

Annex to the work programme

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

**BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR DISCIPLINE
HISTORY OF PHARMACY**

Training program (specialty): **PHARMACY 33.05.01**
Department: **SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES**
Mode of study: **FULL-TIME**

**Nizhny Novgorod
2021**

1. Bank of assessment tools for the current monitoring of academic performance, mid-term assessment of students in the discipline / practice

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline "History of pharmacy" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "History of pharmacy". All the details of the approval submitted in the WPD for this discipline apply to this BAT.

(Banks of assessment tools allow us to evaluate the achievement of the planned results stated in the educational program.

Assessment tools are a bank of control tasks, as well as a description of forms and procedures designed to determine the quality of mastering study material by students.)

2. List of assessment tools

The following assessment tools are used to determine the quality of mastering the academic material by students in the discipline:

No.	Assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of the assessment tool in the BAT
1.	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure of measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Bank of test tasks
2.	Situational tasks	A method of control that allows you to assess the criticality of thinking and the degree of the material comprehension, the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice.	List of tasks

3. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program and the types of evaluation tools

Code and formulation of competence*	Stage of competence formation	Controlled sections of the discipline	Assessment tools
UK-3, UK-4.	Intermediate	Section 1 History of the formation and development of pharmacy as a branch of medicine Section 2 Healing in the Ancient East Section 3 Medicine and the medicine of the ancient Mediterranean Section 4 Pharmacy in the Middle Ages and Renaissance	Test assignments

		<p>Section 5 Development of pharmacy and pharmacy education in Western Europe and the USA in the 18th and 21st centuries.</p> <p>Section 6 Historical stages in the development of domestic medicine and pharmacy</p> <p>Section 7 Twentieth century medicine</p>	
UK-3, UK-4	Current	<p>Section 1 History of the formation and development of pharmacy as a branch of medicine</p> <p>Section 2 Healing in the Ancient East</p> <p>Section 3 Medicine and the medicine of the ancient Mediterranean</p> <p>Section 4 Pharmacy in the Middle Ages and Renaissance</p> <p>Section 5 Development of pharmacy and pharmacy education in Western Europe and the USA in the 18th and 21st centuries.</p> <p>Section 6 Historical stages in the development of domestic medicine and pharmacy</p> <p>Section 7 Twentieth century medicine</p>	Situation tasks

* - not provided for postgraduate programs

4. The content of the assessment tools of entry, current control

1. Task.

Read the statement by I.P. Pavlov and, based on the knowledge you have acquired during the lesson, select arguments (at least three) to prove or disprove this point of view.

"Medical activity is the same age as the first man...it would be unfair to count the history of medicine from his written period". I.P. Pavlov

2. Assignment.

Based on the summary table of characteristics of folk, traditional and scientific medicine, give a comparative analysis of these areas, supporting the facts from the session.

Medicine folk, traditional, scientific

<i>Medicine Characteristics</i>	<i>Traditional healing</i>	<i>Traditional medicine</i>	<i>Scientific medicine</i>
<i>Period of</i>	Over 2 million years	About 3,000 years old	A few centuries

<i>development</i>	old		
<i>Philosophical basis</i>		Religious and philosophical teaching	The philosophical concept
<i>The origins of development</i>	The empirical experience of the people	Empirical experience, folk healing	Traditional medicine, traditional medicine, experimental method
<i>Characteristics of development</i>	Mobility	Stability	Dynamism
<i>Distribution</i>	Ubiquitous	Local	International character
<i>Actors</i>	Collective healing, herbalists	Professionals in traditional medicine	Professional doctors
<i>Training</i>	Collective experience, individual learning	Schools of traditional medicine	Higher medical schools (universities, institutes)

5. Content of the interim assessment tools

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit / differentiated credit / exam (leave the necessary).

The content of the assessment tool (questions, topics of abstracts, round tables, etc.)

If the bank of assessment tools for conducting current control and mid-term assessment of students in this discipline is presented on the Educational Portal of the PRMU, specify a link to this electronic resource.

