

**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 Disaster Medicine

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

**1. List of competencies formed by the discipline of disaster medicine
universal (UK)**

Code and name of universal/ general cultural competence	Indicators for achieving universal competencies
UK-8 Able to create and maintain in everyday life and in professional activity safe living conditions to preserve the natural environment, ensuring sustainable development of society, including when there is a threat and in the event of emergencies and military conflicts.	ID1 UK-8 Able to identify emergency and dangerous situations. ID2 UK -8 Knows how to use personal and collective protective equipment and first aid. ID3 UK-8 Can provide first aid to victims. ID4 UK-8 Complies with safety regulations.

2. Kinds estimated materials V compliance With formed competencies

Name competencies	Types of assessment materials	number of tasks for 1 competency
UK-8	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Open type tasks: Interview questions Situational tasks Addition tasks	75 with sample answers

UK-8:

Closed-type tasks: TOTAL 25 tasks.

Task 1. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. The All-Russian

Disaster Medicine Service (VSMC) was created

1. 1992
2. 1994
3. 1998
4. 2000

Sample answer: 2. 1994.

Task 2. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The interdepartmental coordination commission of the Ministry of Health at the territorial level is headed by:

1. Head of a subject of the Federation.
2. Head of the regional administration.
3. Minister of Health of a constituent entity of the Federation.
4. Head of the territorial center for disaster medicine.

Sample answer: 3. Minister of Health of a constituent entity of the Federation

Task 3. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Type of medical care provided at the second stage of medical evacuation?

1. First aid.
2. First aid.
3. First medical aid.
4. Qualified medical care.

Standard answer: 4. Qualified medical care.

Task 4. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The percentage of deaths among severely injured people if first aid is not provided within 1 hour.

1. 30%
2. 40%
3. 60%
4. 80%

Standard answer: 1. 30%.

Task 5. Instructions: Choose several correct answers. Modes of activity

of the All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service:

1. Wartime regime.
2. Daily activity routine.
3. Normal operation mode.
4. High alert mode.
5. Operational extension mode.
6. Emergency mode.

Standard answer: 2, 4, 6.

Task 6. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

The composition of the triage team for the flow of easily affected “walkers”.

1. Doctor.
2. Nurse.
3. Nurse.
4. A line of orderlies - porters.
5. Medical registrar.
6. Sanitary squad.
7. The driver is a paramedic.

Standard answer: 1, 2, 5.

Task 7. Instructions: Choose several correct answers. Name the types of nuclear weapons.

1 Atomic.

2 Chemical. 3.

Neutron.

4. Bacterial. 5. Thermonuclear.

6. Vacuum.

7. Laser.

Standard answer: 1,3,5.

Task 8. Instructions: Choose several correct answers. List the damaging factors of a nuclear explosion.

1. Shock wave.
2. Infrasonic pulse.
3. Light radiation.
4. Penetrating radiation.
5. Ultrasonic impulse.
6. Radioactive contamination of the area.

Sample answer: 1.3.4.6.

Task 9. Instructions. Choose one correct answer

Hazardous chemical substances with neurotoxic effects include:

1. Organophosphorus compounds.
2. Isocyanates.
3. Cyanides.
4. Dioxins.

Sample answer: 1. Organophosphorus compounds.

Task 10. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

Name a preventive measure for radiation accidents at nuclear power plants.

1. Ketarolac.
2. Athens.
3. Dipyroxime
4. Potassium iodide.

Sample answer: 4. Potassium iodide.

Task 11. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

The radiation impact factor on the population during an accident at a nuclear power plant is:

1. Radioactive contamination of the area.
2. Electromagnetic pulse.
3. Laser exposure.
4. Hypersonic impact.

Sample answer: 1. Radioactive contamination of the area.

Task 12. Instructions. Choose one correct answer. Geophysical

natural phenomena include:

1. Earthquake.
2. Cyclones.
3. Hurricanes.
4. Typhoons.

Sample answer: 1 Earthquake.

