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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
Disaster Medicine and Health and Safety
_____ / Kotelnikov V.N. /
"3rd" of April 2025

# COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
## Б1.О.48 Health and safety
## of the basic educational program
## of Higher Education

| | |
|---|---|
| **Specialty** | **31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English)** (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 Disaster Medicine and Health and Safety |

**Vladivostok, 2025**

## 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 for international students (in English), 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 for international students (in English) specialty, 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** |
| | | **Interview Questions** |
| | | **Report topics** |
| 2 | **Interim assessment** | **Tests** |
| | | **Interview Questions** |
| | | **Checklist** |

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

Tests for continuous and interim assessment

| | Code | Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text |
|---|---|---|
| S | 31.05.01 | General Medicine for international students (in English) |
| C | UC-8 | Is able to create and maintain safe living conditions and workplace while preserving the natural environment and ensuring sustainable societal development, including under the danger and occurrence of emergencies or military conflicts |
| C | GPC-6 | Is able to manage patient care, provide primary health care, ensure efficient decision-making at prehospital stage in case of medical emergencies, in emergency situations, during epidemics, and in areas affected by weapons of mass destruction |
| 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. THE MAXIMUM SOIL THICKNESS THAT PERMITS ABSORPTION OF PENETRATING RADIATION IS |

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| | | 1) 11 cm<br>2) 35 cm<br>*3) 50 cm<br>4) 100 cm<br><br>2. AN EARTHQUAKE OF 6-7 POINTS<br>1) does not pose a threat to the life of the population<br>2) only causes property destruction<br>*3) poses a threat to the life of the population<br>4)poses damage to the population<br><br>3. THE MOST IMPORTANT PERSONAL MEDICAL DOCUMENT IS<br>*1) primary medical record<br>2) medical history<br>3) evacuation stamp<br>4) sick leave<br><br>4. CIVIL DEFENSE IS<br>1) a system of wartime measures<br>*2) a system of measures to prepare for the protection of the population's material and cultural assets on the territory of the Russian Federation from dangers arising during or as a result of military operations<br>3) a system of measures to protect the environment<br>4) a fire safety system protection<br><br>5. THE LOCAL EVACUATION POINT IS DIRECTLY SUBJECT TO<br>*1) the chief of the medical service of the military district during wartime<br>2) the Minister of Health of the Russian Federation<br>3) the head of the second department of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation<br>4) the head of the hospital<br><br>6. OBSERVATION POINTS ARE<br>1) agencies for managing special forces<br>*2) anti-epidemic institutions of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation during wartime<br>3) anti-epidemic institutions of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation during wartime<br><br>7. DEPENDING ON THE TASKS TO BE SOLVED, THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF MEDICAL SORTING ARE ASSIGNED<br>*1) intra-point,<br>*2) evacuation and transport<br>3) evacuation<br>4) transport<br><br>8. THE MAIN TASK OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE SERVICE IS<br>1) implementation of measures to prepare and protect the population from dangers arising in peacetime |

