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

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT, HEALTH ECONOMICS

Training program (specialty): **31.05.01 GENERAL MEDICINE**

Department: **SOCIAL MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT**

Mode of study: **FULL-TIME**

Nizhniy Novgorod
202_

1. Bank of assessment tools for the current monitoring of academic performance, mid-term assessment of students in the discipline «Public health and health care management, health economics»

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline «Public health and health care management, health economics» is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline «Public health and health care management, health economics». 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:

№	Name of assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of assessment tool in the bank
1.	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure ofmeasuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Bank of test tasks
2.	Individual survey	A control tool that allows you to assess the degree of comprehension of the material	Topics of reports, presentations
3.	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
4.	Control questions	A method of control that allows you to assess the degree of assimilation of the material.	List of questions

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 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -11 PC-22	Current	**Section 1** General issues of public health and health care	Bank of test tasks List of tasks List of questions
UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -11 PC-21 PC-22		**Section 2** Fundamentals of population statistics, medical and demographic indicators, morbidity and disability of the population	Bank of test tasks List of tasks List of questions

UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22		**Section 3** Medical statistics, organization of social and hygienic research	Bank of test tasks List of tasks List of questions
UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23		**Section 4** Organization of medical care for the population, including medical care for socially significant diseases	Bank of test tasks List of tasks List of questions
UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23		**Section 5** Fundamentals of Health Management	Bank of test tasks List of tasks List of questions
UC-1 GPC -11 PC -21 PC -12 PC -23		**Section 6** Health economic	Bank of test tasks List of tasks List of questions
UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23		**Section 7** Organization of the healthcare system in foreign countries.	List of questions Topics of reports, presentations
UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11	Mid-term	All sections	Report Credit

PC -11			
PC -12			
PC -15			
PC -19			
PC -21			
PC -22			
PC -23			

4. The content of the assessment tools of current control

Current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: Test, Individual survey, Situational tasks

4.1. Tests for the assessment of competence: UC-1; UC-6; GPC -1; GPC -2; GPC -11; PC -11; PC -12; PC -15; PC -19; PC -21; PC -22; PC -23

1. Health of the population is characterized by group of parameters. What parameter concern to demographic?
    A. Sickness
    B. Lethality
    C. Invalidity
    D. General death rate
    E. Physical development

2. A therapist carried out the analysis of state of health of adult population on a fixed site. What groups of parameters will be included in this analysis?
    A. Disease, physical inability, death rate newborn
    B. Way of life, sickness, physical development
    C. Demographic, disease, physical inability
    D. Birth rate, disease, way of life
    E. Disease, lethality, physical development.

3. A therapist studied the level of common disease of the population. What registration statistical documents are used for this purpose?
    A. Cards of patients whom have been discharged from a hospital
    B. Statistical coupons with a mark "+"
    C. Statistical coupons with a mark "-"
    D. Statistical coupons with a mark "+" and "-"
    E. Coupons of the out-patient with number "1" or "2"

4. A local doctor carried out the analysis of disease in a subordinated site. What kind of disease determines the group as last and frequently sick?
    A. Hospitalized
    B. General
    C. Acute infectious
    D. The basic non epidemic disease
    E. With temporary disability

5. In a district, the absolute figures registered in a year by dysentery disease: January-6; February-9; March-11; April-10; May-16; June-23; July-19; August-33; September-58; October-19; November-11; December-5. Total cases per year-220 cases. What kind of graphic can be used to represent the monthly fluctuations of the disease from an average level?
    A. The radial diagram
    B. Map diagram

C. A map gram

D. The sector diagram

E. The bar diagram

6. In the structure of population of a region, the densities of people from 0 till 14 years is about 25%, it is equal with the densities of the people from 50 years and above. What concept characterizes this demographic situation?

A. Progressive structure of the population

B. Regressive structure of the population

C. Stationary structure of the population

D. Immigration of the population

E. Emigration the population

7. To study the disease of an agricultural population in a given area, the population was selected as the object of the research. What statistical material method should be used in the research for the given volume?

A. Combined

B. Selective

C. Continuous

D. The monographic description

E. Basic massif

8. The parameter of general death rate in area A is 11.9‰ and in area B is 15.9‰. According to age structure of the population more than 50 years old in area A is 30% and in area B is 40%. It is necessary to calculate the difference between the age structure of the population and general death rate. What method of medical statistics is used in this case?

A. Calculation of standardized parameters

B. Calculation of coefficient of correlation

C. Calculation of coefficient factor by Student

D. Calculation of average sizes

E. Calculation of relative values

9. During a medical survey of the population patients with chronic diseases and different pathological conditions were registered, deviated. What parameter is used for studying the given situation?

A. Pathological affection

B. Spreading

C. Common sickness

D. Primary sickness

E. Disease with temporary disability.

10. The head physician of a polyclinic has givena task to the local doctor: to determine myocardial infarction of an area. What document determines the initial disease of the population of the area?

A. Statistical coupons with marks "+" and "-"

B. Statistical coupons with a mark "+"

C. Magazine of medical check-up

D. A medical card of the out-patient

E. The coupon on reception to the doctor.

11. According to the doctor of general practice, the causes of death during the present year, in the first place-cardiovascular diseases (60%), second-neoplasm diseases (18%), third-traumas (8.3%) and so on. What diagrams can be used by the doctor to illustrate the structure of the given phenomena?

A. Map-gram
B. Sector
C. Linear
D. Radial
E. Bar

12. As a result of introduction of a new technique of treatment average duration of hospitalization in the experimental group of patients is 12.3±0.2 days compared to 15.4±0.4 days in the control group of patients whom were treated under the old scheme. What coefficient criterion is possible to calculate the differences of these results?
A. T-criterion by Wilson
B. Criterion of marks (z-criterion)
C. Criterion of conformity (x^2)
D. Coefficient of reliability (criterion Student)
E. Criterion Kolmogorava-Smirnova

13. An assistant of head physician investigated the level of disease of the population which is registered in a polyclinic for past 5 years. With what help of statistical sizes he may calculate the level of prevalence of illnesses?
A. Absolute sizes
B. Standardized sizes
C. Average sizes
D. Relative values
E. Sizes of dynamic row.

