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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.10 First aid. Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation
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 “Terminal conditions. Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Automated external defibrillation” 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 minimum sufficient measures comprise emergency (primary) death diagnostics? 1) ECG, spirography 2) emergency determination of blood electrolytes, red blood cell count, and hemoglobin 3) blood gas test 4) auscultation of breathing sounds and heart sounds, measurement of blood pressure 5) *assessment of consciousness, spontaneous breathing,

and pulse on the main arteries

2. Which actions are the only correct ones for assessment of consciousness?

1) a sharp blow to the epigastric region
2) slapping the cheeks until foci of hyperemia appear, prolonged and vigorous pressure on the earlobe
3) *a loud and clear question, with a tactile stimulus (shaking the person by their shoulders) if necessary

3. Should a complex of cardiopulmonary resuscitation be started if the patient moaned and reacted with a grimace of pain in response to tactile irritation, but did not open his eyes and did not answer your question?

1) no, because death is already irreversible
2) yes, if the moan lasted less than 2 seconds
3) *no, because consciousness is preserved (level of consciousness is partially altered), therefore, the patient has respiration and blood circulation

4. What diagnosis is possible if a person is unconscious and has no spontaneous breathing and pulse on the main arteries?

1) acute myocardial infarction, cardiogenic shock
2) acute respiratory failure syndrome
3) *clinical or biological death

5. Optimal timeframe for conducting automatic electrical external defibrillation in patients with VF/VT

1) 15 minutes after the start of the first compressions
2) 10 minutes after the start of the first compressions
3) 5 minutes after the start of the first compressions
4) *immediately, as soon as the defibrillator is ready

6. What is the action sequence of 1 resuscitator when performing CPR on infants?

1) 1 breath - 5 chest compressions
2) *2 breaths - 15 chest compressions
3) 2 breaths - 25 chest compressions
4) 2 breaths - 30 chest compressions

7. What is the depth of chest compressions in infants?

1) at least one third of the chest diameter
2) at least 8 cm 2-3 cm
3) the width of the child's palm

8. How long must the cardiopulmonary resuscitation be performed for according to the decree of the Government of the Russian Federation?

1) at least 5 minutes
2) at least 15 minutes
3) *at least 30 minutes
4) at least 50 minutes

9. Which arrythmias require defibrillation?

		1) asystole 2) *pulseless ventricular tachycardia 3) *pulseless electrical activity 4) atrial flutter 10. Where should the pulse be assessed when performing CPR on infants? 1) on the carotid arteries 2) *on femoral and brachial arteries 3) on the radial artery 4) on the temporal arteries

2. Tests for continuous assessment on the "Creating maximized airway in patients with foreign body of the airways: Triple Airway Maneuver, Heimlich maneuver" 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 of the following conditions is NOT a cause of upper airway obstruction? 1) food aspiration 2) *chronic rhinitis 3) angioedema 4) tracheal injury 2. What is the first step of first aid in case of acute obstruction of the upper respiratory tract with food? 1) cardiopulmonary resuscitation 2) *Heimlich maneuver 3) tracheostomy 4) conicotomy (cricothyrotomy) 3. What is a common cause of airway obstruction in children? 1) *Parainfluenza infection 2) Meningococcal infection 3) Varicella (chickenpox) 4) Rotavirus infection 4. What is Heimlich maneuver? 1) *method of restoring upper airway patency 2) compression of the anterior abdominal wall 3) dissection of tracheal rings 4) conical membrane dissection

5) extension of the head, elevation of the lower jaw, opening of the mouth

5. What is the most common cause of upper airway obstruction?
1) *aspiration of a foreign body
2) injury
3) burns
4) hemorrhage (bleeding)
5) bacterial croup

6. What is the correct action in case when the Heimlich maneuver in supine position was not effective, and the person isn't breathing but still has a pulse?
1) start chest compressions
2) *perform Triple Airway Maneuver, examine and clean the oral cavity, perform mouth-to-mouth breathing
3) immediately begin tracheostomy
4) stop unsuccessful attempts to restore patency of the upper respiratory tract and pronounce the person biologically dead

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. What comprises the Triple Airway Maneuver?
1) tilting the head, pushing the lower jaw forward, and inserting the airway
2) pushing the lower jaw forward, opening of the mouth, and clearing the oral cavity
3) *tilting the head, pushing the lower jaw forward, and opening the mouth
4) tilting the head, opening the mouth, perrforming two test breaths

3. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Acute vascular insufficiency first aid. Seizures first aid” 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 cause of febrile seizures in children? 1) fright 2) *increase in body temperature without signs of brain damage 3) electrolyte balance disorders without signs of brain damage 4) organic brain damage 2. What do the tetanus seizures begin with? 1) involuntary contractions of facial muscles and oculomotor muscles 2) tonic contractions of limb muscles 3) laryngospasm 4) *tonic spasms of the masseter muscles (trismus/lockjaw) 3. Which of the following signs is identified during an epilepsy seizure, in contrast to fainting? 1) skin paleness 2) loss of consciousness 3) *tongue bite 4) quick restoration of consciousness 4. What is status epilepticus? 1) muscle stiffness between seizures 2) *repeated generalized seizures without regaining consciousness 3) preagonal state 4) several generalized seizures a day with recovery of consciousness during the interictal period 5. What are hysterical fits characterized by? 1) *normal pupil reaction to light 2) involuntary urination 3) tongue bite 4) loss of consciousness 6. What is acute vascular insufficiency syndrome characterized by? 1) cardiac asthma, pulmonary edema 2) *shock, collapse, fainting

		3) hyperthermia 4) anuria 7. What is the emergency medical aid in case of collapse? 1) placing smelling salts (aromatic ammonia) under the person's nose 2) *lay the person on their back with legs slightly raised 3) place the person in a semi-sitting position 4) immediately perform 30 chest compressions 8. What is the core of the pathogenesis of fainting/syncope? 1) reduced heart efficiency 2) loss of vascular tone 3) *short-term decrease in cerebral circulation 4) venodilation 9. What types is cardiogenic syncope divided into? 1) hypoxic 2) ischemic 3) *arrhythmogenic, obstructive 4) myogenic 10. What type of syncope results in positive active orthostatic test? 1) *orthostatic 2) arrhythmogenic 3) neurogenic 4) neurocardiogenic

4. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Hemorrhage (bleeding) and blood loss. Temporary bleeding arrest methods. Desmurgy” 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 type is bleeding in the cavity considered, if this cavity communicates with the external environment? 1) external 2) *overt internal bleeding 3) intratissue bleeding 4) occult internal bleeding 2. What is a sign of correct application of a tourniquet? 1) cyanosis of the skin on the limb

2) numbness of the limb
3) bleeding arrest and numbness of the limb
4) *bleeding arrest and disappearance of the pulse on the outer parts of the limb

3. What type of bleeding is characterized by the appearance of frothy blood?
1) *pulmonary
2) nasal
3) esophageal
4) gastric

4. What kind of bleeding occurs when the liver is injured?
1) arterial
2) venous
3) gastric capillary
4) *parenchymal

5. What characterizes venous bleeding?
1) pulsating stream of scarlet (bright red) blood
2) pulsating stream of dark red blood
3) slow flow of scarlet (bright red) blood
4) *slow flow of dark red blood
5) drops of blood on the surface of the wound

6. What should emergency medical aid to a victim of a car crash begin with, if the victim has fracture of the lower leg bones and is bleeding in a pulsating stream from the wounds?
1) limb immobilization
2) anesthesia
3) *bleeding arrest
4) application of aseptic dressing

7. How is the Algover Shock Index calculated?
1) body weight divided by height
2) hematocrit divided by the number of erythrocytes
3) *heart rate divided by systolic blood pressure
4) volume of blood loss divided by the volume of circulating blood

8. What is used to maximize pressure in the maximally flexed joint, applied to temporarily stop the bleeding?
1) *cotton-gauze cushion
2) a splint
3) a belt
4) manual pressure applied to the artery

9. What should the goal of applying direct pressure to an artery (with one's finger) ultimately be?
1) *to increase the reserve of time required to prepare other means of bleeding arrest
2) to transport the affected person to a hospital over a long distance
3) to exclude the entire distal portion of the limb from the blood circulation

		10. What types of bleeding arrest are there? 1) instrumental and improvised 2) chemical, mechanical, electrical, thermal 3) conservative and operative 4) *temporary and permanent

5. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Orthopedic trauma first aid. Practicing skills involving splints (ladder splint, bast-fiber splint, netting splint, Diederichs' splint), backboards, and cervical retainer” 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. When sorting victims according to the SMART triage method, what is assessed first? 1) pulse on the carotid artery 2) consciousness 3) *breathing 4) radial artery pulse 2. When sorting victims according to the SMART triage method, if the person's spontaneous breathing has not recovered after restoring upper airway patency, what color is used to mark them? 1) red 2) yellow 3) green 4) *black 3. What is indicated for an injured person who retains spontaneous breathing with the rate of over 30 per 1 minute according to the SMART triage technique for multiple casualties? 1) *immediate assistance and transportation to the hospital 2) stabilization of the condition and transportation as a secondary priority 3) nothing as this person can get to the hospital on their own 4) no assistance is provided as this person is considered deceased 4. The skin is not broken, and localized pain, crepitation, and deformation of the limb are detected. What diagnosis can be presumed in this case? 1) injury of the ligamentous apparatus

		2) soft tissue contusion 3) dislocation 4) *closed fracture 5. Which of the following injuries is an indication for transportation on a spinal board in supine (lying on the back) position? 1) rib fracture 2) chest contusion 3) injury of the abdominal organs 4) *thoracic spine fracture 6. If the cervical spine is damaged, which of the following is used for transport immobilization? 1) cotton-gauze figure-of-8 splint 2) *cotton-gauze neck brace 3) Diederichs splint 4) cross bandage 7. What is a sign of spinal cord injury in injuries of the spine? 1) deformity in the vertebrae 2) protrusion of spinous process of the vertebra 3) *limb paralysis 4) vertebral crepitation 8. What position is used to transport a person with pelvic bone fractures? 1) supine position (lying on the back) on a soft stretcher 2) *on the spinal board, on the back in a "frog position" 3) in the prone (lying on the stomach) position 4) half-sitting 9. What is taken into account when selecting/adjusting the neck brace? 1) *distance between the angle of the jaw and the middle of the clavicle, as well as the neck circumference 2) distance between the chin and the jugular notch 3) the distance between the earlobe and the corner of the mouth 4) neck circumference 10. What fracture is characterized by cerebrospinal fluid leaking from the nasal passages? 1) temporal bone fracture 2) maxilla fracture 3) *basilar skull fracture 4) mandible fracture

6. Tests for continuous assessment on the “Burns, frostbite. First aid” 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 characteristic of a second-degree burn? 1) hyperemia of the skin 2) *appearance of blisters 3) scabbing of the skin 4) necrosis of the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and muscles 2. Which of the following signs indicates severe tissue damage? 1) hyperemia of the skin 2) appearance of blisters 3) *the appearance of scabbing 4) capillaries instability 3. What rule is used to assess the surface area of burns? 1) rule of sixes 2) *rule of nines 3) rule of the twos 4) rule of the ones 4. What etiological factor causes deep burns with small surface area? 1) flame 2) steam 3) *red-hot (burning hot) object 4) acid 5. What index is used to determine the severity and prognosis of a burn injury? 1) *Frank index 2) Goldman index 3) Kerdo index 4) Algover index 6. What surface area of the burns (relative to the surface area of the body) leads to development of burn disease? 1) 5% 2) 7% 3) 10% 4) *15 % 7. Which of the following is considered an extremely unfavorable sign of burn shock? 1) *gastrointestinal paresis and gastrostasis 2) marbling/mottling of the skin 3) blood loss 4) loss of consciousness

		8. Which part of the body is most susceptible to frostbite? 1) upper limbs 2) lower limbs 3) *earlobes 4) head 9. What is primary clinical manifestation of frostbite? 1) *absence or decrease in pain syndrome 2) high fever 3) severe intoxication 4) loss of consciousness 10. What is the threshold of body temperature decreased by cold environment, bellow which hypothermia starts? 1) 36.6°C 2) 36.0°C 3) 35.5°C 4) *35.0°C

7. Tests for continuous assessment on the “First aid in case of acute carbon monoxide poisoning, snake bites, insect bites, or ingestion of poisonous mushrooms” 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 included in the artificial detoxification methods? 1) cleansing of the gastrointestinal tract 2) *dialysis and filtration 3) therapeutic pulmonary hyperventilation 4) regulation of enzymatic activity 2. What is included in the detoxification methods aimed at increasing the speed and potency of natural processes? 1) dialysis and filtration 2) *forced diuresis 3) sorption 4) apheretic methods 3. What is the amount of water required to perform gastric lavage until clear effluent in a five-year-old child? 1) 200 mL 2) 1 L 3) *3-5 L

