process and system of measures aimed at eliminating or possibly more fully compensating for limitations in life activity
- b) recognition of a person as disabled
- c) preparing the patient for the possibility of coexistence with individual manifestations of his illness.

3. The purpose of rehabilitation of disabled people is:

- a) referral for sanatorium treatment
- b) social integration into society, into the family, into the workforce
- c) establishment of a disability group
- d) determination of rehabilitation potential

4. An individual's inability to carry out _____ cannot be judged limitation of life activity:

- a) movement
- b) self-service
- c) political activity
- d) control over one's behavior (or behave appropriately) e) training
- e) labor

5. The survival criteria do not include:

- a) orientation in the environment
- b) physical independence
- c) driving a car
- d) communication with others (social integration)
- e) ability to study
- f) maintaining socio-economic activities

6. Indicate what does not apply to the basic principles of rehabilitation of disabled people:

- a) phasing
- b) complexity
- c) early start
- d) continuity
- e) individuality
- f) implementation in a team
- g) return to active work
- h) continuity
- i) sequence of procedures and activities

7. For the examination of permanent disability, the following must be taken into account:

parts of the diagnosis:

- a) nosological
- b) etiological
- c) pathogenetic
- d) functional
- e) morphological

8. According to the concept of the consequences of the disease, the first level of its impact on the body assessed by:

- a) FC dysfunction
- b) FC of disability
- c) determination of disability group

9. According to the concept of the consequences of the disease, level II of its impact on the body assessed by:

- a) FC dysfunction
- b) FC of disability
- c) determination of disability group

10. An individual rehabilitation program for a disabled person consists of:

- a) general practitioners
- b) surgeons

- c) rehabilitation doctors
- d) MSEC experts
- d) all of the above

Sample answers:

1. c); 2. a); 3. b); 4. c); 5. c); 6. a); 7. g); 8. a); 9. b); 10. d).

Abstract topics

1. Medical rehabilitation. Methods and means. The importance of
2. physiotherapy in the rehabilitation of children. Means and
3. forms of exercise therapy. Control methods.
4. Rehabilitation of patients with diseases of the respiratory system. Rehabilitation of
5. patients with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Rehabilitation of patients with
6. diseases of the cardiovascular system. Rehabilitation of patients with diseases of the
7. urinary system. Rehabilitation of patients with diseases of the nervous system and
8. musculoskeletal system.

9. Massage and its effect on the body of children.
10. Heat therapy and peloid therapy in the treatment of children's diseases.
11. Phototherapy for diseases of children.
12. Resorts of the Krasnodar region.
13. Balneotherapy in childhood practice.
14. General principles of medical rehabilitation in pediatrics.
15. The concept of rehabilitation. Types of rehabilitation. Definition of medical rehabilitation.
16. Principles of rehabilitation. Indications and contraindications for prescribing rehabilitation measures for children of different ages.
17. WHO documents on rehabilitation. Basic regulatory documents of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation on medical rehabilitation
18. Stages of medical rehabilitation. Forms for individual medical rehabilitation programs for patients.
19. Features of examination in the rehabilitation of children.
20. Methods and means of medical rehabilitation.
21. Functional stress tests used in pediatrics.
22. Basics of physical rehabilitation of children. Rehabilitation of patients with joint diseases.
23. Medical rehabilitation in cardiology.
24. Medical rehabilitation in pulmonology.
25. Systematization of means of physical therapy. Forms and methods of using exercise therapy. Motor modes.
26. Therapeutic physical training in medical rehabilitation of children with cardiovascular diseases.
27. Therapeutic exercise for acute and chronic diseases.
28. Therapeutic exercise for splanchnoptosis, dyskinesia of the large intestine, dyskinesia of the gallbladder.
29. Medical massage. Basic massage techniques. Indications and contraindications for massage.
30. Medical rehabilitation of children in surgery, traumatology and orthopedics.
31. Medical rehabilitation of children in neurology.
32. Physical therapy in traumatology and orthopedics.
33. Physical therapy for bone fractures and muscle tendon injuries.
34. Physiotherapy exercises during various periods of treatment of a patient with a fracture of a tubular bone.

