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

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Appraisal Fund

in the discipline "Oncology, radiation therapy"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

2023

1.**Interim certification form:**exam

2.**Type of intermediate certification:**interview.

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

professional (PC)

Code and name of professional competencies	Indicator(s) of professional achievement competencies
PC-6 ability to determine the patient's main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and health problems, X revision	Knows the international statistical classification of diseases Knows the algorithm and criteria for determining the main pathological conditions, syndromes, diseases in patients of various profiles in accordance with International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, X Revision (ICD-X) Able to identify the main pathological symptoms and syndromes, formulate a clinical diagnosis in accordance with ICD-X Possesses the skills to establish a diagnosis taking into account the current international statistical classification of diseases and health-related problems
PC – 8 ability to determine tactics for managing patients with various nosological forms	Knows the tactics of managing patients with various nosological forms Knows modern methods of using drugs, medical devices and nutritional therapy for diseases and conditions of the patient in accordance with the current procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care Knows the mechanism of action of drugs, medical devices and medical nutrition, medical indications and contraindications for their use; complications caused by their use Able to determine tactics for managing patients with various nosological forms Able to draw up a treatment plan

	diseases and condition of the patient, taking into account the diagnosis, age of the patient, clinical picture of the disease 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 Has the skills to determine management tactics and develop a treatment plan for a disease or condition, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on issues of providing medical care taking into account the standards of medical care
PC – 9 readiness for the management and treatment of patients with various nosological conditions forms in outpatient settings and day hospital conditions	Knows the tactics of managing patients in a clinic and day hospital Able to prescribe medications, medical devices and nutritional therapy, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with current regulations 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 Able to prescribe non-drug treatment taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in in accordance with the current procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care Able to assess the effectiveness and safety of the use of drugs, medical devices and nutritional therapy, non-drug

	treatment Able to plan and control the management of patients with various nosological forms in outpatient and day hospital settings Has the skills to prescribe medications, medical devices and nutritional therapy, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease 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 medical care Has the skills to prescribe non-drug treatment, taking into account diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease 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 standards medical care

4.**Stages of developing competencies in<u>process of mastering the discipline</u>**

Sections of the discipline	Codes generated competencies		
	PC-6	PK-8	PK-9
Semester 10			
Section 1	+	+	+
Section 2	+	+	+

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

Name indicator achievements (ID) competencies	Types of assessment materials	
	Current certification	Interim certification
PK-6	Questions for control	Final questions for

PK-8	Practical skills Tests Essay	interviews
PK-9	Situational tasks Tests	

6. Current control

PK-6
Interview

1. Definition of the concepts “tumor” and “cancer”. Basic properties of malignant tumors (infinite growth, relative autonomy, cellular atypia, metastasis). Stages of carcinogenesis.
2. Etiology of malignant tumors. External and genetic factors. Causes of induced tumors.
3. Metastasis of malignant tumors, main types and stages of metastasis.
4. Dispensary registration groups.
5. Registration documents for cancer patients and deadlines for their registration.
6. Statistics and epidemiology of malignant tumors
7. Basic morbidity and mortality indicators for the main locations of malignant neoplasms.
8. The concept of advanced malignant tumors. Causes of neglect in cancer patients
9. Issues of ethics and deontology in the professional activities of an oncologist.
10. Organization of oncology service. The tasks of the oncology doctor, the role and tasks of the district oncologist, the role and tasks of the examination room.
11. Organization and main tasks of the oncology clinic. Organization of oncology service.
12. High-risk groups for oncopathology. The role of clinical observation.
13. Diagnostic algorithms in oncology. The main purpose of the diagnostic stages. Types of biopsies.
14. Features of tumor diagnosis. Principles of oncological vigilance among doctors of the general medical network.
15. Structure of the diagnosis of cancer. TNM classification. Stages.
16. General principles of surgical treatment of cancer patients: ablastics, antiblastics, sheathing, zonality. Types of surgical interventions. The concept of radical surgical treatment.
17. Tumor markers. The role of tumor markers in the diagnosis of malignant tumors.
18. X-ray diagnostic method in oncology. Possibilities, effectiveness and indications for the use of various X-ray diagnostic methods for malignant tumors.
19. Diagnostic capabilities, effectiveness and indications for the use of radioisotope research methods in oncology.
20. Diagnostic capabilities, effectiveness and indications for the use of ultrasound research methods in oncology.
21. Diagnostic capabilities, effectiveness and indications for the use of endoscopic research methods in oncology.
22. Drug treatment of malignant tumors. Indications and contraindications