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| | | *2) implementation of measures to prepare and protect the population from dangers arising in wartime<br>3) implementation of measures to prepare and protect the population<br><br>9. INDICATE THE DAMAGING FACTOR OF A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION WHICH SPENDS THE MOST OF ITS ENERGY<br>*1) shock wave<br>2) penetrating radiation<br>3) electromagnetic pulse<br>4) light wave<br><br>10. RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION OF THE TERRITORY IS<br>1) a short-term electromagnetic field generated by the explosion<br>2) a gamma ray stream from the nuclear explosion area<br>*3) a fallout of radioactive particles from the nuclear explosion cloud<br>4) a beta ray stream from the nuclear explosion area<br><br>11. DAMAGING EFFECT OF LIGHT RADIATION ON HUMANS IS<br>1) radiation sickness<br>2) traumatic brain injury<br>*3) burns<br>4) neuropsychiatric disorder<br><br>12. ZARIN IS A CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENT THAT ACTS AS A<br>*1) nerve agent<br>2) suffocating agent<br>3) general toxic agent<br>4) neurotropic agent<br><br>13. THE MAIN METHOD OF ENGINEERING PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION IN WARTIME IS<br>1)evacuation<br>*2) sheltering in protective structures<br>3) use of personal protective equipment<br>4) use of medical protective equipment<br><br>14. WHEN THE BUNKS ARE TWO-TIER, THE CAPACITY OF THE SHELTER IS CALCULATED BASED ON THE STANDARD<br>*1) 0.5 sq. m per person<br>2) 1.5 sq. m per person<br>3) 2.0 sq. m per person<br>4) 2.5 sq. m per person<br><br>15. EVACUATION OF THE POPULATION IS<br>1) sheltering the population in protective structures, implementing protective measures for people in contaminated areas; |

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| | | *2) a set of measures for the organized evacuation (withdrawal) from categorized cities and their placement in suburban areas for accommodation and recreation of workers and employees of economic facilities whose production activities will continue during wartime;<br>3) a set of measures for the organized evacuation from emergency zones<br>4) a set of measures for the organized evacuation (removal) from emergency zones and their short-term placement in safe areas prepared in advance for life support<br><br>16. SOCIAL HAZARDS INCLUDE<br>*1) crime<br>2) air pollution<br>*3) alcoholism<br>4) monotonous activity<br><br>17. RESTORATION OF VITAL FUNCTIONS OF THE BODY, PRIMARILY BREATHING AND BLOOD CIRCULATION, IS CALLED<br>*1) resuscitation<br>2) agony<br>3) compensation<br>4) rehabilitation<br><br>18. A FIELD OF MEDICINE AIMED AT ORGANIZINGG THE PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE (UP TO SPECIALIZED) FOR VICTIMS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS, IS CALLED<br>1) military medicine<br>*2) disaster medicine<br>3) emergency medicine<br>4) urgent medicine<br><br>19. THE MAIN ROOMS OF THE SHELTER INCLUDE<br>1) diesel power plant room<br>2) food storage<br>*3) compartment for occupants (living quarters)<br>4) filter ventilation chamber<br><br>20. EVACUATION CARRIED OUT WHEN RELIABLE DATA IS RECEIVED ABOUT A HIGH PROBABILITY OF A BEYOND-DESIGN-BASIS ACCIDENT AT A POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITES OR A NATURAL DISASTER WITH CATASTROPHIC CONSEQUENCES IS CALLED<br>1) emergency<br>2) general<br>*3) preemptive<br>4) partial |
| | | **ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)** |
| | | 1. Sanitary and hygienic measures aimed at reducing exposure to harmful substances include (2 answers) |

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| | | 1) vitamin supplementation of workers<br>2) compensation payments in case of occupational diseases<br>+3) poisoning prevention through appropriate building design<br>+4) ventilation of premises<br><br>2. Therapeutic and preventive measures aimed at reducing exposure to harmful substances include (2 answers)<br>1) compulsory social insurance of workers<br>+2) periodic medical examinations of workers<br>+3) vitamin supplementation of workers<br>4) sanitary instruction of workers<br><br>3. Physical factors of the production environment include (2 answers)<br>+1) acoustic vibrations<br>2) cutting fluids<br>+3) electromagnetic fields<br>4) gas contamination of the working area)<br><br>4. Negative physical factors of the production environment include … (2 answers)<br>+1. electric current<br>2. monotony of work<br>+3. ionizing radiation<br>4. cutting fluids<br><br>5. The sources of process vibration are (2 answers)<br>+1. pumping units<br>2. trucks<br>+3. metalworking machines<br>4. construction cranes<br><br>6. The sources of process vibration include… (2 answers)<br>+1. electrical machines<br>+2. well drilling equipment<br>3. agricultural tractors<br>4. mining combines<br><br>7. Infrasound is used (2 answers)<br>+1. in storm prediction<br>+2. in determining the position of a firing weapon<br>3. in medicine for diagnostic purposes (ultrasound)<br>4. in flaw detection<br><br>8. The sources of transport vibration are (2 answers)…<br>+1. trucks<br>+2. industrial tractors<br>3. woodworking machines<br>4. construction cranes<br><br>9. The sources of transport-process vibration include… (2 answers)<br>1. industrial tractors<br>2. metalworking machines |