14. In a city 3 infectionistdoctors serve the population. On 10 000 population there are 4 doctors. What statistics index reflects in serving the population with infectionistdoctors?
A. Extensive
B. Relative intensity
C. Ratio
D. Intensive
E. Presentation

15. In a study of diseases of the population in city A, a disease of the respiratory system is about 45%. What statisticalindices reflect the densities of respiratory diseases?
A. Ratio
B. Intensive
C. Presentation
D. Extensive
E. Relative intensity

4.2. Tasks for the assessment of competence: UC-1; UC-6; GPC -1; GPC -2; GPC -11; PC -11; PC -12; PC -15; PC -19; PC -21; PC -22; PC -23

Task 1.
The estimated average population of «D» region is 1200000 people.
The total number of deaths recorded during the year is 19000, the number of life births - 9000. Female population at the age of 15 - 44 years is 290000 people.
The number of deaths among children aged 0-1 year is 265, among them:
- 70 deaths from prenatal abnormalities;
- 110 deaths as a result of perinatal disorders;
- 65 deaths from respiratory pathology;
- 15 other deaths.

There were 6 cases of maternal deaths.

Calculate the rates of demography in the region and present graphically.

Task 2.

The estimated average population of N. city was 390 000 people, where:

- the male population was 190000p.
- the female population was 210000p.

The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 3300, among them: the number of male deaths was 1800, and female deaths - 1500.

There were: 1700 deaths from cardiovascular diseases;

770 deaths as a result of fractures and accidents;

550 deaths from malignant neoplasm;

80 deaths from respiratory diseases.

Calculate the rates of demography in the city, present graphically and analyze the situation.

Task 3.

13 patients suffering from bronchitis were treated in hospital in April 2005. The duration of a patient′s stay in bed was: 38, 38, 42, 36, 34, 28, 32, 44, 26, 16, 14, 14, 40, Make up a variable scale, determine the main measures of central tendency of this scale. Determine the measures of distribution and the standard error of the mean (SEM).

Task 5.

Give the reliance of difference in the pulse means among students, if it is known that the M of the pulse before the examination was 92,7 per minute (m = ± 3,6), and after the examination it was 70,5 per minute (m = ± 4,0).

Task 6.

10 000 persons work at the enterprise. In accounting year among working for the first timeare recognized by invalids of 1 group - 6 persons; invalids of 2 groups - 40 persons,the thirdgroupof physical inability have received 14 persons. The majority of disabled person had as a disability principal causethe general disease (55 persons). From them 47 persons -sufferedvarious illnesses of bodies of blood circulation; 2 persons - had malignantnew growths; 1 person - disease of bodies of breath; the others-are recognizedby invalidsonotherclasses of illnesses.

Calculate an indicator of primary physical inability among working on the enterprise, and also indicators of structure of primary physical inability. Give an assessment of these indicators.

Task 7.

3 000 persons work at the enterprise. In accounting year the quantity of cases of diseases with temporary disability has made 2300, from which 1100 cases of diseases of respiratory system, cardiovascular diseases – 105, diseases of a gastrointestinal tract – 50, others - 1045. The general duration of cases of temporary disability has made 30000 days. Calculate the basic indicatorscharacterizinglevels and structure of disease with time disability. Give an assessment of these indicators.

Task 8.

In the city X with the midinterval population of 50 000 during the year were registered 60000 visits to the doctor with different diseases, among them 40000 were with first-time revealed diseases. In the structure of incidence are: 20000 cases of respiratory diseases, 7000 cases of cardiovascular diseases, 5000 cases of injuries and poisonings, 2000 cases of diseases of nervous system and 6000 cases of other diseases.

Calculate incidence rate, prevalence rate and structure of incidence, present the indices graphically.

Task 9.

In the city X with the midinterval population of 1300 000 during the year 10610 patients with first-time revealed diseases were registered. Among them patients contracted with:
- malignant neoplasm – 5120;
- syphilis – 2300;
- gonorrhea – 1460;
- mycosis – 1250;
- tuberculosis – 480.
Calculate indices of non-epidemic morbidity and present the indices graphically.

Task 10.
Calculate the provision of the population with hospital beds in town "B" with 70,000 inhabitants by years, if in 2015 the city hospitals had 800 beds, in 2016 - 750, in 2017 - 730, in 2018 - 740, in 2019 - 735.
Evaluate the dynamics of the bed fund as a percentage (dynamic measures) and present it graphically.

Task 11.
In the city of "A" with a population of 78,000 inhabitants, 900 people died and 1,100 were born in 2017.
Calculate the death rate and birth rate in this city.

Task 12.
In the city «X» with the average population of 1300,000 during the year 6,250 patients with revealed diseases were registered. Among them were patients with malignant neoplasm – 5100 cases, syphilis –90, gonorrhea – 120, mycosis – 800, tuberculosis – 140.
Calculate rate and proportionof morbidity by disease.
What is the difference between rate and proportion?
Present rate and proportionof morbidity graphically.

