federal state budgetary educational institution
higher education
"Ural State Medical University"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Department of History, Economics and Law

APPROVED
Vice-Rector for
Educational Activities
A.A. Ushakov
«04» августа 2025
(UMU seal)

FUND EVALUATION MEANS
to conduct interim assessment in the discipline
HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Specialty: 31.05.03 Dentistry
Level of higher education: specialist
Qualification: dentist

Yekaterinburg city
2025 year

1. Codifier

Code and name of competence: systemic and critical thinking UK-1 Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systemic approach, develop an action strategy

Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Didactic unit	Controlled knowledge, skills and abilities aimed at developing universal and general professional competencies			Methods of assessing the results of mastering the discipline
		Knowledge	**Skills**	**Skills**	
ID UK-1.1 Able to analyze a problem situation as a system, identify its components and the connections between them ID UK-1.2 Able to search for and interpret information necessary to solve a problem situation; critically evaluate the reliability of information sources, work with contradictory information ID UK-1.3 Able to develop and substantively argue a strategy of action to solve a problem situation based on a systemic and interdisciplinary approach ID UK-1.4 Able to use logical and methodological tools for critically assessing modern scientific achievements in the field of medicine, philosophical and social concepts in their professional activities ID UK-1.5. Demonstrates skills in searching for information and data, can analyze, transmit and store information using digital tools, as well as using algorithms when working with data obtained from various sources	DE 1 Introduction to the history of medicine. Healing in primitive society.	Represents the subject of the history of medicine as a complex system of knowledge and is proficient in its conceptual apparatus. Highlights the main stages of the formation of medicine and its directions: folk, traditional and scientific medicine. Familiar with the subject of paleopathology as a science and sources for its study. (ID UK-1.1)	Searches for and interprets information on the history of healing in primitive society . Critically evaluates the reliability of sources. (ID UK-1.1) .	Distinguishes and evaluates the significance of sources on the history of healing in primitive society (folklore, archaeological, written). (ID UK-1.1) .	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment
	DE 2 Healing in the civilizations of the Ancient East. The emergence of traditional medicine	Defines the characteristic features of traditional medicine. Reveals the general and specific features in the methodology and methods of healing in traditional medicine of the states of the Ancient East (ID UK-1.2) .	Searches for and interprets information on the history of healing in ancient Eastern civilizations. (ID UK-1.2) .	Critically evaluates the reliability of sources, works with contradictory information (ID UK-1.2) .	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment
	DE 3 From Hippocrates to Avicenna: the tradition of healing in the ancient world, the Middle East	Highlights the characteristic features of traditional medicine of antiquity and the Middle Ages. Presents methodological continuity and innovation in traditional medicine of the ancient world, Christian Europe and the Islamic East (ID UK-1.3)	Based on a systematic and interdisciplinary approach, it searches for and interprets information on the history of medicine in the ancient world, Christian Europe and the Islamic East. (ID UK-1.3)	Substantively argues for a strategy of action to identify the common and specific in traditional medicine of antiquity and the Middle Ages. (ID UK-1.3)	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment

	and Western Europe during the Middle Ages				
	DE 4 Formation of scientific medicine in modern times. (XV - start XX (vv.)	Presents the evolution of medicine from the Renaissance sciences to the development of medical and biological sciences in the New Age. Highlights the characteristic features of scientific morphocentric medicine. Characterizes the main directions and stages of the development of clinical medicine. (ID UK-1.3)	Based on a systematic and interdisciplinary approach, searches for and interprets information on the history of the development of scientific morphocentric medicine. (ID UK-1.3)	Defines and substantiates the connection between the development of medical and biological sciences and the birth of clinical medicine. (ID UK-1.3)	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment
	DE 5 Development of medicine in Ancient Russia and the Russian Empire	It presents the evolution of medicine from the folk medicine of Kievan Rus to the traditional medicine of Muscovite Rus and the development of scientific medicine in imperial Russia. Compares the level of development of Russian medicine with the European one. (ID UK-1.3)	Searches for necessary information and data on the history of the development of Russian medicine in various types of sources. (ID UK - 1.5)	Organizes, transmits and stores information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data obtained from different sources (ID UK - 1.5)	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment
	DE 6 Development of medicine in Russia in the 20th – early 21st centuries.	Presents and critically evaluates the stages of formation and development of the Soviet and modern Russian healthcare system . XX – early XXI centuries. Familiar with regulatory and legal sources on the history of Soviet medicine and modern Russian medicine. Defines the main trends and directions of	Uses logical and methodological tools to assess modern scientific achievements in the field of Russian and world medicine (ID UK-1.4)	Critically evaluates modern scientific philosophical and social concepts in relation to achievements in the field of medicine (ID UK-1.4) .	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment

		development of world medicine at the present stage. (ID UK-1.4)			