to chemotherapy. The concept of chemoresistance.
23. Complications of chemotherapy. Prevention and main directions of treatment of complications of chemotherapy.
24. Classification of antitumor drugs.
25. Types of chemotherapy. Methods of administering chemotherapy drugs.
26. The place of radiation therapy in the treatment of malignant tumors. Modern possibilities of radiation therapy.
27. Biological effect of ionizing radiation on a tumor. Radiation pathomorphosis. The concept of radioresistance.
28. Main types of radiation therapy in oncology.
29. Features of the therapeutic effects of various types of ionizing radiation. Types of devices for radiation therapy.
30. Radiation reactions and complications of radiation therapy. Methods of their prevention and treatment.

PK-8
Practical skills:

1. Interpretation of clinical, radiological, endoscopic, pathohistological methods for studying cancer patients.
2. Have an idea of the stages of the spread of the tumor process according to domestic classification and TNM system.
3. Know clinical oncology groups.
4. Know the special forms of accounting documentation filled out for a patient with malignant neoplasm:
   - notification of a newly identified patient – f.090/y;
   - control card of dispensary observation –030-6/y;
   - discharge from hospital –027-1/y;
   - protocol in case of detection of an advanced form of cancer –027-2/y
5. Conducting an analysis of the causes of advanced cancer.
6. Be able to diagnose tumor diseases of the skin.
7. Knowledge of the method of palpation of the mammary glands.
8. Knowledge of the method of palpation of lymph nodes.
9. Performing a puncture biopsy.
10. Have an idea of the general principles of treatment of malignant tumors.

Test control

1. The main method for diagnosing breast cancer metastases in the lungs is: **A) radiographic;** B) UAC;

B) ECG;
D) laparoscopy.

2. To diagnose rectal cancer, it is first necessary to: **A) Digital examination of the rectum and sigmoidoscopy.** B) Fecal occult blood test. B) Laparoscopy.

D) Ultrasound of the pelvis.

3. Diagnostic research method to clarify thyroid cancer: A) palpation

B) Ultrasound diagnostics
B) scanning
D) puncture biopsy

4. The most informative diagnostic method for cancer of the lower lip A) examination, palpation
B) preventive inflammatory treatment and observation C) scraping with cytology
D) biopsy with histological examination

5. The most informative diagnostic method for skin cancer: A) examination
B) palpation
B) biopsy with morphological examination D) scraping with cytological examination

6. The main diagnostic method for pharyngeal cancer is A) thorough examination
B) Ultrasound
B) fiberoscopy
D) biopsy with histology **D) C and D are correct**

7. The leading method for diagnosing laryngeal cancer A) examination using mirrors
B) laryngoscopy
B) cytology
D) biopsy with histology **D) B and D are correct**

8. The leading diagnostic method for oral cancer A) thorough examination
B) palpation
B) scraping with microscopy
D) biopsy with histology

9. On axial sections of the chest during X-ray computed tomography you cannot:

A) accurately localize the tumor B) calculate its size
C) assess the extent of the tumor **D) determine the morphological type of tumor**

10. For which tumor is the characteristic radiological symptom of layered “onion-shaped” periostosis:
A) Osteogenic sarcoma
B) Osteblastoclastomas
B) Chondroblastomas
D) Ewing's sarcoma

Abstract topics

1. Etiology and pathogenesis of cancer.
2.Modern diagnostic methods (including endoscopic, radiological methods, ultrasound, CT, NMR, PET diagnostics).
3. Basics of outpatient and inpatient medical care cancer patients.
4. Principles of clinical observation.
5. Ethical, legal and deontological features of working with cancer patients.
6. Computed tomography in the diagnosis of cancer.
7. The meaning and place of X-ray, endoscopic, ultrasound and thermographic methods in the diagnosis of tumors.
8. Biochemical changes in cancer patients.
9. The influence of tumors on the body, the role of animal parasites and viruses in the occurrence of tumors.
11. Healthy lifestyle and cancer prevention.
12. Rehabilitation of cancer patients.
13. Legal aspects of medical and social work in oncology.
14. Primary prevention of cancer.
15. Medical and social work in a hospice.
16. Quality of life of children and adolescents cured of cancer.
17. High-dose chemotherapy in clinical oncology.
18. Deontology in oncology.

PK-9
Situational tasks:

Task 1.