4) 6-8 L

4. When is the gastric lavage most effective?
1) *during the first 2 hours
2) during the first 6 hours
3) during the first 12 hours
4) during the first 24 hours

5. What poisoning is characterized by the hyperemia of the mucosa and skin, hyperthermia, and convulsive syndrome?
1) *carbon monoxide poisoning
2) snake venom poisoning
3) mushroom poisoning
4) insect venom poisoning

6. What is considered a hepatic poison, which has selective hepatotoxic effect?
1) carbon monoxide
2) snake venom
3) *mushroom poison
4) insect venom

7. What should be administered to a patient who has been poisoned with an unknown substance before transporting them to a hospital?
1) *no antidotes
2) unithiol
3) atropine
4) methylene blue

8. What is the warning sign before the attack of a Siberian pit viper?
1) hissing
2) head wobble
3) *tail tip shaking
4) sudden stopping of all movement

9. What poisoning is the most common cause of angioedema?
1) snake venom poisoning
2) *insect venom poisoning
3) mushroom poisoning
4) carbon monoxide poisoning

10. What is the first aid for snake bites?
1) *call an ambulance, remove clothing, rinse the wound with water, place the limb below the level of the heart, drink liquid, take antihistamines if possible
2) call an ambulance, apply a tourniquet above the bite site, administer antihistamines
3) call an ambulance, suck the poison out of the wound, apply a tourniquet above the bite site, administer antihistamines
4) call an ambulance, apply cold to the bite site, administer antihistamines

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 **B1.V.10 First aid. Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation** 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)
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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
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS You walk past a street cafe where an unconscious man is lying near a table. According to eyewitnesses, a moment ago he suddenly began to show signs of anxiety and was grabbing his throat with his hands. He was not able to answer the questions asked. He was opening his mouth wide and tried to cough ineffectively, a few seconds later he lost consciousness. Physical examination results: unconscious, no breathing, the pulse is preserved; cyanosis of the skin is noted.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
Q	2	Question: What emergency aid measures must be carried out in this case?
Q	3	Question: What is the sequence of airway management in this case?
Q	4	Question: What types of Heimlich maneuver are identified?
Q	5	Question: What are your actions in case the Heimlich maneuver is inefficient and cardiac arrest occurs?

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 walk past a street cafe where an unconscious man is lying near a table. According to eyewitnesses, a moment ago he suddenly began to show signs of anxiety and was grabbing his throat with his hands. He was not able to answer the questions asked. He was opening his mouth wide and tried to cough ineffectively, a few seconds later he lost consciousness. Physical examination results: unconscious, no breathing, the pulse is preserved; cyanosis of the skin is noted.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
A		Possible answers: 1. Mechanical asphyxia 2. Clinical death 3. Biological death 4. False croup 5. Anaphylactic shock
R2	Very good	Correct answer (1) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2, 3, 4, or 5) is given
Q	2	Question: What emergency aid measures must be carried out in this case?
A		Possible answers: 1. Perform the Heimlich maneuver while standing 2. Begin CPR 3. Perform a conicotomy (cricothyrotomy) 4. Call an ambulance 5. Perform the Heimlich maneuver in lying position
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 4, and 5 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –points 3, 4 are given “Satisfactory” grade – points 4are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 6) is given
Q	3	Question: What is the sequence of airway management in this case?
A		Possible answers: 1. Perform the Triple Airway Maneuver - clear the oral cavity - perform the Heimlich maneuver in lying position - clear the oral cavity - perform tracheotomy 2. perform the Heimlich maneuver in lying position - clear the oral cavity - perform tracheotomy 3. Perform the Triple Airway Maneuver - clear the oral cavity - perform the Heimlich maneuver in lying position - clear the oral cavity - perform tracheotomy 4. Perform the Triple Airway Maneuver - perform the Heimlich maneuver in lying position - perform conicotomy
R2	Very good	Correct answer (3) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 4) is given

