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 Foreign Languages
_____ / Rudenko E.E. /
"14th" of April 2026

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
B1.V.06 Foreign language in professional activity 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 Foreign Languages

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**
		Interview Questions
		Mini-Case Studies
2	**Interim assessment**	**Tests**
		Interview Questions
		Mini-Case Studies

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

Test questions

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-4	Able to apply modern communicative technologies, including those that require the knowledge of foreign languages, for academic and professional interaction
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 LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		01 The grammatically correct option is +A) The patient was prescribed tonics and sedatives as he complained of weakness and sleeplessness. B) The patient were prescribed tonics and sedatives as he complained of weakness and sleeplessness.

C) The patient was prescribed tonics and sedatives as he complains of weakness and sleeplessness.
D) The patient was prescribed tonics and sedatives as he complains of weakness.

02 The grammatically correct option is
+A) This drug may be administered both intramuscularly and orally.
B) This drug may be administer both intramuscularly and orally.
C) This drug may be administered both and intramuscularly and orally.
D) This drug may be administered both intramuscularly and oral.

03 The grammatically correct option is
+A) Take this medicine carefully, follow the doctor's directions because its overdosage may cause an untoward reaction.
B) Take these medicine carefully, follow the doctor's directions because its overdosage may cause an untoward reaction.
C) Take this medicine carefully, follows the doctor's directions because its overdosage may cause an untoward reaction.
D) Take this medicine carefully, follow the doctor's directions because its overdosage may causes an untoward reaction.

04 The grammatically correct option is
+A) The nurse sponged the skin with alcohol before giving an injection.
B) The nurse sponged the skin with alcohols before giving an injection.
C) The nurse sponged to skin with alcohol before giving an injection.
D) The nurse sponged the skin with alcohol before gaving an injection.

05 The grammatically correct option is
+A) The doctor has prescribed me the mixture which will relieve the cough and help me to be well again soon.
B) The doctor has prescribe me the mixture which will relieve the cough and help me to be well again soon.
C) The doctor has prescribed me the mixture which will relieves the cough and help me to be well again soon.
D) The doctor has prescribed me the mixture which will relieve the cough and help me to been well again soon.

06 One of the primary applications of digital medicine in hospitals is in the area of ____. Wearable devices can track a patient's vital signs, such as heart rate, blood pressure, and glucose levels, and transmit the data to healthcare providers in real-time
+A) remote patient monitoring
B) tools for measurement
C) enhancing human health
D) use of technologies

		07 What does digital mean in medicine? Digital health refers to the ____ in medicine and other health professions to manage illnesses and health risks and to promote wellness + A) use of information and communications technologies B) health risks C) improving healthcare delivery D) digital environments
		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		08 The doctor listened to patient's ____, his heart sounds were ____ +A) heart B) lung +C) normal D) arm **09 After that the patient took deep ____ in and out while the doctor checked his _____** +A) breaths B) heart +C) lungs D) feet **10 The doctor said that the pain of what we called ____ occurred when there was not enough oxygen delivered to the _____** +A) angina B) cold C) throat +D) heart **11 The doctor advised to check a few tests and some ____ for the ____** A) drug B) pain +C) treatment +D patient **12 The doctor checked patient's ____. It was quite normal, seventy per ____** A) hour B) drug +C) pulse +D) minute **13 The patient first noticed a bad ____ in his _____** A) head +B) pain C) treatment +D) chest **14 In parallel with the developments in technology, new types of diseases have emerged and these diseases are defined as ____. The ____ spent in digital environments and**

the negative situations caused by excessive and unconscious use of technology cause some psychological problem
A) new types of diseases
+B) digital diseases
C) the negative situations
+D) inability to control the time

15 While digital health and digital medicine are closely related concepts, the primary difference lies in their scope and focus: Digital health encompasses a broad range of technologies and solutions aimed at improving healthcare delivery, ____, and _____
A) transmit the data to healthcare
+B) patient engagement
C) patient's vital signs
+D) overall wellness

ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)

16. Match the following

1) backbone	A) the vertebral column
2) cranium shape	B) the form of the skull
3) cranium front area	C) the spinal column
	D) the ventral part of the skull

