

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

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Должность: и.о. декана медико-биологического факультета

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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY

APPROVED

Assoc. Prof. Kubanov S.I.

PhD in Medical Sciences

Dean

Faculty of Medicine and Biology

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND FOR THE DISCIPLINE

«Anesthesiology, Resuscitation, Intensive Care»

Name of the discipline (module)

- Specialty: 31.05.01 General Medicine
- Mode of training: Full-time
- Year of commencement of studies: 2026
- Delivered in Semester 12.

Introduction

1. Intended for carrying out current control of academic performance progress and intermediate attestation in the discipline of Anesthesiology, Resuscitation, Intensive Care for students of the specialty (majoring in) 31.05.01 General Medicine.

2. The ATF is an appendix to the program of the discipline (module) «Anesthesiology, Resuscitation, Intensive Care»

3. Developer(s): G.S. Ivchenko, Acting Head of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

4. Expert examination of the ATF has been completed.

Expert group:

Chairperson: S.I. Kubanov, Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery, Orthopedics and Traumatology (Full Name, Position)

Committee members: S.M. Kotelevets, Professor of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases;

O.Yu. Pozdnyakova, Professor of the Department of Therapy;

E.A. Grishko, Associate Professor of the Department of Physiology and Pathology

Employer organization representative: Vilensky I.L., Chief Physician of Independent CDL, LLC

Expert conclusion – the ATF allows evaluating the level of competency levels and is recommended to be employed in the educational process.

5. The validity period for the ATF shall be determined by the period of implementation of the educational program.

1. Description of Evaluation Criteria at Various Stages of Their Formation, Description of Evaluation Scales

Levels of formation of competence(s), indicator(s)	Descriptors			
	Minimum level not achieved (Unsatisfactory) 2 points	Minimum level (Satisfactory) 3 points	Intermediate level (Good) 4 points	High level (Excellent) 5 points
Competency: UC-8. Capable of creating and maintaining safe living conditions in everyday life and professional activity to preserve the natural environment, ensure sustainable development of society, including in the event of threats and emergencies, and military conflicts.				
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Readiness to act in non-standard situations, to choose methods of protection in emergency situations. Indicator: ID-1 UC-8 is familiar with the general characteristics of ensuring safety and sustainable development in various spheres of life; the classification of military emergencies, principles, and methods of organizing population protection from dangers arising in peacetime and during warfare.	Not familiar with the general characteristics of ensuring safety and sustainable development in various spheres of life	Familiar with the general characteristics of ensuring safety and sustainable development in various spheres of life	Familiar with the general characteristics of ensuring safety and sustainable development in various spheres of life; the classification of military emergencies	Familiar with the general characteristics of ensuring safety and sustainable development in various spheres of life; the classification of military emergencies, principles, and methods of organizing population protection from dangers arising in peacetime and during warfare
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Readiness to act	Does not assess the probability of potential danger occurrence	Assesses the probability of potential danger occurrence	Assesses the probability of potential danger occurrence in everyday life	Assesses the probability of potential danger occurrence in everyday life and

in non-standard situations, to choose methods of protection in emergency situations. Indicator: ID-2 UC-8 assesses the probability of potential danger occurrence in everyday life and professional activity and takes measures for its prevention			and professional activity	professional activity and takes measures for its prevention
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Readiness to act in non-standard situations, to choose methods of protection in emergency situations. Indicator: ID-3 UC-8 uses basic methods of protection during threats and occurrence of emergencies and military conflicts in everyday life and professional activity.	Does not use basic methods of protection during threats and occurrence of emergencies	Uses basic methods of protection during threats and occurrence of emergencies	Uses basic methods of protection during threats and occurrence of emergencies and military conflicts	Uses basic methods of protection during threats and occurrence of emergencies and military conflicts in everyday life and professional activity
Competency: PC-1. Ready to participate in the provision of emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention.				
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Readiness to act in non-standard situations, to choose methods of protection in	Not capable of delivering therapeutic measures	Capable of delivering therapeutic measures	Capable of delivering therapeutic measures when offering emergency medical care	Capable of delivering therapeutic measures when offering emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent

emergency situations. Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-1 PC-1 Is capable of conducting therapeutic measures when rendering emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention				medical intervention
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Readiness to act in non-standard situations, to choose methods of protection in emergency situations. Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-2 PC-1 Knows how to identify conditions requiring the provision of medical care in an emergency form, including clinical signs of sudden cessation of blood circulation and respiration	Does not know how to identify conditions	Knows how to identify conditions	Knows how to identify conditions requiring medical care	Knows how to identify conditions requiring medical care in an emergency form, including clinical signs of sudden failure of blood circulation and respiration
Learning outcomes for the	Does not possess skills for	Possesses skills for assessing the	Possesses skills for assessing the	Possesses skills for assessing the

discipline (module): Readiness to act in non-standard situations, to choose methods of protection in emergency situations. Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-3 PC-1 Possesses skills for assessing the condition of a patient requiring the provision of medical care in an emergency form, skills for recognizing conditions that pose a threat to the patient's life, including states of clinical death (cessation of vital functions of the human body (blood circulation and/or respiration), requiring the provision of medical care in an emergency form	assessing the patient's condition requiring medical care in an emergency form	patient's condition requiring medical care in an emergency form	patient's condition requiring medical care in an emergency form, skills for recognizing conditions that pose a threat to the patient's life	patient's condition requiring medical care in an emergency form, skills for recognizing conditions that pose a threat to the patient's life, including states of clinical death (failure of vital functions of the human body (blood circulation and/or respiration), requiring medical care in an emergency form
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The evaluation of the competency formation level in the discipline is carried out on the basis of the Regulations on conducting current control of academic progress and intermediate attestation of students in higher education educational programs – Bachelor's programs, Specialist's programs, Master's programs – at the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY in its current edition.

**ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR CHECKING THE LEVEL OF COMPETENCY
DEVELOPMENT**

Task Number	Correct Answer	Content of the Question	Competency
12th semester			
1.	a	The criterion for an adequate depth of induction anesthesia is: a) loss of consciousness with the development of sleep b) respiratory arrest c) dilated pupils d) a decrease in blood pressure	UC-8
2.	b	Xenon is used in anesthesiology for: a) conducting non-inhalation anesthesia b) conducting inhalation anesthesia c) conducting local anesthesia	UC-8
3.	b	Halothane has the following effect on the patency of the lower respiratory tract: a) increases mucus secretion in the bronchi b) relaxes the bronchi c) does not change	UC-8
4.	c	The level of performing epidural anesthesia: a) thoracic b) cervical c) thoracic and lumbar	UC-8
5.	b	The duration of action of epidural anesthesia depends on: a) the level of performance b) the type of anesthetic c) the phase of the anesthetic	UC-8
6.	a	The sequence of symptoms in acute circulatory arrest: a) loss of consciousness, appearance of convulsions, dilation of pupils b) dilation of pupils, loss of consciousness, appearance of convulsions c) appearance of convulsions, dilation of pupils, loss of consciousness	UC-8
7.	d	In case of timely detected ventricular fibrillation, it is necessary to immediately perform: a) administration of medications b) ECG c) artificial respiration d) defibrillation	UC-8
8.	d	The administration of atropine in premedication before ketamine anesthesia prevents: a) an increase in blood pressure (BP) b) a decrease in the respiratory rate c) the occurrence of hallucinations d) hypersalivation	UC-8

9.	d	In case of loss of consciousness in a patient, first of all, it is necessary to check: a) the reaction of the pupils to light b) the presence of spontaneous breathing c) the pulse on the radial artery d) the pulse on the carotid arteries	UC-8
10.	a	Premedication usually includes the prescription of two drugs: a) a sedative and a parasympatholytic b) respiratory analeptics and muscle relaxants c) barbiturates and sedatives d) barbiturates and muscle relaxants	UC-8
11.	b	The priority problem of a patient in anaphylactic shock: a) severe weakness b) a drop in blood pressure c) headache d) skin itching	UC-8
12.	c	The typical clinical form of myocardial infarction: a) asthmatic b) abdominal c) painful d) cerebral	UC-8
13.	methanol	In case of poisoning with which poison is ethyl alcohol used as an antidote?	UC-8
14.	Anaphylactic shock	The most dangerous manifestation of immediate allergy:	UC-8
15.	conduction, or regional	The method of anesthesia based on the interruption of nerve conduction along its length:	UC-8
16.	dyspnea, cough, cyanosis of the skin, increased blood pressure, increased central venous pressure.	Characteristic symptoms of acute respiratory failure:	PC-1
17.	Nitroglycerin	An attack of angina pectoris is relieved with:	PC-1
18.	cessation of bleeding, absence of pulse, pallor of the skin	The result of the correct application of a tourniquet in bleeding is:	PC-1
19.	tilting the head back, thrusting the lower jaw forward, opening the mouth	The triple maneuver of Safar includes:	PC-1
20.	perfusion insufficiency	Shock is an acute insufficiency	PC-1