Task 13. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

Name a characteristic syndrome in earthquake victims.

1. Paraneoplastic syndrome.
2. Long-term compartment syndrome.
3. Paranoid syndrome.
4. Metabolic syndrome.

Standard answer: 2. Long-term compression syndrome.

Task 14. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

The main damaging factor in a road traffic accident is.

1. Chemical factor.
2. Electric factor.
3. Mechanical factor.
4. Biological factor.

Standard answer: 3. Mechanical factor.

Task 15. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

Depending on the causes of occurrence, the following types of floods are distinguished.

1. Sat down
2. Landfalls.

3. Flood.
4. Typhoons.

Sample answer: 3. Flood.

Task 16. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

Name the features of primary burns from light radiation:

1. No scarring
2. Profile
3. Superficial
4. Singles.

Standard answer: 2. Profile.

Task 17. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

Hydrocyanic acid and cyanogen chloride belong to the group of toxic chemicals:

1. Suffocating
2. Nervous agents
3. Generally poisonous
4. Cytotoxic

Sample answer: 3. Generally poisonous

Task 18. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

The most common cause of accidents at a nuclear power plant is:

1. Human factor
2. Earthquakes
3. Technological defects
4. Tsunami

Standard answer: 1. Human factor.

Task 19. Instructions. Choose one correct answer.

The unit of measurement of absorbed dose in the international system of units is considered to be:

1. Joule
2. Gray
3. X-ray
4. Becquerel

Standard answer: 2. Gray.

Task 20. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. Reasons creating the threat of an epidemic in the emergency zone: 1. Unfavorable climatic conditions.

- 2.Failure of the transport system.
- 3.Lack of timely epidemiological assistance.
- 4.Increasing the population's susceptibility to the infectious agent.

Standard answer: 4. Increasing the population's susceptibility to the infectious agent. Task 21.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The organization and conduct of agricultural and agricultural activities in the emergency zone is entrusted to:

- 1.To the territorial centers of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision.
2. To the territorial centers of Rospotrebnadzor.
- 3.To medical institutions of the locality.
- 4.For emergency medical teams.
- 5.To the Moscow Region hospitals.

Sample answer: 1. To the territorial centers of the State Sanitary and

Epidemiological Supervision. Task 22. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Options for assessing the sanitary and epidemiological condition in the emergency zone.

- 1.Prosporous.
- 2.Good. 3.Bad.
4. Catastrophic.

Sample answer: 1. Prosperous.

Task 23. Instructions: Choose several correct answers.

Medical property includes:

- 1.Medicines. 2.Transport.
- 3.Fuels and lubricants.
- 4.Water purification equipment.
- 5.Medical equipment.

Standard answer: 1.5. Medicines. Medical equipment.

Task 24. Instructions: Choose several correct answers. The property of

the MK service is divided into 2 groups:

1. Property of current supplies. 2.

Special.

3. Time card.

4. Stocks of medical equipment. 5.

Sanitary and economic.

Standard answer: 1.4. Current supply property. Medical supplies. Task 25. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Sanitary and epidemiological reconnaissance in the territory of the epidemic outbreak should reveal:

1. Character info. morbidity among the population.

2. Inf. level morbidity for the previous year.

3. The presence of epizootics among wild and domestic animals.

4. The nature of somatic diseases among the population.

Sample answer: 3. The presence of epizootics among wild and domestic animals.

Open type tasks: TOTAL 75 tasks

Open-type tasks Disaster Medicine.

Exercise 1.

Name the elements of the organizational structure of VSMC.

Sample answer: governing bodies, management bodies and executive bodies (forces and means).

Task 2.

VSMC management consists of _____ activities of service chiefs to maintain formations and medical institutions in constant readiness for work in emergency situations.

Sample answer: purposeful. Task 3

List the levels at which the All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service was created. Standard answer: federal, regional, territorial, local, object.

Task 4.