Correct answers: 1 – A, C: 2 – B: 3 – D

17. Match the following

1) cardiac muscle	A) heart muscle
2) cardio surgery	B) the operation on the heart
3) visceral muscle	C) the skeletal muscle
	D) the smooth muscle

Correct answers: 1 – A, C: 2 – B: 3 – D

18. Match the following

1) one of the heart's upper chambers	A) the atrium
2) lower extremity fingers	B) the toes in the lower limb
3) upper extremity fingers	C) the auricle
	D) the fingers in the upper limb

Correct answers: 1 – A, C: 2 – B: 3 – D

19. Match the following

1) human's rib cage	A) the chest
2) involuntarily controlled	B) under involuntary control
3) through the muscles	C) the thorax
	D) by means of muscles

Correct answers: 1 – A, C: 2 – B: 3 – D

20. Match the following

		1) information and communication technologies application in medicine	A) the use of information and communications technologies in medicine
		2) digital health devices	B) digital medical devices
		3) sophisticated programmable electronic equipment	C) digital medical instruments
			D) complex programmable electronic equipment
		Correct answers: 1 – A: 2 – B, C: 3 – D	

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 (English-language program)
C	UC-4	Able to apply modern communicative technologies, including those that require the knowledge of foreign languages, for academic and professional interaction
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 THE QUESTIONS** **01 Describe the structure of the skull.** **Correct answer.** The main part of the head and face is called the skull. The skull is composed of twenty-six bones. These bones form two basic parts of the skull that is facial and cranial parts. The bones of the skull are connected with the first cervical vertebra. The bones of the skull are connected together so firmly that it is very difficult to separate them. The bones of the skull form one large cavity and some smaller cavities. The large cavity is called the cranial cavity. The brain is in the cranial cavity. One of the smaller cavities is the cavity of the nose. The other two cavities are the orbits. The eyeballs are in the orbits. **02 Describe the structure of skeletal and smooth muscles** **Correct answer.** Skeletal muscles are complex in structure. They consist of muscle fibers of different length (up to 12 cm); the fibers are usually parallel to each other and are united in bundles. Each muscle contains many such bundles. There are tendons at the

ends of muscles by means of which they are bound to bones. Smooth muscles form the muscular coat of internal organs such as esophagus, stomach and intestines, bladder, uterus and so on. They also form a part of the capsule and the trabeculae of the spleen; they are present as single cells or as little cylindrical bundles of cells in the skin. They also form the walls of arteries, veins and some of the larger lymphatics. Smooth muscles are not rich in blood vessels, as are striated muscles. A smooth muscle is capable of spontaneous contraction and can contract in two ways. Firstly, individual cells may contract completely and secondly, a wave of contractions may pass from one end of the muscle to another. Smooth muscle cells are usually elongated cells. In the skin and intestines they are long and thin, but in the arteries they are short and thick. They vary in length from 12-15 mm in small blood vessels to 0,5 mm in the human uterus but their average length in an organ such as the intestine is about 200 m. These cells have an oval nucleus that encloses nucleoli, and when the cell is contracting the nucleus may become folded or twisted.

03 Describe the mechanism of muscle proprioception.
Correct answer.
Proprioception. Everyone knows what pain and touch are, but proprioception («muscle sense») may be less familiar. It is a very important sense since it is the sensory link of a reflex controlling muscle tone and contraction; and it also gives the brain important information about the location or position of the limbs. Muscle spindles are tiny, spindle-shaped structures scattered throughout muscles, and they are most numerous around the tendons and joints. The stimulus exciting them» is muscle contraction and joint movement. Since muscles are never completely at rest — one portion or another is contracting all the time — there is a constant flow of nerve impulses into the spinal cord over the muscle sense fibres. Any activity of muscles, such as walking, augments the flow. Let us analyze the fact of walking. One foot is lifted from the ground, moved forward, and, as it descends, the weight of the body is shifted to this foot. The other foot is then lifted, moved, etc. Once a child has learned to walk, he accomplishes this action not noticing it; it is done reflexly, and this reflex is one in which the sensory information comes over the fibres of proprioception.

