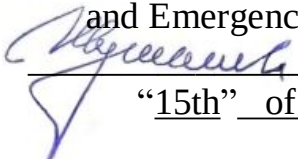


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Информация о владельце:
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Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY
Head of the Department of
Anesthesiology, Resuscitation, Intensive Care,
and Emergency Medical Care
 /Shumatov V.B./
“15th” of April 2026

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

B1.V.11 Emergency medical care of the basic educational program of Higher Education

Specialty	31.05.01 General Medicine (English-language program) (code, name)
Degree	Specialist's degree
Profile	02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing primary health care to the population in medical organizations: polyclinics, outpatient clinics, inpatient/outpatient facilities of the municipal health care system)
Mode of study	Full-time
Period of mastering the BEP	6 years (nominal length of study)
Department	of Anesthesiology, Resuscitation, Intensive Care, and Emergency Medical Care

Vladivostok, 2026

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Collection of Assessment Tools is a document that regulates the format, content, and types of assessment tools for continuous assessment, interim examination and final (state final) examination, and graded criteria for each type of assessment tools.

1.2. Assessment tools allows to evaluate the development of universal, general professional, and professional competencies (UCs, GPCs and PCs respectively) outlined in Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education and defined in the basic educational program of higher education for the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (English-language program), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing primary health care to the population in medical organizations: polyclinics, outpatient clinics, inpatient/outpatient facilities of the municipal health care system).

([BEP HE for the 31.05.01 General Medicine \(English-language program\)](#)), section 3. Learning Outcomes Requirements of the Basic Educational Program of Higher Education)

2. DOCUMENT BODY

2.1. Types of Assessment, Formats of Assessment Tools

No.	Types of assessment	Assessment Tools Format
1	Continuous assessment	Tests
2	Interim assessment	Mini-Case Studies
		Checklists

3. The contents of assessment tools for continuous and interim examination are prepared by the teacher of the course

1. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation algorithms” topic

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. What kind of cardiac/circulatory arrest is shown below?  1) ventricular fibrillation 2) *ventricular tachycardia 3) pulseless electrical activity 4) asystole

2. When using a biphasic defibrillator on an adult, how much energy for a shock is used?

- 1) 150J
- 2) *200J
- 3) 300J
- 4) 360J

3. When using a defibrillator on a child, how much energy for a shock is used?

- 1) 40 J/kg
- 2) 30 J/kg
- 3) 20 J/kg
- 4) *2 to 10 J/kg

4. Which medication that can be used during CPR in adults is administered in doses of 300 mg and 150 mg?

- 1) epinephrine
- 2) lidocaine
- 3) *amiodarone
- 4) magnesium sulfate

5. Which amount is correct for a single dose of adrenaline used during CPR in an adult patient?

- 1) *0.01 mg/kg
- 2) 0.1 mg/kg
- 3) 1 mg/kg
- 4) 1.5 mg/kg

6. What kind of cardiac/circulatory arrest is shown below?



- 1) ventricular fibrillation
- 2) ventricular tachycardia
- 3) *pulseless electrical activity
- 4) asystole

7. What is the single dose of amiodarone for children?

- 1) 1.5 mg/kg
- 2) 3 mg/kg
- 3) 4.5 mg/kg
- 4) *5mg/kg

8. Which of the following medications is used for chemical cardioversion?

- 1) epinephrine
- 2) atropine
- 3) *lidocaine
- 4) naloxone

9. What is the respiratory rate per minute in intubated children?

- 1) 6
- 2) 10
- 3) 12

		4) *25 10. What is the initial oxygen concentration used in artificial ventilation in premature infants during resuscitation? 1) *21% 2) 60% 3) 85% 4) 100%
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2. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Airway management methods” topic

