

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

“PATIENT CARE”

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

Department: **ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INTERNAL DISEASES**

Mode of study **FULL-TIME**

Nizhniy Novgorod
2023

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 "Patient care" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Patient care". 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	Terminological dictation	A means of testing knowledge that allows you to evaluate the theoretical training of the student.	List of terms
2	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
3	Individual survey	A means of control that allows you to assess the degree of disclosure of the material	List of questions
4	Case - task	A problem task in which the student is offered to comprehend a real professionally-oriented situation necessary to solve this problem.	Tasks for solving cases

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
<i>UC-1, OPC-1, OPC-4, OPC-5, OPC-6, OPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4.</i>	Entry	1. Introduction to the discipline of nursing. Medical ethics. Types of medical institutions. Hospital structure. Basic principles of operation of the reception department. 2. Sanitary regime of the hospital. Nosocomial infection. Preventive actions 3. Caring for patients with respiratory diseases. First aid for coughing and choking. 4. Caring for patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system. First aid for hypertensive crisis, headaches, fainting. 5. Caring for patients with gastrointestinal diseases.	<i>Terminological dictation</i>

		<p>First aid for vomiting and gastric bleeding.</p> <p>6. Caring for patients with diseases of the urinary system. First aid for renal colic.</p> <p>7. Care of terminally ill patients. Basic knowledge of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).</p>	
<p>UC-1, OPC-1, OPC-4, OPC-5, OPC-6, OPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4.</p>	Current	<p>1. Introduction to the discipline of nursing. Medical ethics. Types of medical institutions. Hospital structure. Basic principles of operation of the reception department.</p> <p>2. Sanitary regime of the hospital. Nosocomial infection. Preventive actions</p> <p>3. Caring for patients with respiratory diseases. First aid for coughing and choking.</p> <p>4. Caring for patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system. First aid for hypertensive crisis, headaches, fainting.</p> <p>5. Caring for patients with gastrointestinal diseases. First aid for vomiting and gastric bleeding.</p> <p>6. Caring for patients with diseases of the urinary system. First aid for renal colic.</p> <p>7. Care of terminally ill patients. Basic knowledge of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).</p>	Test/ Individual survey/ Case - task
<p>UC-1, OPC-1, OPC-4, OPC-5, OPC-6, OPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4.</p>	Mid-term assessment	All sections	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, individual survey, case - task*

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 (terminology dictation)

1. What is ethics?
2. What are iatrogenic diseases?
3. What is sterilization?
4. What is sanitization?
5. What is disinfection?
6. What is a thermometer?
7. What is a stethoscope?
8. What is an automated external defibrillator?
9. What is shortness of breath?
10. What is oliguria?
11. What is polyuria?

12. What is nikuria?
13. What is cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

Further, the database of terminology is located on the training platform
<https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/view.php?id=7555>

4.2. Assessment tools for current 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 2 (test)
Examples

1. *Ethics is the science of... (choose one answer)*

- a) *the nature and meaning of moral relationships and moral principles (100)*
- b) *minimizing evil in human relations*
- c) *the ability to behave correctly in society*
- d) *the relationship of living beings with each other*

2. *The main goal of the professional activity of a medical worker is... (choose one answer)*

- a) *social trust in the medical profession*
- b) *saving and preserving human life (100)*
- c) *respect from colleagues*
- d) *material benefit*

3. *Types of outpatient medical institutions: (select several answer options)*

1. *Hospital.*
2. *Hospital.*
3. *Clinic. (33.3)*
4. *Health center. (33.3)*
5. *Outpatient clinic. (33.3)*

4. *Types of inpatient medical institutions: (select several answer options)*

1. *Outpatient clinic.*
2. *Hospital. (50)*
3. *Clinic.*
4. *Hospital. (50)*
5. *Health center.*

5. *When examining a patient in the emergency department, the following rules must be observed:
(select several answer options)*

1. *The inspection must be carried out strictly individually (50)*

2. *The examination can be carried out on 2 patients with similar diseases at once*
3. *Health care workers should wash their hands and perform hygienic hand antisepsis before and after examination (50)*
4. *Healthcare workers should only wash their hands after examination without hygienic antiseptics*

6. *Care and first aid for an attack of bronchial asthma (select several answer options)*

1. *Give a horizontal position.*
2. *Use a pocket inhaler. (33.3)*
3. *Use a peak flow meter.*
4. *Provide fresh air. (33.3)*
5. *Oxygen inhalation. (33.3)*

7. *First aid for pulmonary hemorrhage*

1. *Use a pocket inhaler.*
2. *Give an elevated position. (50)*
3. *Give a horizontal position.*
4. *Ice pack on the chest. (50)*
5. *A heating pad on the chest.*

8. *How to collect sputum for bacteriological examination and for the sensitivity of microflora to antibiotics?*

1. *In a clean glass jar.*
2. *Collect up to 100ml within 1-2 days.*
3. *Into a sterile Petri dish. (50)*
4. *In a sterile test tube.*
5. *Into a sterile spittoon. (50)*

9. *How to properly administer oxygen to a patient?*

1. *Directly from the cylinder.*
2. *Through a gearbox. (33.3)*
3. *Humidified through the Bobrov apparatus. (33.3)*
4. *Through the mouthpiece.*
5. *Through nasal catheters. (33.3)*

10. *The most typical thing for an attack of bronchial asthma is: (select several answer options)*