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| | | +3. concrete pavers<br>+4. industrial floor transport<br><br>10. A form of mechanized labor is the labor of a<br>+1. mechanic<br>2. brewer<br>+3. motor mechanic<br>4. mower<br><br>11. Mechanized labor includes the labor of a<br>1. brewer<br>+2. turner<br>3. designer<br>+4. seamstress<br><br>12. Intellectual labor includes the labor of<br>+1. medical workers<br>+2. students<br>3. radio component assemblers<br>4. steelworkers<br><br>13. Organizational measures to improve working conditions include... (2 answers)<br>1. material incentives for work to improve working conditions<br>2. creation of safe equipment and technology<br>+3. training workers, providing them with instructions<br>+4. implementation of an occupational health and safety management system<br><br>14. Technical causes of occupational injuries are... (2 answers)<br>1. monotony of work<br>+2. malfunction of protective devices<br>+3. imperfection of technological processes<br>4. unsanitary conditions of workplaces<br><br>15. Organizational causes of industrial injuries are (2 answers)<br>1. Inadequate lighting in workplaces<br>+2. Poor industrial discipline<br>3. Imperfect technological processes<br>+4. Inadequate work organization |
| | | **ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)** |
| | | 1. Select the characteristics of a landslide<br>+A) sliding displacement of loose rock downhill; can be small-scale, medium-scale, large-scale, and extremely large-scale; the primary destructive effect is the heavy soil masses<br>B) a mass of snow rushing down from the slopes of mountains; can be sliding, channeled, or jumping; the primary destructive effect is the air shock wave<br>C) the primary destructive effect is the air shock wave; sliding displacement of loose rock downhill; can be small-scale, medium-scale, large-scale, and extremely large-scale<br>D) the primary destructive effect is the heavy soil masses; a mass of snow rushing down from the slopes of mountains; |

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| | | can be sliding, channeled, or jumping<br><br>2. Select the characteristics of an avalanche<br>A) sliding displacement of loose rock downhill; can be small-scale, medium-scale, large-scale, and extremely large-scale; the primary destructive effect is the heavy soil masses<br>B) the primary destructive effect is the air shock wave; sliding displacement of loose rock downhill; can be small-scale, medium-scale, large-scale, and extremely large-scale<br>+C) a mass of snow rushing down from the slopes of mountains; can be sliding, channeled, or jumping; the primary destructive effect is the air shock wave<br>D) the primary destructive effect is the heavy soil masses; a mass of snow rushing down from the slopes of mountains; can be sliding, channeled, or jumping |