Patient N., 42 years old, discovered a tumor in her abdomen to the left of the navel. He makes no complaints. Appetite is preserved, physiological functions are not impaired. The skin is clean, pulse is 78 beats per minute, blood pressure = 120/60 mm Hg. Art. A mobile tumor-like formation is palpated in the left iliac region. Liver along the edge of the costal arch.

Name the methods for examining the patient to establish a diagnosis. When making a diagnosis. What should be used to determine the disease?

Answer : The patient is shown sigmoidoscopy, irrigoscopy with double contrast, fibrocolonoscopy, laparoscopy. The stage of the process is determined by irrigoscopy (tumor extent). The presence of metastasis is determined by liver scanning, ultrasound, CT, and laparoscopy. The latter method also allows one to determine whether the tumor has grown into the serosa.

*Task*2.

Patient M., 60 years old, has been experiencing low-grade fever for about 5 months, increasing weakness, anorexia, dull pain in the abdomen closer to the right hypochondrium and in the right half of the lower back, unstable stool with mucus and blood. X-ray of the stomach shows no pathology. Sigmoidoscopy reveals lumps of mucus in the rectum and sigmoid colon. Objectively: increased nutrition, pale skin, pulse – 78 beats per minute, blood pressure = 150/90 mm Hg. Art. The abdomen is somewhat distended in the mesogastrium. There is pain along the right flank, the liver along the edge of the costal arch.

What is your preliminary diagnosis? What additional studies are indicated in this case?

Answer: The patient has a suspected tumor of the right half of the colon. To establish a diagnosis, irrigoscopy, fibrocolonoscopy, ultrasound, CT, liver scanning, and laparoscopy are indicated.

*Task 3.*Patient N.,38 years old, was taken to the operating room on an emergency basis with a presumptive diagnosis of acute appendicitis. During the operation, a tumor of the cecum about 7 cm in diameter, similar to cancer, was discovered.

What is the surgeon's next tactics?

Answer: If the surgeon is confident in the diagnosis - cancer of the cecum, then it is advisable to suture the appendicular incision. Perform a laparotomy and perform a right hemicolectomy and perform an ileotransverse side-to-side anastomosis.

Test tasks:

1. Pathogenesis of late radiation damage
a) aseptic inflammation
b) emptying of blood vessels, hypoxia
c) change in innervation
d) degenerative changes in tissues 2. What
is considered to be radiation reactions **a)**
epitheliitis
b) dermatitis
c) fibrosis of subcutaneous fat d)
radiation ulcers
3. What is considered radiation damage?
a) epitheliitis
b) dermatitis
c) telangiectasia
d) fibrosis of subcutaneous fat e)
radiation ulcers
4. Most often, the first manifestation of Hodgkin's disease is damage to the lymph nodes
a) cervical-supraclavicular
b) mediastinum
c) retroperitoneal
d) inguinal
e) the frequency of damage to the lymph nodes of these groups is the same
5. Damage to the lymph nodes above the diaphragm and spleen in Hodgkin’s disease is interpreted as
a) Stage I
b) Stage II
c) Stage III
d) Stage IV
6. Unfavorable morphological types of lymphosarcoma include **a)**
lymphoblastic
b) immunoblastic
c) lymphocytic
d) prolymphocytic
e) lymphoplasmacytic
7. The basis for choosing treatment tactics for lymphosarcoma is
a) morphological variant of the tumor b) extent of the process

c) localization of the primary tumor focus d)
presence of symptoms of intoxication

8. What diagnostic methods should be used to identify or exclude cancer in the presence of a nodular formation in the thyroid gland
a) palpation
b) scanning
c) Ultrasound
d) puncture, puncture under ultrasound control
e) urgent histological examination during surgery
9. The most common sites affected by thyroid cancer metastases are **a) lymph nodes along the internal jugular vein** b) supraclavicular

c) paratracheal
d) pretracheal
e) retrosternal
10. Medullary thyroid cancer is characterized by **a) the presence of dense "stony" nodes in the thyroid gland** b) diarrhea
c) Ciple syndrome
d) all of the above
11. Which clinical group do people cured of cancer belong to (practically healthy)
a) Ia
b) Ib
c) II
d) IIa
e) III

7. Interim certification

PK-6, PK-8, PK-9
Interview

General issues of oncology. Organization of oncological care.