21.	a	The criterion for an adequate depth of induction anesthesia is: a) loss of consciousness with the development of sleep b) respiratory arrest c) dilated pupils d) a decrease in blood pressure	PC-1
22.	b	Xenon is used in anesthesiology for: a) conducting non-inhalation anesthesia b) conducting inhalation anesthesia c) conducting local anesthesia	PC-1
23.	b	Halothane has the following effect on the patency of the lower respiratory tract: a) increases mucus secretion in the bronchi b) relaxes the bronchi c) does not change	PC-1
24.	c	The level of performing epidural anesthesia: a) thoracic b) cervical c) thoracic and lumbar	PC-1
25.	b	The duration of action of epidural anesthesia depends on: a) the level of performance b) the type of anesthetic c) the phase of the anesthetic	PC-1
26.	a	The sequence of symptoms in acute circulatory arrest: a) loss of consciousness, appearance of convulsions, dilation of pupils b) dilation of pupils, loss of consciousness, appearance of convulsions c) appearance of convulsions, dilation of pupils, loss of consciousness	PC-1
27.	d	In case of timely detected ventricular fibrillation, it is necessary to immediately perform: a) administration of medications b) ECG c) artificial respiration d) defibrillation	PC-1
28.	d	The administration of atropine in premedication before ketamine anesthesia prevents: a) an increase in blood pressure (BP) b) a decrease in the respiratory rate c) the occurrence of hallucinations d) hypersalivation	PC-1
29.	d	In case of loss of consciousness in a patient, first of all, it is necessary to check: a) the reaction of the pupils to light b) the presence of spontaneous breathing c) the pulse on the radial artery d) the pulse on the carotid arteries	PC-1

30.	a	Premedication usually includes the prescription of two drugs: a) a sedative and a parasympatholytic b) respiratory analeptics and muscle relaxants c) barbiturates and sedatives d) barbiturates and muscle relaxants	PC-1
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2. Description of the Evaluation Scale

Within the framework of the rating system, students' academic progress in each discipline is evaluated during current control and intermediate attestation. The rating system for assessing students' knowledge is based on the use of a combination of control activities to check the covered material (checkpoints), optimally located throughout the entire time interval of studying the discipline. The principles of the rating system for assessing students' knowledge are based on the requirements described in the Regulations on the organization of the educational process based on the rating system for assessing students' knowledge at NCFU.

3. Criteria for Evaluating Competencies

The grade **Excellent** shall be awarded to a student if the theoretical content of the course has been mastered completely, without gaps; the material is presented exhaustively, consistently, clearly, and logically; the student freely copes with tasks, questions, and other types of knowledge application; uses additional material in the answer; all tasks provided for by the program are completed, and the quality of their execution is evaluated by a number of points close to the maximum; analyzes the obtained results; demonstrates independence when performing tasks.

The grade **Good** is to be awarded to a student if the theoretical content of the course is mastered completely, the necessary practical competencies are mainly formed, all educational tasks provided for by the training program are completed, and the quality of their execution is sufficiently high. The student firmly knows the material, presents it competently and strictly on the merits of the matter, without allowing significant inaccuracies in answering the question.

The grade **Satisfactory** is awarded to a student in case the theoretical content of the course has been mastered in part only, but the gaps are not of a significant nature, most of the tasks provided for by the program are completed, but contain errors, the student allows inaccuracies and insufficiently correct wording when answering the question, and violations of logical sequence are observed in the presentation of the program material.

The grade **Unsatisfactory** is awarded to a student if they do not know a significant part of the program material, allow significant errors, perform practical works with great difficulty and uncertainty, the necessary practical competencies are not formed, most of the educational tasks provided for by the training program are not completed, and the quality of their execution is evaluated by a number of points close to the minimum.