4.3. Individual survey for the assessment of competence: UC-1; UC-6; GPC -1; GPC -2; GPC -11; PC -11; PC -12; PC -15; PC -19; PC -21; PC -22; PC -23

1. Health, public health, prevention. Their definitions. Preventive medicine - definition, goals, activities. Levels of prevention.
2. Epidemiology. Its definition. Epidemiological triangle. Uses of epidemiology.
3. Demography. Characteristic of constant population: main measures in Russia and your own country.
4. Vital statistics. The main standard forms for registration of vital events.
5. Study designs and research approaches: general principles of clinical research. Types of studies, purpose, study design principles. Principles used in assessing study data.
6. Quantitative measurements: ratio, proportion, rate: formulas, examples.
7. Picture presentations of quantitative measurements: pie chart, bar diagram (histogram), frequency polygon, spot map. Examples.
8. Statistics: data, frequency, variable scale, distribution - definitions, characteristics, examples.
9. Measures of central tendency: arithmetic mean, median, mode. Their definitions, characteristics, calculation.
10. Standard error of mean: its definition, calculation, example.
11. Morbidity: methods of study, measures, formulas, and volumes in Russia and your own country.
12. Disability: methods of study, measures, rate volumes in Russia and your own country.
13. Sexually transmitted diseases, the rates, characteristics, measures of prevention.
14. Tuberculosis as an important medico - social problem: volume of rates, risk factors, measures of prevention.
15. Cardiovascular diseases as an important medico - social problem: the rates, risk factors, measures of prevention.
16. Cancer as an important medico - social problem: the rates, risk factors, measures of prevention.

17.Mental illnesses and alcoholism and psychoactive abuse as an important medico - social problem: the volume of rates, risk-factors, measures of prevention.

18.Organization of out-patient care to urban population. Classification of dental out-patients' clinic, their tasks.

19.Dental municipal polyclinic, its functions, ways of work, structure, the main parameters of activity.

20.The organization of in-patient aid to urban population. The main aspects of work and structure of a hospital.

21.Organization of hospital care to patients with maxillofacial diseases and injuries. The main parameters of quality and efficiency of oral surgery.

22.Basic types of pediatric medical institutions. Main tasks and ways of work in children's polyclinic, parameters of its activity.Organization of dental health service to children.

23.Basic medical institutions giving the obstetric-and-gynecological care to urban women.Main tasks and ways of work in female consultation, structure and parameters of its activity. Organization of dental health service to pregnant women.

24.General principles of emergency care organization in Russia and in foreign countries. The basic types of establishments rendering urgent and first medical aid, the main parameters of their activity. The specificity of organization of emergency dental care to urban and rural population.

25.Prevention of diseases: kinds and levels. Hygienic education. Means and methods of hygienic education.

Prevention of dental diseases, organization of regular medical check-up. Dispensary method in dental out-patients' clinic.

4 4.4. Control questions for the credit

Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
1. Health, public health, prevention. Their definitions. Preventive medicine - definition, goals, activities. Levels of prevention.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -11 PC-22
2. Epidemiology. Its definition. Epidemiological triangle. Uses of epidemiology.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -11 PC-21 PC-22
3. Demography. Characteristic of constant population: main measures in Russia and your own country.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -11 PC-22
4. Vital statistics. The main standard forms for registration of vital events.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -11 PC-22
5. Study designs and research approaches: general principles of clinical research. Types of studies, purpose, study design principles. Principles used in assessing study data.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21

	PC-22
6. Quantitative measurements: ratio, proportion, rate: formulas, examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
7. Picture presentations of quantitative measurements: pie chart, bar diagram (histogram), frequency polygon, spot map. Examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
8. Statistics: data, frequency, variable scale, distribution - definitions, characteristics, examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
9. Measures of central tendency: arithmetic mean, median, mode. Their definitions, characteristics, calculation.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
10. Standard error of mean: its definition, calculation, example.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
11. Morbidity: methods of study, measures, formulas, and volumes in Russia and your own country.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
12. Disability: methods of study, measures, rate volumes in Russia and your own country.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
13. Sexually transmitted diseases, the rates, characteristics, measures of prevention.	UC-1 GPC -1

	PC-4
	PC-15
	PC-19
	PC-21
	PC-22
14. Tuberculosis as an important medico - social problem: volume of rates, risk factors, measures of prevention.	UC-1
	GPC -1
	PC-4
	PC-15
	PC-19
	PC-21
	PC-22
15. Cardiovascular diseases as an important medico - social problem: the rates, risk factors, measures of prevention.	UC-1
	GPC -1
	PC-4
	PC-15
	PC-19
	PC-21
	PC-22
16. Cancer as an important medico - social problem: the rates, risk factors, measures of prevention.	UC-1
	GPC -1
	PC-4
	PC-15
	PC-19
	PC-21
	PC-22
17. Mental illnesses, alcoholism and psychoactive abuse as an important medico - social problem: the volume of rates, risk-factors, measures of prevention.	UC-1
	GPC -1
	PC-4
	PC-15
	PC-19
	PC-21
	PC-22
18. Organization of out-patient care to urban population.	UC-1
	GPC -1
	PC-4
	PC-15
	PC-19
	PC-21
	PC-22
19. Polyclinic, its functions, ways of work, structure, the main parameters of activity.	UC-1
	UC-6
	GPC -1
	GPC -2
	GPC -11
	PC -11
	PC -12
	PC -15
	PC -19
	PC -21
	PC -22
	PC -23

20. The organization of in-patient aid to urban population. The main aspects of work and structure of a hospital.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
21. Basic types of pediatric medical institutions. Main tasks and ways of work in children's polyclinic, parameters of its activity.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
22. Basic medical institutions giving the obstetric-and-gynecological care to urban women. Main tasks and ways of work in female consultation, structure and parameters of its activity.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
23. General principles of emergency care organization in Russia and in foreign countries. The basic types of establishments rendering urgent and first medical aid, the main parameters of their activity.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23

4.5. Topics of the Report:
1. ORGANIZATION OF OUTPATIENT MEDICAL CARE IN YOUR COUNTRIES (UC-1; UC-6; GPC -1; GPC -2; GPC -11; PC -11; PC -12; PC -15; PC -19; PC -21; PC -22; PC -23);

2. ORGANIZATION OF INPATIENT MEDICAL CARE IN YOUR COUNTRIES (UC-1; UC-6; GPC -1; GPC -2; GPC -11; PC -11; PC -12; PC -15; PC -19; PC -21; PC -22; PC -23);

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY (UC-1; UC-6; GPC -1; GPC -2; GPC -11; PC -11; PC -12; PC -15; PC -19; PC -21; PC -22; PC -23);

4. CHARACTERISTIC OF THE POPULATION'S HEALTH IN THE CAUNTRY (UC-1; UC-6; GPC -1; GPC -2; GPC -11; PC -11; PC -12; PC -15; PC -19; PC -21; PC -22; PC -23);

5. THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION OF MOTHERHOOD AND CHILDHOOD (UC-1; UC-6; GPC -1; GPC -2; GPC -11; PC -11; PC -12; PC -15; PC -19; PC -21; PC -22; PC -23).