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. What is true for cricothyrotomy (conicotomy) in children? 1) is never performed 2) is performed by making an incision in the upper third of the trachea 3) is performed by making incision at the jugular notch level 4) *is only performed as puncture 2. What is used as the second reference point for the length of the oropharyngeal airway in a patient, if the first point is the earlobe? 1) *corner of the mouth 2) chin 3) upper incisors 4) ala of the nose 3. What is used as the second reference point for the length of the nasopharyngeal airway in a patient, if the first point is the earlobe? 1) corner of the mouth 2) chin 3) upper incisors 4) *ala of the nose 4. What is the bag valve mask (Ambu bag) used for? 1) oxygen therapy 2) prolonged artificial ventilation 3) *short term artificial ventilation 4) insufflation of carbon dioxide into the abdominal cavity during laparoscopic operations

		5. What is the oxygen-air mixture from the bag valve mask (Ambu bag) passes through directly into the patient's respiratory tract? 1) intake valve 2) *one-way valve 3) oxygen connector 4) oxygen tank 6. What is the indication for the installation of the oropharyngeal airway? 1) altered level of consciousness with preserved oropharyngeal reflexes 2) *altered level of consciousness with loss of oropharyngeal reflexes 3) prolonged invasive artificial ventilation 4) prolonged non-invasive artificial ventilation 7. What is the contrindication for the installation of the oropharyngeal airway? 1) *altered level of consciousness with preserved oropharyngeal reflexes 2) altered level of consciousness with loss of oropharyngeal reflexes 3) nosebleed 4) skull base fracture 8. What is the indication for the installation of the nasopharyngeal airway? 1) *altered level of consciousness with preserved oropharyngeal reflexes 2) shortness of breath 3) prolonged invasive artificial ventilation 4) prolonged non-invasive artificial ventilation 9. What is the contrindication for the installation of the nasopharyngeal airway? 1) preserved oropharyngeal reflexes 2) loss of oropharyngeal reflexes 3) altered level of consciousness 4) *skull base fracture 10. What is the risk of nosebleeds is a contraindication for? 1) installation of a laryngeal mask airway 2) installation of a Combitube (esophageal tracheal double-lumen airway) 3) *installation of a nasopharyngeal airway 4) installation of a oropharyngeal airway
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3. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Altered level of consciousness. Emergency medical aid in case of hyper- and hypoglycemic coma” topic

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. What is NOT considered a sign of diabetes mellitus decompensation? 1) thirst 2) hyperglycemia 3) ketoacidosis 4) *weight gain 5) polyuria and glucosuria 2. During the treatment of ketoacidosis, the patient developed severe headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, visual impairment, fever. What do these symptoms signify? 1) hypoglycemic reaction 2) progression of ketoacidosis 3) *cerebral edema 4) addition of intercurrent infection 5) none of the above 3. What is an adrenergic manifestation of hypoglycemia? 1) hypothermia 2) *nausea 3) amnesia 4) visual impairment 5) headache 4. Which of the following solutions for infusion therapy in patients with symptoms of severe diabetic ketoacidosis is optimal? 1) isotonic sodium chloride solution 2) hydroxyethyl starch solution 130/0.4 3) Ringer's lactate solution 4) *Ringer's acetate solution 5. What is the optimal level of blood sugar in patients with diabetes mellitus after hypoglycemia? 1) 4 mmol/L 2) *4 mmol/L or more 3) 10-15 mmol/L 4) 5-15 mmol/L

		6. What is the characteristic sign of such altered level of consciousness, as coma? 1) adequate response to all stimuli 2) verbal contact requiring simple answers such as "yes" and "no" 3) ability to perform only simple commands 4) *non-localized pain response 7. What level of consciousness is the total score of 13 points on the Glasgow Coma Scale is characteristic of? 1) unaltered level of consciousness 2) *obtundation 3) stupor 4) coma 8. What level of consciousness is the total score of 10 points on the Glasgow Coma Scale is characteristic of? 1) unaltered level of consciousness 2) obtundation 3) *stupor 4) coma 9. What level of consciousness is the total score of 6 points on the Glasgow Coma Scale is characteristic of? 1) unaltered level of consciousness 2) obtundation 3) stupor 4) *coma 10. Out of the following, what is the cause of primary comas? 1) carbon monoxide poisoning 2) liver failure 3) *brain abscess 4) hypoxia
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4. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Anaphylaxis. Emergency medical aid in case of PE” topic

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. Which route of administration is preferable when providing care to patients with anaphylactic shock?