Q	4	Question: What types of Heimlich maneuver are identified?
A		Possible answers: 1. Heimlich maneuver with a foot 2. Heimlich maneuver in seated position 3. Heimlich maneuver in standing position 4. Heimlich maneuver using the knee 5. Heimlich maneuver on a chair 6. Heimlich maneuver in lying position
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 2, 3, and 6 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –points 3, 6 are given "Satisfactory" grade – point 3 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 4, or 5) is given
Q	5	Question: What are your actions in case the Heimlich maneuver is inefficient and cardiac arrest occurs?
A		Possible answers: 1. I will continue the airway management 2. I will begin CPR according to the C-A-B algorithm 3. I won't do anything since that person's heart has stopped 4. I will begin CPR according to the A-B-C algorithm 5. I will be waiting for the ambulance
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1 and 4 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –point 4 is given "Satisfactory" grade – point 1 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2, 3, or 5) 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)
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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
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS While on duty, the duty nurse is called to the ward of a 2-year-old child. According to his mother, the child became anxious after he had his blood drawn for a test, convulsions appeared. The examination reveals a severe condition of the child: lack of consciousness and the presence of tonic-clonic seizures. The skin is pale. The lips are cyanotic. Breathing is noisy. The abdomen is involved in the act of breathing.
Q	1	Question: Assess the patient's condition.

Q	2	Question: What types of seizures are distinguished?
Q	3	Question: Make an algorithm of actions in this situation.
Q	4	Question: What actions should be performed after the seizures are relieved?
Q	5	Question: List possible complications.

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 While on duty, the duty nurse is called to the ward of a 2-year-old child. According to his mother, the child became anxious after he had his blood drawn for a test, convulsions appeared. The examination reveals a severe condition of the child: lack of consciousness and the presence of tonic-clonic seizures. The skin is pale. The lips are cyanotic. Breathing is noisy. The abdomen is involved in the act of breathing.
Q	1	Question: Assess the patient's condition.
A		Possible answers: 1. Collapse 2. Seizure syndrome. 3. Syncope 4. Clinical death
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 3, or 4) is given
Q	2	Question: What types of seizures are distinguished?
A		Possible answers: 1. Clonic 2. Cerebral 3. Tonic 4. Somatic 5. Tonic-clonic 6. Febrile 7. Metabolic
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1, 3, 5, and 6 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given

		(“Good” grade –points 1, 3, and 5 are given “Satisfactory” grade – points 1 and 3 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2, 4, 7) is given
Q	3	Question: Make an algorithm of actions in this situation.
A		Possible answers: 1. Start CPR 2. Call an ambulance 3. Administer anticonvulsants following a doctor's order 4. Insert a stick into the patient's mouth so that they don't bite their tongue 5. Ensure patient safety 6. Do not try to open the patient's mouth 7. Placing smelling salts (aromatic ammonia) under the patient's nose
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 2, 3, 5, and 6 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –points 2, 3, and 5 are given “Satisfactory” grade – points 2 and 3 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 4, 7) is given
Q	4	Question: What actions should be performed after the seizures are relieved?
A		Possible answers: 1. Transfer to intensive care unit under supervision 2. Leave in the department under the supervision of a doctor and parents 3. Transfer to the Neurological Department 4. Recommend a consultation with a neurologist 5. The child should be provided with rest and supervision by the parents.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 2, 4, and 5 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –points 2 and 5 are given “Satisfactory” grade – point 2 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 3) is given
Q	5	Question: List possible complications.
A		Possible answers: 1. Limb injuries 2. TBI caused by the fall 3. Biting of the tongue, lips 4. Abrasions, skin lesions
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1, 2, 3, and 4 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –points 1, 3 and 4 are given “Satisfactory” grade – points 3 and 4 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (5) 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 An ambulance paramedic has been called to a construction site. A metal beam fell on the right lower leg of a 28-year-old worker. The victim groans in pain. He is pale, covered with cold sweat. On the anterior surface of the upper third of the right lower leg there is a wound measuring 10 x 3 cm, from which red blood flows in a pulsating stream, fragments of the tibia protrude. There is a pronounced deformation and shortening of the lower leg.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
Q	2	Question: What are your actions during the pre-hospital phase?
Q	3	Question: What are the rules of applying a tourniquet?
Q	4	Question: What are your actions during the hospital phase?
Q	5	Question: What are the rules of applying a splint?

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 An ambulance paramedic has been called to a construction site. A metal beam fell on the right lower leg of a 28-year-old worker. The victim groans in pain. He is pale, covered with cold sweat. On the anterior surface of the upper third of the right lower leg there is a wound measuring 10 x 3 cm, from which red blood flows in a pulsating stream, fragments of the tibia protrude. There is a pronounced deformation and shortening of the lower leg.

Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
A		Possible answers: 1. Open fracture of the upper third of the right lower leg 2. Open fracture of the upper third of the right lower leg with damage to the neurovascular bundle, arterial bleeding, hemorrhagic shock 3. Closed fracture of the upper third of the right lower leg. Open fracture of the upper third of the right lower leg, with damage to the neurovascular bundle, arterial bleeding
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 2 is given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –point 4 is given "Satisfactory" grade – point 1 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3) is given
Q	2	Question: What are your actions during the pre-hospital phase?
A		Possible answers: 1. Administer an anesthetic (pain-killer) 2. Give the victim water 3. Apply a tourniquet distal to the damage 4. Apply a tourniquet proximal to the damage 5. Provide venous access and initiate infusion therapy 6. Provide transport immobilization. 7. Hospitalize to an inpatient facility 8. Apply aseptic wound dressing
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1,4,5,6,7, and 8 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –points 1,4,6,7, and 8 are given "Satisfactory" grade – points 1,4, and 7are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3) is given
Q	3	Question: What are the rules of applying a tourniquet?
A		Possible answers: 1. Can be applied to any segment of the limb 2. Applied either to the lower leg or to the thigh 3. Applied proximal to the site of injury 4. Applied distal to the site of injury 5. Applied over clothing 6. Applied over bare skin
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2, 3, and 5) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 4, or 6) is given
Q	4	Question: What are your actions during the hospital phase?
A		Possible answers: 1. Consultation of a vascular surgeon 2. Conducting the minimum necessary amount of diagnostic procedures and tests, then transfer of the patient to the operating room 3. Urgent delivery to the operating room. 4. Determination of blood group in the operating room 5. Venous access and infusion therapy
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1, 3, 4, and 5 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –points 3, 4, and 5 are given "Satisfactory" grade – points 3 and 5 are given)

R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2) is given
Q	5	Question: What are the rules of applying a splint?
A		Possible answers: 1. Tight fixation of the splint to the limb 2. Limb immobilization on three sides 3. Immobilization of two joints close to the injured segment 4. Limb immobilization on two sides 5. Do not attempt to reduce the fracture 6. Do not apply a splint to the wound.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –points 1, 2, 3, and 5 are given "Satisfactory" grade – points 2, 3, and 5 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (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 ambulance team was called to a 1.5-year-old boy. The child was left in the kitchen unattended and knocked over a pot of boiling water onto himself. Physical examination results: the child is conscious; pronounced psychomotor agitation and screaming are noted. On the anterolateral surface of the chest and trunk on the left there are extensive areas of hyperemia and blisters filled with light fluid. There are eroded areas on the skin of the forearm, left hand, and left thigh. BP - 90/40 mm Hg, RR - 40 per 1 min, heart rate - 128 beats per minute. Upon auscultation the breathing is vesicular, heart sounds are clear and rhythmic. The abdomen is soft on palpation. Body temperature is 36.9 C.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
Q	2	Question: What first aid should be provided in this case?
Q	3	Question: Determine the surface area of the injury.
Q	4	Question: Assess the severity of the injury.
Q	5	Question:

		Are there indications for hospitalization? If so, what conditions must be observed during transportation?

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 ambulance team was called to a 1.5-year-old boy. The child was left in the kitchen unattended and knocked over a pot of boiling water onto himself. Physical examination results: the child is conscious; pronounced psychomotor agitation and screaming are noted. On the anterolateral surface of the chest and trunk on the left there are extensive areas of hyperemia and blisters filled with light fluid. There are eroded areas on the skin of the forearm, left hand, and left thigh. BP - 90/40 mm Hg, RR - 40 per 1 min, heart rate - 128 beats per minute. Upon auscultation the breathing is vesicular, heart sounds are clear and rhythmic. The abdomen is soft on palpation. Body temperature is 36.9 C.
Q	1	Question: What is your preliminary diagnosis?
A		Possible answers: 1. Thermal burns, I-II degree 2. Thermal burn (with boiling water) of the anterolateral surface of the chest, trunk, left thigh, forearm and hand of the left arm, I-II degree, S 14-16%. I degree burn shock. 3 Thermal burn (with boiling water) of the anterolateral surface of the chest, trunk, left thigh, forearm and hand of the left arm, I-II degree, S 14-16%. 4. Thermal burn (with boiling water) of the anterolateral surface of the chest, trunk, left thigh, forearm and hand of the left arm.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 2 is given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –point 3 is given “Satisfactory” grade – point 4 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1) is given
Q	2	Question: What first aid should be provided in this case?
A		Possible answers: 1. Cooling with running room temperature water 2. Cooling with ice 3. Administering anesthetics

