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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

«Tactical Medicine»

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 6.

Introduction

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

3. Developer(s): S.I. Kubanov, Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery, Orthopedics and Traumatology

4. Expert examination of the ATF has been completed.

Expert group:

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

Committee members: S.M. Kotelevets, 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.

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 in non-standard situations, to	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 and professional activity	Assesses the probability of potential danger occurrence in everyday life and professional activity and takes

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				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: GPC-4. Capable of applying medical devices provided for by the procedure for rendering medical care, as well as conducting patient examinations in order to establish a diagnosis.				
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Development of clinical thinking. Indicator: ID-1 GPC-4 Applies medical technologies,	Does not apply medical technologies	Applies medical technologies	Applies medical technologies, medical devices, medicinal drugs	Applies medical technologies, medical devices, medicinal drugs, disinfectants, and their combinations

medical devices, medicinal drugs, disinfectants, and their combinations when solving professional tasks				when solving professional tasks
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Development of clinical thinking. Indicator: ID-2 GPC-4 Applies diagnostic instrumental examination methods with the aim of establishing a diagnosis	Applies diagnostic instrumental methods	Applies diagnostic instrumental methods	Applies diagnostic instrumental examination methods	Applies diagnostic instrumental examination methods with the aim of establishing a diagnosis

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 control of rodents in the focus of infection is called: a. deratization b. deactivation c. disinsection d. disinfection	UC-8
2.	b	The principle of providing medical care and evacuation from the focus of injury (staged approach): a. three-stage b. two-stage c. single-stage d. non-stage	UC-8
3.	c	The annual dose of natural radiation: a. 50 rem. b. 60 rem. c. 100-150 mR. d. 35 rem. e. 100 mrad.	UC-8
4.	a	The removal of toxic substances from clothing and skin is called: a. degassing b. disinsection c. disinfection d. deratization	UC-8
5.	a	Before releasing the limb from compression, the following should be performed: a. pain relief, tourniquet application, alkaline drinking b. tight bandaging, alkaline drinking, warming of the limb c. tourniquet application, pain relief, warming of the limb d. pain relief, tight bandaging, warming of the limb	UC-8
6.	d	The rate of chest compressions should be per minute: a. 5 compressions b. 12 compressions c. 20 compressions d. 100-110 compressions	UC-8
7.	c	In case of a rapid increase in infectious morbidity, the following is established: a. Relocation b. Quarantine c. Observation d. Evacuation	UC-8

8.	d	Immobilization of the upper limb in the focus of injury is carried out with a splint: a. Schanz collar b. Diterichs splint c. Plaster cast d. Kramer splint	UC-8
9.	c	Protection against the action of chlorine: a. Dry gauze bandage b. Gauze bandage moistened with a weak solution of citric acid c. Gauze bandage moistened with a soda solution d. Wash exposed areas of skin and eyes with a weak solution of citric acid	UC-8
10.	a	Specify the means for protecting the thyroid gland in case of radiation exposure: a. potassium iodide b. etaperazine c. afin d. taren	UC-8
11.	c	In case of drowning in seawater, the following develops most rapidly: a. collapse b. heart failure c. pulmonary edema d. dyspnea	UC-8
12.	a, d.	Protection against beta-contact skin damage: a. protective clothing, masks, goggles, headgear, gloves, boots. b. shelters, anti-radiation cover, evacuation. c. protective structures made of hydrogen-containing substances, gas masks, antidotes. d. antiemetic drugs, radioprotectors (cystamine, potassium iodide). e. individual anti-chemical package, civilian gas masks.	UC-8
13.	b	The scope of medical care for victims of railway disasters and accidents: a. provision of medical care to victims by medical-nursing teams of line hospitals, the medical-sanitary service of the railway, evacuation of victims to nearby treatment and prevention organizations. b. self-help and mutual aid, pre-medical and first medical aid, organized with the arrival of ambulance vehicles and medical-nursing teams of line hospitals, the medical-sanitary service of the railway, as well as medical personnel of other (nearest) departments, evacuation of victims to treatment and prevention organizations. c. provision of self-help and mutual aid using improvised means, pre-medical and first medical aid by the personnel of the nearest treatment and	UC-8

		prevention organizations, further evacuation of victims for the provision of qualified and specialized care. d. provision of medical care using improvised means with the involvement of conductors and medical workers who happened to be on the train, evacuation of victims. e. provision of self-help and mutual aid using improvised means, pre-medical aid — with the arrival of ambulance vehicles, evacuation of victims to treatment and prevention organizations.	
14.	a	The main measures carried out by the emergency medical service in emergency situations: a. medical reconnaissance, provision of medical care to the injured, their evacuation, preparation and maintenance of a high degree of readiness of forces and means, services and their deployment into the disaster area, analysis of operational information, replenishment, accounting, control, and renewal of stocks of medical equipment and means of protection. b. implementation of measures to protect economic facilities, construction of protective structures, dispersal and evacuation of the population, organization of reconnaissance, drawing up plans and reports on the organization of medical care in emergency situations. c. creation of communication and control systems, organization of monitoring of the external environment, use of protective structures and preparation of a safe zone, development of plans, bringing the entire disaster medicine service to full readiness. d. provision of medical care, evacuation of the injured, implementation of measures to protect economic facilities, training of the population in methods of providing first medical aid. e. bringing the entire disaster medicine service to full readiness, provision of medical care to the injured, construction of protective structures, organization of evacuation of the affected population.	UC-8
15.	d	Definition of the concept "Stage of medical evacuation": a. the place of providing medical care in the focus of injury and the medical institution to which the injured person is evacuated. b. the time spent by the affected population during their evacuation from the focus of injury to a hospital in a safe zone by means of transport. c. medical institutions deployed along the evacuation routes of the injured. d. the forces and means of healthcare deployed along the evacuation routes, ensuring the reception of the	UC-8