1. Definition of the concepts "tumor" and "cancer". Basic properties of malignant tumors (infinite growth, relative autonomy, cellular atypia, metastasis). Stages of carcinogenesis.
2. Etiology of malignant tumors. External and genetic factors. Causes of induced tumors.
3. Metastasis of malignant tumors, main types and stages of metastasis.
4. Dispensary registration groups.
5. Registration documents for cancer patients and deadlines for their registration.
6. Statistics and epidemiology of malignant tumors
7. Basic morbidity and mortality indicators for the main locations of malignant neoplasms.
8. The concept of advanced malignant tumors. Causes of neglect in cancer patients
9. Issues of ethics and deontology in the professional activities of an oncologist.
10. Organization of oncology service. The tasks of the oncology doctor, the role and tasks of the district oncologist, the role and tasks of the examination room.
11. Organization and main tasks of the oncology clinic. Organization

oncology service.
12. High-risk groups for oncopathology. The role of clinical observation.

13. Diagnostic algorithms in oncology. The main purpose of the diagnostic stages. Types of biopsies.
14. Features of tumor diagnosis. Principles of oncological vigilance among doctors of the general medical network.
15. Structure of the diagnosis of cancer. TNM classification. Stages.

16. General principles of surgical treatment of cancer patients: ablastics, antiblastics, sheathing, zonality. Types of surgical interventions. The concept of radical surgical treatment.
17. Tumor markers. The role of tumor markers in the diagnosis of malignant tumors.
18. X-ray diagnostic method in oncology. Possibilities, effectiveness and indications for the use of various X-ray diagnostic methods for malignant tumors.
19. Diagnostic capabilities, effectiveness and indications for the use of radioisotope research methods in oncology.
20. Diagnostic capabilities, effectiveness and indications for the use of ultrasound research methods in oncology.
21. Diagnostic capabilities, effectiveness and indications for the use of endoscopic research methods in oncology.
22. Drug treatment of malignant tumors. Indications and contraindications for chemotherapy. The concept of chemoresistance.
23. Complications of chemotherapy. Prevention and main directions of treatment of complications of chemotherapy.
24. Classification of antitumor drugs.
25. Types of chemotherapy. Methods of administering chemotherapy drugs.
26. The place of radiation therapy in the treatment of malignant tumors. Modern possibilities of radiation therapy.
27. Biological effect of ionizing radiation on a tumor. Radiation pathomorphosis. The concept of radioresistance.
28. Main types of radiation therapy in oncology.
29. Features of the therapeutic effects of various types of ionizing radiation. Types of devices for radiation therapy.
30. Radiation reactions and complications of radiation therapy. Methods of their prevention and treatment.

Private oncology

Laryngeal cancer

1. Laryngeal cancer**.**Features of clinical manifestations depending on location and distribution.
2. Diagnosis of laryngeal cancer. Algorithm for using diagnostic procedures when diagnosing laryngeal cancer.
3. Modern principles of treatment of laryngeal cancer in accordance with the standards of medical care

Malignant tumors of the thyroid gland

1. Etiology of thyroid cancer. Dynamics and incidence rates. Basic principles of morphological classification of neoplasms

thyroid gland.
2. Papillary and follicular thyroid cancer. Origin, regional metastasis, main target organs.
3. Medullary thyroid cancer. Origin, etiology. Basic biological properties, metabolic activity, features of the course.
4. Clinical manifestations of thyroid cancer. Primary signs of neoplasm. Symptoms of locally advanced cancer.
5. Methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of thyroid cancer and indications for their use.
6.Principles of treatment of thyroid cancer in accordance with standards provision of medical care **Lung cancer**

1. The main clinical manifestations of lung cancer depending on the clinical and anatomical form of tumor growth. Features of differential diagnosis. Paraneoplastic syndromes in lung cancer.
2. Lung cancer. Morbidity and mortality. Etiology of lung cancer, risk factors.
3. Main morphological variants of lung cancer, principles of classification according to TNM.
4. Optimal methods for modern diagnosis of lung cancer, depending on the clinical and anatomical form of tumor growth.
5. General principles of treatment of lung cancer depending on clinical, morphological and biological prognosis factors in accordance with the standards of medical care. Forecast.

