

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
Информация о владельце:  
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## ASSESSMENT TOOLS

### PHTHISIATRY

Qualification	Specialist
Specialty	31.05.01 General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Multidisciplinary Clinical Training
Graduate Department	Internal Diseases

## SAMPLE TASKS AND TESTS

### TEST - ESSAY (TERM 9)

An essay is a presentation of the results of an analysis of current literature on a selected topic, based on the study of various literary sources (articles in medical journals, including foreign ones, monographs, textbooks, reference books) and presented in a structured form. The structure of the essay includes: the relevance of the chosen topic (epidemiology, place in the structure of morbidity, unexplored pathogenetic mechanisms, ineffectiveness of existing treatment as a motivation for studying this process, or new data important for diagnosis and treatment), purpose (corresponding to the topic and aimed at its disclosure), sections whose content reveals the topic, discussion and conclusions, list of sources used.

The topics of the essays are presented in the “Assessment Tools” of the curriculum.

The essay must be submitted as:

- a printed document;
- a presentation (e.g., PowerPoint);
- a public defense of the essay is required during class.

The basic requirements for the essay must be met, including the correct formatting of the list of references!

The disclosure of the essay topic requires the presence of several specialized sources (at least 8-10 publications, monographs, reference books, textbooks) as a source of information. Preference is given to publications in specialized journals and monographs by recognized experts in the relevant field of knowledge. The use of foreign literature is mandatory.

#### List of essay messages:

1. Principles of assessing the epidemiological situation in the region
2. Historical information on tuberculosis vaccination.
3. Organization of dispensary monitoring of patients and those who have had tuberculosis.
4. Organization of joint work of the tuberculosis dispensary and the general medical network.
5. Preventive measures on the ways of transmission of tuberculosis infection.
6. Prevention and treatment of complications after BCG.
7. Tuberculosis risk groups and their monitoring in the general treatment network.
8. Functional tests at the tuberculosis clinic.
9. The resolving possibilities of various methods of X-ray examination in pulmonology.
10. Resolution methods of tomography and zonography in the diagnosis of radiological syndromes.
11. High-resolution capabilities of computed tomography in the study of the lungs.

12. Diagnostics of the activity of residual tuberculous changes in children and adolescents.
  13. Immunological tests in the diagnosis of tuberculosis.
  14. Differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy in adults.
  15. Differential diagnosis of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic course) and carcinomatosis.
  16. The importance and difficulties of timely diagnosis of miliary tuberculosis.
  17. The importance of lumbar puncture for the diagnosis of meningitis.
  18. Differential diagnosis of focal tuberculosis and lung cancer (peripheral).
  19. The importance of fluorographic examination of the chest organs for the detection of focal pulmonary tuberculosis.
  20. Differential diagnosis of tuberculosis and lung cancer (peripheral).
  21. The importance of X-ray methods in the detection of pulmonary tuberculosis.
  22. The importance of surgical operations in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
  23. Differential diagnosis of infiltrative tuberculosis and pneumonia.
  24. Amyloidosis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention
  25. Tuberculosis of the lungs combined with dust-related occupational diseases.
  26. Tuberculosis of the lungs combined with HIV infection.
  27. Tuberculosis of the lungs combined with lung cancer.
  28. Tuberculosis of the lungs combined with HCL.
  29. Tuberculosis of the lungs combined with gastric ulcer.
  30. Tuberculosis of the lungs combined with diabetes mellitus.
  31. Tuberculosis of the lungs combined with alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness
  32. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous spondylitis.
  33. Detection of tuberculosis of the kidneys.
  34. Detection, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous lymphadenopathies.  
Tuberculosis dacryoadenitis.
  35. Epidemiological data on tuberculosis of the genitourinary system.
  36. Differential diagnosis of osteoarticular tuberculosis
  37. Differential diagnosis of tuberculosis of peripheral lymph nodes
  38. Differential diagnosis of tuberculosis of the genitourinary system
  39. Differential diagnosis of tuberculosis of the kidneys
  40. Differential diagnosis of tuberculosis of the ureters and bladder
  41. Types of drug resistance of MBT and its role in the effectiveness of treatment.
  42. Methods of collapse therapy.
  43. Prevention and treatment of chemotherapy complications.
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43. Prevention and treatment of chemotherapy complications.

### **EXAMINATION PAPER – MEDICAL HISTORY (10<sup>TH</sup> TERM)**

The test is conducted to assess students' mastery of the lecture course material, evaluate the knowledge and skills acquired during practical training, and test their ability to solve various types of tasks that develop professional competencies in accordance with the specialist qualification requirements. The test is carried out according to the schedule during class hours within the scope stipulated by the course syllabus and the instructor's teaching load. Preparation time for the test is included in the students' self-study hours and should not exceed 4 hours. The test is graded on a differentiated scale. If a student receives an unsatisfactory grade, a new deadline for retaking the test is set outside of regular class hours.

### **WRITING A CLINICAL MEDICAL HISTORY**

The student independently chooses the nosological form, develops and defends the medical history according to the proposed scheme.

