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Информация о владельце:

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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

Urology

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 8

Introduction

1. Intended for carrying out current control of academic performance progress and intermediate attestation in the discipline of «Urology» 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) «Urology»

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

4. (Full Name, Position)

5. Expert examination of the ATF has been completed.

Expert group:

Chairperson Kubanov S.I., Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery, Orthopedics, and Traumatology

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

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.

6. 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-2. Ready to collect and analyze patient complaints, medical history data, and the results of physical examination, laboratory tests, instrumental tests, pathological and anatomical studies, and other tests in order to diagnose a condition or determine the presence or absence of a disease.				
Results of training in the discipline: Conducting examination of patient in order to establish diagnosis Indicator: ID-1 PC-2 Is able to carry out collection of complaints, anamnesis of life and disease of patient and analyze received information	Does not know how to carry out collection of complaints, anamnesis of life and disease of the patient	Can partially carry out collection of complaints, anamnesis of life and disease patient	Knows how to carry out collection of complaints, anamnesis of life and disease of the patient	Is able to carry out collection of complaints, anamnesis of life and disease of the patient and analyze the information obtained
Results of training in the discipline: Conducting examination of a patient in order to establish the diagnosis Indicator: ID-2 PC-2 Conducts a full physical examination of a patient (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and interprets its results	Unable to perform a physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation)	Performs a physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation)	Conducts a full physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation)	Conducts a full physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and interpret its results
Results of training in the discipline: Conducting examination patient in order to establish diagnosis Indicator: ID-3 PC-2 Formulates preliminary diagnosis and	Unable to create a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the patient	Makes a partial plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the patient	Makes a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the patient	Formulates a preliminary diagnosis and creates a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the patient

makes up a plan laboratory and instrumental examinations patient				
PC-3. Capable of identifying the patient's main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, and nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems, X Revision				
Results of training in the discipline: Conducting an examination of a patient in order to establish a diagnosis Indicator: ID-1 PC-3 Capable of constructing an algorithm and selecting criteria for determining the main pathological conditions, syndromes, and diseases in patients of various profiles in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-Related Problems, X revision (ICD-X)	Unable to create an algorithm for various profiles of major pathological conditions, syndromes, and diseases	He is able to create an algorithm for various profiles of major pathological conditions, syndromes, and diseases.	He is able to create an algorithm and select criteria for determining the main pathological conditions, syndromes, and diseases in patients with various profiles.	Able to build algorithm and choose criteria definition in patients various profile main pathological conditions, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-Related Problems, X revision (ICD-X)
Results of training in the discipline: Conducting examination of a patient in order to establish the diagnosis Indicator: ID-2 PC-3 Identifies the main pathological symptoms and syndromes, formulates clinical diagnosis in accordance with ICD-X	Unable to identify pathological symptoms and syndromes	It highlights certain pathological symptoms and syndromes	It identifies the main pathological symptoms and syndromes	Identifies the main pathological symptoms and syndromes, formulates a clinical diagnosis in accordance with ICD-X

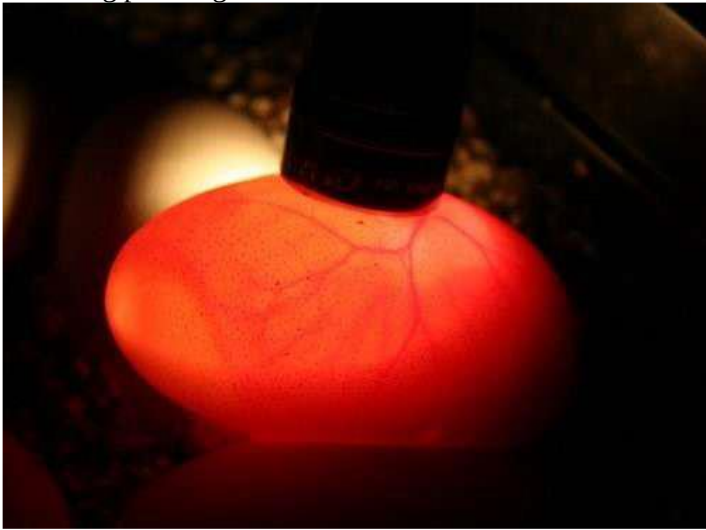
The evaluation of the competency formation level in the discipline is carried out on the basis of the Regulations on conducting current control of academic progress and intermediate attestation of students in higher education educational programs – Bachelor's programs,