6. Indications for combined and surgical treatment of patients with non-small cell lung cancer.
7. Indications for combined and complex treatment of patients with small cell lung cancer.
8. Surgical treatment of lung cancer: choosing the extent of surgery depending on the extent of the tumor. The concept of somatic and oncological contraindications to surgical treatment of lung cancer.
9.Symptomatic and palliative treatment of lung cancer. Stenting, photodynamic and radiation therapy. **Stomach cancer**

1. Stomach cancer. Modern data on morbidity, mortality, neglect of stomach cancer, dynamics of changes in these indicators. Risk factors for stomach cancer.
2. Precancerous diseases and precancerous changes in stomach cancer, their role in the early diagnosis of the disease.
3. The main clinical manifestations of stomach cancer depending on the location of the tumor and the features of differential diagnosis. Patterns of metastasis.

4. The main clinical and morphological forms of stomach cancer, principles of classification of stomach cancer according to TNM.
5. Modern methods for diagnosing stomach cancer. The place of radiological and endoscopic research methods in the diagnosis of gastric cancer.
6. Principles of surgical treatment of stomach cancer with standards of medical care. Main types of radical operations. Symptomatic and palliative operations.

7. Complications of stomach cancer. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
8. Chemotherapy for stomach cancer. Indications for targeted therapy.

Tumors of the colon and rectum

1. Colorectal cancer. Modern data on morbidity, mortality, neglect, dynamics of changes in these indicators. Risk factors for colorectal cancer.

2. Malignant tumors of the colon. Etiological factors. Facultative and obligate precancerous diseases of the colon, their role in the occurrence of cancer.

3. Main clinical manifestations and features of differential diagnosis of colorectal cancer depending on the location of the tumor. Complicated colorectal cancer. Patterns of colorectal cancer metastasis.

4. Main clinical and morphological forms of colorectal cancer, principles of classification according to TNM.
5. Optimal methods for modern diagnosis of colorectal cancer. The place of radiological and endoscopic research methods in diagnosis.
6. Modern methods of treatment of colorectal cancer with standards of care

7. . Indications and contraindications for their use.
8. Principles of chemotherapy treatment and targeted therapy for colorectal cancer.

Pancreatic tumors

1. Pancreatic cancer. Morbidity, mortality, neglect. Risk factors for pancreatic cancer.
2. Main clinical manifestations of pancreatic cancer.
3. Optimal methods for modern diagnosis of pancreatic cancer.
4. Modern methods of treating pancreatic cancer with standards of care

Liver tumors

1. Primary liver cancer. Morbidity, mortality, neglect. Classification. Risk factors.

2. Clinical picture of malignant liver tumors. Patterns of metastasis.

3. Optimal methods for modern diagnosis of liver tumors
4. Modern methods of treating liver cancer in accordance with the standards of medical care

Skin cancer. Melanoma

1. Facultative and obligate precancerous skin diseases.
2. Basalioma and squamous cell skin cancer. Features of growth and distribution. Diagnosis and treatment in accordance with the standards of medical care Classification of nevi. Melanoma-dangerous and non-dangerous nevi. Signs of “activation” of a nevus.
3. Malignant melanoma: incidence, mortality, origin, risk factors, clinical signs.

4. Malignant melanoma: diagnosis, treatment in accordance with the standards of medical care. Prognosis factors.

Tumors of soft tissues and bones.

1. Malignant tumors of soft tissues. Principles of classification of soft tissue tumors. Features of metastasis.
2. Clinic and diagnosis of malignant tumors of soft tissues. Features of differential diagnosis.
3. Modern principles of treatment of soft tissue tumors in accordance with the standards of medical care Forecast.
4. Main types of malignant bone tumors. Etiology. Pathways and features of metastasis.
5. Clinic of Ewing's sarcoma and osteogenic sarcoma. Methods for diagnosing bone tumors, staging. Features of morphological diagnosis.
6. Principles of treatment of osteogenic sarcoma and Ewing's sarcoma in accordance with the standards of care

Lymphogranulomatosis (LGM)

1. Lymphogranulomatosis. Morbidity rates. Classification of forest products. Histological forms of lymphogranulomatosis.
2. Clinical manifestations of lymphogranulomatosis – local, general. Features of the clinical course depending on the morphological variant of the disease, stage, presence of symptoms of intoxication;
3. Methods for diagnosing lymphogranulomatosis. The order of research methods.
4. Treatment of lymphogranulomatosis. The choice of treatment method depends on the stage. Prognostic factors for treatment selection. The role of surgical treatment.
5. Differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy.

Mammary cancer

1.Mammary cancer. Modern data on morbidity, mortality, neglect, dynamics of changes in these indicators. Risk factors for breast cancer.

