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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

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 / Zaytseva E.A./
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COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

B1.C.21 Dermatovenereology of the basic educational program of Higher Education

Specialty	31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program) (code, name)
Degree	Specialist's degree
Profile	02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology)
Mode of study	Full-time
Period of mastering the BEP	5 years (nominal length of study)
Department	of Microbiology, Dermatovenereology and Cosmetology

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 31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology).

([BEP HE for the 31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students \(English-language program\)](#) 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
		Mini-case studies
		Interview Questions
2	Interim 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 and interim assessment

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. Spongiosis is defined as +1. intercellular edema in the spinous layer (stratum spinosum) of the epidermis 2. edema of the papillary region 3. thickening of the granular layer (stratum granulosum) 4. atrophy of all layers of the epidermis 2. Disconnection between the cells of the epidermis is called +1. acantholysis 2. anaplasia 3. dyskeratosis 4. parakeratosis

		3. Select the option that lists ONLY the layers of epidermis 1. Stratum corneum, reticular layer, stratum lucidum. 2. Stratum granulosum, stratum basale, papillary layer. +3. Stratum spinosum, stratum corneum, stratum granulosum. 4. Stratum basale, papillary layer, stratum corneum. 5. Reticular layer, stratum lucidum, stratum granulosum. 4. Adnexa of skin do NOT include the following 1. nails 2. hair +3. skin muscles 4. sweat glands 5. sebaceous glands 5. Skin lesions with cavities include 1. papule, pustule. 2. vesicle, wheal/welt. 3. wheal/welt, bulla. 4. tubercle, bulla. +5. bulla, vesicle. 6. This primary skin lesion leads to development of erosions 1. tubercle 2. wheal/welt 3. node 4. nodule +5. vesicle 7. Stratum basale does NOT include 1. melanocytes 2. keratinocytes +3. histiocytes 4. Merkel cells 5. Langerhans cells
I		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		1. The following are important in the development of pyoderma +1. streptococci 2. viruses 3. fungi +4. staphylococci 2. Secondary skin lesions include the following +1. excoriations +2. scars 3. wheals/welts 4. patches +5. erosions 3. Primary solid skin lesions do NOT include 1. macule +2. bulla 3. wheal/welt 4. tubercle +5. fissure

Assessment criteria

“Very good” – 80-100% 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	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
		1. Skin structure, blood supply, receptor apparatus. Functions of the skin. 2. Adnexa of skin, structure, functions. 3. Classification of skin lesions. Characteristics of primary and secondary skin lesions. 4. Pathohistological changes in the epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis. 5. Exogenous and endogenous causes of skin diseases. 6. Principles of internal therapy in dermatology, medications. 7. External therapy medications in dermatology, characteristics. 8. Pyoderma. Characteristics of conditions and predisposing factors. Classification. Characteristics of pathogens. Development of pyoderma in the workplace. 9. Clinical forms of staphylococcal pyodermas. Ostiofolliculitis, folliculitis, sycosis, furuncle, carbuncle, hydradenitis. 10. Streptoderma. Etiology, classification, clinical manifestation, treatment, prevention. 11. Scabies. Etiology, modes of transmission, clinical manifestation, treatment. Aspects of progression of scabies in newborns and the elderly. 12. Pediculosis (lice infestation). Etiology, modes of transmission, clinical manifestation, treatment. 13. Characteristics of fungi, prevalence in nature, conditions and routes of infection. Classification of mycoses. 14. Keratomycosis. Etiology, classification, clinical manifestation, treatment, prevention. 15. Dermatormycosis. Etiology, classification, clinical manifestation, treatment, prevention. 16. Candidiasis. Etiology, classification, clinical manifestation, treatment, prevention. 17. Deep mycoses. Etiology, classification, clinical manifestation, treatment, prevention. 18. Pseudomycosis: actinomycosis. 19. Mycoses in the workplace. Clinical manifestation, treatment, prevention. 20. Viral dermatoses. Incidence rate, classification. 21. Herpes simplex. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, treatment, atypical forms. Features of the progression in HIV-infected people. 22. Herpes zoster. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, treatment. Features of the progression in HIV-infected people.

	23. Warts. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Features of the progression in HIV-infected people. 24. Anogenital warts (pointed condylomata). Clinical manifestation, pathogenesis, treatment. 25. Molluscum contagiosum. Clinical manifestation, pathogenesis, treatment. 26. Characteristics of STIs. 27. Syphilis. The history of syphilis in Europe. Etiology, structure and properties of <i>Treponema pallidum</i>, conditions and routes of transmission. Periods of syphilis and its general progression. Immunity in syphilis. 28. First period of syphilis. Characteristics, clinical manifestation (characteristics, complications and differential diagnosis of a typical solid chancre), atypical solid chancres, principles of diagnosis. 29. Second period of syphilis. Characteristics, clinical manifestations of fresh and recurrent syphilis, principles of diagnosis. 30. Differential diagnosis of roseolous rash, papular syphilis, pustular syphilis. 31. Internal organs and nervous system damage in patients with secondary syphilis 32. Latent syphilis. Classification, principles of diagnostics. 33. Tertiary period of syphilis. Characteristics, main manifestations on the skin, lesions of the mucosa, internal organs damage. Clinical manifestation of late neurosyphilis. 34. Principles of diagnosis of tertiary syphilis. Differential diagnosis with tuberculosis, leishmaniasis, leprosy 35. Congenital syphilis. Classification, fetal and placental lesions, clinical manifestation. 36. Principles of serological reactions and interpretation of the results. Principles of syphilis treatment, periodic examination. 37. Characteristics of STIs. 38. Gonorrhea. Structure and properties of gonococcus, incubation period, routes and conditions of transmission. Classification, clinical manifestation, complications. Diagnosis, treatment, periodic examination. 39. Trichomoniasis. Etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment, periodic examination. 40. Chlamydia infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, treatment. 41. Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, treatment. 42. Ureaplasma infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, treatment. 43. Candidiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, treatment 44. Bacterial vaginosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, treatment. 45. HIV-associated skin diseases.
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Assessment criteria

"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.