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A RESEARCH REPORT

GROUP PROJECT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN THE FORM OF A MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATION IN PPT-FORMAT DESIGN OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT
1. TITLE PAGE (THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY, ITS LOCATION ON THE WORLD MAP; NAMES OF THE STUDENTS)
2. CONTENTS: SECTIONS OF INFORMATION (FOR EACH COUNTRY INFORMATION SHOULD TAKE NO MORE THAN 30 PAGES (SLIDES), INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS, PICTURES, TABLES AND GRAPHS)
3. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTSTIONS
4. BIBLIOGRAPHY SECTIONS OF INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
    I. GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTIAL LIFE IN A GIVEN COUNTRY (information, including photographs, pictures, tables and graphs)
    -Government structure and a political regime
    -Administrative and territorial subdivisions
    -Climatic and geographic peculiarities
    -General economic growth and the predominant type of production (industrial and agricultural production)
    II. POPULATION STATISTICS (information, including photographs, pictures, tables and graphs)
    -Population size and residential density
    -National languages, religion and traditions
    -Age-sexual composition of the population (use an age pyramid)
    -Changes in population (represent data in dynamics for some years using all known types of tables, graphics, diagrams, and pictures; estimate and analyze the identified changes in population) a. Mechanical movements of the population: urbanization, emigration and immigration b. Natural movements of the population: natality rates (crude birth rate, fertility rate); mortality rates (crude death rate, cause-specific and age-specific death rates, cause-fatality rates, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, preand neonatal mortality rate, mortinatality rate); population growth; average life expectancy (Years of Potential Life Lost).
    III. CHARACTERISTIC OF THE POPULATION'S HEALTH IN THE CAUNTRY (information, including photographs, pictures, tables and graphs)
    A. MORBIDITY AND INJURIES a. General incidence rate of the population (cause-specific and agespecific incidence rates) b. General prevalence rate of the population (cause-specific and agespecific prevalence rates) c. Specific morbidity indicators (if these data are known): general hospital morbidity (cause-specific incidence rates); general morbidity with temporary disability (cause-specific incidence rates); general occupational morbidity and injuries (cause-specific incidence rates). d. Infectious morbidity rates (measles and influenza, rubella and parotiditis, dysentery and diphtheria, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, viral hepatitis, etc.) e. Selected chronic diseases rates (malignant neoplasm, heart and cerebrovascular diseases, chronic

obstructive pulmonary diseases, mental disorders, cirrhosis, diabetes, etc.) f. Substance abuse disorders: the most common types of drug dependences, alcohol and drug addiction incidence rates; alcohol and drug abuse relating morbidity rate and death rate) g. Injuries: cause-specific and age-specific incidence rates (transport accidents, suicide and self-inflicted injuries, homicide and injuries purposely inflicted by other individuals, etc.)

B. DISABILITY (cause-specific and age-specific incidence rates of disability, distribution of disabled persons by groups, current government programs of the assistance and support of disabled persons)

IV.ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY (information, including photographs, pictures, tables and graphs)

A. MODEL OF A HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM (depending on the primary sources of financing)

-State sources of health service financing (part of charges from GNP to the health service in %; government programs; financing from social funds)

-System of medical insurance (obligatory, voluntary, occupational, and private medical insurance)

- Private medical institutions. Paid medical services forms.

-Other financing sources (private, profitable insurance organizations, nonprofitable organizations, etc.)

-Relations between international organizations and health service system in the country: WHO programs; provisions of different programs (programs for eradication of malaria, probes for tuberculosis, leprosy, family planning, introduction of a telemedicine, etc.)

-Financial problems in health service system and other disadvantages

B. THE MANAGEMENT OF A HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM

-Structure of the Health Ministry

-Number and types of medical institutions of outpatient and inpatient care, the main ways and tasks of their work

-System of diseases surveillance

-Sources of diseases surveillance data for all medical institutions of outpatient and inpatient care (individual and summary case reports)

-System of diseases eradications (state and international programs)

-Quality rating of medical aid in out-patient and in-patient medical institutions

-Medical education (number and types of educational institutions - medical schools, colleges, institutes, universities; duration of training of medical staff, family doctors, doctor's assistant and nurses; requirements to the increasing the skill level of physicians and staff nurse).

-Medical staff (number of physicians and staff nurse; indices of provision of the population with physicians, family doctors, staff nurse and other medical staff (per 10,000 persons).

C. ORGANIZATION OF HOSPITAL CARE TO URBAN POPULATION: kinds of the hospital medical aid; indices of provision of the population with hospital beds (per 10,000 persons), the frequency of hospitalization (per 1000 persons), the average duration of the patient stay in hospital, hospital lethality and other indicators of hospital activity.

D. ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL CARE TO RURAL POPULATION (types of medical institutions for outpatient and inpatient care in rural areas; the main indices of provision with medical services and medical institutions activity; disadvantages and principal problems)

E. THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF EMERGENCY CARE ORGANIZATION (types of medical institutions rendering the emergency care; indices of provision of the population with emergency doctors, medical assistant and staff nurse; indices of the emergency care activity, disadvantages and principal problems)

F. THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION OF MOTHERHOOD AND CHILDHOOD a. Legislation about the protection of motherhood and childhood in the country b. Organization of medical care to women out of pregnancy, system of family planning. c. Systems of prenatal protection of fetus, health protection of newborn, health protection of preschool and school-age

children c. The basic medical institutions giving the obstetric-and-gynecological care to women (system of their organization, a range of services, ways and indicators of their activity) d. The basic types of pediatric medical institutions (main tasks and ways of work in children's polyclinic and hospital, the main indicators of their activity).