04 Describe the nature of the heart attack.
Correct answer.
The fact that the heart, completely removed from the body, will go on to beat for a time shows that its beat is «automatic», i.e. does not require nerve impulses. The beat is rhythmic: it is not jerky; the ventricles relax fully before the next contraction. This is explained by a special property of cardiac muscle tissue. The period of time during which the muscle is not responsive to a stimulus is called the refractory period. It is characteristic of the heart muscle to have a long refractory period. When the heart muscle is stimulated, it will contract but will not respond again to that stimulus (though it may respond to a stronger one) until

it has relaxed. This rest period is occupied by the heart filling with blood, in preparation for the next beat. Even the heart forced to beat rapidly maintains a perfectly rhythmic beat; although the beats come closer together, there is always that little rest period in between. The heart is a pump, but a double pump; the volume expelled by the right ventricle is the same as that expelled by the left. When exercise is suddenly undertaken, the «venous return», i.e. the blood returned to the heart through the veins, is suddenly increased. For a few beats the right ventricle does put out more blood than the left, but soon the additional blood has passed through the lungs and is entering the left ventricle. From then on, both put out the same amount.

05 Explain what 'digital medicine' is. Describe what kind of technology integration it involves and what range of tools and approaches it covers.

Correct answer.

Digital medicine refers to the application of advanced digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and big data analytics, to improve patient outcomes and healthcare delivery. It involves the integration of technology and medicine to facilitate the creation, storage, analysis, and dissemination of biological and medical insights, with the aim of enhancing fundamental understandings of biology, clinical decision-making, improving patient care, and reducing costs. It has seen recent growth with the addition of multiple data types for this purpose (multi-omic data). It encompasses a wide range of tools and approaches, including wearable sensors, mobile apps, AI-powered diagnostics, and telemedicine, all aimed at enhancing measurement, intervention, and health promotion.

06 Give the following information: what is the blood circulation?

Correct answer.

Now we know that the venous blood from the systemic and portal circulation is brought to the right atrium of the heart. When the pressure in the right atrium has increased the blood passes into the right ventricle from the right atrium. During the systole of the ventricle the blood is pumped from the right ventricle into the pulmonary artery. When the right ventricle has pumped the venous blood into the pulmonary artery it enters the pulmonary circulation. The blood is brought to the lungs through the pulmonary artery. In the lungs the venous blood discharges out carbon dioxide. When the blood has discharged out carbon dioxide it takes in oxygen in the lungs. The blood which has become oxygenated passes from the venous part of the pulmonary capillary system into the venules and veins. When the oxygenated blood has passed the four pulmonary veins it is brought to the left atrium of the heart. Under the pressure in the left atrium the arterial blood which the pulmonary veins have brought to the heart is pumped into the left ventricle. During the prolonged contraction of the left ventricle, the so-called ventricular systole, the arterial blood is pumped into the aorta — the main artery of the vascular system. When the left ventricle

has pumped the arterial blood into the aorta it is carried through the arteries to all the parts of the body.

07 Describe how gas exchange occurs in the lungs.
Correct answer.
The exchange of gases takes place in the alveoli of the lungs. Oxygen passes into the blood and carbon dioxide passes into the atmospheric air. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide is due to the difference of partial pressure of these gases in the alveolar air and in the venous blood. The partial pressure of oxygen in the alveolar air is higher than in the venous blood. The transfer of oxygen from the atmospheric air into the blood is due to this difference of pressures. The partial pressure of carbon dioxide is higher in the venous blood and this enables carbon dioxide to pass from the blood into alveolar air. The process of transfer of gases into the medium with a lower partial pressure is called diffusion. Hemoglobin is that substance of the blood which transfers oxygen in the blood. The oxygen capacity of the blood averages to 18-20 millilitres (ml) per 100 gr of blood. Carbon dioxide is transferred in combination with hemoglobin and as bicarbonic salts. The combination of oxygen and hemoglobin is called oxyhemoglobin, that of carbon dioxide and hemoglobin — carbohemoglobin.