	1) *intravenous 2) intramuscular 3) subcutaneous 4) inhalation 2. What is the emergency measure for a local allergic reaction that occurred during the injection of a medication? 1) *intramuscular adrenaline injection 2) applying an alcohol compress 3) applying cold to the injection site 4) administering antihistamines 3. What is the emergency measure for anaphylaxis that occurred during the intravenous injection of a medication? 1) stopping the administration of the medication, removing the needle from the injection site 2) *stopping the administration of the medication without removing the needle from the injection site 3) stopping the administration of the medication, remove the needle from the injection site, place a needle in the other vein 4) stopping the administration of the medication, removing the needle from the injection site 4. Which sign of anaphylaxis indicates impaired microcirculation? 1) pallor 2) angioedema 3) urticaria (hives) 4) *mottled or marbled appearance of the skin 5. What is the first-line medication for the treatment of anaphylaxis? 1) prednisolone 2) euphylline 3) *epinephrine 4) cordiamine 6. What is the stage after managing anaphylaxis in a patient? 1) *the patient must be hospitalized 2) the patient is not hospitalized 3) the patient can be left under the supervision of a district doctor 4) the patient is sent to a day hospital 7. What is the most important factor in determining the clinical likelihood of PE? 1) young age of the patient 2) history of myocardial infarction 3) *history of deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremities 4) alcohol consumption 5) diabetes mellitus 8. What is the most reliable method for diagnosing PE?
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		1) ECG 2) coronary angiography 3) lung X-ray 4) echocardiography 5) *spiral (helical) CT 9. What PE echo patterns are NOT characterized by? signs of pulmonary hypertension 1) presence of blood clots in the cavity of the right atrium and ventricle 2) dilatation and hypokinesia of the right ventricle 3) *left ventricular dilation and hypokinesia 4) dilatation of the proximal part of the pulmonary artery 10. What is NOT true for D-dimer? 1) its level increases with the development of acute thrombosis 2) its level is elevated in patients with PE 3) *its high level allows to exclude other diseases except PE 4) may be elevated in oncological diseases 5) an increase in its level in the blood indicates the activation of the formation of fibrin 11. What is a contraindication for thrombolytic therapy? shock symptoms 1) concomitant warfarin therapy 2) pregnancy 3) *hemorrhoidal veins bleeding 4) massive thromboembolism
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5. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Electrical injury and drowning” topic

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. What is the length between the potentials the difference between which is called "step voltage"? 1) 0.5 metres 2) 2.0 meters 3) 1.0 meter 4) *0.8 meters

	2. What is the least dangerous circuit of electrical current in the human body? 1) arm-to-arm 2) head-to-legs 3) *leg-to-leg 4) arm-to-head 3. What is the outcome of electrolysis in tissues? 1) coagulation necrosis of the eyeballs 2) *colliquation (wet) tissue necrosis 3) melting of bone tissue 4) tearing of ligaments 4. What does the severity of electrical injury depend on? 1) electric current intensity 2) duration of exposure 3) type of current (direct or alternating) 4) path of current through the human body 5) *all of the above 5. What is considered one of the specific effects of electric current? 1. *tissue separation 2. cornea injury 3. barotrauma of the ear 4. poisoning 6. What kind of drowning is characterized by the presence of a small amount of "dry" fluffy foam? 1) wet drowning in fresh water 2) wet drowning in salt water 3) *dry drowning 4) drowning due to syncope 7. What kind of drowning facilitates acute renal failure in the postresuscitative period? 1) *wet drowning in fresh water 2) wet drowning in salt water 3) dry drowning 4) drowning due to syncope 8. Which kind of drowning is the pulmonary edema an early complication of? 1) wet drowning in fresh water 2) *wet drowning in salt water 3) dry drowning 4) drowning due to syncope 9. How does the volume of circulating blood change due to drowning in salt water? 1) *decreases 2) remains virtually unchanged 3) increases
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		10. How does the ratio of K^+/Na^+ in blood plasma change due to drowning in salt water? 1) decreases 2) *remains virtually unchanged 3) increases
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6. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Select aspects of toxicology” topic