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

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit
The content of the assessment tool (questions, topics of abstracts, round tables, etc.)

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 (a link to this electronic resource): https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/index.php?categoryid=672

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)*

5.1.1Exam questions for the discipline Public health and health care

	Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
1.	Public health and public health service as a science and an academic subject: definition, basic purposes, methods and subjects of public health study.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
2.	Health, its definition according to the WHO Constitution. Parameters for the estimation of public health at the macroeconomic level (WHO).	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
3.	Health: basic methods, levels of estimation, sources and parameters of its study.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
4.	Concepts of public health, region population health, and group health. Criteria for theirs estimation.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
5.	Factors having the greatest influence on the state of public health. The main directions of health complex study and factors	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4

	determining it.	PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
6.	Individual health: WHO definition, categories and criteria of its estimation.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
7.	Concept of epidemiologic triangle: the agent of a disease, the host's and environmental factors.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
8.	Preventive medicine: its definition, goals and activities. Classifications of risk factors. Levels of prevention.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
9.	Concept of quality of life. The most common WHO' questionnaires for assessing quality of life.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
10.	Hygienic education of the population: goals, tasks, and methods. Concept of healthy life style.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
11.	Spectrum of diseases (infectious and chronic diseases, and their clinical manifestations). Disease surveillance: objectives, surveillance activities, sources.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
12.	International Classification of Diseases and the Problems connected with Health (ICD-10). Its history, characteristic, usage.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21

		PC-22
13.	Vital statistics, its goals and tasks. Characteristics of constant population: statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
14.	The main standard forms for registration of vital events: birth and death certificates.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
15.	Natality rate. Crude birth rate and fertility rate: their definitions, measures and methods of calculation, statistics and trends in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
16.	Mortality: crude, age-adjusted and cause-specific death rates. Theirs definitions, measures and methods of calculation, the leading causes of death and other statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
17.	Case-fatality rate. Proportionate mortality ratio. Life Expectancy and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL). Theirs definitions, measures and methods of calculation, statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
18.	Maternal mortality, its definition and causes. Preterm termination of pregnancy: abortions, ectopic pregnancy, stillbirth. Theirs definitions, risk factors, measures and methods of calculation, statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
19.	Fetal and infant mortality: definition of fetal, perinatal, neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rate. Theirs causes measures and methods of calculation, statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15

		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
20.	Morbidity: methods of study, sources of disease surveillance data, main measures of morbidity statistics.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
21.	Incidence, prevalence, and point prevalence. Theirs definitions, observation units, measures and methods of calculation, registration documents, statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
22.	Specific morbidity rates: hospital, infectious, and non-epidemic morbidity. Theirs definitions, observation units, measures and methods of calculation, registration documents, statistics in Russia.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
23.	Morbidity with temporary disability: its definition, causes of temporary disability, functions of a sick-list, measures and methods of calculation, statistics in Russia.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
24.	Disablement: causes and disability groups, measures and methods of calculation, statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
25.	Occupational morbidity: basic criteria of occupational diseases and injuries, classification of harmful factors (hazards), measures and methods of calculation, statistics in Russia.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
26.	Point prevalence: definition, measures and methods of calculation, statistics in Russia. Preliminary and periodic medical examination, their functions and methods of efficiency assessment.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22

27.	Injuries as an important medico-social problem: definition and kinds of injuries, epidemiological risk factors, statistics and trends around the world. Kinds and models of prevention.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
28.	Classifications of injuries: list of external causes of injuries and poisonings (ICD-10, 11), classification by the nature, by the location of damage, by the place and by the intent of occurrence. Control systems of injuries.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
29.	Transport accidents: medico-social significance, risk factors, statistics and trends around the world. Passive and active strategies of prevention. Control systems and kinds of interventions.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
30.	Cardiovascular diseases as an important medico–social problem: classifications, risk factors, organization of medical service and prevention, statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
31.	Cancer as an important medico-social problem: classifications, risk factors, organization of medical service and prevention, statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
32.	Substance abuse disorders: general characteristics, system for rating severity of dependence (DSM-III), Models of prevention of alcohol and drug-related problems. Statistics in Russia and abroad.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
33.	Alcohol dependence as an important medico-social problem: social profile, alcohol-related problems, statistics and trends in Russia and abroad. Prevention and control measures of alcohol use. Alcohol treatment programs.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
34.	Drug dependence as an important medico-social problem: drugs associated with abuse, mental and physical dependence, prediction factors and social profile of abusers, statistics and trends around the	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4

	world. Prevention and control measures, drug treatment programs.	PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
35.	Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs): general characteristics, epidemiologic features, geographic distribution, population at risk, statistics and trends in Russia and abroad. Prevention and control interventions.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
36.	Medico-social characteristics of the most common sexually transmitted diseases: epidemiologic features, geographic distribution, social profile, incidence rates in Russia and abroad.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
37.	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS/HIV): epidemiologic features, population at risk, precautionary measures. Epidemical situation regarding AIDS/HIV around the world, in Russia and Nizhniy Novgorod Region.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
38.	Recommendations of WHO "Global strategy for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections: 2006 – 2015. Breaking the chain of transmission".	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
39.	Biostatistics: definition, sections, importance of statistical methods in medicine. Basic statistical methods used for clinical researches: descriptive, analytic, and vital statistics. Theirs definition and uses.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
40.	Quantitative measurements in biostatistics: ratio, proportion, rate, index, and dynamic measures. Theirs definitions, mathematical expressions, examples.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
41.	Quantitative measurements in biostatistics. Types of rates: crude, adjusted, specific. Theirs definition, mathematical expressions, examples.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21