5.1 The list of control tasks and other materials necessary for the assessment of knowledge, skills and work experience (*the teacher indicates only those tasks and other materials that are used within the framework of this discipline*)

5.1.1. Questions for the discipline exam NOT PROVIDED.

5.1.2. Questions for the credit in the discipline

Test questions with multiple choice answers	No. of the competencies that this test task is aimed at developing
Section 1: History of the formation and development of pharmacy as a branch of medicine.	

Topics: 1.Medicine and pharmacy of primitive society.

1. THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL METHOD OF SINGLING OUT A PERSON INCLUDES

- 1.Straightening
- 2.Labour activities
- 3.Relatively large brain
- 4.Free hand with opposable thumb
- 5.Thinking

UC-5, GPC-1

2. The healers of antiquity knew how to:

- 1.Cauterise wounds
- 2.Doing blood transfusions
- 3.Doing a caesarean section
- 4.Do craniotomy
- 5.Repair dislocations

3. In the ACTIVITIES of the NARRATES, LEARNERS (of the PERVIOUS WORLD), METHODS OF KNOWLEDGE OF NATURAL WORKS:

- 1.Empirical
- 2.Religious
- 3.Practical
- 4.Social
- 5.Political

4. SUPERNATURAL REMEDIES:

- 1.Trepanations
- 2.Bloodletting
3. Banishment of evil spirits
- 4.Sacrifice
- 5.Amputation

5. THE NATURAL CAUSES OF DISEASE IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY:

1. the infiltration of evil spirits
- 2.Injuries
3. spoilage
- 4.Poisonings
- 5.Jinx

6. The descendants of the dreopithecines were:

- 1.Neanderthal
- 2.chimpanzees
3. gorilla
- 4.Gibbon
- 5.Australopithecus

7. Ancient man used primitive tools and hunting equipment:

- 1.Spears
- 2.Fire
- 3.Arrows
- 4.Plough
- 5.Hammers

8. THE MORPHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HUMANS AND THEIR CLOSEST ANCESTRAL FORMS IS DETERMINED BY THE HOMINID TRIAD:

- 1.Speech development
- 2.straightforwardly, or bipedally
- 3.A free hand with opposable thumb, capable of fine work operations
- 4.The availability of objects of labour
- 5.A relatively large, highly developed brain

9. TWO APPROACHES SET HUMANS APART FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM:

- 1.Anthropological
- 2.Social
- 3.Geographical
- 4.Physiological
- 5.Philosophical

10. HEALERS OF ANTIQUITY MAY HAVE KNOWN AND USED:

- 1.Useful properties of herbal and animal medicines
- 2.Doing bloodletting and craniotomy
- 3.Cauterise wounds, repair sprains
- 4.Organ transplants, implants
- 5.Heart and lung surgery

11. THERE ARE THREE ERAS IN THE HISTORY OF THE PRIMITIVE ERA:

- 1.The formation of primitive society
- 2.Maturity of primitive society
- 3.The revival of primitive society
- 4.The flowering of primitive society
- 5.Decomposition of primitive society

12. RITUAL RITES ASSOCIATED WITH BANISHING THE SPIRIT OF SICKNESS INCLUDED:

- 1.Cauterisation
- 2.Caesarean section
- 3.Trepanation
- 4.Shamanism
- 5.Treating wounds with medicines and applying splints

13. THE FIRST RELIGIOUS IDEAS IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY:

- 1.Christianity
- 2.Judaism
- 3.Fetishism
- 4.Animism
- 5.Totemism

14. ZNAKHAR KNOWLEDGE IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY WAS TRANSMITTED IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

- 1.The knowledge of medicine was available to all in primitive society
- 2.Knowledge was kept secret
- 3.From parent to child
- 4.To the chosen and most able child in the tribe
- 5.Knowledge was publicly available and unclassified