**Assessment criteria**

**"Very good" –** over 80% correct answers of questions of every level

**"Good"** – 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level

**"Satisfactory"** – 55-69% correct answers of questions of every level

**"Unsatisfactory"** – less than 55% correct answers of questions of every level

Interview questions

| | Code | Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text |
|---|---|---|
| S | 31.05.01 | General Medicine for international students (in English) |
| C | UC-8 | Is able to create and maintain safe living conditions and workplace while preserving the natural environment and ensuring sustainable societal development, including under the danger and occurrence of emergencies or military conflicts |
| C | GPC-6 | Is able to manage patient care, provide primary health care, ensure efficient decision-making at prehospital stage in case of medical emergencies, in emergency situations, during epidemics, and in areas affected by weapons of mass destruction |
| 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 THE QUESTIONS**<br>1. General characteristics of peacetime emergencies: definition of key concepts and classification of emergencies;<br>2. Interaction between humans and the external environment (types of environments, formation of the noxosphere).<br>3. Classification and taxonomy of hazards.<br>4. Peacetime emergencies (terminology, statistics)<br>5. Radiation hazardous facilities (definition, types, accident classification, protective measures)<br>6. Fire and explosion hazardous facilities (definition, types, damaging factors, protective measures)<br>7. Chemically hazardous facilities (definition, types, hazard degrees, damaging factors, protective measures)<br>8. Safety requirements for technical systems (principles, methods, tools)<br>9. Systems safety analysis (definition, objectives, sequence)<br>10. Risk assessment methods (risk analysis, risk management)<br>11. Risk analysis methods (classification, brief description)<br>12. Natural hazards (definition, causes, classification, protective measures)<br>13. Lithospheric hazards (definition, damaging factors, effect on humans, protective measures)<br>14. Atmospheric hazards (definition, classification, sources, effect on humans, measures) (protection)<br>15. Hydrospheric hazards (definition, classification, sources, effects on humans, protective measures)<br>16. Space hazards (definition, classification, sources, effects on humans, protective measures)<br>17. Harmful and hazardous factors (definition, classification).<br>18. Potential hazard of production processes: axiom of the potential hazard of activity<br>19. Quantification of hazards<br>20. Risk as a quantitative assessment of the probability of hazard occurrence, types of risk.<br>21. Subjective factors in risk assessment and perception<br>22. The concept of acceptable (tolerable) risk. |

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| | | 23. Organization of the service and principles of ensuring occupational safety at the enterprise.<br>24. Protection of the water surface from pollution: oil-containing water; wastewater; garbage<br>25. Means and methods for preventing water surface pollution.<br>26. Noise (definition, classification, sources, effects on humans, standards, protective measures)<br>27. Vibration (definition, classification, sources, effects on humans, standards, protective measures)<br>28. Infectious disease epidemics and group poisonings.<br>29. Electromagnetic radiation (definition, classification, sources, effects on humans, standards, protective measures).<br>30. Toxic energy effects (definition, classification, sources, effects on humans, standards, protective measures).<br>31. Electric current (definition, classification, sources, effects on humans, standards, protective measures)<br>32. Methods for improving electrical safety |

**Assessment criteria**

***"Very good"*** grade is given to a student who possesses knowledge of the subject in full scope outlined in the curriculum, has a sufficiently deep insight into the subject; is able to answer all questions clearly, exhaustively, and with no outside help; structures their answers logically, with emphasis on the most important information; is able to analyze, compare, classify, summarize, refine, and structure the course content, giving particular attention to cause-and-effect relationships.

***"Good"*** is given to a student whose knowledge of the subject is almost in full scope outlined in the curriculum (gaps are only present in the knowledge of some especially complex aspects); is able to answer questions exhaustively with little to no outside help; does not always put emphasis on the most important information, but does not make significant mistakes.

***"Satisfactory"*** is given to a student who possesses the bulk of knowledge on the subject; has difficulties answering questions with no outside help, uses imprecise wording; makes mistakes in substantial number of their answers.

***"Unsatisfactory"*** is given to a student who does not have the mandatory minimum of knowledge on the subject, is not able to give an answer even with additional guiding questions.