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. Poisoning with which substance is characterized by reduced visual acuity, seeing black spots, and photophobia? 1) ethanol 2) *methanol 3) ethylene glycol 4) chlorinated hydrocarbons 2. What does emergency medical aid in case of acute methanol poisoning include? 1) administering activated charcoal 2) Reamberin infusion 3) administration of thiamine 4) *sodium bicarbonate infusion 3. What do solutions for dry cleaning often include? 1) methyl alcohol 2) *chlorinated hydrocarbons 3) ethylene glycol 4) organic phosphorus compounds 4. What do liquids for air conditioners often include? 1) methyl alcohol 2) chlorinated hydrocarbons 3) *ethylene glycol 4) organic phosphorus compounds 5. What do insecticides often include? 1) methyl alcohol 2) chlorinated hydrocarbons 3) ethylene glycol 4) *organic phosphorus compounds

	6. Poisoning with which substance is characterized by excitability, insomnia, irritability, diplopia, and tremor? 1) *mercury compounds 2) zinc compounds 3) thallium compounds 4) copper compounds 7. Poisoning with which substance is characterized by such sensory disorders, as radiculoneuritis and muscle weakness? 1) mercury compounds 2) zinc compounds 3) *thallium compounds 4) copper compounds 8. When does alopecia caused by thallium compounds poisoning manifest? 1) 6-8 hours later 2) 2-3 days later 3) 5-6 days later 4) *8-12 days later 9. Poisoning with which substance is an indication for using starch slurry used for gastric lavage? 1) acute poisoning with the poison contained in morels and false morels 2) thallium compounds 3) organic acids 4) *iodine 10. Poisoning with which substance is an indication for using a specific antidote - Acyazol? 1) organophosphorus compounds 2) *carbon monoxide 3) chlorinated hydrocarbons 4) isopropyl alcohol
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Assessment criteria

“Very good” - more than 90% correct answers of questions of every level

“Good” - 80-89% correct answers of questions of every level

“Satisfactory” - 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level

“Unsatisfactory” - less than 70% correct answers of questions of every level

Standardized case studies and checklists for the **B1.V.11 Emergency medical care** course

Case Study No.1

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and

		ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS You were called for help: according to your neighbor, her 6 months old son fell out of the crib a few hours earlier and hit his head. Examination results: the child is unconscious; no breathing or pulse on the femoral arteries, the skin is pale, the pupils are sharply dilated and fixed (unreactive) to light. The limbs and lower jaw remain flexible.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
Q	2	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
Q	3	Question: When using a defibrillator on a child, how much energy for a shock is used?
Q	4	Question: What is the respiratory rate in intubated children?
Q	5	Question: What dose of adrenaline is used in children when administered intravenously?

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS You were called for help: according to your neighbor, her 6 months old son fell out of the crib a few hours earlier and hit his head. Examination results: the child is unconscious; no breathing or pulse on the femoral arteries, the skin is pale, the pupils are sharply dilated and fixed (unreactive) to light. The limbs and lower jaw remain flexible.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
A		Possible answers: 1. Concussion 2. Clinical death 3. Biological death
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 3) is given
Q	2	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?

A		Possible answers: 1. Start CPR immediately 2. Call an ambulance immediately 3. Transport the child to a hospital immediately
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 1 and 2 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –point 1 is given "Satisfactory" grade – point 2 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3) is given
Q	3	Question: When using a defibrillator on a child, how much energy for a shock is used?
A		Possible answers: 1. 2-10 J/kg 2. 10-20 J/kg 3. 120J 4. 200J
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2, 3, or 4) is given
Q	4	Question: What is the respiratory rate in intubated children?
A		Possible answers: 1. 6 per minute 2. 10 per minute 3. 25-30 per minute
R2	Very good	Correct answer (3) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 2) is given
Q	5	Question: What dose of adrenaline is used in children when administered intravenously?
A		Possible answers: 1. 0.01 mg/kg undiluted 2. 0.01 mg/kg with dilution, administration of 0.1 ml/kg 3. 0.1 mg/kg undiluted 4. 0.1 mg/kg with dilution, administration of 0.1 ml/kg
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 3, or 4) is given

Case Study No.2

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

		At the playground with small pebbles on the ground, a 3-year-old child became restless. Their crying is silent. The skin is turning cyanotic.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
Q	2	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
Q	3	Question: Heimlich maneuver in children.
Q	4	Question: What is the backup method for restoring airway patency in case Heimlich maneuver is ineffective?
Q	5	Question: Where should the child be hospitalized to?