15. THE WORSHIP OF ANIMALS AND THE SYMBOLS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM IS CHARACTERISTIC OF

- 1.Magic
- 2.Animism

<p>3.Totemism 4.Fetishism 5.Animalism</p>	
<p>16. Man's belief in the existence of a close kinship between his kind and a certain kind of animal or plant, considered to be a 'father', an 'elder brother', a protector from trouble and disease is called: 1.Magic 2.Animism 3.Totemism 4.Fetishism 5.Animalism</p>	
<p>17. THE AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF ANCIENT MAN WAS 1.30-40 years 2.50 years 3.20-30 years 4.60-70 years old 5.78 years</p>	
<p>18. THE FORMATION OF PRIMITIVE HEALING TOOK PLACE AROUND: 1.X to V millennia BC. 2.XX to XIII millennia BC. 3.1.2 million years ago - 40,000 years ago 4.2.1 million years ago - 20,000 years ago 5.XII-VI millennia BC.</p>	
<p>Section 2: Healing in the Ancient East Topic: Healing in the countries of the ancient East.</p>	
<p>19. THE TRANSITION OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE ANCIENT EAST TOOK PLACE: Through education in a traditional secular school 1.By inheritance - from father to son 2.In a small circle of initiates 3.In medical schools in churches 4.In special medical schools</p>	<p>UC-5, GPC-1</p>
<p>20. 20. A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN IN THE 3RD CENTURY A.D. A.D., A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN IN THE 3RD CENTURY: 1.Dhanwan-tari 2.Wang Shuhe 3.Imhotep 4.Huangfu Mee 5.Mechen</p>	
<p>21.OF ANCIENT NATIONS IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF PLASTIC SURGERY: 1.China 2.Greece 3.India 4.Egypt 5.The Roman Empire</p>	
<p>22. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE:</p>	

1. Yin-Yang therapy
2. Judo therapy
3. Tao-jitsu therapy
4. Zhen-jitsu therapy
5. Yin-Yang surgery

23. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEDICINE IN ANCIENT EGYPT:

1. Ancient Egypt is considered the birthplace of medical cosmetics
2. A classification of medical specialities has been formulated
3. Know how to determine the gestational age
4. Diagnosis of illnesses based on pulse examination
5. Surgery was at its most advanced in the ancient world

24. THE FIRST PLACES OF POPULARITY IN THE ANCIENT EAST WERE OCCUPIED BY DOCTORS:

1. the therapist
2. Surgeon
3. vet
4. nutritionist
5. paediatrician

25. LEADING FORMS OF MEDICINE IN ANCIENT EGYPT AND MESOPOTAMIA:

1. Temple
2. Popular
3. Unconventional methods of treatment
4. Private
5. monastic

26. DISEASES IN BABYLON AND THE INTERCOURSE WERE DIVIDED INTO:

1. Trivial
2. Nerve and soul
3. Typhoid
4. Plague-prone
5. Acutely contagious

27. PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAUSES OF ILLNESS WERE DIVIDED INTO CATEGORIES:

1. Related to breaches of accepted rules
2. Related to physical injuries
3. Related to natural phenomena
4. Related to religious beliefs
5. Lifestyle-related

28. BY CER. 2 THOUSAND. B.C., TWO MEDICAL SCHOOLS HAD DEVELOPED:

1. Asutu
2. Hiputi
3. Ashiputu
4. Anutu
5. Akatutu

Section 3: Medicine and the medicine of the ancient Mediterranean

Themes:

- 1. Healing and medicine in ancient Greece.**
- 2. The medicine of ancient Rome.**