Standardized case studies and checklists for the **Б1.О.48 Health and safety** course

Case Study No.1

| | Code | Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text |
|---|---|---|
| S | 31.05.01 | General Medicine for international students (in English) |
| C | UC-8 | Is able to create and maintain safe living conditions and workplace while preserving the natural environment and ensuring sustainable societal development, including under the danger and occurrence of emergencies or military conflicts |
| C | GPC-6 | Is able to manage patient care, provide primary health care, ensure efficient decision-making at prehospital stage in case of medical emergencies, in emergency situations, during epidemics, and in areas affected by weapons of mass destruction |
| 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 25-year-old patient, a turbine operator at a nuclear power plant, was at his workplace when an earthquake measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale occurred. This resulted in partial damage to the reactor core (IAEA Class 4 accident). He left the site of the accident site on his own. Thirty minutes later, he sought medical attention at the facility's medical center. He was experiencing nausea and a single episode of vomiting.<br><br>Objective: The patient's condition is satisfactory and agitated. The skin on exposed areas of the body is hyperemic. Tachycardia is 100 beats per minute. The pulse is normal and tense. Blood pressure is 140/90 mmHg. 20 respirations per minute. Dosimetric monitoring revealed radioactive contamination of clothing at 1.8 Gy. |
| Q | 1 | Question: What is the most likely diagnosis? |

Case Study No.1 Checklist

| | Code | Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text |
|---|---|---|
| S | 31.05.01 | General Medicine for international students (in English) |
| C | UC-8 | Is able to create and maintain safe living conditions and workplace while preserving the natural environment and ensuring sustainable societal development, including under the danger and occurrence of emergencies or military conflicts |
| C | GPC-6 | Is able to manage patient care, provide primary health care, ensure efficient decision-making at prehospital stage in case of medical emergencies, in emergency situations, during epidemics, and in areas affected by weapons of mass destruction |
| 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 25-year-old patient, a turbine operator at a nuclear power plant, was at his workplace when an earthquake measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale occurred. This resulted in partial damage to the reactor core (IAEA Class 4 accident). He left the site of the accident site on his own. Thirty minutes later, he sought medical attention at the facility's medical center. He was experiencing nausea and a single episode of vomiting.<br><br>Objective: The patient's condition is satisfactory and agitated. The skin on exposed areas of the body is hyperemic. Tachycardia is 100 beats per minute. The pulse is normal and tense. Blood pressure is 140/90 mmHg. 20 respirations per minute. Dosimetric monitoring revealed radioactive contamination of clothing at 1.8 Gy. |
| Q | 1 | Question: What is the most likely diagnosis? |
| A | | Correct answer:<br>Acute radiation sickness. Bone marrow form, grade 1 severity. Primary radiation reaction. |
| R2 | Very good | The diagnosis is made comprehensively, taking into account the etiology, pathogenesis, and clinical picture |
| R1 | Good/Satisfactory | The diagnosis does not contain all the characteristics of the clinical picture<br>The diagnosis is syndromic, lacking a systematic approach. |
| R0 | Fail | The diagnosis was incorrect |

Case Study No.2

| | **Code** | **Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text** |
|---|---|---|
| S | 31.05.01 | General Medicine for international students (in English) |
| C | UC-8 | Is able to create and maintain safe living conditions and workplace while preserving the natural environment and ensuring sustainable societal development, including under the danger and occurrence of emergencies or military conflicts |
| C | GPC-6 | Is able to manage patient care, provide primary health care, ensure efficient decision-making at prehospital stage in case of medical emergencies, in emergency situations, during epidemics, and in areas affected by weapons of mass destruction |
| 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 45-year-old patient, a self-employed individual, was at work when an earthquake measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale occurred. The window shattered, causing a large shard to penetrate the lateral neck on the right side. He became very frightened and pulled out the glass, immediately causing severe |

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| | | bleeding.<br><br>Objective: The patient's condition is serious, lethargic, and pale. Severe tachycardia (120 bpm) and weak pulse. Blood pressure is 70/50 mmHg. Respirations are shallow and rapid, at 22 bpm. A wound measuring 5 cm x 0.5 cm with smooth edges is located on the lateral neck on the right side. Scarlet blood is spurting rhythmically in a pulsating stream. |
| Q | 1 | Question: What is the most likely diagnosis? |

