

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

BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR PRACTICE
ASSISTANT OF JUNIOR MEDICAL STAFF

Training program (specialty): **31.05.01. GENERAL MRDICINE**

Department: **ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INTERNAL DISEASES**

Mode of study **FULL-TIME**

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

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline "Assistant of junior medical staff" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Assistant of junior medical staff". 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/ practice:

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 for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Test Task Fund
2	Individual survey	A means of control that allows you to assess the degree of disclosure of the material	List of questions
3	Workbook	Didactic complex designed for independent work of the student and allowing to assess the level of mastering the educational material	Sample Workbook

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
UC-1, OPC-1, OPC-4, OPC-5, OPC-6, OPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4.	Current	1. Introduction to the work of medical personnel. Fundamentals of ethics and deontology. 2. Introduction to the hospital. Emergency room. Transportation of patients. 3. Sanitary treatment of patients. Individual protection means. Rules for their use 4. Medical instruments used in the hospital and clinic. 5. Diet therapy of patients with diseases of various organ systems. 6. Feverish patients. Types of temperature curves. First aid for fever. 7. Care of patients with diseases of the bronchopulmonary system. Sputum collection rules.	Workbook, individual survey

		Counting the frequency of respiratory movements. 8. Care of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system. Measurement of pulse rate, blood pressure level. 9. Care of patients with diseases of the esophagus and stomach. Principles of probing, gastric lavage, study of gastric contents. 10. Care of patients with diseases of the small and large intestines. Types of enemas. 11. Care of patients with the genitourinary system. Collection of urinalysis. Bladder catheterization. Types of dysuric disorders. 12. Fundamentals of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.	
<i>UC-1, OPC-1, OPC-4, OPC-5, OPC-6, OPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4.</i>	Mid-term assessment	All sections	Credit Test/individual survey

* - not provided for postgraduate programs

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

Entry control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: *terminological dictation*

Current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: *tests*

Assessment tools for entry control for competency *UC-1, OPC-1, OPC-4, OPC-5, OPC-6, OPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4*

Assessment tools

1. What is medical ethics?
2. List the basic principles of medical ethics.
3. What is medical secrecy?
4. List PPE.
5. List the stages of processing hands.
6. What anthropometric data do you know?
7. List the rules for measuring weight.
8. What does the sanitization of patients on admission include?
9. List the steps for changing underwear.
10. Name 2 ways to change bed linen.
11. List the types of transportation of patients.
12. Name the basic rule for transporting patients when climbing stairs.
13. What is the basic rule for transporting patients when descending from the stairs.
14. What are the main features of the care of the surgical wound.
15. List the rules for caring for a gastric tube.
16. List the rules for caring for a bladder catheter.
17. List the rules for measuring body temperature.
18. List the places where it is possible to measure body temperature and what is special about them.
19. List the rules for caring for febrile patients.

20. What is the meaning of therapeutic nutrition?
21. Name the rules for feeding seriously ill patients.
22. Rules for collecting daily diuresis.
23. Rules for collecting urine for research.
24. Rules for collecting sputum for research.
25. First aid for shock.
26. First aid for nosebleeds.
27. First aid for gastric bleeding.
28. First aid for respiratory failure
29. First aid for vomiting.
30. Name the stages of CPR.
31. What actions does CPR consist of (name and give the number).

The journal template and a sample of its filling are located on the educational platform <https://sdo.pimunn.net/mod/folder/view.php?id=207730>

5. The content of the assessment tools of mid-term assessment

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit.

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*)

Examples of test items for credit for assessing competencies *UC-1, OPC-1, OPC-4, OPC-5, OPC-6, OPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4*

1. What is general nursing?
 - a. comprehensive service and creation of optimal conditions for the patient;
 - b. fulfillment of medical appointments;
 - c. treatment of the patient;
 - d. an integral part of the treatment of the patient;
 - e. all answers are correct.

2. What does medical deontology study?
 - a. Relationship between doctor and patient;
 - b. A wide range of issues of duty, morality and professional ethics of medical workers;
 - c. Iatrogenic diseases.

3. For unconscious patients, it is preferable to use the following route of drug administration:
 - a. Through the mouth.
 - b. Outwardly.
 - c. Parenterally.
 - d. Under the tongue.

4. Methods of introducing oxygen into the body for therapeutic purposes:
 - a. Intravenously.
 - b. Inhalation.
 - c. Intramuscularly.
 - d. Subcutaneous.