<p>29. THE ESSENCE OF THE DOCTRINE OF BODILY JUICES, LATER FORMED INTO THE HUMORAL THEORY, STATED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The elements of the body (blood, muscles, fat, bones, brain, male seed) are formed from 5 elements and 3 fluids 2.Health - the result of favourable mixing of bodily juices (blood, mucus, yellow bile, black bile) 3.Temperament is related to the predominance of one of the bodily juices (blood, mucus, yellow bile, black bile) 4.Health is the result of the balance of Yin and Yang and the five elements: water, fire, wood, metal and earth 5.Life processes are caused by the transformation of pneuma in the ventricles of the brain, in the liver, in the heart 	<p>UC-5, GPC-1</p>
<p>30. THE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN THE ANCIENT WORLD WERE THOUGHT TO BE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Natural factors 2.Evil spirits 3.Religious aspects 4.The smallest organisms 5.Negative impact of the elements 	
<p>31. FEATURES CHARACTERISTIC OF MEDICINE IN THE ROMAN STATE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.establishment of medical schools for the training of doctors 2.A special importance in the treatment of diseases was the "emptying therapy" 3.Developed public hygiene (water supply, sanitation, baths) 4.Coaxing and exorcising the spirit from the sick person's body 5.The emergence of military doctors 	
<p>32. THE HUMORAL THEORY OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS WAS BASED ON THE FOUR BODILY JUICES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Mucus 2.Yellow bile 3.Blood 4.Urine 5.Black bile 	
<p>33.THE MEDICINE OF ANCIENT GREECE WAS DIVIDED INTO PERIODS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Hellenistic 2.Vedic 3.Imperial 4.Classic 5.Aegean 	
<p>34.THE WRITINGS OF HIPPOCRATES INCLUDE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Prediction" 2. "Of the air, water and land" 3. "On medicine" in 8 volumes 4. "On the mechanism of disease" 5. "About the movement of blood in the body" 	
<p>35.THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ANCIENT ROME WAS DIVIDED INTO PERIODS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Period of the Republic 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.The period of the Harappan civilisation 3.The period of empire 4.Royal 5.Classic 	
<p>Section 4: Pharmacy in the Middle Ages and Renaissance Topics: 1. Pharmacy in the Middle Ages and Renaissance.</p>	
<p>36. THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD IS NOT A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MIDDLE AGES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.the dominant role of religion in society 2.Materialistic traditions in medical science and practice 3.Little influence of religion on the legislative and executive branches of government 4.Considering human beings as a result of God's creation 5.Complete denial of experience and experiment in science, strengthening the role of scientific authority 	<p>UC-5, GPC-1</p>
<p>37. THE MAIN FEATURES OF MEDICINE IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Medicine is entirely under the authority of the church 2.Hospitals are being set up everywhere 3.The emergence of different epidemics 4.Formation of theological medicine 5.Creation of the first major hospitals in monasteries 	
<p>38. ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS MEDICAL AUTHORITIES OF THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES WAS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Asklepiodot 2.Galen 3.Hippocrates 4.Aristotle 5. Heraclitus 	
<p>39. THE MOST COMMON NAMES FOR THE PLAGUE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Black pestilence" 2. "Dark Spirit" 3. "Deadly Sin" 4. "Holy Sickness" 5. "Scary Beast" 	
<p>40. THE MAIN CAUSES OF EPIDEMICS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Poor urban sanitation 2.High population density in medieval cities 3.Low population size 4.A large number of health workers 5.Crusades 	
<p>41. MEASURES TO CONTROL EPIDEMICS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Introduction of quarantine 2. the presence of a specific sign on the patient's clothing 3.Weak monitoring of patients 4.The doctors' clothing was menacing to discourage "contagious beginnings" 5.Storage of the clothes of the sick after their death 	
<p>42. IS NOT A FEATURE OF SCHOLASTICISM:</p>	