		injured, their triage, the provision of medical care and treatment, and preparation for evacuation. e. the provision of medical care at the stages of medical evacuation.	
16.	a	What is an emergency situation? a. a situation in a certain territory that has arisen as a result of an accident, calamity, or disaster, which have entailed or may entail human casualties, damage to their health, the environment, and economic facilities, significant material losses, and disruption of the population's living conditions. b. events that arise as a result of natural disasters or man-made catastrophes and lead to mass casualties among the population and an unfavorable sanitary and hygienic situation. c. negative phenomena that lead to large economic losses, social problems, and cause sanitary and irretrievable losses. d. the consequences of natural and anthropogenic disasters with mass sanitary losses and a devastated economy, unfavorable sanitary-hygienic and epidemiological situation. e. the situation after natural and man-made catastrophes with significant material losses, epidemics, population migration, sanitary and irretrievable losses.	GPC-4
17.	b	Features of a bacteriological (biological) focus: a. mass casualties of the population, large territories, the presence of an incubation period, high lethality, difficulty of diagnosis and indication, significant psychological impact. b. aerosol method of infection, ability to be transmitted from a sick person to a healthy one, duration of action, presence of an incubation period, difficulty of indication and diagnosis, small infectious dose, cheap method of production, high lethality, easy method of application. c. possibility of long-term storage, cheap method of production, high contagiousness, easy method of application, panic, possibility of affecting large territories, duration of impact with the formation of long-existing foci, possibility of long-term storage. d. difficulty of detection and indication, presence of a latent period, penetration into unsealed premises, high lethality, significant psychological impact. e. rapid spread, high susceptibility of the population, difficulty in organizing medical care for the population, prolonged incubation period, unfavorable epidemiological situation.	GPC-4
18.	...implies mechanical cleaning and	Definition of partial special treatment.	GPC-4

	treatment of exposed skin areas, outer surfaces of clothing, footwear, personal protective equipment, or wiping with the help of individual anti-chemical packages.		
19.	the main difference of self-contained gas masks is the provision of the user with clean air, rather than filtered air. That is, breathing is carried out without contact with the contaminated external environment.	Characteristics of self-contained breathing systems.	GPC-4
20.	Bone marrow form Transitional form Intestinal form Toxic (vascular) form Cerebral form	Pathogenetic classification of acute radiation sickness (ARS).	GPC-4
21.	Classification of sanitary losses depending on the causes that caused the loss of combat capability or work capacity: Combat. Non-combat. By etiology, sanitary losses are divided	Sanitary losses. Classification.	GPC-4

	into 6 classes: mechanical injuries; thermal injuries; radiation injuries; injuries by toxic substances; injuries by bacteriological weapons; psychotrauma (reactive states).		
22.	a	The control of rodents in the focus of infection is called: a. deratization b. deactivation c. disinsection d. disinfection	GPC-4
23.	b	The principle of providing medical care and evacuation from the focus of injury (staged approach): a. three-stage b. two-stage c. single-stage d. non-stage	GPC-4
24.	c	The annual dose of natural radiation: a. 50 rem. b. 60 rem. c. 100-150 mR. d. 35 rem. e. 100 mrad.	GPC-4
25.	a	The removal of toxic substances from clothing and skin is called: a. degassing b. disinsection c. disinfection d. deratization	GPC-4
26.	a	Before releasing the limb from compression, the following should be performed: a. pain relief, tourniquet application, alkaline drinking b. tight bandaging, alkaline drinking, warming of the limb c. tourniquet application, pain relief, warming of the limb d. pain relief, tight bandaging, warming of the limb	GPC-4
27.	d	The rate of chest compressions should be per minute: a. 5 compressions b. 12 compressions	GPC-4

		c. 20 compressions d. 100-110 compressions	
28.	c	In case of a rapid increase in infectious morbidity, the following is established: a. Relocation b. Quarantine c. Observation d. Evacuation	GPC-4
29.	d	Immobilization of the upper limb in the focus of injury is carried out with a splint: a. Schanz collar b. Diterichs splint c. Plaster cast d. Kramer splint	GPC-4
30.	c	Protection against the action of chlorine: a. Dry gauze bandage b. Gauze bandage moistened with a weak solution of citric acid c. Gauze bandage moistened with a soda solution d. Wash exposed areas of skin and eyes with a weak solution of citric acid	GPC-4

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.