Standardized case studies and checklists for **B1.C.21 Dermatovenereology** course
Case Study No. 1

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Male patient Y., 29 years old. Presents with: rash on the skin of the torso without subjective sensations. Anamnesis morbi: the rash first appeared 1 week prior. The last sexual intercourse was with an unfamiliar woman three months prior. Status localis: the process is widespread, inflammatory, symmetrical, localized on the skin of the torso, represented by abundant spots 0.5 cm in diameter, rounded outlines with unclear borders; these spots do not merge, the color is pink-red, do not cause the skin to flake, disappear when pressed. The available for palpation lymph nodes are enlarged to 2 cm by 1.5 cm, painless, tightly elastic in consistency, not fused with the surrounding tissues, the skin above them is not changed.
Q	1	Question: What diagnosis can be assumed? Name the diseases with which it is necessary to carry out a differential diagnosis.
Q	2	Question: What is the plan of patient examination?
Q	3	Question: What additional tests are needed to make a definitive diagnosis?
Q	4	Question: What is the doctor's tactic?
	5	Question: What preventive measures against this disease are there?

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

		Male patient Y., 29 years old. Presents with: rash on the skin of the torso without subjective sensations. Anamnesis morbi: the rash first appeared 1 week prior. The last sexual intercourse was with an unfamiliar woman three months prior. Status localis: the process is widespread, inflammatory, symmetrical, localized on the skin of the torso, represented by abundant spots 0.5 cm in diameter, rounded outlines with unclear borders; these spots do not merge, the color is pink-red, do not cause the skin to flake, disappear when pressed. The available for palpation lymph nodes are enlarged to 2 cm by 1.5 cm, painless, tightly elastic in consistency, not fused with the surrounding tissues, the skin above them is not changed.
Q	1	Question: What diagnosis can be assumed? Name the diseases with which it is necessary to carry out a differential diagnosis.
A		Correct answer: 1. Secondary syphilis, fresh. 2. Toxicoderma 3. Pityriasis versicolor 4. Pityriasis rosea
R2	Very good	all correct points are mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	3 correct points are mentioned 2 correct points are mentioned
R0	Fail	incorrect answer is given / no correct points are mentioned
Q	2	Question: What is the plan of patient examination?
A		Correct answer: 1. Microprecipitation blood test 2. Iodine test 3. Diascopy (vitropression)
R2	Very good	all correct points are mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	2 correct points are mentioned 1 correct point is mentioned
R0	Fail	incorrect answer is given / no correct points are mentioned
Q	3	Question: What additional tests are needed to make a definitive diagnosis?
A		Correct answer: 1. ELISA 2. Treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay 3. Direct immunofluorescence blood test 4. Lymph node puncturing
R2	Very good	all correct points are mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	3 correct points are mentioned 2 correct points are mentioned
R0	Fail	incorrect answer is given / no correct points are mentioned
Q	4	Question: What is the doctor's tactic?
A		Correct answer: 1. Examination of persons who were in sexual and close household contact with a patient with syphilis.

		2. Consultation with an ophthalmologist (for all patients with acquired syphilis) 3. Consultation with a neurologist (for all patients with acquired syphilis)
R2	Very good	all correct points are mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	2 correct points are mentioned 1 correct point is mentioned
R0	Fail	incorrect answer is given / no correct points are mentioned
Q	5	Question: What preventive measures against this disease are there?
A		Correct answer: 1. Health and hygiene education 2. Screening of certain populations at increased risk of infection 3. Examination of persons who, if afflicted, can cause dangerous social and medical consequences 4. Conducting a comprehensive specific treatment followed by clinical and serological observation 5. Individual prevention by using barrier methods of contraception (condoms). 6. After accidental unprotected sexual intercourse, preventive measures can be carried out independently with the help of individual prophylactic agents (chlorhexidine bigluconate).
R2	Very good	all correct points are mentioned
R1	Good/Satisfactory	5 correct points are mentioned 4 correct points are mentioned
R0	Fail	incorrect answer is given / no correct points are mentioned

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: Iodine test. Procedure and assessment of results

C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis	
C	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies	
	Action	Performed	Not Performed
1.	Examine the skin the patient in a warm, well-lit room under diffuse daylight and determine the localization of lesions.	1 point	-1 point
2.	Examine the mucous membranes of the oral cavity, nose, pharynx, and vermillion surface (lips) and determine the localization of lesions.	1 point	-1 point
3.	Identify lesions on the skin and mucous membranes.	1 point	-1 point
4.	Perform the iodine test - apply 5% iodine alcohol tincture on the skin lesions and surrounding unaffected skin.	1 point	-1 point
5.	Evaluate the color of the lesions.	1 point	-1 point
6.	Give a conclusion. Assess the results of the test.	1 point	-1 point
	Total	6 points	

Assessment criteria:

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

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