The Minister of Health of the Russian Federation heads _____ coordination VSMC commission at the Federal level.

Sample answer: interdepartmental. Task 5.

Name the governing bodies of the All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service.

Sample answer: disaster medicine centers, which simultaneously serve as the headquarters of the Higher Medical Center.

Task 6.

Name the forces of the VSMC at the territorial and local levels involved in eliminating the health consequences of major disasters at stage 1.

Sample answer: medical and paramedic mobile emergency medical teams.

Task 7.

Name the organization intended to provide health care to the affected population during an emergency.

Sample answer: All-Russian Service for Disaster Medicine. Task 8.

Indicate who represents the All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service at the Federal level.

Sample answer: All-Russian Center for Disaster Medicine "Zashchita".

- with the staff formations and institutions included in it;
- formations and institutions of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service and the Federal Administration "Medbioextrem";
- All-Russian MK Center with medical units and institutions centrally subordinate to the RF Ministry of Defense;
- establishment and formation of central subordination of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, JSC Russian Railways of the Ministry of Transport of Russia; other ministries and departments intended to eliminate the health and sanitary consequences of emergencies.

Task 9. Interview question.

Specify the criteria for a local emergency.

Sample answer: no more than 10 people were injured, or conditions were violated life activity of no more than 100 people, and the emergency zone does not extend beyond the territory of the facility.

Task 10.

Creation and recruitment of service units and their preparation for work in emergencies performed by the disaster medicine service in mode

activities. Sample answer: everyday.

Task 11.

The essence of the system of medical evacuation support for those affected by emergencies, adopted by the disaster medicine service, is called the "System _____ treatment stricken."

Sample answer: staged. Task

12.

Name the type of medical care provided at the first stage of medical evacuation.

Sample answer: first medical aid. Task 13.

List the types of medical care provided in the system of medical and evacuation support for the injured.

Sample answer: first medical pre-medical (paramedic), first medical, qualified and specialized medical care.

Task 14

Name the types of medical triage.

Sample answer: intra-point and evacuation-transport. Task 15.

At the second stage of medical evacuation, qualified and _____ health care. Sample

answer: specialized.

Task 16.

Medical personnel of disaster medicine service units providing _____ assistance, also monitors the correct provision of first aid.

Sample answer: pre-medical

Task 17.

Name the optimal time for providing first medical aid.

Standard answer: the first 4-6 hours after the lesion, but no later than 12 hours. Task 18.

List the three main triage criteria that form the basis of medical triage.

Sample answer: 1) Danger to others, 2) a healing sign, 3) an evacuation sign.

Task 19.

Medical evacuation is carried out according to the principle "_____ "when ambulances from medical institutions of regional and territorial centers of MK deliver the affected people to medical institutions. Sample

answer: "To yourself"

Task 20.

The purpose of medical triage is to

provide optimal medical care.

Sample answer: timely. Task

21.

List the composition of the triage team for the seriously wounded.

Sample answer: doctor, 2 paramedics (paramedic, nurse), 2 registrars, orderlies.

Task 22.

The final stop of external and internal bleeding is included in the scope of first aid _____ help.

Sample answer: medical. Task

23.

In case of large-scale disasters in peacetime, it is used _____ system of medical and evacuation support for the injured. Sample

answer: two-stage.

Situational tasks.

Task 24.

The rescuer fell from the roof of the house and cannot get to his feet. His condition is serious, he is pale, and complains of severe pain in the right hip area. There is no wound. There is a deformity of the hip and shortening of the right leg.

1. Formulate a diagnosis.
2. The procedure for providing first medical aid.

Sample answer:

1. Closed fracture of the right femur.
2. Ensure rest of the injured limb, apply a double-sided splint, administer promedol from a syringe tube (AI-2), evacuate in a lying position on a stretcher in trauma department. Task 25.

The affected person is indifferent to his surroundings, the pulse is frequent and difficult to palpate. Cloth

burned, the skin of the front surface of the chest, abdomen and both arms is bright red, covered with multiple blisters.