Case Study No.2 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS At the playground with small pebbles on the ground, a 3-year-old child became restless. Their crying is silent. The skin is turning cyanotic.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
A		Possible answers: 1. Convulsive readiness 2. Mechanical asphyxia of the upper respiratory tract 3. Head injury
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 3) is given
Q	2	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
A		Possible answers: 1. Call an ambulance 2. Perform the Heimlich maneuver immediately 3. Calm down the child
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 1 and 2 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –point 2 is given "Satisfactory" grade – point 1 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3) is given
Q	3	Question: Heimlich maneuver in children.
A		Possible answers: 1. place the child with their head lowered so that their stomach is on your knee, then place your left palm on their epigastric region, and perform several (5-7) blows between their shoulder blades with your right open hand

		2. hold the child vertically and apply blows to the back with an open palm (5-7 blows) between the shoulder blades 3. turn the child upside down and start shaking them
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2 or 3) is given
Q	4	Question: What is the backup method for restoring airway patency in case Heimlich maneuver is ineffective?
A		Possible answers: 1. needle cricothyrotomy (coniotomy) 2. surgical conicotomy 3. upper tracheostomy 4. lower tracheostomy
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2, 3, or 4) is given
Q	5	Question: Where should the child be hospitalized to?
A		Possible answers: 1. intensive care unit 2. ENT department 3. surgical department
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 3) is given

Case Study No.3

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS 65 years old does not present complaints due to the severity of his condition. According to his relatives: for 10 years he has been living with hypertension, and 30 years - type I diabetes mellitus; the day before he had a viral infection and changed his medication. The patient does not react to stimuli, does not react to verbal stimuli, reaction to pain consists of grimace and shoulder adduction/internal rotation, the pupils are somewhat dilated, D=S. The skin is pale, wet, elastic; the sweat is liquid, abundant. Vesicular breathing sounds, shallow breath, respiratory rate is 24 per minute, heart rate is 120 per minute, the heart sounds are loud and clear. Abdomen is soft and painless.
Q	1	Question: What condition did this patient develop?
Q	2	Question: What level of altered consciousness does this patient have?

Q	3	Question: What test / diagnostic procedure is necessary to make a diagnosis?
Q	4	Question: What is the algorithm of priority medical interventions at the pre-hospital stage in this case?
Q	5	Question: What should the tactics of an ambulance doctor be if there is no effect from the priority medical interventions?

Case Study No.3 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS 65 years old does not present complaints due to the severity of his condition. According to his relatives: for 10 years he has been living with hypertension, and 30 years - type I diabetes mellitus; the day before he had a viral infection and changed his medication. The patient does not react to stimuli, does not react to verbal stimuli, reaction to pain consists of grimace and shoulder adduction/internal rotation, the pupils are somewhat dilated, D=S. The skin is pale, wet, elastic; the sweat is liquid, abundant. Vesicular breathing sounds, shallow breath, respiratory rate is 24 per minute, heart rate is 120 per minute, the heart sounds are loud and clear. Abdomen is soft and painless.
Q	1	Question: What condition did this patient develop?
A		Possible answers: 1. Cerebrovascular accident (CVA) 2. Meningoencephalitis 3. Hypoglycemic coma 4. Hyperglycemic ketoacidotic coma
R2	Very good	Correct answer (3) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 4) is given
Q	2	Question: What level of altered consciousness does this patient have?
A		Possible answers: 1. Deep obtundation - 11-12 points in GCS 2. Stupor – 9-10 points in GCS 3. Coma I - 6-7 points in GCS 4. Coma II - 5 points in GCS 5. Coma III - 4 points in GCS
R2	Very good	Correct answer (3) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, 4, or 5) is given

