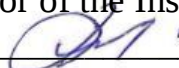


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Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY

Director of the Institute of Surgery

 / Kostiv E.P.
“4th” of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

B1.O.38 Oncology, radiation therapy 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)

Institute

of Surgery

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

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

Tests for continuous 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	GPC-5	Is able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
C	PC-8	Ability and readiness to perform preventive medical examinations, periodic health examination and follow-up care
F	A/05.7	Implementation of disease prevention measures for the adult population groups based on age and health status, as well as health and hygiene education of the population and monitoring their effectiveness
I		ANSWER TEST QUESTIONS (SELECT CORRECT ANSWER(S))
		1. What are the characteristics of benign tumors? A) A tendency to metastasize B) The ability to grow invasively C) A significant difference in the structure of tumor cells from normal cells +D) Slow growth 2. What is the name for the multi-step process of accumulation of mutations and other genetic changes leading to disruptions in the regulation of the cell cycle, apoptosis, differentiation, cellular morphogenetic responses, and antitumor immunity? A) Obligatory precancer B) Facultative precancer +C) Carcinogenesis D) Dysplasia

	3. What drives inexorable tumor progression? A) Loss of tumor cell apoptosis B) Tumor cell proliferation +C) Genetic instability of tumor cells D) Impaired tumor cell differentiation 4. What is the name of a medication that targets specific mechanisms within tumor cells? A) Chemotherapy B) Hormone therapy +C) Targeted therapy D) Radiation therapy 5. What is the name of the use of various treatment methods that have both local and systemic effects? A) Combination therapy +B) Complex therapy C) Polychemotherapy D) Combination radiation therapy 6. What exposure to humans has not yet been proven carcinogenic? A) Smoking B) Ultraviolet radiation C) Ionizing radiation +D) Mobile phones 7. What should be the screening method for breast cancer? +A) Mammography B) Breast self-examination C) Breast ultrasound D) Breast computed tomography 8. Which disease has the most favorable prognosis? +A) Paget's disease B) Infiltrative carcinoma C) Infiltrative-edematous carcinoma D) Erysipelas-like carcinoma 9. What is the main treatment for benign tumors? +A) Surgery B) Radiation C) Hormonal D) Pharmaceutical 10. Radical breast resection can be performed if this the diagnosis is established preoperatively +A) Stage I breast cancer B) Stage IIa with multicentric tumor growth C) Stage IIb D) Stage III 11. What is the main indication for hormone therapy in breast cancer? A) All stages of primary breast cancer B) Primary advanced breast cancer
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		+C) Presence of steroid hormone receptors in the tumor D) Association of the tumor with pregnancy and lactation 12. The following materials are used as shielding materials for gamma radiation A) Aluminum (with a low atomic number) B) Various plastics C) Paraffin +D) Tungsten 13. The following materials are used as shielding materials for neutron radiation A) Various plastics +B) Paraffin C) Lead D) Tungsten 14. The first stage of dosimetric preparation of a patient for radiation therapy consists of +A) creating a topographic-anatomical map B) determining a single focal dose C) determining the total focal dose D) choosing an irradiation method 15. Complex treatment for cancer patients consists of A) surgery + irradiation B) irradiation +C) irradiation + chemotherapy + hormone therapy + immunotherapy D) a combination of several radiation therapy methods 16. Absolute contraindications to radiation therapy include +A) leukopenia B) inability to move independently C) severe condition of the patient due to tumor spread and cancer cachexia D) the presence of concomitant pathology in the subcompensation stage 17. With a radical radiation therapy program, the radiation dose is as follows A) only the primary tumor is irradiated B) only the regional metastatic pathways are irradiated C) only the pathological lesion causing the pain syndrome is irradiated +D) the primary tumor, surrounding normal tissues, and the regional metastatic pathways are irradiated 18. A synonym for the term "non-Hodgkin's lymphoma" is A) fibroadenomas +B) lymphosarcomas C) lymphadenopathies D) Hodgkin's disease 19. The most common primary extranodal lesions in non-Hodgkin's lymphomas are located in +A) gastrointestinal tract B) skin
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- C) bones
- D) mammary gland

20. What is the main treatment for stage IV non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?

- +A) Pharmaceutical treatment
- B) Radiation therapy
- C) Surgery
- D) Cryotherapy

21. What is the main treatment for stage I-II non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?

- A) Radiation therapy
- +B) Chemoradiation
- C) Surgery
- D) Cryotherapy

22. What is the most common origin of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?

- +A) B-cell
- B) T-cell
- C) O-cell
- D) Nk-cell

23. Individuals systematically exposed to which of the following are NOT considered to be at increased risk for lower lip cancer?