Code and name of competence : Intercultural interaction UK-5 Able to analyze and take into account cultural diversity in the process of intercultural interaction

Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Didactic unit	Controlled knowledge, skills and abilities aimed at developing universal and general professional competencies			
		Knowledge	**Skills**	**Skills**	
ID UK-5.1 Able to interpret the history of Russia in the context of the world historical process ID UK-5.2 Has an understanding of the rules, traditions and norms of communication in foreign-speaking countries, understands the need to create a non-discriminatory environment for professional activity ID UK-5.3 Able to build social and professional interaction taking into account international legislation in the field of health care and the specifics of intercultural interaction with representatives of other ethnic groups and faiths, various social groups	DE 1 Introduction to the history of medicine. Healing in the primitive communal system.	Presents the main stages of development of primitive society, stages of anthropo- and sociogenesis , diseases and features of healing in primitive society. Recognizes the universality of these processes on a global scale. (ID UK-5.2)	Compares and analyzes information about the development of folk medicine at each stage of primitive society. (ID UK-5.2)	Distinguishes the norms of behavior and communication in primitive social structures. Presents methods of empirical folk medicine (ID UK-5.2)	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment
	DE 2 Healing in the civilizations of the Ancient East. The emergence of traditional medicine	Highlights the characteristic features of the civilizations of the Ancient East. Compares religious concepts and features of traditional healing in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. Presents the natural philosophy and main achievements of Ayurvedic medicine of Ancient India, Features of natural philosophy and traditional medicine of Ancient and Medieval China. (ID UK-5.2)	Draws parallels between different systems of traditional medicine and analyzes the stages of development of medicine in ancient Eastern civilizations (ID UK-5.2)	Has an understanding of the rules and norms of communication in traditional societies of the Ancient East. Analyzes differences in theoretical justification and methods of treatment in traditional medicine of different Eastern countries (ID UK-5.2)	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment
	DE 3 From Hippocrates to Avicenna: the tradition of healing in Europe and the Middle East in	Distinguishes between medical schools of Ancient Greece, based on natural philosophical ideas about health and disease. Defines the role of the humoral concept and the teachings of Hippocrates in the development of medicine in Ancient Rome.	Analyzes the evolution of the medical tradition from Hippocrates to Avicenna under the influence of ancient and medieval science and religion	Distinguishes the rules and norms of communication in traditional societies of Christian Europe and Islamic countries and associated differences in traditional medicine	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment

	Antiquity and the Middle Ages	Assesses the achievements of the Roman state in the field of sanitary affairs and military medicine, and Galen's contribution to the development of medical knowledge. Understands the influence of Christianity on ideas about diseases and methods of healing and the emergence of medieval medical scholasticism (Galenism). Presents the development of medicine in the Islamic Caliphate, the main achievements of Muslim doctors and the significance of Avicenna's teachings for medieval medicine. - development of medicine in Medieval Europe (IDUK- $_{5.2}$)	(ID $_{UK-5.2}$)	practices (ID $_{UK-5.2}$)	
	DE 4 Formation of scientific medicine in modern times. (XV - start XX (vv.)	Analyzes the characteristics of the New Age as the initial stage of modernization. Familiar with the emergence of Renaissance sciences and the main achievements of Renaissance medicine. Presents the formation and development of medical and biological sciences and the development of clinical medicine in Europe in the 17th – 19th centuries. (ID $_{UK-5.2}$)	Draws historical parallels, analyzes socio-economic problems. Reveals the essential features of the new industrial society and the need to move from traditional medicine to scientific medicine (ID $_{UK-5.2}$)	Recognizes the need to create a non-discriminatory environment for the professional activities of doctors in the context of the formation of universal medicine in the industrial era. (ID $_{UK-5.2}$)	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment
	DE 5 Development of medicine in Ancient Russia	Presents the directions of folk medicine in Kievan Rus, the development of traditional medicine in Moscow Rus. Reveals the reasons and	Analyzes the development of traditional medicine in Russia and the Russian Empire in comparison with the evolution of	Ready to interpret the history of Russian medicine in the context of the global historical process (ID $_{UK-5.3}$)	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment

	and the Russian Empire	necessity of modernization of medical practice and medical education in Russia in the 18th century. Analyzes the development of medical theory, clinical practice and healthcare organization in Russia in the 19th century and its contribution to world medicine. (ID UK-5.1)	medicine in Western society. Argues the importance of the contribution of outstanding Russian scientists of the 19th century to world medical science and practice. (ID UK-5.2)		
	DE 6 Development of medicine in Russia in the 20th – early 21st centuries.	Presents the complex conditions and problems of the development of Soviet medicine after the 1917 revolution and the principles of organizing healthcare within the framework of the Semashko system. Defines and evaluates the main achievements of Soviet medicine during the first five-year plans and the years of the Great Patriotic War. Characterizes the directions of development of healthcare and medical science in the USSR in the post-war years. Analyzes the problems and achievements in the development of medicine and healthcare in Russia in the late 20th – early 21st centuries. (ID UK-5.1)	Capable of building social and professional interaction in the conditions of the Russian Federation, taking into account Russian and international legislation in the field of healthcare and the specifics of intercultural interaction with representatives of other ethnic groups and faiths, various social (ID UK-5.3)	skills of social and professional interaction, taking into account legislation in the field of health care and the peculiarities of intercultural interaction (ID UK-5.3)	Survey Testing. Solving situational problems. Interim assessment

2. Certification materials

2.1.) Ticket program

Questions for the test on the history of medicine:

1. History of medicine as a science. Sources for studying the history of medicine. Concepts of folk, traditional and scientific medicine.

2. Medicine in the primitive period of human history, the views of primitive healers on the causes of diseases and methods of their treatment.

3. The essence of the concept of the “golden age” and the importance of paleopathology for its debunking.

4. Historical features of healing in Ancient Mesopotamia: sources, ideas about the causes of diseases, the tradition of treating asuta and ashiputa .

5. Medicine of Ancient China: sources, philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine.

6. Medicine of Ancient China: diagnostics and methods of treatment, prevention.

7. Medicine of Ancient India: sources, natural philosophical ideas about the causes of diseases, methods of healing, achievements in the field of surgery.

8. Temple medicine in Ancient Greece.

9. Leading medical schools of Ancient Greece (Crotonian , Cnidian , Kos , Sicilian) and their features.

10. Hippocrates II the Great and his contribution to the development of medicine.

11. Achievements of the Alexandrian medical school of the Hellenistic era.

12. Medicine in Ancient Rome: sources, periods, achievements in the field of sanitation and military medicine.

13. The contribution of Claudius Galen, Dioscorides, Soranus , Cornelius Celsus to the development of medicine.

14. The contribution of physicians and scientists of the Arab Caliphates and Central Asia to medical science and health care.

15. The medical school in Salerno and its role in the development of medieval European medicine.

16. The emergence of universities in Western Europe. Medieval scholasticism and Galenism in medicine.

17. Hospital work in Medieval Europe. Christian concept of healing.

18. Epidemics of infectious diseases in Medieval Europe and methods of combating them. The doctrine of contagion by G. Fracastoro .

19. Renaissance sciences. Scientists of the Renaissance and their contribution to the development of medicine: F. Bacon, R. Descartes, D. Borelli , G. Galilei, S. Santorio .

20. Formation of anatomy as a science. Leonardo da Vinci. The "golden age" of anatomy and its creators.

21. T. Paracelsus: criticism of scholasticism in medicine and teaching, the origin of iatrochemistry .

22. The development of physiology as a science: the role of W. Harvey, M. Servetus, R. Colombo in the development of medicine.

23. The place of surgery in the healing of Medieval Europe. A. Pare and his contribution to the development of surgery.

24. Great natural scientific discoveries of the mid-19th century as the basis for the development of scientific medicine.

25. Formation of medical and biological sciences: histology and embryology.

26. Formation of medical and biological sciences: pathology.

27. The experimental method in the physiology of Western Europe in the New Age, its role and significance for understanding pathophysiological phenomena.

28. The contribution of I. M. Sechenov and I. P. Pavlov to the creation of the reflex theory and the doctrine of higher nervous activity.

29. Medical microbiology. Discoveries of L. Pasteur and R. Koch, their importance in the

development of medicine. Discovery of the mechanisms of immunity.

30. Differentiation of medical sciences in the second half of the 19th century as a reflection of advances in the field of medicine.

31. The establishment of the clinical method in medicine. Development of new methods of diagnostics and therapy in the 19th century.