The main stages of writing an educational history:

The title page (separate page)

1. Passport part.
2. Complaints: the main ones and those found during the survey of organ systems.
3. Anamnesis of the main and concomitant diseases.
4. Anamnesis of life.
5. Objective examination data of the patient.
6. Justification of the preliminary diagnosis and its formulation.
7. Examination plan.
8. Laboratory and instrumental research data, consultant conclusions.
9. Final clinical diagnosis (justification and formulation).
10. Differential diagnosis.
11. Patient's treatment and its justification.
12. Forecast.
13. Prevention (primary and secondary).
14. Epicrisis.
15. The curation diary.
16. List of references.

### **Task for Credit in 9<sup>th</sup> Term.**

Midterm assessment is carried out in the form of credit. Tasks for the credit include two theoretical points **for oral quiz**.

#### **List of theoretical points for oral quiz:**

1. Deontology in Phthisiology.
2. Biological properties of causative agent of tuberculosis, means of identification and cultivation.
3. Morphology of lungs and mechanisms of respiratory apparatus protection from damaging factors,
4. The state of the immune system in tuberculosis.
5. Modern definition of tuberculosis, reflecting the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and morphological characteristics, indicating the leading clinical syndrome of one form or another.
6. Tuberculosis dispensary.

7. Tasks of medical check-ups for the timely detection of tuberculosis and its prevention.
8. BCG and BCG-M vaccinations.
9. The main methods of tuberculosis patients detection. The importance of early and timely detection of tuberculosis.
10. Groups of people at increased risk of tuberculosis. Methods of clinical examination of persons at increased risk of tuberculosis.
11. Clinical classification of tuberculosis.
12. The main clinical symptoms of tuberculosis.
13. Laboratory, instrumental diagnostics of tuberculosis.
14. Methods of X-ray examination.
15. Primary tuberculosis.
16. Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes, pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, differential diagnosis.
17. Primary tuberculosis complex.
18. Miliary tuberculosis of lungs.
19. Disseminated tuberculosis of lungs.
20. Tuberculous meningitis.
21. Focal pulmonary tuberculosis.
22. The pathogenesis of the formation of tubercles.
23. Infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis.
24. Caseous pneumonia.
25. Treatment of tuberculosis. Antituberculous drug.
26. General principles and methods of chemotherapy of tuberculosis.
27. Combinations of drugs and drug regimens.
28. Indications for chemotherapy in hospitals and outpatient clinics.
29. Methods of surgical treatment of patients with respiratory tuberculosis.

### **Task for Exam in 10<sup>th</sup> Term.**

Midterm assessment is carried out in the form of exam. Tasks for the exam include two theoretical points **for oral quiz and tests**

#### **List of theoretical points for oral quiz**

- 1 Primary tuberculosis.
- 2 Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes, pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, differential diagnosis.
- 3 Primary tuberculosis complex.
- 4 Miliary tuberculosis of lungs.
- 5 Disseminated tuberculosis of lungs.
- 6 Tuberculous meningitis.
- 7 Focal pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 8 The pathogenesis of the formation of tubercles.
- 9 The main methods of tuberculosis patients detection. The importance of early and timely detection of tuberculosis.
- 10 Groups of people at increased risk of tuberculosis. Methods of clinical examination of persons at increased risk of tuberculosis.
- 11 Clinical classification of tuberculosis.
- 12 The main clinical symptoms of tuberculosis.
- 13 Laboratory, instrumental diagnostics of tuberculosis.
- 14 Methods of X-ray examination.
- 15 Primary tuberculosis.
- 16 Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes, pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, differential diagnosis.
- 17 Primary tuberculosis complex.

- 18 Miliary tuberculosis of lungs.
- 19 Disseminated tuberculosis of lungs.
- 20 Tuberculous meningitis.
- 21 Focal pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 22 The pathogenesis of the formation of tubercles.
- 23 Infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis.
24. Caseous pneumonia.
25. Treatment of tuberculosis. Antituberculous drug.
26. General principles and methods of chemotherapy of tuberculosis.
27. Combinations of drugs and drug regimens.
28. Indications for chemotherapy in hospitals and outpatient clinics.
29. Methods of surgical treatment of patients with respiratory tuberculosis.
30. Preventive measures for the transmission of tuberculosis infection

**List of Tests:**

1. Hemogram in patients with a newly diagnosed focal pulmonary tuberculosis is more often characterized by all of the above, except
  - a) pronounced pathological changes and sharply accelerated ESR;**
  - b) moderate pathological changes and slightly accelerated ESR;
  - c) absence of pathological changes and normal ESR.
2. The size of the decay cavity in focal pulmonary tuberculosis is characterized by
  - a) a small size;**
  - b) a medium size;
  - c) a significant size;
  - d) any of the following.
3. In case of timely detection and effective treatment in most patients with focal pulmonary tuberculosis ..... is /are observed.
  - a) full resorption changes in the lungs;
  - b) formation of small residual changes;**
  - c) formation of large residual changes.
4. The causes of recurrence of the disease in patients with focal pulmonary tuberculosis may be the following:
  - (a) the nature of residual changes in the lungs;
  - b) inadequate nature of the main course of chemotherapy;
  - c) drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis;
  - d) presence of concomitant diseases;**
  - e) all of the above.
5. The most characteristic radiological signs are ...
  - a) a heterogeneous irregular focus with the foci;
  - b) uneven land dimmable with pockets;**
  - c) heterogeneous triangular shaped plot with pockets;
  - d) a homogeneous phase dimmable with pockets;
  - e) uniform triangular shape darkening area with foci.