- +A) Lipstick
- B) Excessive sun exposure
- C) Tobacco (from smoking)
- D) Naswar (from placing the tongue behind the lip)

24. Which of the following conditions is not considered a precancerous condition of the lip?

- A) Leukoplakia
- B) Papillomas
- C) Chronic lip trauma
- +D) Acute lip trauma

25. Which of the following treatment methods is not used for radical treatment of the primary lesion of lip cancer?

- A) Surgery
- B) Radiation
- +C) Chemotherapy
- D) Laser surgery

26. Which of the following diseases is not considered a precancerous condition of the oral mucosa?

- A) Bowen's disease
- B) Leukoplakia
- C) Papillomatosis
- +D) Candidal stomatitis

27. What is the most common morphological form of malignant tumors of the oral mucosa?

- +A) Squamous cell carcinoma
- B) Sarcoma

- C) Mucoepidermoid tumor
- D) Cylindroma

28. Where is oral mucosal cancer most often located?

- +A) Tongue
- B) Floor of the mouth
- C) Soft palate
- D) Hard palate

29. At what age is oral mucosal cancer most often diagnosed?

- A) 18-39 years
- B) 40-65 years
- C) 66-75 years
- +D) Over 75 years

30. Which lymph nodes are not the primary lymphatic barrier in oral mucosal cancer?

- A) Submandibular
- B) Parotid
- C) Superficial and deep cervical
- +D) Subclavian

31. Cancer is a malignant lesion of the _____ tissues

- +A) Epithelial
- B) nervous
- C) cartilaginous
- D) bone

32. The most common malignant lesion in men is

- A) esophageal cancer
- B) stomach cancer
- C) pancreatic cancer
- +D) lung cancer

33. The leading method for obtaining material for morphological verification of the diagnosis of central lung cancer is

- A) sputum collection
- +B) fiberoptic bronchoscopy
- C) transthoracic puncture
- D) mediastinoscopy

34. What percentage of malignant tumor development is associated with smoking?

- A) Less than 5%
- B) 10-25%
- +C) About 30%
- D) 40-45%

35. Ultraviolet radiation increases the risk of developing which malignancy

- A) Lung cancer
- +B) Skin cancer and melanoma
- C) Tongue cancer
- D) Lip cancer

		36. Peripheral lung cancers include +A) Spherical lung cancer B) Pneumonia-like lung cancer C) Penchoast lung cancer D) Lobar bronchial cancer 37. What are the characteristics of esophageal cancer epidemiology? A) Women are more often affected than men B) The incidence of cancer is higher in the 30-40 age group C) The incidence of cancer is higher among residents of Western Europe +D) The incidence of cancer is higher among indigenous peoples of the North 38. Adenocarcinoma of the distal esophagus and cardia is optimally treated with A) radiation therapy B) polychemotherapy C) nutritional jejunostomy +D) proximal subtotal gastrectomy and lower third of the esophagus 39. What is the best way to assess the extent of disease in esophageal cancer stenosis? A) Barium swallow B) Respiratory polyradiography of the esophagus C) Bronchoscopy +D) Esophagoscopy with brush biopsy
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Assessment criteria

“Very good” – 86-100% correct answers of questions of every level

“Good” - 71-85% correct answers of questions of every level

“Satisfactory” - 50-70% correct answers of questions of every level

“Unsatisfactory” - less than 50% 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	GPC-4	Is able to use medical devices included in the healthcare guidelines, as well as perform medical examination to make a diagnosis
C	GPC-8	Is able to implement and monitor medical rehabilitation of a patient, including implementation of individual rehabilitation programs and habilitation programs for people with disabilities, as well as assess ability to work of a patient
C	PC-2	Ability and readiness to recognize urgent and life-threatening conditions in acute surgical pathology, traumatic conditions, diseases of the female genital organs and pregnancy requiring urgent and emergency medical care
I		ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
		1. Malignant thyroid tumors. Incidence, mortality, and neglect. Current classifications. Frequency and association with benign changes in this organ and various risk factors. Optimal diagnostic and differential

	diagnostic methods and procedures for their use. Current treatment principles, indications, and contraindications for various methods. Common diagnostic and treatment errors. Prognostic factors. Evaluation of treatment effectiveness. 2. Lung cancer. Incidence, mortality, and neglect. Current classifications. Main clinical manifestations depending on the morphological form of the tumor and the clinical and anatomical pattern of tumor growth, and differential diagnostic features. Paraneoplastic syndromes. Optimal modern diagnostic methods and procedures for their use. Common diagnostic and treatment errors. 3. Tumors of the abdominal organs and retroperitoneal space. Stomach cancer. Colon cancer. Rectal cancer. Anal cancer. Pancreatic tumors. Malignant tumors of the duodenum. Tumors of the liver and gallbladder. Retroperitoneal non-organ tumors 4. Skin cancer. Incidence, mortality, and neglect. Modern classifications. Main clinical manifestations depending on the tumor's morphological form and differential diagnosis. Optimal modern diagnostic methods and their use. Modern treatment methods, indications, and contraindications. Patterns of metastasis. Main diagnostic and treatment errors. Prognostic factors. Evaluation of treatment effectiveness. 5. Soft tissue tumors. Morbidity, mortality, and neglect. Modern classifications. Main clinical manifestations depending on the tumor's morphological form and differential diagnosis. Optimal modern diagnostic methods and their use. Modern treatment methods, indications, and contraindications. Patterns of metastasis. Main diagnostic and treatment errors. Prognostic factors. Evaluation of treatment effectiveness. 6. Breast cancer. Incidence, mortality, and neglect. Current classifications. Main clinical manifestations depending on the morphological form of the tumor and features of differential diagnosis. Optimal methods of modern diagnostics and their use. Current treatment methods, indications and contraindications for their use. Patterns of metastasis. Common errors in diagnosis and treatment. Prognostic factors. Evaluation of treatment effectiveness. 7. Tumors of the hematopoietic and lymphoid systems. Clinical features and diagnosis of Hodgkin's lymphoma. Main clinical manifestations. Characteristics of the clinical course depending on the morphological variant, stage, and presence of intoxication symptoms. Morphological diagnostic methods. Laboratory diagnostic methods.
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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.

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.