		PC-22
42.	Quantitative measurements in biostatistics. Adjusted rates: definition and application. The direct method of standardization, stages of calculating, uses, examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
43.	Quantitative measurements in biostatistics. Adjusted rates: the indirect method of standardization, stages of calculating, uses, examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
44.	Basic concepts of biostatistics. Statistical data: definition, types of studies and types of samples, examples (simple random sample, systematically selected sample, stratified selected sample, cluster selected sample, nonrandomly selected sample).	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
45.	Basic concepts of biostatistics. Statistical data: definition of ungrouped and grouped data, quantitative and qualitative data, discrete and continuous data, examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
46.	Basic concepts of biostatistics. Assessment criteria of the quality of measured statistical data: data's accuracy, validity, precision, and reliability. Examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
47.	Basic concepts of biostatistics. Distributions: definition and types (binomial, uniform, skewed, normal, log-normal, and Poisson distribution). Examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
48.	Descriptive statistics. Measures of central tendency: an arithmetic mean, a median, and a mode. Theirs definitions, applications and characteristics, calculation. Examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
49.	Descriptive statistics. Measures of dispersion: a range, a variance, a standard deviation, a coefficient of variety. Theirs definitions,	UC-1 GPC -1

	applications and characteristics, calculation. Examples.	PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
50.	Tabular presentations of data: simple, group, and combinatorial tables. Examples, application. Requirements of the completing of statistical tables.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
51.	Graphic presentations of data. Types of diagram: line (frequency polygon), radial (epidemic curve), column (bar chart), pyramidal (histogram), intracolumn (box plots), pie (chart), figured, graphic map (Venn diagram), spot map. Examples, methods of construction, application.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
52.	Analytic statistics. Probability: definition, applications and characteristics of probability values, types of probability distributions, calculation. Examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
53.	Analytic statistics. Gaussian (normal) distribution: definition, applications, normal distribution curve, critical ratio, example of the normally distributed population.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
54.	Analytic statistics. Null hypothesis: definition, applications and characteristics (alternative hypothesis, statistical significance, level of confidence), sampling errors. Examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
55.	Analytic statistics. Types of sampling errors (type I error, type II error): definition, applications and characteristics, examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
56.	Analytic statistics. Student's test, its definition. Student's test for paired samples: definition, applications, calculation. Examples.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19

		PC-21
		PC-22
57.	Analytic statistics. Standard error of the mean: definition, applications, calculation. Examples.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
58.	General characteristic of medical researches: purpose and tasks, research outline and program, types of studies (observational and experimental studies), four major stages. Examples.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
59.	Medical study design principles: resources of medical information, strengths and limitations, methodologic considerations, ethical constraints. Examples.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
60.	Medical study designs. Major methodological principles in a subject selection and in a data collection, types and methods of the data collection. Examples.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
61.	Medical study designs. Major methodological considerations in statistical analysis of study results. Principles used in assessing study data (efficacy, reliability, validity, causality, etc.) Examples.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
62.	General characteristic of out-patient care to population: significance and functions, types of outpatient clinics (by the categories, by the forms of property. Structure of outpatient clinic: departments of diagnostic, consultation and treatment, administrative division. Parameters of the estimation of outpatient clinic activity.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
63.	Organization of work in outpatient clinic. Physician, pediatrician, general practitioner: purposes, rules and criteria of the estimation of their work. Preventive functions of outpatient clinic.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
64.	Diagnostic possibilities of modern outpatient clinic: specialists,	UC-1

	technologies. Organization of x-ray and nuclear examination in outpatient clinic. Efficiency assessment of diagnostic procedures.	GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
65.	Organization of in-patient care: the four level system of hospital care according to the WHO, types of hospitals, main tasks and ways of work of municipal hospitals.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
66.	The organization of in-patient care to urban population: tasks and structure of a municipal hospital, the main aspects of work in reception, therapeutic and diagnostic departments. Estimation of hospital activity: provision of the population with hospital care, bed's fund use, quality of treatment.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
67.	The state system for protection of motherhood and childhood: stages of giving the preventive-and-medical care, Russian legislation, types of institutions of obstetric-and-gynecological care.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
68.	Female consultations: structure, tasks and main organizational and methodical principles of work. Estimation of activity. Organization of medico-prophylactic care to pregnant women.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
69.	Maternity hospital: tasks, structure, main organization-methodical principles of work in physiological, observation postnatal and gynecological departments. Estimation of activity.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
70.	System of emergency care in Russia and abroad: main principles, types of establishments, kinds of emergency teams. Main tasks and structure of emergency stations, parameters of the emergency care activity. Specificity of emergency organization in rural areas.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
71.	Medical care to rural population in Russia: three stages (paramedical-and-obstetrical outpost, central regional and regional hospitals), their functions, structure and organization principles of work.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15

		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
72.	The state system for protection of children health in Russia: types of establishments giving medical care to children. Main tasks and principles of work in children's polyclinics and hospitals.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
73.	Children's polyclinics and hospitals. Organization of work, estimation of activity.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
74.	Organization of family medical service in Russia and abroad. Centers and departments of general medical practice: structure, tasks and organizational and methodical principles of work. Main functions and parameters of activity of a family doctor.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
75.	World Health Organization (WHO): objective, strategic directions. World Health Organization's regional offices. Constitution of the WHO: core principles, fundamental chapters and articles.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
76.	Planning in health care service: definition and main principles, types and methods of health planning.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
77.	Basic methods of planning in medical institutions. Medical-economic standards: definition and classification. Standards on medical care volume for population in Russian, methods of calculation.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
78.	Quality of medical care: main characteristics and components (quality of structures, quality of technology, quality of the result). Basic parameters of medical care quality.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22