2. Precancerous diseases of the mammary gland: fibroadenoma, diffuse and focal mastopathy - clinical picture, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
3. Clinical forms of breast cancer. Skin symptoms. Differential diagnosis. Metastasis of breast cancer
4. Methods for diagnosing breast tumors.
5. Basic principles of breast cancer treatment in accordance with the standards of medical care.
6. Principles of combined and complex treatment of breast cancer. Hormone therapy and targeted treatment of breast cancer.

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

	Levels of competency development		
	Threshold	***Sufficient***	***High***

Criteria	Competence formed. Demonstrated threshold, satisfactory sustainable level practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated enough level independence, sustainable practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated high level independence, high adaptability practical skill

Competency assessment indicators and rating scales

Grade "unsatisfactory" (not accepted) or absence formation competencies	Grade "satisfactorily" (passed) or satisfactory (threshold) level of development competencies	Rated "good" (passed) or sufficient level development competencies	Excellent rating (passed) or high level development competencies
failure to student on one's own demonstrate knowledge when solving assignments, lack independence in application of skills. Absence 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.

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	high skill	high logic and

	main processes subject matter being studied areas, the answer is different depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; logic and sequence answer	explain the essence phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	subsequence answer
Fine	solid knowledge of basic processes of the studied subject area, differs in depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; free proficiency in monologue speech, but is allowed one or two inaccuracies in answer	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two are allowed inaccuracies in the answer	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 being studied subject area, shallow opening Topics; poor knowledge basic questions of theory, weak analysis skills phenomena, processes. Serious errors in content answer	inability to give reasoned answers	lack of logic and sequences answer

Test control grading scale:

percentage of correct answers	Marks
91-100	Excellent (passed)
81-90	Good (passed)
71-80	Satisfactory (passed)
Less than 71	Unsatisfactory (not accepted)

Situational tasks:

Mark	**Descriptors**

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

Skills:

Mark	Descriptors		
	consistency theoretical knowledge	knowledge of the methodology execution practical skills	performance practical skills
Great	systemic sustainable theoretical knowledge about indications and contraindications, possible complications, regulations, etc.	sustainable knowledge implementation methods practical skills	independence and right execution practical skills and skills
Fine	systemic sustainable theoretical knowledge about indications and contraindications, possible complications, regulations, etc., some are allowed	sustainable knowledge implementation methods practical skills; some are allowed inaccuracies that on one's own are detected and quickly	independence and right execution practical skills and skills

	inaccuracies that on one's own are detected and quickly are being corrected	are being corrected	
satisfy flax	satisfactory theoretical knowledge about indications and contraindications, possible complications, regulations, etc.	knowledge of the basics implementation methods practical skills	independence execution practical skills and skills, but allowed some mistakes, which are being corrected by using teacher
dissatisfy strictly	low level of knowledge about indications and contraindications, possible complications, regulations, etc. and/or not can independently demonstrate practical skills or fulfills them, allowing gross mistakes	low level of knowledge implementation methods practical skills	impossibility independent performing a skill or skills

Abstract:

Criteria	Indicators
1.Novelty of the abstracted text Max. - 20 points	- relevance of the problem and topic; - novelty and independence in the formulation of the problem, in the formulation of a new aspect of the problem chosen for analysis; - presence of the author's position, independence of judgment.
2. Degree of opening essence of the problem Max. - 30 points	- compliance of the plan with the topic of the abstract; - compliance of the content with the topic and plan of the abstract; - completeness and depth of disclosure of the basic concepts of the problem; - validity of methods and methods of working with the material; - ability to work with literature, systematize and structure material; - the ability to generalize, compare different points of view on the issue under consideration, argue the main provisions and conclusions.
3. Validity of the choice of sources Max. - 20 points	- range, completeness of use of literary sources on the problem; - attraction of the latest works on the problem (journal publications, materials from collections of scientific papers, etc.).
4. Compliance with design requirements Max. - 15 points	- correct formatting of references to the literature used; - literacy and culture of presentation; - mastery of terminology and conceptual apparatus of the problem;

	- compliance with the requirements for the volume of the abstract; - design culture: highlighting paragraphs.
5. Literacy Max. - 15 points	- absence of spelling and syntactic errors, stylistic errors; - absence of typos, abbreviations of words, except generally accepted ones.

The abstract is assessed on a 100 point scale. “Passed” is awarded for an essay that scores 61 points or higher in all indicators.

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*	Points
1	Interview	0-100
Total for the examination procedure maximum number points:		100

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