08 Expand on the following:
1. It is advisable to study the movements of the stomach by means of X-rays. 2. The pyloric portion consists of the pyloric vestibule. 3. When food has been swallowed some of it passes to the pyloric part of the stomach. 4. Peristalsis begins near the middle of the stomach. 5. The contractions last throughout the whole period of gastric digestion.
Correct answer.
It is advisable to study the movements of the stomach by direct observation by means of the X-rays. In order to make the shape of the stomach visible the food — bread and milk — is mixed with a quantity of barium sulphate. The presence of this substance does not interfere with the processes of digestion, but renders the gastric contents to the Rontgen rays. In the human stomach the term fundus is limited to that part of the stomach situated above the cardiac orifice (in the erect position). The body of the stomach is marked off from the pyloric part by the incisura angularis on the lesser curvature represented in many animals by a strong «transverse band». The pyloric portion consists of the pyloric vestibule (or atrium) and the pyloric canal, the latter being a tubular portion with thick muscular walls about 3 cm in length, especially well-marked in children. When food has been swallowed (in the erect position) its weight is sufficient to overcome the resistance of the contracted gastric wall and some of it rapidly passes to the pyloric part. The remainder stays in the body of the stomach. It is due to constant pressure on its contents, that is forced them towards the pylorus. Peristalsis begins almost at once, each constriction starting near the middle of the stomach, and deepening as it slowly progresses towards the pylorus. These waves succeed one another, so that

		the pyloric part may present a series of constrictions. Their effect is to force towards the pylorus the food which has been mixed with gastric juice. The longer the pylorus remains -closed the longer the food cannot escape and therefore is squeezed back, forming an axial reflux stream towards the body. These contractions last throughout the whole period of gastric digestion, and become more marked as it proceeds. Due to their action a thorough mixture of food and gastric juice results. Movements of the stomach may be observed even on a stomach which has been excised and placed in warm water-salt solution. They must therefore have their origin in the walls of the stomach itself. **09 Explain the difference between the concepts of "digital medicine" and "digital healthcare," and how digital medicine differs from similar disciplines.** **Correct answer.** While digital health and digital medicine are closely related concepts, the primary difference lies in their scope and focus: Digital health encompasses a broad range of technologies and solutions aimed at improving healthcare delivery, patient engagement, and overall wellness. Digital medicine is sometimes confused with similar disciplines, including the broader category of digital health, as well as digital therapeutics, another digital health subset. Digital health offerings use digital technologies to enhance human health in some capacity but often lacking the required evidence base to qualify as digital medicine. Within this broader category, programs that include a prescription medication with an ingestible sensor component are considered digital medicines. By contrast, digital therapeutics are associated mainly with web-based health management tools and stand-alone health apps, generally without a prescription medication element. **10 Explain what 'digital therapy' is and which diseases 'digital medicines' are prescribed for.** **Correct answer.** Digital therapies, also known as DTx, are software-based interventions that use technology to treat, manage or prevent disease. Unlike general wellness apps, digital therapeutics are evidence-based, often regulated, and designed to deliver specific clinical outcomes. Digital medicines are being used for a variety of conditions in commercial and clinical settings. Medications with ingestible sensors are being prescribed in the treatment areas of hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, heart failure, Hepatitis C, mental health, HIV, TB and organ transplantation. In January 2016, Barton Health became the first institution to commercially offer digital medicines to patients with chronic medical conditions. In 2016, Children's Health in Dallas, Texas became the first to commercially use digital medicines with pediatric patients.

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

Standardized case studies and checklists for the **B1.V.06 Foreign language in professional activity** course