		4. Applying aseptic dressing 5. Urgent hospitalization into a specialized inpatient facility 6. Transport immobilization of the limb 5. Venous access and infusion therapy
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1,3,4,5,6,and 7 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –points 1,3,4,5, and 7 are given "Satisfactory" grade – points 1, 3, 5 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2) is given
Q	3	Question: Determine the surface area of the injury.
A		Possible answers: 1. 5-6% 2. 10-12% 3. 14-16% 4. 18-20% 5. 20-22%
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 3 is given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –point 2 is given "Satisfactory" grade – points 4 or 5 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1) is given
Q	4	Question: Assess the severity of the injury.
A		Possible answers: 1. I 2. I-II 3. II 4. II-III 5 III 6. III-IV
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 2 is given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –points 1 and 3 are given "Satisfactory" grade – point 4 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (5, 6) is given
Q	5	Question: Are there indications for hospitalization? If so, what conditions must be observed during transportation?
A		Possible answers: 1. No, the degree of the burns is small 2. No, the burn area is small 3. Yes, urgent hospitalization to the pediatrics department is required 4. Yes, urgent hospitalization into a specialized inpatient facility is required
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 4 is given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –none "Satisfactory" grade – point 3 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2) is given

	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 her 7-years-old son went to their summer house. They bathed in a homemade sauna, there was no fire in the stove/boiler, and the chimney lid remained closed. Soon they both (the child - to a greater extent) developed headache, dizziness, and vomiting. The child lost consciousness. On examination, the child had difficulty breathing, his voice was hoarse; cough with sputum was noted; upon auscultation tachycardia was noted. BP 80/40.
Q	1	Question: Assess the patient's condition.
Q	2	Question: What conditions must be considered for a differential diagnosis?
Q	3	Question: Make an algorithm of actions in this situation.
Q	4	Question: What are the stages of airway management?
Q	5	Question: Does the patient need to be hospitalized? If so, to which department?

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 mother with her 7-years-old son went to their summer house. They bathed in a homemade sauna, there was no fire in the

		stove/boiler, and the chimney lid remained closed. Soon they both (the child - to a greater extent) developed headache, dizziness, and vomiting. The child lost consciousness. On examination, the child had difficulty breathing, his voice was hoarse; cough with sputum was noted; upon auscultation tachycardia was noted. BP 80/40.
Q	1	Question: Assess the patient's condition.
A		Possible answers: 1. Syncope 2. CO poisoning 3. Heat stroke 4. Carbon monoxide poisoning
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2, 4) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 3) is given
Q	2	Question: What conditions must be considered for a differential diagnosis?
A		Possible answers: 1. Collapse 2. Heat stroke 3. Sunstroke 4. Syncope
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1, 2, and 4 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –points 2, 4 are given “Satisfactory” grade – point 2 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3) is given
Q	3	Question: Make an algorithm of actions in this situation
A		Possible answers: 1. Call an ambulance 2. Take the child outside to fresh air 3. Start CPR 4. Clean the oral cavity and pharynx of vomit and mucus 5. Lay the child on a hard surface and warm him up
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 1, 2, 4, and 5 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –points 1, 2, and 3 are given “Satisfactory” grade – points 1, 2 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3) is given
Q	4	Question: What are the stages of airway management?
A		Possible answers: 1. Triple Airway Maneuver - clearing the oral cavity - mouth-to-mouth breathing - - clearing the oral cavity - conicotomy (cricothyrotomy) 2. Triple Airway Maneuver - mouth-to-mouth breathing - Heimlich maneuver - clearing of the oral cavity - conicotomy (cricothyrotomy) 3. Triple Airway Maneuver - mouth-to-mouth breathing - Heimlich maneuver - clearing the oral cavity - conicotomy (cricothyrotomy)
R2	Very good	Correct answer (3) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2) is given