79.	Management of medical care quality: main principles and aspects (quality design, quality assurance, quality control, ways of development).	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
80.	Economics of Public Health: its subject, tasks, importance in market conditions.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
81.	Modern market economics and its main components. Public health economics and market characteristics of medical services.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
82.	Market economics: medical service as a commodity. The basic types and characteristics of medical service.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
83.	Market economics: demand, factors affecting demand, demand curve.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
84.	Market economics: supply, factors affecting supply, supply curve.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
85.	Marketing in Public Health: definitions, main concepts, conceptual approaches for marketing activities.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4 PC-15 PC-19 PC-21 PC-22
86.	Marketing in Public Health. Types of demand and marketing.	UC-1 GPC -1 PC-4

		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
87.	Management: definition, management principles in health care. Internal and external environment of medical institutions.	UC-1
		GPC -1
		PC-4
		PC-15
		PC-19
		PC-21
		PC-22
88.	Management: the organizational structures of management in medical institutions.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
89.	Medical insurance: main principles and kinds. The program of State guarantees and the law "On obligatory medical insurance of citizens" in Russia.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
90.	Medical insurance of citizens in the Russian Federation. Rights and duties of medical institutions, insurance companies, medical workers and population at obligatory and voluntary medical insurance.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
91.	Models of public health service in different countries in the world: state, insurance and private system of public health service, advantage and disadvantage.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11

		PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
92.	Financing system of public health services in Russia: main sources of financing (financial means of state budgets, obligatory medical insurance).	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
93.	General economic concept of capital: the scheme of the capital transformation, economic formula of commodity cost, fixed and current capital, concept of amortization.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
94.	Production assets of the medical institutions: fixed and current assets, main directions of economic analysis of the medical institutions activity.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
95.	Economic analysis in health care services: main levels and directions. Indices characterizing the financial establishments' stability.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22

		PC -23
96.	Main directions of economic analysis in medical institutions. General and cost parameters of bed facilities use, influencing factors.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
97.	The main cost parameters of the medical institutions activity. First cost of medical services: concepts of fixed, variable, and total costs, basic ways to cheapen the first cost of medical services, examples of calculation the first cost (one diagnostic procedure, hospitalization of one patient).	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
98.	The main cost parameters of the medical institution activity: first cost and price of medical services, concepts of profit, clear profit, and profitability.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
99.	Price formation: basic principles, ways of the state regulation of prices of medical services. Basic groups of prices of medical services.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
100.	Efficiency in public health service: main levels and kinds. Medical, social and economic effects: definitions and possible indices. Structure of the national economic damage from the morbidity with temporary disability.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11

		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
101.	Definitions of economic damages, economic effect and efficiency in public health service. Methods of calculation of economic damages from the morbidity with temporary disability and disablement.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23

Additional questions

102.	The legal regulation of the medical staff labor in Russia and abroad. Rights of patients and medical staff. Types of legal liability for doctor and staff nurse activity.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
103.	Rights of patients and medical staff in Russia and abroad. Juridical Qualification of medical errors and defects of medical aid.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
104.	Medical ethics and deontology: definitions, general principles, main ethic issues in medicine. Concept of a bioethics: main branches. Concept of medical secrecy. Hippocratic Oath.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15

		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
105.	The legal foundations of medical activities in case of human organs and tissues transplantation: basic principles and legislation (in Russia and abroad). Intravital and postmortem donorship of human organs and tissues.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
106.	The legal foundations of medical activities in case of blood donorship (in Russia and abroad): blood donor's rights and obligations, legislation of blood donorship.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
107.	General social-economic characteristics of your country: government structure, a political regime, administrative subdivisions, climatic peculiarities, general economic growth, types of production.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
108.	Model of a health service system in your country: state sources of health service financing, system of medical insurance, paid medical services forms.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
109.	Relations between international organizations and health service	UC-1

	system in your country: WHO programs, provisions of different state programs, development of a telemedicine.	UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
110.	Sources of health service financing in your country (state and private medical institutions, system of medical insurance). Financial problems in health service system and other disadvantages.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
111.	The management of a health service system in your country: structure of the Health Ministry, provision of the population with medical staff, number and types of medical institutions, main ways of their work.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
112.	System of diseases surveillance in your country. Sources of diseases surveillance data for all medical institutions of outpatient and inpatient care.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
113.	System of diseases eradications in your country: state and international programs.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12

		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
114.	System of quality rating of medical aid in out-patient and in-patient medical institutions of your country.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
115.	System of medical education in your country: number and types of educational institutions, duration of training and requirements to the increasing the skill level of medical staff.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
116.	Organization of hospital care to urban population in your country: kinds of the hospital medical aid, provision of the population with hospital beds, the frequency of hospitalization, average duration of the inpatient treatment, hospital lethality and other data of hospital activity.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
117.	Organization of medical care to rural population in your country: types of medical institutions for outpatient and inpatient care in rural areas, main data of provision with medical services and medical institutions activity, disadvantages and principal problems.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
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118.	The main principles of emergency care organization in your country: types of medical institutions rendering the emergency care, provision of the population with emergency doctors, medical assistant and staff nurse, data of the emergency care activity, disadvantages and principal problems.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
119.	Legislation about the protection of motherhood and childhood in your country	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
120.	Organization of medical care to women out of pregnancy and system of family planning in your country.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
121.	System of protection of childhood in your country: prenatal protection of fetus, health protection of newborn, health protection of preschool and school-age children.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
122.	System of protection of motherhood in your country: basic medical institutions giving the obstetric-and-gynecological care to women, a range of services, ways, tasks and data of their activity.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11

		PC -12
		PC -15
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		PC -23
123.	System of protection of childhood in your country: basic types of pediatric medical institutions, ways and tasks of work in children's polyclinic and hospital, the main data of their activity.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
124.	Population statistics in your country: population size and density, national languages, religion and traditions, age-sexual composition of the population	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
125.	Changes in population of your country: mechanical movements of the population (data on an urbanization, an emigration and an immigration)	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
126.	Changes in population of your country: natural movements of the population (crude birth rate, fertility rate, crude death rate, cause-specific and age-specific death rates, population growth, average life expectancy)	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22