35. Physical therapy in orthopedics (flat feet, scoliosis, spinal osteochondrosis, clubfoot, torticollis)
36. Therapeutic exercise for postural defects, their prevention and elimination.
37. Methods of physical therapy in the prevention and treatment of flat feet.
38. Physical therapy for conservative treatment of spinal osteochondrosis.
39. Physical therapy in abdominal surgery. Basic principles of physical therapy in abdominal surgery.
40. Tasks and features of therapeutic exercises in the preoperative, early and late postoperative periods during operations on the abdominal organs.
41. Assessment of the functional state of the body. Functional tests with physical activity.
42. Classification of functional samples and tests. Justification for the choice and load model.
43. Fundamentals of legislation on social protection of disabled people in the Russian Federation.
44. Organizational and legal foundations of medical and social examination.
45. Organizational and legal basis and criteria for determining disability.
46. Organizational and legal basis for determining the degree of loss of professional ability to work.
47. Complex rehabilitation and habilitation of disabled people.
48. Organizational and methodological aspects of the development and implementation of an individual rehabilitation or habilitation program (IPRA) for a disabled person (disabled child).

PC-4

Interview

List of questions for the interview:

1. Multidisciplinary principle of organizing rehabilitation treatment patients with cerebral stroke
2. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the second stage in patients with cerebral stroke.
3. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the third stage in patients with cerebral stroke.
4. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the first stage in patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
5. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the third stage in patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
6. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the second stage in patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
7. Objectives and methods of medical rehabilitation at the first stage for patients after surgical operations.
8. Physiotherapeutic methods used in the rehabilitation of patients myocardial infarction.
- 8.** Physiotherapeutic methods used in the rehabilitation of patients with respiratory diseases.
- 9.** Physiotherapeutic methods used in the rehabilitation of patients with diseases of the nervous system.
- 10.** Physiotherapeutic methods used in the rehabilitation of patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
- eleven.* Physiotherapeutic methods used in the rehabilitation of patients after surgical operations.
- 12.** Types of rehabilitation of disabled people. Medical rehabilitation of disabled people.

- 13.** Technical means of rehabilitation of disabled people.
 - 14.** Means, forms and methods of physical therapy.
 - 15.** Objectives of exercise therapy at the first stage of rehabilitation of patients with cerebral stroke.
 - 16.** Objectives of exercise therapy at the second stage of rehabilitation of patients with cerebral stroke
 - 17.** Objectives of exercise therapy at the third stage of rehabilitation of patients with cerebral stroke.
 - 18.** Objectives of exercise therapy at the second stage of rehabilitation of patients with organ diseases breathing.
 - 19.** Objectives of exercise therapy at the third stage of rehabilitation of patients with diseases respiratory organs.
 - 20.** Objectives of exercise therapy at the first stage of rehabilitation of patients with myocardial infarction.
 - 21.** Objectives of exercise therapy at the second stage of rehabilitation of patients with myocardial infarction.
 - 22.** Objectives of exercise therapy at the third stage of rehabilitation of patients with myocardial infarction.
 - 23.** Objectives of psychological rehabilitation after surgical operations.
 - 24.** Peloid therapy in the rehabilitation of patients. Mechanisms of action of peloids.
- Indications and contraindications for their use.
- 25.** Hydrotherapy (hydrotherapy). Impact on the body.
 - 26.** Electrotherapy. (Galvanotherapy). Medicinal electrophoresis.
- Mechanisms of action on the body.
- 27.** Heat therapy. Mechanisms of action on the body.
 - 28.** Occupational therapy, its application in medical rehabilitation.
 - 29.** Manual therapy, its application in medical rehabilitation.