32. Achievements of 19th century surgery: anesthesia, aseptic and antiseptic methods.

33. Healing in Kievan Rus (IX–XIII centuries).

34. Medicine in the Muscovite state, the Apothecary Order, the first school of doctors.

35. Medicine in Russia in the 18th century, reforms of Peter I in the field of organizing medical care and training medical personnel.

36. Development of clinical medicine in Russia in the 19th century.

37. N.I. Pirogov, his contribution to the development of anatomy and surgery.

38. The emergence of zemstvo medicine in Russia: goals and objectives. Working conditions of zemstvo doctors.

39. Basic principles of Soviet health care. Solution of urgent problems in the field of medicine and health care in the 1920-1930s.

40. Soviet medicine during the Great Patriotic War.

41. Development of healthcare and medicine in the USSR in the post-war years.

42. Medicine and healthcare in Russia in the late 20th – early 21st centuries.

The ticket includes one question. Example of a ticket for the test:

18. Epidemics of infectious diseases in Medieval Europe and methods of combating them.

The doctrine of contagion by G. Fracastoro .

2.2.) Test tasks aimed at assessing knowledge

DE1. ID-UK -1.1.

1.	*Give a detailed answer* What was the reason for the emergence of healing in primitive society?	
	Key: With the emergence of concern for others and mutual assistance, which was important for the survival of the team.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* archaeological eras	
	A.	Paleolithic
	B	Bronze Age
	IN.	Neolithic
	G	Eneolithic
	Key: 1- A, 2- G, 3- B, 4- B	
3.	*Name the missing word* The name of the science that studies the diseases of ancient people is … .	
	Key: Paleopathology	
4.	*Match* types of people and the level of development of medicine	
	A. Homo habilis	I. Caring for disabled relatives
	B. Pithecanthropus	II. Lack of any assistance
	V. Neanderthals	III. Treatment of injuries, medical magic
	G. Homo sapiens	IV. Herbal treatment, burial of the dead
	Key: A – II , B – I , C – IV , G – III	
5.	*Select from the list* The main groups of diseases of ancient people according to paleopathology data.	
	A	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system
	B.	Cardioneurosis
	IN.	Traumatic injuries
	G.	Dental lesions and jaw diseases
	Key: A, B, G	

DE2. ID-UK -1.2.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* An ancient Egyptian papyrus devoted to surgical treatment methods	
	A.	Ebers Papyrus
	B	Papyrus from Kahuna
	IN.	Smith Papyrus
	G	Berlin Papyrus
	Key: B.	
2.	*Select from the list* the most important therapeutic and preventive measures in Ancient China.	
	A.	Qigong gymnastics
	B	Yin -Yang therapy
	IN.	Variolation
	G.	Zhen-jiu therapy
	Key: A, B, G	
3.	*Insert the missing word* The Ayurvedic treatise on surgical treatment is … .	
	Key: Sushruta Samhita	
4.	*Give a detailed answer*	

	Why is it that the only thing known about the medicine of the Harappan civilization is that its cities had developed sanitary facilities?	
	Key: The script of this culture has not been deciphered, archaeological research has ceased after Pakistan gained independence	
5.	*Compare* written sources and the ancient Eastern civilizations in which they were created.	
	A. Papyrus from Kahuna:	I. Mesopotamia
	B. Charaha-samhita	II. Ancient Egypt
	B. Tablet from Nippur	III. Ancient India
	G. Tractate Shen Nuna on roots and herbs	IV. Ancient China
	Key: A – II , B – III , C – I , G – IV	

DE3. ID-UK-1.3.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* The name of the physician, nicknamed the "Sheikh of Translators", who translated into Arabic the "Hippocratic Collection", the works of Galen, Oribasius , Paul of Aegina and was himself the author of "10 treatises on the eyes".	
	A.	Jurjus ibn Jibrail ibn Bakhtishu
	B.	Abu-l-Qasim Khalaf ibn Abbas al- Zahrawi (Abulkasis)
	IN.	Ali ibn Isa
	G.	Hunayn ibn Ishaq
	Key: G.	
2.	*Choose only one correct answer* What four bodily juices were the basis of the humoral theory of the ancient world?	
	A.	blood, water, mucus, sweat
	B	blood, mucus, black bile, yellow bile
	IN.	sweat, tears, blood, urine
	G	sweat, blood, sperm, mucus
	Key: B.	
3.	*Name the missing word* an Islamic scholar whose medical work became the basis for the training of physicians in European universities in the high and late Middle Ages is … .	
	Key: Avicenna	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why in the Middle Ages anatomy did not receive further development and was based on the works of Galen.	
	Key: The main reason is that for a long time the practice of dissecting human bodies was banned in Europe by the Catholic Church . The Church believed that the human body is a vessel created by God and its dissection is unacceptable .	
5.	*Compare* the author and his work:	
	A. Dioscorides Pedanius	I. About women's diseases
	B. Oribasii	II Materia Medica (Treatise on Medicinal Substances)
	W. Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi (Razes)	III. Salerno Code of Health
	G. Arnold of Villanova	IV. On Smallpox and Measles
	Key: A – II , B – I , C – IV , G – III	