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
Semester 8			
1.	a	Patients with hypospadias and epispadias should be operated on: a) in the first years of life; b) after the age of 15; c) not at all.	PC-2
2.	b	When using which drug, testosterone bypasses the first pass through the liver: a) yo-androl; b) andriol; c) edex	PC-2
3.	a	The difference between a multicystic kidney and polycystic kidney is: a) unilateral damage; b) bilateral damage; c) incomplete kidney damage.	PC-2
4.	b	Spongy kidney is characterized by the presence of a large number of small cysts: a) in the cortex of the kidney; b) in the medulla of the kidney; c) in the renal pyramids.	PC-2
5.	b	Excessive amounts of citric and oxalic acids in the diet contribute to the formation of: a) cystine stones; b) oxalate stones; c) phosphate stones	PC-2
6.	b	The optimal duration of antibacterial therapy for acute cystitis: a) 1 day; b) 3-5 days; c) 7 days.	PC-2
7.	volumetric formation round shape solid echo structure	Ultrasound signs of kidney cancer	PC-2
8.	Hemospermia can be a consequence of inflammatory or neoplastic processes in the prostatic urethra. A digital rectal examination of the prostate and	Task No. 1. A 52-year-old patient came to a urologist's appointment with complaints of brown-colored semen during sexual intercourse. A laboratory examination revealed hemospermia. Questions: -What is the doctor's approach in this case?	PC-2

	an instrumental examination, such as urethroscopy, are necessary.		
9.	nephroptosis	What is the name of this pathology? 	PC-2
10.	c	In acute parenchymal prostatitis, the pain is localized: a) in the lumbar region; b) in the lumbosacral spine; c) in the perineum and sacrum.	
11.	c	The most informative of the proposed methods for kidney injury is: a) chromocystoscopy; b) excretory urography; c) ultrasound	
12.	b	The cause of intra-abdominal bladder rupture in blunt abdominal trauma: a) inflamed bladder; b) full bladder; c) atrophy of the bladder wall	
13.	b	In kidney cancer, hematogenous metastases are most often observed in: a) the liver; b) the lungs; c) the skeletal bones.	
14.	b	Symptoms specific to prostate tuberculosis a) pain in the perineum and rectum b) discharge of pus from the urethra c) dysuria	
15.	b	Boari's operation is indicated in the following cases: a) external fistula of the middle third of the ureter with satisfactory kidney function b) obliteration of the lower third of the ureter c) small bladder capacity	
16.	a	In the case of kidney cancer with a tumor thrombus in the renal vein, the following is indicated: a) radical nephrectomy; b) nephrectomy without thrombus removal; c) renal artery embolization	

17.	a	For the differential diagnosis of secretory and excretory forms of anuria are used: a) UZI of the urinary system b) Radioisotope renography c) Excretory urography	
18.	c	An overview urography is performed for the following purposes: a) To clarify the function of the kidneys. b) To clarify the function of the bladder. c) To identify shadows suspicious of calculi in the projection of the kidneys and urinary tract.	
19.	c	Drug treatment for renal colic: a) Antipsychotics b) Antihistamines c) Spasmolytics + Analgesics + Nitroleptics	
20.	a	Radical treatment of invasive bladder cancer. a) Cystectomy b) TUR of the tumor c) Radiation therapy	
21.	c	The diagnosis of prostate cancer is established based on the results of: a) A test for prostate-specific antigen in the blood b) A transrectal ultrasound of the prostate c) A prostate biopsy	
22.	c	The method shown in the picture is used to diagnose the following pathologies:  a) testicular tumors; b) testicular edema; c) inguinal hernia.	
23.	a	Patients with hypospadias and epispadias should be operated on: a) in the first years of life; b) after the age of 15; c) not at all.	
24.	a	An overview urography is performed for the following purposes: a) To clarify the function of the kidneys. b) To clarify the function of the bladder. c) To identify shadows suspicious of calculi in the projection of the kidneys and urinary tract.	

25. 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.

26. 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.