Q	3	Question: What test / diagnostic procedure is necessary to make a diagnosis?
A		Possible answers: 1. CT scan of the brain 2. ECG 3. Cerebrospinal fluid analysis 4. Blood sugar test
R2	Very good	Correct answer (4) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 3) is given
Q	4	Question: What is the algorithm of priority medical interventions at the pre-hospital stage in this case?
A		Possible answers: 1. Begin artificial ventilation, administer 40 mg of furosemide. 2. Lie the patient on his side; inject 40-100 ml of 40% glucose solution or 1 mg of glucagon subcutaneously or intravenously. 3. Administer short-acting insulin as intravenous bolus injection, the dose calculated as 0.1 - 0.15 units/kg of real body weight, start infusion therapy with 0.9% NaCl solution 4. Start infusion therapy with 0.9% NaCl solution, administer 1 mg ceftriaxone intravenously.
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 3, or 4) is given
Q	5	Question: What should the tactics of an ambulance doctor be if there is no effect from the priority medical interventions?
A		Possible answers: 1. Start IV drip infusion of 5-10% glucose solution and hospitalize the patient in the intensive care unit. 2. Perform a CT scan of the brain, start antiedema therapy 3. Begin artificial ventilation, continue antibacterial therapy 4. Continue to administer short-acting insulin at 0.1 units/kg/h until blood sugar reaches 13-14 mmol/L
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2, 3, or 4) is given

Case Study No.4

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS The patient, 45 years old, recently underwent surgery for right knee replacement, took NSAIDs to manage pain. He has called

		an ambulance and currently presents with pain and thickening in the right hip, weakness, general sense of unwellness, and pronounced shortness of breath. The right hip is enlarged, painless on palpation. The skin is pale with mild acrocyanosis. Breathing is shallow; RR is 36 breaths per minute. Body temperature is 36.7°C. Blood pressure is 90/60 mm Hg, heart rate is 130 per minute. Breathing sounds over both lungs are weakened.
Q	1	Question: What condition did this patient develop?
Q	2	Question: What is the algorithm of priority medical interventions at the pre-hospital stage in this case?
Q	3	Question: What ECG changes are characteristic of this condition?
Q	4	Question: Which laboratory test / diagnostic procedure is the “gold standard” for diagnosis of this condition?
Q	5	Question: What is/are the main component of treatment for this condition?

Case Study No.4 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS The patient, 45 years old, recently underwent surgery for right knee replacement, took NSAIDs to manage pain. He has called an ambulance and currently presents with pain and thickening in the right hip, weakness, general sense of unwellness, and pronounced shortness of breath. The right hip is enlarged, painless on palpation. The skin is pale with mild acrocyanosis. Breathing is shallow; RR is 36 breaths per minute. Body temperature is 36.7°C. Blood pressure is 90/60 mm Hg, heart rate is 130 per minute. Breathing sounds over both lungs are weakened.
Q	1	Question: What condition did this patient develop?
A		Possible answers: 1. Anaphylaxis 2. Pneumonia 3. Septic shock 4. PE
R2	Very good	Correct answer (4) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 3) is given

Q	2	Question: What is the algorithm of priority medical interventions at the pre-hospital stage in this case?
A		Possible answers: 1. Assess blood pressure, respiratory rate, pulse, saturation, and ECG; lay the patient on his back, ensure airway patency, supply oxygen, transport on a stretcher in lying position, urgently hospitalize in a hospital with the possibility of performing a CT scan and an intensive care unit. 2. Assess ECG results, oxygen saturation in blood, intravenously administer antibacterial agents, hospitalize in a hospital 3. Lay the patient on his back, ensure airway patency, supply oxygen, inject adrenaline intramuscularly, hospitalize in ICU
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2 or 3) is given
Q	3	Question: What ECG changes are characteristic of this condition?
A		Possible answers: 1. Sudden deepening of the Q waves in lead III and the S wave in lead I 2. Left Bundle Branch Block. 3. ST segment elevation in leads I, aVL, V5, and V6
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2 or 3) is given
Q	4	Question: Which laboratory test / diagnostic procedure is the “gold standard” for diagnosis of this condition?
A		Possible answers: 1. Procalcitonin test 2. Spiral CT scan of the lungs 3. D-dimer 4. Tryptase test
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 3, or 4) is given
Q	5	Question: What is/are the main component of treatment for this condition?
A		Possible answers: 1. Epinephrine, glucocorticosteroids 2. Antibacterial agents 3. Anticoagulants 4. Infusion therapy
R2	Very good	Correct answer (3) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2 or 4) is given