Case Study No. 1

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-4	Able to apply modern communicative technologies, including those that require the knowledge of foreign languages, for academic and professional interaction
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		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS A 51-year-old woman was first seen in the out-patient department in November, 2020 presenting complaints of gastric distress, some pain in the midepigastrium following meals and severe vomiting in the past few weeks. The pain was dull in character and was limited to the epigastrium. She noted a weight loss of approximately 12 pounds during the two months prior to entry. Only rarely did ingestion of food relieve her abdominal distress, but in the recent past vomiting seemed to give some relief. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the second portion of the duodenum. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but irregularity and narrowing of the lumen were noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect. The members of the X-ray department considered that the most likely explanation was neoplasm of the duodenum.
Q	1	Question: Find the equivalents of 'stomach upset' in the text: 1. gastric distress 2. gastrointestinal distress 3. abdominal distress 4. distress of abdomen
Q	2	Question: Identify the patient's complaints in the text above: 1. A 51-year-old woman was first seen in the out-patient department in November, 2020 presenting complaints of gastric distress, some pain in the midepigastrium following meals and severe vomiting in the past few weeks. 2. The pain was dull in character. 3. The pain was dull in character and was limited to the epigastrium.

		4. A 51-year-old woman was first seen in the out-patient department in November, 2020 presenting complaints of gastric distress, some pain in the midepigastrium.
Q	3	Question: Translate the following sentence into Russian: '*Only rarely did ingestion of food relieve her abdominal distress, but in the recent past vomiting seemed to give some relief.*' 1. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство, но в недавнем прошлом рвота, казалось, приносила некоторое облегчение. 2. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство, но в недавнем прошлом рвота оказывала какое-то облегчение. 3. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство, но на днях рвота, казалось, приносила некоторое облегчение. 4. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство.
Q	4	Question: Summarize the X-ray findings from the text above in one sentence. 1. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the second portion of the duodenum. 2. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the first portion of the duodenum. 3. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in some portion of the duodenum. 4. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the duodenum.
Q	5	Question: Using examples from the text above, explain why the staff of the radiology department considered a duodenal neoplasm (tumor) the most likely cause of the X-ray findings. 1. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but irregularity and narrowing of the lumen were noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect. 2. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but irregularity of the lumen was noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect. 3. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but narrowing of the lumen was noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect. 4. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium.

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-4	Able to apply modern communicative technologies, including those that require the knowledge of foreign languages, for academic and professional interaction
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		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS A 51-year-old woman was first seen in the out-patient department in November, 2020 presenting complaints of gastric distress, some pain in the midepigastrium following meals and severe vomiting in the past few weeks. The pain was dull in character and was limited to the epigastrium. She noted a weight loss of approximately 12 pounds during the two months prior to entry. Only rarely did ingestion of food relieve her abdominal distress, but in the recent past vomiting seemed to give some relief. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the second portion of the duodenum. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but irregularity and narrowing of the lumen were noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect. The members of the X-ray department considered that the most likely explanation was neoplasm of the duodenum.
Q	1	Question: Find the equivalents of 'stomach upset' in the text: 1. gastric distress 2. gastrointestinal distress 3. abdominal distress 4. distress of abdomen
A		Correct answer: 1. gastric distress 3. abdominal distress
R2	Very good	Full answer given (1, 3)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 2, 3, 4
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 4)
Q	2	Question: Identify the patient's complaints in the text above: 1. A 51-year-old woman was first seen in the out-patient department in November, 2020 presenting complaints of gastric distress, some pain in the midepigastrium following meals and severe vomiting in the past few weeks. 2. The pain was dull in character. 3. The pain was dull in character and was limited to the epigastrium. 4. A 51-year-old woman was first seen in the out-patient department in November, 2020 presenting complaints of gastric distress, some pain in the midepigastrium.
A		Correct answer:

		1. A 51-year-old woman was first seen in the out-patient department in November, 2020 presenting complaints of gastric distress, some pain in the midepigastrium following meals and severe vomiting in the past few weeks. 3. The pain was dull in character and was limited to the epigastrium.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (1, 3)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 4 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 2, 3, 4
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 4)
Q	3	Question: Translate the following sentence into Russian: '*Only rarely did ingestion of food relieve her abdominal distress, but in the recent past vomiting seemed to give some relief.*' 1. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство, но в недавнем прошлом рвота, казалось, приносила некоторое облегчение. 2. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство, но в недавнем прошлом рвота оказывала какое-то облегчение. 3. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство, но на днях рвота, казалось, приносила некоторое облегчение. 4. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство.
A		Correct answer: 1. Лишь изредка приём пищи облегчал ее абдоминальное расстройство, но в недавнем прошлом рвота, казалось, приносила некоторое облегчение.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (1)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 1, 2, 3
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 3, 4)
Q	4	Question: Summarize the X-ray findings from the text above in one sentence. 1. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the second portion of the duodenum. 2. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the first portion of the duodenum. 3. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in some portion of the duodenum. 4. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the duodenum.
A		Correct answer: 1. A gastrointestinal X-ray examination done in the out-patient department showed a constant defect in the second portion of the duodenum.

