Assessment tools for midterm assessment
“Oncology, radiation therapy”

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Surgical diseases
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

Sample tasks and tests

Case history assessment (11 term)

The case history assessment is conducted in order to monitor the students' acquisition of the lecture course knowledge, to assess the knowledge and skills acquired during practical classes, and to check the ability to solve various types of problems that develop professional abilities in accordance with the requirements of the specialist's qualification characteristics. The task is conducted according to the schedule during class hours in the volume stipulated by the syllabus for the discipline and the teacher's academic workload. The time for preparing for the test is included in the number of hours of independent work of students and should not exceed 4 hours. The task is assessed by a differentiated assessment. In case of an unsatisfactory grade received by the student, a new deadline for writing the test is set outside of class time. (Surgut State University Quality Management System QMS Surgut State University STO-2.12.5-15 Organization of current monitoring of academic performance and midterm assessment of students Edition No. 2 p. 7 of 21)

Writing a clinical case history assessment.

The student independently selects a nosological form, develops and defends a case history assessment according to the proposed scheme.

The main stages of writing a clinical case history assessment:

Title page (separate page)

1. Passport section.
2. Complaints: main and those found during the survey by organ systems.
3. History of the main and concomitant diseases.
4. Life history.
5. Data from an objective examination of the patient (general status by systems).
6. Data from an objective examination of the patient (local status).
7. Justification of the preliminary diagnosis and its formulation.
8. Survey plan.
9. Laboratory and instrumental research data, consultants’ opinions.
10. Final clinical diagnosis (rationale and formulation).
11. Differential diagnosis.
12. Treatment of the patient and its rationale (preoperative preparation, surgical stage, postoperative treatment).

13. Final clinical diagnosis (rationale and formulation)
14. Curation diary.
15. Epicrisis.
16. Forecast.
17. List of references.

Points for midterm assessment (exam)
11 term

The tasks for the exam include an assessment of theoretical knowledge and practical skills assessment - the ticket contains 3 questions (2 theoretical and 1 situational task).

Points for oral qiuz:

1. Morbidity and mortality from malignant tumors. Dynamics and structure of morbidity. Age and gender characteristics.
2. Features of the organization of oncology services in Russia.
The role of a general practitioner in the prevention and early diagnosis of malignant tumors. Deontology in oncology.
3. Principles of early and timely diagnosis of malignant tumors.
4. Principles of diagnostics of malignant tumors. The role of screening for early diagnostics and prevention of cancer.
5. Possibilities of detecting cancer in the preclinical period. Formation of high-risk groups. The role of screening studies.
b. The importance of endoscopic, cytological, radiological and immunological research methods in oncology.
7. The role of morphological research methods in oncology. Methods of taking material for cytological and histological studies.
8. Factors contributing to the development of malignant tumors. Primary prevention of cancer.
9. The role of exogenous (chemical and physical agents, oncoviruses) and endogenous factors in the development of human tumors.
10. Malignant tumors as a social problem. Carcinogenic substances in the environment, their main sources.
11. Smoking and cancer.
12. Professional cancers. Factors contributing to their occurrence.
13. The main clinical symptoms and pathogenesis of their development in malignant tumors.
14. Patterns and pathways of metastasis of malignant tumors.
15. Tumor markers and their role in oncology.
16. Paraneoplastic syndromes. Classification and their significance.
17. Methods and principles of treatment of malignant tumors. Advances in oncology.
18. Radical, palliative and symptomatic treatment of cancer patients.
19. Modern principles and possibilities of drug therapy for cancer patients.
20. Palliative treatment of cancer patients.
21. Combination of pregnancy and malignant tumors. Features of diagnostics, treatment and prognosis.
22. Skin cancer. Incidence. Preventive measures. Peculiarities of the clinical course of basaliomas and squamous cell carcinoma. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.
23. Pigmented nevi. Signs and factors contributing to their malignancy. Diagnostics and treatment tactics.
24. Skin melanoma. Peculiarities of growth and metastasis. Principles of diagnostics and treatment.
25. Malignant tumors of soft tissues. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.
26. Malignant bone tumors. Clinical features, diagnostics and treatment.
27. Lower lip cancer. Growth patterns and routes of metastasis. Diagnostic methods. Principles of treatment of the primary lesion and regional metastases.
28. Lower lip cancer. Clinical features. Diagnostic and treatment methods. Prognosis.
29. Malignant tumors of the oral mucosa, jaws. Diagnostic methods. Treatment principles.
30. Salivary gland neoplasms. Classification. Diagnostic and treatment methods. Features of surgical treatment of parotid salivary gland tumors.