Q	5	Question: Does the patient need to be hospitalized? If so, to which department?
A		Possible answers: 1. No, the child is fine 2. No, the child can be left at home under the supervision of his parents 3. Yes, to the general somatic department 4. Yes, to the Toxicology Department 5. Yes, to the Intensive Care Unit
R2	Very good	Full answer given (point 4 is given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given ("Good" grade –point 5 is given "Satisfactory" grade – point 3 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2) 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 A 29-year-old man was bitten by a wasp while staying at his summer house. Suddenly, the man became restless, turned pale, developed shortness of breath, hoarseness of voice, and urticaria (hives).
Q	1	Question: Assess the patient's condition.
Q	2	Question: Make an algorithm of actions in this situation.
Q	3	Question: What are first-line (life-saving) medications in this case?
Q	4	Question: What are the tactics of airway management in this patient?
Q	5	Question: What are your actions in case of clinical death of this patient?

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 A 29-year-old man was bitten by a wasp while staying at his summer house. Suddenly, the man became restless, turned pale, developed shortness of breath, hoarseness of voice, and urticaria (hives).
Q	1	Question: Assess the patient's condition.
A		Possible answers: 1. Syncope 2. Anaphylaxis 3. Angioedema 4. Collapse 5. Coma 6. Fit of hysteria 7. Hypoglycemia
R2	Very good	Correct answer (2) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1,3,4,5,6) is given
Q	2	Question: Make an algorithm of actions in this situation.
A		Possible answers: 1. Remove the allergen 2. Call an ambulance 3. Place smelling salts (aromatic ammonia) under the patient's nose 4. Start CPR 5. Ensure airway patency 6. If signs of asphyxia develop, leave the patient in a sitting position 7. If possible, inject adrenaline intramuscularly
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1,2,5,6, and 7 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –points 1, 2, and 5 are given “Satisfactory” grade – points 1, 2 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (3, 4) is given
Q	3	Question: What are first-line (life-saving) medications in this case?
A		Possible answers: 1. Atropine 2. Epinephrine 3. Clemastine 4. Sodium chloride 0.9% 5. Salbutamol 6. Dexamethasone 7. Rheopolyglukin (dextran)
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 2, 4, and 6 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –points 1 and 4 are given

		“Satisfactory” grade – point 2 is given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1,3,5,7) is given
Q	4	Question: What are the tactics of airway management in this patient?
A		Possible answers: 1. Tracheal intubation 2. Inserting an airway 3. Conicotomy (cricothyrotomy) 4. Triple Airway Maneuver
R2	Very good	Correct answer (4) is given
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (1, 2, or 3) is given
Q	5	Question: What are your actions in case of clinical death of this patient?
A		Possible answers: 1. Call resuscitation team 2. Lay the patient on his back 3. Place smelling salts (aromatic ammonia) under the patient's nose 4. Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation
R2	Very good	Full answer given (points 1, 2, and 4 are given)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	Incomplete answer given (“Good” grade –point 4 is given “Satisfactory” grade – points 1, 2 are given)
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer (2, 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.

Appendix 1

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: "Heimlich maneuver in an adult"

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.	Make sure that there is no danger to oneself and the victim: inspect the surroundings.		1 point	-1 point
2.	Ask the victim: "Do you need help? Can you breathe?"		1 point	-1 point
3.	Stand behind the victim; place one's leg between the victim's legs. Put one's arms around the victim's waist.		1 point	-1 point
4.	Press the clenched fist (the thumb facing the victim) to the middle part of the abdomen just above the navel. Place the palm of one's other hand on their fist.		1 point	-1 point
5.	With a quick upward push/thrust, press one's fist into the victim's abdomen. Make each push/thrust separately until the foreign body is removed and the victim begins breathing.		1 point	-1 point
6.	If the victim loses consciousness, carefully lower them along one's leg to the floor and place the victim on their back.		1 point	-1 point
7.	Call an ambulance.		1 point	-1 point
8.	Kneel down near the victims thighs or sit on them, facing the victim.		1 point	-1 point
9.	Place the base of one's palm just above the navel so that the fingers of the hand are directed at the victim's head.		1 point	-1 point
10.	Put the other hand on top of the first.		1 point	-1 point
11.	Push on the victim's abdomen 4 to 5 times with rapid upward thrust-like movements.		1 point	-1 point
12.	With a bent finger, try to remove a foreign object from the victim's mouth.		1 point	-1 point
	Total		12 points	

Assessment criteria:
"Pass" - at least 75% of required actions performed
"Fail" - 74% of required actions or less performed