R2	Very good	Full answer given (1)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 1, 2, 3
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 3, 4)
Q	5	Question: Using examples from the text above, explain why the staff of the radiology department considered a duodenal neoplasm (tumor) the most likely cause of the X-ray findings. 1. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but irregularity and narrowing of the lumen were noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect. 2. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but irregularity of the lumen was noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect. 3. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but narrowing of the lumen was noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect. 4. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium.
A		Correct answer: 1. There was no obstruction to the flow of barium, but irregularity and narrowing of the lumen were noted just proximal and distal to the constant filling defect.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (1)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 1, 2, 3
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 3, 4)

Case Study No. 2

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine (English-language program)
C	UC-4	Able to apply modern communicative technologies, including those that require the knowledge of foreign languages, for academic and professional interaction
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		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS A 62-year-old woman was first seen in the clinic on April 2018. On admission the following data of her history were obtained from her. For about one year she had experienced vague episodic upper abdominal pains. She said that on several occasions the pain had awakened her from a sound sleep and was relieved only by ingestion of food. Abdominal examination revealed moderate tenderness in the right hypochondric region. No abdominal masses were palpable. Routine laboratory examinations were within normal limits.

		Cholecystography revealed multiple calculi. The upper gastrointestinal roentgenologic examination was normal. The surgeon said operation was indispensable. As the patient refused to be operated on the surgeon sent her for a course of treatment at the out-patient department. She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful and the patient's postoperative course was uneventful.
Q	1	Question: Find the equivalents of *"Indistinct, episodic upper abdominal pain," "moderate tenderness in the right hypochondrium"*: 1. vague episodic upper abdominal pains 2. episodic upper abdominal pains 3. moderate tenderness in the right hypochondric region 4. moderate tenderness in the left hypochondric region
Q	2	Question: Summarize the patient's anamnesis (i.e. information on the history of her disease obtained by the doctor) in a few sentences. 1. For about one year she had experienced episodic upper abdominal pains. 2. For about one year she had experienced vague episodic upper abdominal pains. 3. She said that on several occasions the pain had awakened her at night and was relieved only by ingestion of food. 4. She said that on several occasions the pain had awakened her from a sound sleep and was relieved only by ingestion of food.
Q	3	Question: Translate the following sentence into Russian: '*She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful and the patient's postoperative course was uneventful.*' 1. Она вернулась на холецистомию через месяц после лечения, операция прошла успешно, и послеоперационное восстановление пациента протекало без осложнений. 2. Она вернулась на холецистомию через месяц после лечения, послеоперационное восстановление пациента протекало без осложнений. 3. Она вернулась на холецистомию через полмесяца после лечения, операция прошла успешно, и послеоперационное восстановление пациента протекало без осложнений. 4. Она вернулась на холецистомию через месяц после лечения, операция прошла успешно.
Q	4	Question: Summarize the results of laboratory tests and X-ray findings from the text above in a few sentences. 1. Routine laboratory examinations were within normal limits. 2. Routine laboratory examinations were abnormal. 3. Cholecystography revealed multiple calculi. The upper gastrointestinal roentgenologic examination was normal. 4. Cholecystography revealed multiple calculi. The upper gastrointestinal roentgenologic examination was abnormal.
Q	5	Question:

		Using examples from the text above, explain why the patient's postoperative recovery proceeded without complications. 1. She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful and the patient's postoperative course was uneventful. 2. The surgeon said operation was indispensable. 3. Abdominal examination revealed moderate tenderness in the right hypochondric region. 4. She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful.