Case Study No.2 Checklist

| | **Code** | **Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text** |
|---|---|---|
| S | 31.05.01 | General Medicine for international students (in English) |
| C | UC-8 | Is able to create and maintain safe living conditions and workplace while preserving the natural environment and ensuring sustainable societal development, including under the danger and occurrence of emergencies or military conflicts |
| C | GPC-6 | Is able to manage patient care, provide primary health care, ensure efficient decision-making at prehospital stage in case of medical emergencies, in emergency situations, during epidemics, and in areas affected by weapons of mass destruction |
| 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 45-year-old patient, a self-employed individual, was at work when an earthquake measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale occurred. The window shattered, causing a large shard to penetrate the lateral neck on the right side. He became very frightened and pulled out the glass, immediately causing severe bleeding.<br><br>Objective: The patient's condition is serious, lethargic, and pale. Severe tachycardia (120 bpm) and weak pulse. Blood pressure is 70/50 mmHg. Respirations are shallow and rapid, at 22 bpm. A wound measuring 5 cm x 0.5 cm with smooth edges is located on the lateral neck on the right side. Scarlet blood is spurting rhythmically in a pulsating stream. |
| Q | 1 | Question: What is the most likely diagnosis? |
| A | | Correct answer<br>Laceration (cut wound) of right lateral surface of the neck, complicated with arterial bleeding |
| R2 | Very good | The diagnosis is made comprehensively, taking into account the etiology, pathogenesis, and clinical picture |
| R1 | Good/Satisfactory | The diagnosis does not contain all the characteristics of the clinical picture<br>The diagnosis is syndromic, lacking a systematic approach. |
| R0 | Fail | The diagnosis was incorrect |

Report topics

1. Theoretical basis of health and safety
2. Natural, technological (manmade) and social emergencies and population protection
3. Civil defense and fire safety in an educational institution
4. Occupational safety and health
5. Negative factors of the environment
6. Providing first aid to victims in emergency situations
7. Medical and tactical characteristics of negative factors in emergencies and population protection
8. Organization of medical and evacuation support for the population in emergencies
9. National security: Russia's role and place in the global community

**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.

Appendix 1

**Practical Skills Assessment Checklist**

Practical Skill Name "Application of a tourniquet in case of rupture of the carotid artery"

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| **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<br>Providing emergency or urgent medical care to the patient: Application of a tourniquet in case of rupture of the carotid artery | | | |
| | Action | | Performed | Not Performed |
| 1. | Ask the patient to turn to face the doctor. Position the patient with the upper body elevated. | | 1 point | -1 point |
| 2. | Choose a location to apply the tourniquet. It should be below the injury site, but as close to it as possible (the optimal distance is 2-3 cm). | | 1 point | -1 point |
| 3. | Put on medical gloves. | | 1 point | -1 point |
| 4. | Apply aseptic dressing to the wound. A bandage is placed over the area where the tourniquet touches the body (clothing or gauze is placed underneath). | | 1 point | -1 point |
| 5. | Place a firm cushion on the injured side, with a hard object (such as a ruler) placed on top. Ask the victim to raise the arm on the side opposite the injury, and place the hand on the temple area on the injured side. | | 2 points | -2 points |
| 6. | Stretch and wrap the tourniquet around the raised arm and the neck roll several times. The first wrap is made with more force, and subsequent wraps are made with less force. The ends of the tourniquet are tied in a knot or secured with a special clasp (chain, hook). | | 2 points | -2 points |
| 7. | Check the correct application of the tourniquet: the pulsation of the injured artery above the injury is not palpable, and bleeding from the wound stops. | | 1 point | -1 point |
| 8. | Record the exact time of application of the tourniquet on a sheet of paper, which is placed under the tourniquet itself (on the patient's body near the site of injury or on clothing) | | 1 point | -1 point |
| | Total | | 10 points | |

**Assessment criteria:**

**"Pass" –**7 or more points

**"Fail" –** 6 points and less