31.Tongue cancer. Incidence. The role of smoking and bad habits, principles of diagnosis and treatment.
32.Tongue cancer. Growth forms, metastasis routes. Diagnostic methods. Treatment principles.
33. Nodular formations in the thyroid gland. Diagnostic and treatment tactics.
34. Thyroid cancer. Distinctive features of highly differentiated forms. Features of surgical treatment.
35. Thyroid cancer. Peculiarities of the clinical course of medullary and undifferentiated cancer. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.
36. "Hidden cancer" of the thyroid gland. Features of diagnosis and treatment,
37. Esophageal cancer. Clinical features of the course. Possibilities
early diagnosis. Treatment principles.
38. Esophageal cancer, epidemiology. Anatomical growth forms. Pathogenesis of clinical symptoms. Diagnostic and treatment methods.
39. Stomach cancer. Risk groups. Early detection options.
*40.*Stomach cancer, Clinical picture depending on the localization and form of tumor growth. Features of metastasis. Types of radical surgical interventions.
41. Cancer of the cardiac part of the stomach. Clinical features. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.
42. Antral gastric cancer. Clinical features. Principles of diagnostics and treatment.
43. Early gastric cancer. Classification, diagnostic possibilities and treatment results.
44. Malignant tumors of the duodenum. Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of cancer of the large duodenal papilla.
45. Pancreatic cancer. Morbidity and mortality. Clinical picture depending on tumor localization. Diagnostic principles. Methods of morphological confirmation of diagnosis.
46. Pancreatic cancer. Information content of various diagnostic methods. Indications for invasive research methods. Principles of surgical treatment.
47. Differential diagnostics of jaundice. Peculiarities of clinical and laboratory manifestations in mechanical jaundice. Methods of eliminating mechanical jaundice.
48. Primary and metastatic liver tumors. Possibilities of differential diagnostics and treatment.
49.Liver cancer. Incidence. Histological variants of structure. Clinical picture. Diagnostic methods.
Treatment options,
50. Colon cancer. Risk groups. Peculiarities of the clinical course. Diagnostic methods. Treatment principles.
51. Rectal cancer. Risk groups. Clinical picture depending on localization and anatomical form of growth. Principles of diagnostics and treatment,
52. Lung cancer. Incidence. High-risk groups. Cancer prevention. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.
53. Lung cancer. Clinical and anatomical classification. Features of the clinical course of small cell cancer. Choice of treatment method.
54. Central lung cancer. Clinical presentation depending on tumor growth type. Concept of pneumonitis. Diagnostic methods, treatment principles.
55, Peripheral lung cancer. Clinical forms. Early detection possibilities. Differential diagnostics of spherical formations. Treatment principles.
56. Mastopathy, Classification. Principles of diagnostics and treatment.
57. Breast cancer. Risk factors. Clinical forms. Paget's disease. Principles of diagnosis and treatment,
58. Breast cancer. Incidence. Early diagnostic possibilities. Breast cancer prevention.
59. Breast cancer. Reasons for late diagnosis. Treatment options for common forms of breast cancer,
60. Nodular form of breast cancer. Skin symptoms. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.
61. Breast cancer. Peculiarities of regional and distant metastasis. Methods of diagnosis and treatment.
67. Metastatic pleurisy. Differential diagnostics. Possibilities of detecting the primary focus. Treatment methods.
68. Ascites in malignant tumors. Their pathogenesis. Probable localization of the primary tumor. Diagnostic methods and treatment tactics.
69. Lumbosacral radiculitis syndrome in oncology.
70. Superior vena cava syndrome.
71. Inferior vena cava compression syndrome in oncological diseases.
72. Symptom of fever of unknown genesis,
73. Cancer metastases to the lymph nodes from an undetected primary focus. Diagnostic tactics. Possible localizations of the primary focus.
74. Cancer metastases to bones from an undetected primary focus. Diagnostic search. Treatment tactics.

75. Primary multiple tumors.
76. Lymphogranulomatosis. Morphological classification and its prognostic value.
77. Lymphogranulomatosis. Division into stages, symptoms of intoxication. Biological signs of process activity. Principles of treatment.

Sample situational tasks (with keys)

Situational task #1
An 18-year-old patient who recently had an acute respiratory viral infection was found to have enlarged lymph nodes up to 3 cm in the right axillary region during a follow-up examination 2 years after surgical treatment for melanoma of the skin of the chest wall, level II of invasion according to Clark.

Question

- Your actions?

Situational task #2
A 35-year-old female patient came to the clinic complaining of changes in the color, shape, and size of a pigmented neoplasm on the skin of the anterior abdominal wall. Upon examination, a neoplasm measuring2.5 cm, dark brown, without vellus hair, with a rim of hyperemia around the circumference. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable.

Questions

* What is your diagnosis?
* Prescribe an examination and treatment plan.

Keys

Situational task #1

Answer:

- An ultrasound of the affected group of lymph nodes is necessary, as well as other regional groups of lymph nodes (axillary on the other side, supraclavicular, subclavian). In case of suspected metastatic lesion of lymph nodes, their puncture is possible to confirm the diagnosis.

Situational task #2

Answer:

* In this case, it is necessary to conduct a differential diagnosis between skin melanoma and dysplastic nevus.
* It is necessary to conduct an ultrasound of the axillary, supraclavicular, subclavian, and inguinal lymph nodes. In the absence of signs of their damage, as well as the absence of data for distant metastasis, it is necessary to perform a wide surgical excision of the skin area with the pigmented formation. The material must be sent for histological examination.