Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Стегний Кирилл Владимирович
Должность: И.о. ректора
Дата подписания: 07.11.2026 15:28:57
Уникальный программный ключ:
d59234ba928aea5c04c54eb9013e367220b6b2ae

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
Therapy (Internal Medicine) with Diagnostic
Radiology Course
_____ / Kabalyk M.A./
"14th" of April 2026

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
B1.C.51 Gerontology and geriatrics
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 Therapy (Internal Medicine) with Diagnostic Radiology Course

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

3. The contents of assessment tools

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-1	Able to carry out critical analysis of professional workplace challenge applying systematic approach and develop an action strategy
C	GPC-5	Able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
I		**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**
		1. Geriatrics medical care procedures in the Russian Federation. 2. Theories of aging. 3. The phenomenon of inflammation and its relationship to geriatric syndromes. 4. The concept of geriatric syndrome. 5. Frail asthenia syndrome. 6. Developmental features of geriatric syndromes. 7. Comprehensive geriatric assessment methodology. 8. Definition of malnutrition. Methods for diagnosing malnutrition. 9. Treatment and prevention of malnutrition. 10. Definition of sarcopenia. Methods for diagnosing sarcopenia. 11. Treatment of sarcopenia. 12. The role of falls and fractures in the loss of autonomy and mortality. 13. A set of fall and fracture prevention measures. 14. Outpatient fall and fracture risk screening. 15. Fall prevention program. 16. Osteoporosis diagnosis.

		17. Osteoporosis treatment. 18. The concept of cognitive impairment. Classification and diagnostic methods in neurogeriatrics. 19. Alzheimer's disease: pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment. 20. Vascular cognitive impairment: pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment. 21. Diagnosis and treatment of urinary incontinence. 22. Urinary incontinence as a geriatric syndrome. Classification. 23. Chronic pain as a geriatric syndrome. 24. Diagnosis and treatment of chronic pain in the elderly and senile. 25. Locomotive syndrome from a geriatric perspective. 26. Diagnosis and treatment of osteoarthritis.

Assessment criteria

"Very good" – 91-100% correct answers of questions of every level

"Good" - 80-90% correct answers of questions of every level

"Satisfactory" - 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level

"Unsatisfactory" - less than 69% correct answers of questions of every level

Standardized case studies and checklists for **B1.C.51 Gerontology and geriatrics** 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-1	Able to carry out critical analysis of professional workplace challenge applying systematic approach and develop an action strategy
C	GPC-5	Able to assess morphofunctional status, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body when working to achieve objectives of professional activity
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** 1. Primary specialized medical and sanitary care in the "geriatrics" profile is provided A) in a health resort setting +B) in an outpatient setting C) in a 24-hour inpatient setting D) All options are correct 2. The elderly according to the WHO classification are +A) 60-74 years old B) 65-74 years old C) 75-89 years old D) 55-74 years old 3. When providing medical care in the "geriatrics" profile, a local general practitioner +A) performs a comprehensive geriatric assessment B) develops a long-term individualized patient management plan C) monitors patients with frail asthenia syndrome at their home D) organizes treatment in a day hospital 4. Geriatrician's offices should be present in

		A) social services departments B) health resorts C) feldsher-midwife stations +D) hospitals with more than 400 beds 5. A multifactorial age-associated clinical condition that impairs quality of life is +A) frailty syndrome B) decreased basic functional activity C) geriatric syndrome D) sarcopenia 6. A weight loss of 5 kg or more over the past 6 months, detected during scoring for frailty, may indicate +A) malnutrition B) stress C) dementia D) pain syndrome 7. The protein requirement for an elderly person is A) 0.5 g of protein/kg body weight/day B) 0.5-1 g of protein /kg body weight/day +C) 1-1.2 g of protein /kg body weight/day D) 2-3 g of protein /kg body weight/day 8. Memory impairment, detected during scoring for frailty, may be caused by A) sarcopenia B) malnutrition C) Parkinson's disease +D) Alzheimer's disease 9. If a fall is detected based on the "Age is no barrier" screening results, it is necessary to +A) assess fracture risk using the FRAX scale B) perform an X-ray C) perform a Mini-Cog test D) perform a battery of frontal tests 10. To prevent falls, all elderly patients should be given recommendations on A) cognitive training B) reducing salt intake C) reducing physical activity +D) achieving optimal nutrition

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.