- 1) Formulate a diagnosis.
- 2) Procedure for providing first aid.
- 3) Evacuation of the victim.

Sample answer:

1. Extensive burn of the anterior surface of the chest, abdomen and hands of the 1st-2nd degree, burn shock.
2. Apply a sterile bandage to the chest, abdomen, and limbs; administer promedol from a syringe tube; immobilization of the upper limbs; cover warmly; give an alkaline drink (if swallowing is not impaired), administer antitetanus serum (TSS), give an antibacterial agent (AI-2).
3. Evacuate in a lying position on a stretcher to a health facility.

Task 26.

According to the technical consequences, the following types of radiation accidents are distinguished: design basis accident, beyond design basis accident, hypothetical nuclear accident and

—

accident. Sample answer:

real

Task 27. Interview question.

Define the medical and tactical characteristics of the source of nuclear damage. Sample answer:

Medical and tactical characteristics of nuclear damage are a set of factors and conditions that determine the occurrence and development of various types of injuries and lesions,

as well as the magnitude, nature and structure of sanitary losses affecting the organization of health care provision.

Task 28.

The damaging effect of a shock wave is determined by the excess pressure in the front of the shock wave, _____ and thermal effects.

Standard answer: high-speed pressure.

Task 29. Interview question.

Emergency chemicals are classified according to clinical signs and mechanism of action.

Sample answer:

- 1). Substances with a predominantly asphyxiating effect (chlorine, phosgene, fluorine)
- 2) Substances with predominantly general toxic effects (carbon monoxide, cyanides)
- 3) Substances with asphyxiating and generally toxic effects (hydrogen sulfide, nitric acid)
- 4) Nerve agents (organophosphorus compounds)
- 5) Substances with asphyxiating and neurotropic effects (ammonia)
- 6) Metabolic poisons (dioxin, dichloethane)

Task 30. Interview question. A radiation

accident is. Sample answer:

A radiation accident is a violation of the rules for the safe operation of nuclear power plant, equipment or device in which there was a release of radioactive products or ionizing radiation beyond the limits of their safe operation provided for by the design, leading to irradiation of the population or environmental pollution.

Task 31. Interview question.

Describe the structure of radiation injuries to people during an accident at a nuclear power plant.

Sample answer:

The structure of radiation accident injuries is represented by the following main forms of diseases: - acute radiation sickness from combined external radiation and internal exposure; - acute radiation sickness from extremely uneven

exposure to gamma radiation; - local radiation damage; - radiation reactions; - radiation sickness from internal exposure; - chronic radiation sickness from combined exposure.

Task 32. Interview question.

Factors of radiation impact on the population located in areas contaminated with radioactive substances are:

Sample answer:

- External exposure from a radioactive cloud and from radioactively contaminated surfaces of the earth, buildings, and structures.
- Internal exposure from inhaling radioactive substances in the air and from consuming food and water contaminated with radionuclides.
- Contact irradiation due to skin contamination.

Task 33.

To protect personnel from hazardous chemicals at chemical facilities, industrial_____

Sample answer: gas masks.

Task 34. Interview question.

The main measures of medical and sanitary support in case of a chemical accident are:

- putting on protective equipment,
- providing first aid to those affected as soon as possible (administration of an antidote),
- evacuation of those affected from the outbreak,
- sanitary treatment of people, decontamination of clothing, territory, structures, transport, equipment and property,
- maximum proximity to the lesion site of first medical aid,
- organization of qualified and specialized medical care in safe areas.

Task 35. Interview question.

The causes of accidents at nuclear power plants can be: Sample answer:

- equipment failure.

- erroneous action of personnel,
- natural disasters,
- accidental or intentional exposure to various types of weapons.

Task 36.

When a person is exposed to ionizing radiation at a dose of 100–200 rad, he or she develops acute radiation sickness_____degrees.

Sample answer: easy. Task 37.