DE4. ID-UK -1.3.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* Author of the theory of cellular pathology.	
	A.	K. Rokitansky
	B	W. Morton
	IN.	J. Graunt

	G	R. Virchow
	Key: G.	
2.	*List in chronological order* works	
	A.	Pirogov N.I. "Topographic anatomy based on cuts through frozen corpses."
	B	Vesalius A. "On the structure of the human body"
	IN.	Harvey W. "Anatomical Exercise on the Movement of the Heart and Blood in Animals"
	G	Morgagni J. "On the foci and causes of diseases discovered by dissection"
	Key: B, C, G, A	
3.	*Name the missing word* The place *where* the best collection of anatomical preparations from the end of the 17th century, collected by Frederick Ruysch , ended up in the 18th century is … .	
	Key: St. Petersburg, Kunstkamera	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why did Leonardo da Vinci's advanced works on anatomy have no influence on the development of this science in the 16th – 17th centuries?	
	Key: Leonardo da Vinci conducted his research in secret, and the results were only made public in the 18th century.	
5.	*Compare* authors and their works.	
	A. B. Evstahiy	I. "Syphilis, or about the Gallic disease"
	B.J. Fracastoro	II. "Letters on the organ of hearing"
	V. Paracelsus	III. "On the venous valves"
	G. I. Fabricius	IV. "The Great Medical Book"
	Key: A – II , B – I , C – IV , G – III	

DE5. ID-UK -1.3.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* What remedy of mineral origin did the Slavs use for stomach pain?	
	A.	white clay
	B .	chrysolite powder
	IN	hyacinth powder
	G.	mercury
	Key: B.	
2.	*Choose only one correct answer* Determine who was Agapit, mentioned in the Kiev-Pechersk Patericon.	
	A.	Byzantine physician and philosopher from Thessaloniki, 6th century.
	B.	a secular Armenian physician from Kiev who practiced in the 11th-12th centuries.
	IN.	Greek physician, follower of the Kos school
	G.	monk- healer of the Kiev -Pechersk Lavra in the 11th century
	Key: G.	
3.	*Define* modern understanding of the 17th century term "doctor's tales".	
	Key: Records of the course of illness and treatment of patients, a prototype of modern case histories	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* What was included in the concept of "zemstvo medicine", how long did it exist in Russia and what was the reason for its appearance?	
	Key: Zemstvo medicine is a special form of medical and sanitary provision for the rural population of Russia in 1864-1917 and was introduced during the Great Reforms of Alexander II .	
5.	*Match* the name of an outstanding Russian physician of the 19th century and the direction of clinical medicine to which he made a significant contribution.	
	A. V. F. Snegirev	I. hygiene and sanitation
	B. N. V. Sklifosovsky	II. Gynecology

	V. F. F. Erisman	III. Pediatrics
	G. N. F. Filatov	IV. Surgery and traumatology
	Key: A - II , B - IV , C - I , G - III	

DE5. ID-UK -1.5.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* In the library of which monastery was the text of the translation into Russian of the work of the Roman Emperor, entitled " Galinovo on Hippocrates " discovered?	
	A.	Trinity-Sergius
	B	Kiev-Pechersk
	IN.	Pochayevsky
	G	Kirillo-Belozersky
	Key: G.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* sources on the history of Russian medicine.	
	A.	"Domostroy"
	B	"Izbornik" of Svyatoslav
	IN.	Medical Statutes // Code of Laws of the Russian Empire. Vol. 13.
	G	Ambodik - Maksimovich N.M. "Anatomical and physiological dictionary"
	Key: B, A, G, C.	
3.	*Name the missing word* sources that accurately record the time and place of epidemics in Ancient Russia are … .	
	Key: Chronicles	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why is little known about the methods of treatment of secular medicine during the times of Kievan Rus?	
	Key: Insufficient source base, poor preservation of written sources.	
5.	*Match* Authors and their works:	
	A. N. I. Pirogov	I. Lectures on the work of the main digestive glands
	B. I. M. Sechenov	II. "The principles of general military field surgery, taken from observations of military hospital practice and memories of the Crimean War and the Caucasian expedition "
	V. I. I. Mechnikov	III. "Physiology of the nervous system"
	G. I. P. Pavlov	IV. On Immunity"
	Key: A – II , B – III , B – IV , G – I	