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-4	Able to apply modern communicative technologies, including those that require the knowledge of foreign languages, for academic and professional interaction
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		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS A 62-year-old woman was first seen in the clinic on April 2018. On admission the following data of her history were obtained from her. For about one year she had experienced vague episodic upper abdominal pains. She said that on several occasions the pain had awakened her from a sound sleep and was relieved only by ingestion of food. Abdominal examination revealed moderate tenderness in the right hypochondric region. No abdominal masses were palpable. Routine laboratory examinations were within normal limits. Cholecystography revealed multiple calculi. The upper gastrointestinal roentgenologic examination was normal. The surgeon said operation was indispensable. As the patient refused to be operated on the surgeon sent her for a course of treatment at the out-patient department. She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful and the patient's postoperative course was uneventful.
Q	1	Question: Find the equivalents of *"Indistinct, episodic upper abdominal pain," "moderate tenderness in the right hypochondrium"*: 1. vague episodic upper abdominal pains 2. episodic upper abdominal pains 3. moderate tenderness in the right hypochondric region 4. moderate tenderness in the left hypochondric region
A		Correct answer: 1. vague episodic upper abdominal pains 3. moderate tenderness in the right hypochondric region

R2	Very good	Full answer given (1, 3)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 2, 3, 4
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 4)
Q	2	Question: Summarize the patient's anamnesis (i.e. information on the history of her disease obtained by the doctor) in a few sentences. 1. For about one year she had experienced episodic upper abdominal pains. 2. For about one year she had experienced vague episodic upper abdominal pains. 3. She said that on several occasions the pain had awakened her at night and was relieved only by ingestion of food. 4. She said that on several occasions the pain had awakened her from a sound sleep and was relieved only by ingestion of food
A		Correct answer: 2. For about one year she had experienced vague episodic upper abdominal pains. 4. She said that on several occasions the pain had awakened her from a sound sleep and was relieved only by ingestion of food
R2	Very good	Full answer given (2, 4)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 1, 2, 3
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (1, 3)
Q	3	Question: Translate the following sentence into Russian: '*She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful and the patient's postoperative course was uneventful.*' 1. Она вернулась на холецистомию через месяц после лечения, операция прошла успешно, и послеоперационное восстановление пациента протекало без осложнений. 2. Она вернулась на холецистомию через месяц после лечения, послеоперационное восстановление пациента протекало без осложнений. 3. Она вернулась на холецистомию через полмесяца после лечения, операция прошла успешно, и послеоперационное восстановление пациента протекало без осложнений. 4. Она вернулась на холецистомию через месяц после лечения, операция прошла успешно.
A		Correct answer: 1. Она вернулась на холецистомию через месяц после лечения, операция прошла успешно, и послеоперационное восстановление пациента протекало без осложнений.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (1)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 1, 2, 3
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 3, 4)
Q	4	Question: Summarize the results of laboratory tests and X-ray findings from the text above in a few sentences. 1. Routine laboratory examinations were within normal limits.

		2. Routine laboratory examinations were abnormal. 3. Cholecystography revealed multiple calculi. The upper gastrointestinal roentgenologic examination was normal. 4. Cholecystography revealed multiple calculi. The upper gastrointestinal roentgenologic examination was abnormal.
A		Correct answer: 1. Routine laboratory examinations were within normal limits. 3. Cholecystography revealed multiple calculi. The upper gastrointestinal roentgenologic examination was normal.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (1, 3)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) –2, 3, 4
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 4)
Q	5	Question: Using examples from the text above, explain why the patient's postoperative recovery proceeded without complications. 1. She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful and the patient's postoperative course was uneventful. 2. The surgeon said operation was indispensable. 3. Abdominal examination revealed moderate tenderness in the right hypochondric region. 4. She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful.
A		Correct answer: 1. She returned for cholecystomy in a month after having been treated in the operation was performed it was successful and the patient's postoperative course was uneventful.
R2	Very good	Full answer given (1)
R1	Good/Satisfactory	"Good" grade (1 mistake was made) – 1, 2 "Satisfactory" grade (2 mistakes were made) – 1, 2, 3
R0	Fail	Incorrect answer given (2, 3, 4)

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.