Case Study No.5

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and

		ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS A 29-year-old man was vaccinated with an anti-tick vaccine in the treatment room of an outpatient clinic. Suddenly, he became restless, quickly went pale, became short of breath, developed urticaria (hives) on the skin such, and lost consciousness.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
Q	2	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
Q	3	Question: What is the dose of adrenaline for the first administration?
Q	4	Question: Describe required infusion therapy.
Q	5	Question: Where should the patient be hospitalized to?

Case Study No.5 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS A 29-year-old man was vaccinated with an anti-tick vaccine in the treatment room of an outpatient clinic. Suddenly, he became restless, quickly went pale, became short of breath, developed urticaria (hives) on the skin such, and lost consciousness.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
A		Possible answers: 1. Anaphylaxis 2. Syncope 3. Fit of hysteria
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2 or 3) is given
Q	2	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
A		Possible answers: 1. Immediately administer adrenaline intramuscularly 2. Call a resuscitator 3. Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation

		4. Lay the patient down, lift up the foot end of the bed, turn the patient's head to the side, establish intravenous access, and start infusion therapy 5. Supply humidified oxygen
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1, 2, 4, and 5 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –points 1, 4 are given "Satisfactory" grade – points 2, 5 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3) is given
Q	3	Question: What is the dose of adrenaline for the first administration?
A		Possible answers: 1. 0.1 mg 2. 0.3 mg 3. 0.5 mg 4. 1 mg
R2	Very good	Correct answer (3) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 4) is given
Q	4	Question: Describe required infusion therapy.
A		Possible answers: 1. 500-1000 mL 2. 1000-2000 mL 3. 3000-4000 mL
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 3) is given
Q	5	Question: Where should the patient be hospitalized to?
A		Possible answers: 1. Intensive care unit 2. Department of internal medicine 3. Surgical department
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2 or 3) is given

Case Study No.6

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient

I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS The technician was repairing a steam heating pipe in the flooded basement. / He was wearing rubber boots. He picked up a lamp to provide light and accidentally touched an exposed section of the cord, lost consciousness, and fell into the water. His companion pulled the plug out of the socket and called an ambulance. You are an ambulance doctor and you have arrived 7 minutes after the call. The victim has no pulse or breathing.
Q	1	Question: What is the cause of this condition?
Q	2	Question: Assess the severity of the injury.
Q	3	Question: Assess the condition of the victim.
Q	4	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
Q	5	Question: Where should the patient be hospitalized to if the first aid is successful?

Case Study No.6 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS The technician was repairing a steam heating pipe in the flooded basement. / He was wearing rubber boots. He picked up a lamp to provide light and accidentally touched an exposed section of the cord, lost consciousness, and fell into the water. His companion pulled the plug out of the socket and called an ambulance. You are an ambulance doctor and you have arrived 7 minutes after the call. The victim has no pulse or breathing.
Q	1	Question: What is the cause of this condition?
A		Possible answers: 1. Syncope 2. Electric injury 3. Drowning
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 3) is given
Q	2	Question: Assess the severity of the injury.
A		Possible answers: 1. I 2. II 3. III 4. IV

R2	Very good	Correct answer (4) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 3) is given
Q	3	Question: Assess the condition of the victim.
A		Possible answers: 1. Shock 2. Clinical death 3. Biological death
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 3) is given
Q	4	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
A		Possible answers: 1. Begin CPR 2. Immediately transport the victim to the hospital 3. Start infusion therapy
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2 or 3) is given
Q	5	Question: Where should the patient be hospitalized to if the first aid is successful?
A		Possible answers: 1. Intensive care unit 2. Department of internal medicine 3. Surgical department
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2 or 3) is given

Case Study No.7

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS A mother with a 4-year-old child sought medical help in an outpatient hospital. According to her, her son was playing alone in the room, found and ate some of the "grandmother's pills". It has been less than 20 minutes since the poisoning, it is unknown how many pills there were and how many the child "ate". The "grandmother's pills" turned out to be diazolin. Examination results: agitation and motor restlessness are noted. The child has vomited once. Heart rate 110 beats/min, respiratory rate 24 times per minute, no organ pathology signs have been identified during physical examination.
Q	1	Question: What is the cause of this condition?