Territory, on which distributed by emergency-hazardous chemical substance called a zone_____.

Sample answer: pollution.

Task 38. Interview question.

List what is included in medical support in an emergency zone. Sample answer:

- assessment of the medical and tactical situation,
- conducting medical intelligence,
- timely provision of all types of medical care,
- determining the need for forces and means to provide medical care,
- medical protection of military personnel and the population in the emergency zone.
- carrying out sanitary, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures. Task 39.

Depending on the radiation dose and possible manifestations of clinical symptoms, cerebral, toxemic, intestinal and_____form of acute radiation sickness.

Sample answer: bone marrow. Task

40.

The main types of road accidents are collisions with pedestrians, _____and vehicle rollover. Sample answer:

collision

Task 41.

Among meteorological natural phenomena, extremely dangerous natural disasters are: storms, hurricanes,_____.

Sample answer: tornadoes.

Task 42.

The bone marrow form of acute radiation sickness has four degrees of severity: mild, moderate, _____and extremely severe.

Sample answer: heavy.

Task 43. Interview question.

Describe floods depending on the scale and total damage caused.

Sample answer:

- low floods are characterized by a small flooded area and minor material damage,
- high floods are characterized by flooding of a significant part of river valleys, cause significant material damage and are accompanied by a threat to the life and health of people,
- outstanding floods are characterized by flooding of populated areas with the evacuation of a significant part of the population,
- Catastrophic floods cause flooding of vast territories, usually accompanied by large losses among the population.

Task 44. Interview question.

Describe the radioactive zones after pollution _____ accidents at nuclear power plants by absorbed dose levels.

Sample answer:

- The exclusion zone includes a 30 kilometer zone around a nuclear power plant with an absorbed dose level of over 20 billion/h
- Temporary resettlement zone absorbed dose level from 5 to 20 billion/h
- Zone of strict control of absorbed dose level from 2 to 5 billion/h

Task 45. Interview question.

From a medical and tactical point of view, list the foci of chemical damage. Sample answer:

- persistent focus of rapid action (organophosphorus substances),
- unstable source of rapid action (hydrocyanic acid, cyanides),
- persistent focus of delayed action (mustard gases, dioxins),
- unstable focus of rapid action (phosgene, diphosgene)

Task 46. Situational task.

The victim found himself in the zone of a chemical outbreak formed by chlorine on the territory of a chemical plant. The condition is satisfactory. Complaints of shortness of breath, irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes, dry cough. Diagnosis: mild chlorine poisoning. List first aid measures.

Sample answer:

- stopping the entry of poison into the body by putting on a gas mask and removing it from the fireplace,
- provide the affected person with peace and protection from the cold, unbutton the collar of clothing and loosen the belt,
- rinse the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and throat with a 2% solution of baking soda or plain water,
- call an ambulance by calling 112.

Task 47. Situational task.

An unconscious driver was found inside a car with the engine running in the garage. Breathing is weak, rapid, tachycardia. The pupils are dilated. Diagnosis: severe carbon monoxide poisoning.

List first aid measures. Sample answer:

- remove the victim to fresh air,
- give ammonia to smell,
- free the victim from restrictive clothing,

- Call an ambulance by calling 112. Task 48.

Characteristic striking factors For floods are: mechanical injury, _____, hypothermia.

Sample answer: drowning.

Task 49. Interview question.

List possible combined injuries during a nuclear explosion: Sample answer:

- mechanical trauma and burns,
- mechanical trauma and radiation injury,
- burns and radiation injury,
- mechanical trauma, burns and radiation injury Task

50. Interview question.

Name the main tasks of sanitary squads in providing first aid in an emergency situation.

Sample answer:

- organization of self- and mutual assistance,
- carrying out primary medical triage (to determine the volume and sequence of first aid measures for the injured and their evacuation - removal and removal),
- first aid,
- partial sanitization.

Task 51. Interview question.