5. Rules for transporting a patient on a stretcher when climbing stairs ...
 - a. necessarily with the participation of a nurse
 - b. raise your head forward

- c. the foot end of the stretcher is raised
- d. lift feet forward

6. Lower limit of normal blood pressure:

- a. 100/60 mmHg;
- b. 80/50 mmHg;
- c. 110/70 mm Hg;
- d. 130/80 mmHg;
- e. 140/90 mmHg

7. Body temperature measured in a patient in the armpit, 36.9°C. How can this temperature be characterized?

- a. Normal temperature
- b. Moderately high temperature;
- c. Subfebrile temperature.

8. What are the symptoms of respiratory diseases?

- a. shortness of breath;
- b. Dizziness;
- c. Arrhythmia;
- d. Cough;
- e. Chest pain.

9. The work of the admission department should take place in the following sequence:

- a. Registration of patients, sanitary and hygienic treatment, clinical examination;
- b. Registration of patients, clinical examination, sanitary and hygienic treatment;
- c. Sanitary treatment, clinical examination, registration of patients;
- d. Depending on the specific situation

10. Sanitary treatment of the patient includes:

- a. hygienic bath, shower, rubbing
- b. Trim the patient's hair and nails
- c. chamber disinfection of clothes
- d. dressing the patient in clean clothes
- e. Disinsection

11. The correct way to transport a small child

- a. on a stretcher
- b. on the hands
- c. goes alone

12. The syringe is used for

- a. intravenous injection
- b. intramuscular injection
- c. subcutaneous injection
- d. all answers are correct

13. There are the following methods of drug administration:

- a. Inhalation
- b. Outdoor
- c. Internal.
- d. Mixed.
- e. Parenterally.

14. Food for seriously ill patients is sold
- in the dining room
 - in the first-aid post
 - in the ward
15. In a healthy person, the number of respiratory movements varies within:
- 10-15 per minute.
 - 16-20 per minute.
 - 18-22 per minute.
 - 20-30 per minute.
 - 30-35 per minute.
16. To eliminate acute urinary retention, apply:
- bladder catheterization;
 - cystostomy;
 - irrigation of the external genital organs with warm water.
17. What is the name of the position that helps to alleviate the suffering of the patient.
- satisfactory
 - forced
 - active
 - passive
18. Change of bed linen in seriously ill patients should be carried out at least
- every day
 - 2 times in one day
 - 1 time in 10 days
 - 1 time in 14 days
19. In seriously ill patients, bedsores are most often formed in the following area
- sacrum
 - elbow
 - heel
 - abdominal cavity
20. How often should the patient be turned over to avoid bedsores?
- every 30 minutes
 - every 1 hour
 - every 2 hours

The database of test items is located on the learning platform
<https://sdo.pimunn.net/mod/quiz/view.php?id=33622>

5.1.1. Questions for the discipline exam
Exam is not provided

5.1.2. Questions for the credit in the discipline *Nursing patient care (therapy)*

Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
1. Define ethics and deontology	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
2. Basic principles of medical ethics.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
3. What is medical secrecy?	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-

	10
4. Rules for wearing clothes by staff. PPE.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
5. Rules for the processing of hands and wearing gloves by medical personnel.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PK-1
6. Rules for measuring height	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
7. Rules for measuring weight.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
8. Sanitary treatment of patients upon admission.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
9. Rules for changing underwear.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
10. Rules for changing bed linen.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
11. Types of transportation of patients.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
12. Rules for transporting patients when climbing stairs and descending from it.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
13. Rules for the care of their skin, hair, eyes, ears, nasal and oral cavity.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
14. Care of the surgical wound.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
15. Rules for the care of the gastric tube.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
16. Rules for the care of the bladder catheter.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
17. Rules for measuring body temperature.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
18. Rules for the care of febrile patients.	PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4
19. Delivery of the bedpan and catheter bag, their disinfection.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
20. Features of clinical nutrition.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
21. Rules for feeding seriously ill patients.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
22. Measurement of body temperature.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
23. Rules for collecting daily diuresis.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
24. Rules for collecting urine for research.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
25. Rules for collecting sputum for research.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
26. First aid for shock.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4
27. First aid for nosebleeds.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4
28. First aid for gastric bleeding.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4
29. First aid for respiratory failure	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4
30. First aid for vomiting.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-

	10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4
31. Carrying out cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and chest compressions.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

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 formation*	Low	Medium/High

For testing:

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

Mark "4" (Good) - points (89-80%)

Mark "3" (Satisfactory) - points (79-70%)

Less than 70% – Unsatisfactory – Mark "2"

Developer(s):

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