1. *Paroxysmal cough. (33.3)*

2. *Attacks of expiratory dyspnea. (33.3)*
3. *Feeling of lack of air.*
4. *Inspiratory dyspnea.*
5. *Discharge of viscous, thick sputum after an attack of suffocation. (33.3)*

11. *The normal number of respiratory movements in adults at rest:*

1. *20-30.*
2. *10-12.*
3. *12-18. (100)*
4. *40-60.*
5. *25-30.*

12. *Cough occurs with diseases:*

1. *Lungs. (50)*
2. *Nose.*
3. *Certain heart diseases. (50)*
4. *Kidney.*
5. *Liver and gall bladder.*

13. *Shortness of breath occurs:*

1. *Inspiratory. (33.3)*
2. *Endotracheal.*
3. *Expiratory. (33.3)*
4. *Mixed. (33.3)*
5. *Esophageal.*

14. *What does the term “sanitary and anti-epidemic regime” mean in a hospital (select several answer options)*

1. *Compliance with the diet.*
2. *Use of disinfectants in optimal concentrations. (33.3)*
3. *Timely wet cleaning. (33.3)*
4. *Compliance with temperature conditions.*
5. *Quartzization of chambers. (33.3)*
6. *Adequate treatment.*

15. *Bed linen for patients in the hospital should be changed at least once:*

1. In 7 days (100)

2. At 3 pm

3. Daily

4. In 10 days

16. If bed linen is contaminated with biomaterial, replacement with clean one should be carried out:

1. The next day

2. According to schedule

3. Immediately (100)

4. When the patient is discharged

17. Types of sanitary treatment of patients: (select several answer options)

1. Local.

2. Complete. (50)

3. Trial.

4. Partial. (50)

5. General.

18. Sterilization is:

1. Freeing an object from microorganisms of all types using physical and/or chemical methods (100)

2. Freeing the object only from pathogenic microorganisms using physical and/or chemical methods

3. Freeing the object only from pathogenic bacteria using physical and/or chemical methods

19. The following are subject to disinfection:

1. Medical products that come into contact only with mucous membranes

2. All medical products after their use (100)

3. Medical products after their use by patients only with particularly dangerous infections

20. Disinfection is:

1. Destruction of all types of microorganisms in the external environment

2. Destruction or sharp suppression of the number of pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic microorganisms in the external environment (100)

3. Only inhibition of the growth and reproduction of pathogenic microorganisms in the external environment

Further, the database of test tasks is located on the training platform
<https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/view.php?id=7555>

Assessment tool 3 (Individual survey)

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).

Further, the database of questions for individual survey is located on the training platform <https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/view.php?id=7555>

Assessment tool 4 (Case-task)

Case 1. The patient was hospitalized by ambulance. 1. Determine the necessary actions of the reception (admission) department doctor. 2. What rules of conduct does he need to follow?

Case 2. A patient is in severe condition in the infectious diseases department. At the moment, the body temperature is 39.5 for half an hour. The nurse caring for the patient says that every 2 days the patient's temperature rises sharply to 39 and above, and after 2-3 hours it sharply drops to normal. 1. Determine the degree of temperature? 2. Determine the type of fever? 3. Determine the period of fever? 4. How can the nurse help the patient?

Case 3.

A patient B. was admitted to a casualty ward complaining of pronounced pains in the left thoracic area and sputum discharge with traces of blood. A nurse rendered the following first a

id: she laid a patient on his left side and applied a hot-water bottle to the right side, and then she called a physician. Point out, what actions of a nurse were wrong.

Case 4. In front of you is a patient complaining of pressing pain behind the sternum, radiating to the left arm and lower jaw. The pain started 20 minutes ago. Describe the nurse's actions.

Case 5. You are walking down the street and see that a person has lost consciousness . Provide first aid. What reasons could there be?

Case 6. A patient calls a nurse and asks for help. He took his neighbor (another patient) to the toilet when he started vomiting. When the nurse arrived, she saw blood in the vomit. What is the cause of blood in vomit? What first aid should the nurse provide?

Case 7. During inserting of medicinal enema after rectal introduction of a drug the patient felt strong urge to defecate and told a nurse about that. What was done wrong while giving the medicinal enema?

Further, the database of cases is located on the training platform <https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/view.php?id=7555>

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*)

5.1.1. Questions for the discipline exam
Exam is not provided

5.1.2. Questions for the credit in the discipline *Patient care*

Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
1. Rules for wearing clothes by the staff.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
2. Hand handling rules and wearing gloves by the medical staff.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
3. Rules of anthropometric analysis (measuring growth).	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
4. Rules of anthropometric analysis (weighing).	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
5. Types of sanitary treatment of patients upon admission according them condition.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PK-1
6. Rules of the changing of bed linen.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
7. Rules of patients transportation.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
8. Care of the stomach pump.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
9. Care of the bladder catheter.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-

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10. Types of the fever.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
11. Specific care for febrile patients according the period.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
12. The first aid at the immediate and life threatening states (shock, bleeding, respiratory failure, vomiting).	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
13. The first aid in the case of the GIT bleeding	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
14. The first aid in the case of the respiratory failure	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
15. The first aid in the case of the vomiting.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
16. Rules of the daily diuresis measurement.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
17. Rules of the urine collection for a research.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10
18. Rules of the sputum collection for a research	PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4
Second part - PRACTICAL SKILLS	
19. Performing cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and indirect heart massage.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
20. Body temperature measurement.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
21. Respiratory rate measurement.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
22. Pules measurement.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
23. Blood pressure measurement.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
24. Measure the hight	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2
25. Measure the weigh	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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