List the main damaging factors in a road traffic accident: Sample answer:

- dynamic shock caused by an instantaneous stop of transport,
- injury from debris and parts of a vehicle,

- long-term compression syndrome when the victim is pinched by parts of a vehicle,
- exposure to high temperatures in the event of a fire,
- exposure to hazardous substances with the participation of special vehicles transporting dangerous goods.

Task 52.

Emergency prevention is a set of measures aimed at _____ the occurrence of human diseases in the event of their infection with pathogens of dangerous infectious diseases.

Sample response: warning

Task 53.

Specific prevention begins from the moment _____ type of infectious agent.

Sample answer: establishments.

Task 54.

Define the concept of disinfection.

Sample answer: disinfection is the destruction of pathogens of infectious diseases in environmental objects.

Task 55.

Preventive disinfection is carried out constantly, regardless of the availability

_____ diseases. Sample answer: infectious.

Task 56. Interview question.

The main directions used by the anti-epidemic service to localize and eliminate outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Sample answer: the main activities of the p/e service aimed at localizing and eliminating infectious diseases are:

1. Carrying out measures to control the quality of water supply, including the quality of drinking water; control of water quality in reservoirs and other water supply sources.

2. At food facilities – organization and implementation of activities that exclude the possibility of food contamination; enhanced sanitary and hygienic control at food points
3. In places of temporary resettlement - participation in creating conditions for accommodation, drinking water, food, utilities.
4. In infectious diseases hospitals - carrying out disinfection measures and monitoring the quality of disinfection.

Task 57. Interview question. What is observation, its goals.

Sample answer:

Observation is a set of restrictive measures and enhanced medical and veterinary surveillance, restriction and movement of people or farm animals in all administrative-territorial entities adjacent to the quarantine zone, aimed at preventing the transfer of the causative agent of a dangerous infectious disease outside the epidemic focus, ensuring the localization of the epidemic, epizootic or epiphytotic focus and subsequent elimination.

Task 58.

Final disinfection involves the complete destruction of pathogens in the outbreak after from it a source of infection.

Sample answer: removal.

Task 59. Interview question.

Medical property (definition), which is classified as medical property. Sample answer: medical property is a set of special material assets intended for the provision of medical care, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases, performance of sanitary and hygienic and anti-epidemic measures, equipment for medical units. This includes: medicines, immunobiological preparations, chemical reagents, disinfection, pest control, deratization agents, medical equipment, dressings, patient care products, pharmaceutical and laboratory glassware, materials and supplies for dentistry, physiotherapy, x-rays. film, auxiliary materials.

Task 60.

Medical equipment stored in reserves includes medical equipment with expiration dates of at least _____ years.

Sample answer: two.

Task 61.

According to their purpose, a distinction is made between property of current supply and property _____
storage

Sample answer: long.

Task 62.

Define a set of medical equipment.

Sample answer: a set of medical equipment is a set of medical equipment regulated in composition and quantity intended for the provision of medical care and equipping the functional units of health care facilities.

Task 63.

Sets of medical equipment are divided into sets containing _____ property and kits are functional. Sample answer: consumable.

Task 64.

Medical equipment for special purposes includes _____ medicines used in peacetime and in emergency situations to provide medical care and treat those affected by life-threatening conditions.

Sample answer: vital.

Task 65. Interview question.

Classification of medical property according to accounting characteristics.

Sample answer: according to accounting criteria, medical property is divided into consumables and inventory.

Task 66.

According to the order of accumulation, medical property is divided into: property stored in _____; dual-use and subject to accumulation during a special period. Sample answer: stocks.

Task 67.

Consumable medical property includes disposable items, as well as items that become unusable when

_____use. Sample

answer: short-term.

Task 68.

Give a definition of technical means of medical service.

Sample answer: technical means of the medical service are a set of technical means used for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases.

Task 69.

Define the technical support of medical equipment.

Sample answer: technical support of medical equipment is the correct operation, maintenance and timely repair of medical equipment.

