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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

General Surgery

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 5, 6

Introduction

1. Intended for carrying out current control of academic performance progress and intermediate attestation in the discipline of General Surgery 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) General Surgery
3. Developer(s): Kubanov S.I., Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery, Orthopedics, and Traumatology
4. Expert examination of the ATF has been completed.

Expert group:

Chairperson: Chairman Ivchenko G.S., Acting Head of the Department of Internal Medicine Propaedeutics

Committee members: T.I. Dzhandarova, Head of the Department of Anatomy and Histology

Kotelevets S.M., Professor of the Department of Internal Medicine Propaedeutics

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
PC-4 Is capable of determining the management tactics for patients with various nosological forms				
Results of training in the discipline: Indicator: ID-1PC-4 Determines tactics for managing patients with various nosological forms ID-2PC-4 Draws up a treatment plan for the patient's disease and condition, taking into account the patient's diagnosis, age, and clinical picture of the disease, in accordance with the current procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols), and standards of medical care	Knows poorly the tactics of patient management. Is able to poorly determine the volume of necessary medical measures in patients Has poorly the skills of registration of medical documentation in patients with various diseases.	Does not fully know the tactics of treating patients. Does not fully create a treatment plan for the patient's disease and condition, taking into account the patient's diagnosis, age, and clinical presentation of the disease, in accordance with the current procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, and (treatment protocols) for providing medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	Knows the tactics of managing patients with various diseases. Compiles a treatment plan for the disease and patient's condition, taking into account the patient's diagnosis, age, and clinical picture of the disease, in accordance with the current guidelines for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, and (treatment protocols) for providing medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	He knows the tactics of treating patients with various diseases at a high level. Draws up a treatment plan for the patient's disease and condition, taking into account the patient's diagnosis, age, and clinical presentation of the disease, in accordance with the current regulations for medical care and clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) for medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care

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
1.	c	What complications are associated with violations of the rules of asepsis and antisepsis during injections? a. Air and fat embolism.	PC-4

		b. Allergic reactions. c. Development of post-injection infiltrates and abscesses. d. Serum hepatitis B and C. D. Skin dermatitis	
2.	b	What does medical deontology study? a. Clinical manifestations of various diseases. b. Personal relationships between medical professionals and patients. c. The range of issues related to the duty, morality, and professional ethics of medical professionals. d. Assessment of the professionalism of medical professionals. e. Iatrogenic diseases.	PC-4
3.	d	What type of bandage would you apply to a wound on the parietal area of the head? a. Circular. b. Spiral. c. Cross-shaped. d. Cap-like. e. Neapolitan.	PC-4
4.	c	The duration of sterilization in an autoclave at a pressure of 2 atm is: a. 10 minutes. b. 15 minutes. c. 30 minutes. d. 45 minutes. e. 1 hour.	PC-4
5.	a	Name one of the stages of the local body reaction during the development of an infection: a. Infiltration. b. Induration. c. Desquamation. d. Dilution. e. Penetration	PC-4
6.	d	The surgeon's hands are treated with a first-level disinfectant for at least: a. 10 minutes. b. 2 minutes. c. 3 minutes. d. 5 minutes. e. 1 minute	PC-4
7.	b	What is the difference between blood plasma and serum? a. Serum does not contain red blood cells. b. Serum does not contain fibrinogen. c. Serum does not contain agglutinin. d. Serum does not contain globulin. e. Serum does not contain a preservative	PC-4
8.	b	Where is the effect of local anesthetics most pronounced: a. In areas of inflammation. b. In healthy tissues. c. In necrotic tissues.	PC-4

		d. The condition of the tissues is irrelevant. e. In areas of inflammation and necrosis	
9.	c	What are the clinical signs of fracture-dislocation? a. Shortening of the limb. b. Bleeding and severe pain. c. Joint pain, forced position of the limb, and lack of active movement. d. Formation of a hematoma. e. Lack of passive movement	PC-4
10.	c	The scope of first aid for burns includes everything except: a. Administering painkillers. b. Applying a dry aseptic bandage. c. Applying an ointment bandage. d. Preventing asphyxia in case of upper respiratory tract burns. e. Arranging transportation to a medical facility	PC-4
11.	b	Select a symptom that is not characteristic of a dislocation: a. Pain. b. Crepitation. c. Deformation. d. Change in the length of the limb. e. Compulsory position of the limb	PC-4
12.	e	Which of the following is not a first aid measure for fractures? a. Transport immobilization. b. Applying an aseptic bandage for open fractures. c. Administering narcotic painkillers. d. Temporary stopping of bleeding. e. Applying the Gudushauri and Ilizarov devices to the fracture site	PC-4
13.	a	What are the characteristics of chest pain associated with pleural damage? a. Increased pain with deep breathing and coughing. b. Radiation to the left shoulder. c. The pain is compressive. d. Increased pain when lying on the affected side. e. Pleural lesions are usually painless	PC-4
14.	b	The main method of diagnosing stomach ulcers: a. Ultrasound. b. Fibrogastroscopy. c. Clinical blood test. d. General X-ray of the abdominal organs cavity. e. Computed tomography	PC-4
15.	a	When determining the blood type using zolikon, agglutination is absent with both reagents (anti-A and anti-B). What is the blood type of the sample?	PC-4