All knowledge is already known and contained in the writings of authorities

A total rejection of the experimental and scientific method

1.The learning process is based on the experiential method of observation

2.Applying the experimental approach in teaching

3.Science - the process of deriving lower concepts from higher ones

43. THE FULL COURSE OF MEDICAL STUDIES IN REACTIONARY UNIVERSITIES WAS:

1.6 years

2.3 years

3.9 years

4.8 years

44. THE MERITS OF THE RÉSEAU INCLUDE:

1.Invented an instrument for removing foreign bodies from the throat

2.The first to use cotton wool for dressings

3.The first to organise anatomical theatres

4.Successfully used smallpox vaccination methods

5.The original way of determining the site for a hospital

45. AVICENNA IDENTIFIED THE MAIN CAUSES OF DISEASE:

1.The harm caused by the terrain and climate

2.The hazards of exhausting work

3.Severe emotional distress

4.Medical errors

5.Hereditary burden

46. FEATURES OF PRACTICAL HEALING AND MEDICINE IN THE 11TH-15TH CENTURIES.

1.In the field of diagnosis, great importance was attached to body secretions

2.Recipes were not used

3.A popular treatment is teriak

4.Anaesthesia was used for the first time

5.The emergence of antibiotics

47. THE "CANON OF MEDICAL SCIENCE" INCLUDED:

1.General information on medicine and anatomy

2.Simple medicines

3.Private pathology and therapy

4.Surgery

5.Hereditary diseases

48. THE FIRST FORENSIC AUTOPSY WAS PERFORMED IN:

1.Salerno

2.Montpellier

3.Bologna

4. Byzantium

5.Arab Caliphates

49. THE MAIN FEATURES OF MEDICINE IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES:

1.Developing ideas about the origins of diseases based on natural factors

2.Medicine was completely under the authority of the church

3.The emergence of different epidemics 4.Creation of the oldest sanitation facilities 5.The first major hospitals were set up in monasteries
50. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIDDLE AGES: 1.The dominant role of religion in society and people's mindsets 2.Man is seen as the result of God's creation 3.Belief in human reason as a bearer of rational ideas about the world around us 4.The invention of the written language after the drawing board 5.Complete denial of experience and experiment in science

Test job no.	Response standard no.	Test job no.	Response standard no.
1.	1, 3, 4	26.	2, 3
2.	1, 3, 4, 5	27.	1, 3, 4, 5
3.	1, 3	28.	1, 3
4.	3, 4	29.	2
5.	2, 4	30.	1, 3
6.	2, 3, 5	31.	1, 3
7.	1, 3, 5	32.	1, 2, 3, 5
8.	2, 3, 5	33.	1, 4, 5
9.	1, 5	34.	1, 2, 4
10.	1, 2, 3	35.	1, 3, 4
11.	1, 2, 5	36.	2, 3
12.	3, 4	37.	1, 3, 4, 5
13.	3, 4, 5	38.	2
14.	2, 3, 4	39.	1, 4
15.	3, 5	40.	1, 2, 5
16.	3	41.	1, 2, 4
17.	3	42.	1, 2
18.	1	43.	3

19.	1, 2, 3	44.	1, 2, 5
20.	2	45.	1, 2, 3
21.	3	46.	1, 3
22.	1, 4, 5	47.	1, 2, 3, 4
23.	1, 2, 3	48.	3
24.	1, 2, 4	49.	2, 3, 5
25.	1, 2	50.	1, 2, 5

5.1.3. The subject of term papers NOT PROVIDED.

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For the credit

Learning outcomes	Evaluation criteria	
	Not passed	Passed
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes.	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. Minor mistakes may be made
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical tasks have been solved, all tasks have been completed. Minor mistakes may be made.
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills in solving standard tasks are demonstrated. Minor mistakes may be made.
Motivation (personal attitude)	Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no willingness to solve the tasks qualitatively	Educational activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform assigned tasks is demonstrated.
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve practical (professional) tasks. Repeated training is required	The competence developed meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) tasks.
The level of competence	Low	Medium/High

formation*		
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** - not provided for postgraduate programs*

For testing:

Mark "5" (Excellent) - points (100-90%)

Mark "4" (Good) - points (89-76%)

Mark "3" (Satisfactory) - points (74-60%)

Less than 60% - Unsatisfactory – Mark "2"

A complete set of assessment tools for the discipline "History of Pharmacy" is available on the portal of the CDS of the Volga Medical Research University - URL: <https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/view.php?id=1440>

Developer(s):

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