Task 70.

Define a set of medical equipment.

Sample answer: a set of medical equipment is a collection of items of medical equipment that have a single functional purpose to provide a certain amount of medical care for a certain type of work and are placed in the appropriate order in a single package (laying) - dressing, operating room, etc.

Task 71.

Define the supply rate.

Sample answer: the supply rate is a scientifically based quantitative indicator of medical equipment established for the issuance of the formation and service of the MK to perform a certain amount of work at a certain time.

Task 72.

Define a medical equipment sheet.

Sample answer: medical equipment sheet is a document establishing the list and quantity of medical equipment necessary to equip MK service units, depending on their purpose.

Task 73.

The category of medical property means conditional

_____ condition of the property, determining the degree of its suitability for use.

Sample answer: characteristic.

Task 74.

Medical inventory includes items

_____ use, gradually wearing out, having a service life and repair.

Sample answer: long.

Task 75.

Medical equipment of the minimum reserve includes equipment for equipping pre-deployment and _____

hospital beds, and newly created medical units. Sample answer: repurposed.

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 of mastery competencies	"Excellent" grade (passed) or high level of development competencies
Inability of the learner to learn independently demonstrate knowledge when solving tasks, lack of independence in using skills. Absence confirmation of the availability of competence indicates negative	The student demonstrates independence in applying knowledge, skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full accordance with a sample given by the teacher for tasks whose solutions were shown teacher,	The student demonstrates independent application of knowledge, skills and abilities in solving tasks similar samples, which confirms the presence formed competencies at a higher level	The student demonstrates ability to complete independence in choosing a solution non-standar assignments within the discipline using knowledge, skills and abilities, received as in

results of mastering the academic discipline	it should be considered that the competence formed at a satisfactory level.	level. The presence of such competence at a sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill	development progress of 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	the ability to explain (represent) the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions	logic and consistency answer
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge of the basic processes of the subject being studied areas, the answer differs in depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; logic and consistency answer	high ability to explain the essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	high logic and consistency of the answer
Fine	solid knowledge of basic processes of the studied	ability to explain essence, phenomena,	logic and subsequence

	subject area, is distinguished by the depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminologica lapparatus; free proficiency in monologue speech, but is allowed one or two inaccuracies in the answer	processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however, one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	answer
satisfactory	satisfactoryknowledge of the processes of the subject area being studied, the answer differs insufficient depth and completeness of the topic; knowledge of the basic issues of theory. There may be several errors in the content of the answer	satisfactorythe ability to give reasoned answers and give examples; satisfactorily developed skills in analyzing phenomena and processes. There may be several errors in the content of the answer	satisfactorylogic and response sequence
unsatisfactory	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow disclosure Topics; poor knowledge of basic theoretical issues, poor skills in analyzing phenomena and processes. There are serious errors in the content answer	inability to give reasoned answers	absencelogic and response sequences

Criteria for assessing situational tasks:

Mark	Descriptors			
	understandin g the problem	analysis of the situation	skills solutions to the situation	professional thinking
Great	full understanding Problems. All requirements for the task completed	high ability to analyze the situation, draw conclusions	high abilitychoose a solution method problems, sure situation solving skills	high level professional thinking
Fine	full understanding Problems. All requirements for the task completed	ability to analyze a situation, draw conclusions	abilitychoose a solution method problems sure situation solving skills	sufficient level of professional thinking. One or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed
satisfactory	partial understanding of	satisfactorystrong ability to analyze a	satisfactor yadvanced	sufficient level of professional thinking.

	the problem. Most of the requirement presented for the task, completed	situation, draw conclusions	situation-solving skills, difficulties with choosing a method for solving a problem	More than two inaccuracies in the answer or an error in the sequence are allowed solutions
unsatisfactory	misunderstanding of the problem. Many requirement requirements for the task were not completed. No answer. There was no attempt to solve task	low ability to analyze the situation	insufficient situation solving skills	absent