		a. [+] 0(I); b. [-] A(II); c. [-] B(III); d. [-] AB(IV); e. [-] no conclusion can be made	
16.	direct pressure on the wound, application of a pressure bandage, finger compression of the artery, maximum flexion of the limb at the joint, application of a hemostatic tourniquet, application of a hemostatic clamp	List the methods for temporarily stopping bleeding	PC-4
17.	collarbones	The indication for immobilization of the upper limb with a Desau bandage is a fracture:	PC-4
18.	in a dry heat cabinet	Which method of sterilizing surgical instruments is the most reliable and quick in a hospital setting?	PC-4
19.	erectile, torpid	Name the phases of shock	PC-4
20.	subcutaneous hematoma	Indicate the symptom of soft tissue injury to the head	PC-4
21.	acids	The most common burns of the esophagus are caused by	PC-4
22.	Gas gangrene of the left thigh	A 37-year-old patient, 3 days after traumatic amputation of the left thigh, complains that the bandage is very tight and causes unbearable pain in the stump. Objectively: the patient is agitated, turning in bed and moaning. The skin is pale. The patient's body temperature is 39°C. The patient's pulse is 130 beats per minute and weak. The left thigh stump is swollen and the skin is pale. The superficial veins are clearly visible. The dressing is soaked with serous-bloody discharge with the smell of sour cabbage. There is crepitation around the wound. What complication has the patient developed?	PC-4
23.	Post-injection abscess of the right buttock	Patient P., 25 years old, was admitted to the surgical department with complaints of pain in the right buttock and a temperature of up to 39 °C. According to the patient's history, 9 days ago, an intramuscular injection of analgin was performed in the right buttock for pain relief. On examination, a painful 5 x 4 cm infiltrate is observed in the upper outer quadrant of the right buttock, and the skin over it is hyperemic and hot to the touch. Provide an accurate diagnosis	PC-4
24.	a,b,d	Laboratory data in case of obstructive jaundice on the ground of choledochal stone obstruction are characterized by: a. Bilirubinemia b. Bilirubinuria c. Decrease in blood alkaline phosphatase	PC-4

		d. Absence of stercobilin in feces e. Sharp increase in serum transaminase activity Select the correct combination of answers:	
25.	a,b,d	In the pathogenesis of gastric ulcer disease, the following play a role: a. Decreased gastric motility b. Duodenogastric reflux c. Stenosis of the celiac trunk d. Impaired protective properties of the mucous membrane e. Reflux esophagitis Select the correct combination of answers:	PC-4
26.	a,c,d,e	The symptoms of intra-abdominal bleeding include: a. a swollen abdomen that is limited in its ability to participate in breathing; b. a tense, boat-shaped abdomen; c. a soft, painful abdomen on palpation (Kulenkampf's symptom); d. symptoms of peritoneal irritation are questionable; e. the "ванька-встанька" symptom. Select the correct combination of answers:	PC-4
27.	b,c,d,e	What is the optimal route of administration for antibiotics in patients with diffuse peritonitis in the postoperative period? a. Subcutaneously b. Intramuscularly c. Intravenously d. Intraarterially e. Intraperitoneally Select the correct combination of answers	PC-4
28.	c	Is it necessary to recommend the patient to tilt his head back when there is a nosebleed? a. Yes, since this will stop the bleeding faster. b. It should be recommended only in case of very heavy nosebleeds. c. It is not necessary, since the bleeding will not stop: blood will flow down the back wall of the nasopharynx, which will make it difficult to correctly assess the dynamics of the bleeding. d. It is not necessary, as aspiration of the spilled blood may occur. e. No, dizziness may appear	PC-4
29.	a	Why are narcotic analgesics usually not used in the postoperative period longer than 3-5 days? a. Risk of addiction and psychophysical dependence. b. Lack of analgesic effect.	PC-4

		c. Appearance of hallucinations, risk of delirium. d. Risk of anaphylaxis. e. Risk of idiosyncrasy.	
30.	d	What complication can occur when antibiotics are used? a. Peritonitis. b. Pleuritis. c. Mumps. d. Dysbacteriosis. e. Pneumonia.	PC-4

3. 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.

4. 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.