Test control

- 1. *Pulmonary rehabilitation is:*** a) a system of activities using forms of exercise therapy
b) a system of measures using physiotherapeutic methods of influence c) a system of measures carried out in a sanatorium
d) multidisciplinary system of activities

- 2. *Duration of the outpatient stage of pulmonary rehabilitation:*** a) lasts from the moment the patient is identified until the need for inpatient treatment b) 10 days
c) 30 days
d) constantly

- 3. *Duration of the inpatient stage of pulmonary rehabilitation:*** a) 7 days

b) 10 days
c) 14 days
d) determined by the form and phase of the underlying disease, the nature of complications and concomitant diseases, and the patient's age

- 4. *Duration of the dispensary stage of pulmonary rehabilitation:*** a) lasts from the moment the patient is identified until the need for inpatient treatment b) 10 days
c) 30 days
d) constantly

- 5. *To forms of exercise therapy at the inpatient stage of pulmonary rehabilitation applies:***
a) health path
b) therapeutic swimming

c) running

d) therapeutic exercises

6. Methodology for performing morning hygienic exercises:

a) simple dynamic exercises are used for different muscle groups, breathing exercises

b) exercises are used on a treadmill c)

hardening is used

d) massage and morning inhalations of bronchodilators and mucolytics are used

7. Therapeutic gymnastics is used in the following

conditions: a) hospital

b) rehabilitation medicine center c)
clinic

d) in any medical institution.

8. Drainage exercises are used for: a)

bronchial asthma;

b) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease c)

bronchiectasis

d) pneumonia

9. General breathing exercises are:

a) a system of exercises, including breathing exercises and physical activity b) a system of exercises in natural breathing during simple and complex gymnastic exercises

c) a system of exercises using the VLGD method

d) a system of exercises including drainage exercises, sound gymnastics combined with physical activity

10. Special breathing exercises are classified: a) voluntary and

localized b) sound and volitional

c) dynamic and static

d) with and without physical activity

Sample answers:

1. g); 2. a); 3. g); 4. g); 5. g); 6. a); 7. g); 8. c); 9. b); 10. a).

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

	Levels of competency development		
	<i>Threshold</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>High</i>

Criteria	Competence formed. Demonstrated threshold, satisfactory sustainable level practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated enough level independence, sustainable practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated high level independence, high adaptability practical skill
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Competency assessment indicators and rating scales

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

Evaluation criteria for the test

Mark	Descriptors		
	strength of knowledge	ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions	logic and subsequence answer
passed	solid knowledge of the basic processes of the studied subject area, the answer differs in depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminological apparatus	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	logic and subsequence answer
not accepted	insufficient knowledge subject matter being studied areas, unsatisfactory disclosure of the topic; weak knowledge of the basic issues of theory. Allowed serious mistakes in content of the answer	weak analysis skills phenomena, processes, events, inability give reasoned answers given the examples are wrong	lack of logic and consistency answer

Criteria for evaluating forms of control:

Interviews:

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

satisfactory really	satisfactory process knowledge subject matter being studied areas, answer, different insufficient depth and completeness of the topic; knowledge of basic theoretical issues. Several are allowed errors in content answer	satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and provide examples; satisfactorily formed analysis skills phenomena, processes. Several are allowed errors in content answer	satisfactory logic and subsequence answer
will not satisfy really	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow opening Topics; poor knowledge basic theoretical issues, poor analysis skills phenomena, processes. Serious errors in content answer	inability to give reasoned answers	lack of logic and consistency answer

Test control grading scale:

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

CHECKLIST FOR EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

(checklist for the second (commission) retake in case
if the study of the discipline ends with a test, a differentiated test,
exam)

No.	Examination event*	Score/points
1		
2		
...		
Total arithmetic average estimate		

* Specific activities of the examination procedure are indicated (interview, test control (computer or text), solving situational problems, passing practical skills, etc.).