Q	2	Question: Assess the condition of the victim.
Q	3	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
Q	4	Question: The amount of water required for a single cycle of gastric lavage.
Q	5	Question: Where should the patient be hospitalized to?

Case Study No.7 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-8	Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday and professional life to preserve the natural environment and ensure sustainable development of society, including the imminent or actual emergency cases and military conflicts
C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS A mother with a 4-year-old child sought medical help in an outpatient hospital. According to her, her son was playing alone in the room, found and ate some of the "grandmother's pills". It has been less than 20 minutes since the poisoning, it is unknown how many pills there were and how many the child "ate". The "grandmother's pills" turned out to be diazolin. Examination results: agitation and motor restlessness are noted. The child has vomited once. Heart rate 110 beats/min, respiratory rate 24 times per minute, no organ pathology signs have been identified during physical examination.
Q	1	Question: What is the cause of this condition?
A		Possible answers: 1. Bacterial food poisoning 2. Diazoline poisoning 3. Unknown substance poisoning
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 3) is given
Q	2	Question: Assess the condition of the victim.
A		Possible answers: 1. Satisfactory 2. Moderately severe 3. Severe
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1 or 3) is given
Q	3	Question: What emergency medical aid must be provided?
A		Possible answers: 1. Repeat gastric lavage until the effluent is clear 2. Administer activated carbon through a gastric tube 3. Intubate the child and begin artificial ventilation 4. Give the patient a cleansing enema

R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1, 2, and 4 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –points 1, 4 are given "Satisfactory" grade – point 1 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3) is given
Q	4	Question: The amount of water required for a single cycle of gastric lavage.
A		Possible answers: 1. 100-150 mL 2. 200-250 mL 3. 300-350 mL 4. 400-450 mL
R2	Very good	Correct answer (3) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 4) is given
Q	5	Question: Where should the patient be hospitalized to?
A		Possible answers: 1. Toxicology department 2. Department of internal medicine 3. Intensive care unit
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2 or 3) is given

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

"**Pass**" is given to a student who has shown a sufficiently strong knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject; is able to complete specific practical tasks outlined in the program with no outside help, use recommended reference material, and correctly evaluate the results.

"**Fail**" is given to a student who has significant gaps in knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject, is not able reach the correct solution to a specific practical task outlined in the curriculum even with outside help.

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: Manual Defibrillation Technique

C	PC-1	Ability and readiness to provide emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention	
F	A/01.7	Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient	
WA	Work activities as part of the function: Identifying life-threatening conditions, including clinical death (cessation of vital functions, i.e. blood circulation and/or respiration), that require urgent medical aid. Providing urgent medical aid to patients experiencing Identifying life-threatening conditions, including clinical death (cessation of vital functions, i.e. blood circulation and/or respiration).		
	Action	Performed	Not Performed
1.	Assessed environmental hazard prior to electrical defibrillation.	1 point	-1 point
2.	Turned the defibrillator on.	1 point	-1 point
3.	Applied the electrodes according to the scheme.	1 point	-1 point
4.	Set the energy of a shock to 200J.	1 point	-1 point
5.	Announced the "Stand clear!" safety command.	1 point	-1 point
6.	Visually made sure that no one is touching the patient.	1 point	-1 point
7.	Said the "Clear!" command and administered the shock.	1 point	-1 point
8.	Ordered the rest of the team to continue chest compressions for 2 minutes.	1 point	-1 point
	Total	8 points	

Assessment criteria:

"Pass" - at least 75% of required actions performed

"Fail" - 74% of required actions or less performed