		PC -23
127.	Changes in population of your country: natality and mortality rates (crude death rate, cause-specific and age-specific death rates, cause-fatality rates, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, pre- and neonatal mortality rate, mortinatality rate).	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
128.	Morbidity of population in your country: incidence and prevalence rates of the population (general, cause-specific and age-specific rates).	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
129.	Morbidity of population in your country: data on hospital morbidity, occupational morbidity and injuries, morbidity with temporary disability (general and cause-specific incidence rates).	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
130.	Morbidity of population in your country: infectious morbidity rates (measles, influenza, malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, dysentery, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, viral hepatitis, etc.)	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
131.	Morbidity of population in your country: selected chronic diseases rates (malignant neoplasm, cardiovascular diseases, mental disorders, cirrhosis, diabetes, etc.)	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11

		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
132.	Morbidity of population in your country: substance abuse disorders (the most common types of drug dependences, alcohol and drug addiction incidence rates, alcohol and drug abuse relating morbidity and death rate)	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
133.	Injuries of population in your country: cause-specific and age-specific incidence rates (transport accidents, suicide and self-inflicted injuries, homicide and injuries purposely inflicted by other individuals).	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
134.	Disability of population in your country: cause-specific and age-specific incidence rates of disability, distribution of disabled persons by groups, current government programs of the assistance and support of disabled persons.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
135.	The legal regulation of the medical staff labor in Russia and abroad. Rights of patients and medical staff. Types of legal liability for doctor and staff nurse activity.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21

		PC -22
		PC -23
136.	Rights of patients and medical staff in Russia and abroad. Juridical Qualification of medical errors and defects of medical aid.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
137.	Medical ethics and deontology: definitions, general principles, main ethic issues in medicine. Concept of a bioethics: main branches. Concept of medical secrecy. Hippocratic Oath.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
138.	The legal foundations of medical activities in case of human organs and tissues transplantation: basic principles and legislation (in Russia and abroad). Intravital and postmortem donorship of human organs and tissues.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
139.	The legal foundations of medical activities in case of blood donorship (in Russia and abroad): blood donor's rights and obligations, legislation of blood donorship.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
140.	General social-economic characteristics of your country: government structure, a political regime, administrative subdivisions, climatic peculiarities, general economic growth, types	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1

	of production.	GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
141.	Model of a health service system in your country: state sources of health service financing, system of medical insurance, paid medical services forms.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
142.	Relations between international organizations and health service system in your country: WHO programs, provisions of different state programs, development of a telemedicine.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
143.	Sources of health service financing in your country (state and private medical institutions, system of medical insurance). Financial problems in health service system and other disadvantages.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
144.	The management of a health service system in your country: structure of the Health Ministry, provision of the population with medical staff, number and types of medical institutions, main ways of their work.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19

		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
145.	System of diseases surveillance in your country. Sources of diseases surveillance data for all medical institutions of outpatient and inpatient care.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
146.	System of diseases eradications in your country: state and international programs.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
147.	System of quality rating of medical aid in out-patient and in-patient medical institutions of your country.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
148.	System of medical education in your country: number and types of educational institutions, duration of training and requirements to the increasing the skill level of medical staff.	UC-1
		UC-6
		GPC -1
		GPC -2
		GPC -11
		PC -11
		PC -12
		PC -15
		PC -19
		PC -21
		PC -22
		PC -23
149.	Organization of hospital care to urban population in your country: kinds of the hospital medical aid, provision of the population with	UC-1
		UC-6

	hospital beds, the frequency of hospitalization, average duration of the inpatient treatment, hospital lethality and other data of hospital activity.	GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23
150.	Organization of medical care to rural population in your country: types of medical institutions for outpatient and inpatient care in rural areas, main data of provision with medical services and medical institutions activity, disadvantages and principal problems.	UC-1 UC-6 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -11 PC -11 PC -12 PC -15 PC -19 PC -21 PC -22 PC -23

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

Learning outcomes Assessments of the formation of competencies
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"

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 formation*	Low	Medium/High

For an exam

Learning Outcomes	Assessments of the formation of competencies			
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were gross errors	The minimum acceptable level of knowledge. A lot of minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program. Several minor errors were made	The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, without errors
Availability of skills	When solving standard problems, the basic skills were not demonstrated. There have been gross errors	Demonstrated basic skills. Solved typical problems with minor errors. All tasks were completed, but not in full.	All basic skills have been demonstrated. Solved all major tasks with non-gross errors. Completed all tasks, in full, but some with shortcomings	All basic skills were demonstrated, all the main tasks were solved with separate minor shortcomings, all tasks were completed in full
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	When solving standard problems, basic skills are not demonstrated. There have been gross errors	There is a minimum set of skills for solving standard tasks with some shortcomings	Demonstrated basic skills in solving standard problems with some shortcomings	Demonstrated skills in solving non-standard tasks without errors and shortcomings
Characteristics of the formation of competence	Competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge, skills and abilities are not enough to solve professional problems. Re-learning required	The formation of competence corresponds to the minimum requirements. The available knowledge, skills, and abilities are generally sufficient to solve professional problems, but additional practice is required for most practical problems.	The formation of competence as a whole meets the requirements, but there are shortcomings. The existing knowledge, skills and motivation	The formation of competence fully complies with the requirements. The existing knowledge, skills and motivation are fully

42

			are generally sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for some professional tasks	sufficient to solve complex professional tasks
		43		

A complete set of assessment tools for the discipline "Public Health and Health, Health Economics" is presented on the portal of the SDO of the Volga Research Medical University - "Public Health and Health, Health Economics".
Developer:
N. I. Gurvich, Associate Professor of the Department of Social Medicine and Health Organization, Candidate of Medical Sciences

Date "_____" _____ 202__