DE6. ID-UK -1.4.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* A type of source that allows tracking changes in the efficiency of a health care system	
	A.	Legislative acts
	B	Memoirs
	IN.	Instructions for use of medicines
	G	Statistics
	Key: G.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* legislative acts	
	A.	Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the establishment of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR"
	B	Law "On medical insurance of citizens in the RSFSR"
	IN.	Law "On the Fundamentals of Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation"
	G	Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR "On the establishment of the People's Commissariat of Health"
	Key: G, A, B, C.	

3.	*Name the missing word* The fundamental provision was introduced into the Law of December 22, 1992 No. 4180-1 “On the transplantation of human organs and (or) tissues” - this is	
	Key: Presumption of consent	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why in modern Russia they strive to formalize medical care and provide it according to protocol.	
	Key: To protect medical professionals from accusations of providing poor quality services.	
5.	*Match* Authors and their works:	
	A. V. A. Negovskiy	I. "Diseases of the circulatory system"
	B. N. N. Burdenko	II. "Current issues of resuscitation"
	V. V. I. Shumakov	III. "Characteristics of surgical work in the military area"
	G. G. F. Lang	IV. "Rejection syndrome in kidney transplantation"
	Key: A – II , B – III , B – IV , G – I	

DE1. ID-UK -5.2.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* A trait that **does not** belong to the hominid triad.	
	A.	Upright posture
	B	Reduced body hair
	IN.	A developed hand adapted to work activities
	G	The large brain
	Key: B.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* hominid species	
	A.	Homo habilis
	B	Neanthropus (Homo sapiens)
	IN.	Paleoanthropus (Neanderthal)
	G	Archanthropus (Homo erectus, Pithecanthropus)
	Key: A, G, C, B	
3.	*Choose only one correct answer* The name of the process of evolution of human society	
	A.	Sociogenesis
	B.	Anthropogenesis
	IN.	Ontogenesis
	G.	Phylogenesis
	Key: A.	
4.	*Match* concepts and their definitions.	
	A. Totemism	I. Belief in spirits and the universal spiritualization of nature
	B. Animism	II. Belief in the existence of a close connection between man and animals, plants
	V. Magic	III. Belief in the supernatural properties of objects (amulets, talismans)
	G. Fetishism	IV. Belief in the ability of a person to supernaturally influence other people, objects, events or natural phenomena
	Key: A – II , B – I , C – IV , G – III	
5 .	*Give a detailed answer* Why did epidemics arise after the emergence of productive economy?	
	Key: The population density increased, tribes began to interact more actively with each other.	

DE2. ID-UK -5.2.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* The name of the goddess who patronized women in childbirth in Ancient Egypt.	
	A.	Isis
	B	Tower
	IN.	Sekhmet
	G	That
	Key: B.	
2.	*List in chronological order* events and facts from the history of medicine in ancient India	
	A.	The Creation of the Atharva Veda – the Veda of Spells
	B	Construction of a network of free hospitals under King Ashoka.
	IN.	Vahabhata writes the work " Ashtanga-hridaya-samhita "
	G	The emergence of a developed system of sanitary and hygienic facilities in cities
	Key: G, A, B, C.	
3.	*Give a detailed answer* the Ashiputu spell supersede the Asutu healing tradition in Mesopotamia ?	
	Key: The spellcaster, as a rule, explained the illnesses by the influence of otherworldly forces and in the event of an unsuccessful outcome of the treatment did not bear responsibility.	
4.	*Name the missing phrase* An abdominal operation that could be performed by doctors in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt is … .	
	Key: Caesarean section of a dead woman to save the baby.	
5.	*Match* Ancient Eastern civilizations with discoveries and inventions in the field of medicine:	
	A. Ancient India	I. Medical Astrology
	B. Ancient China	II. Surgery
	B. Mesopotamia	III . Variolation, acupuncture, pulse diagnosis
	G. Ancient Egypt	IV . Medical and decorative cosmetics
	Key: A – II , B – III , B – IV , G – I	

DE3. ID-UK -5.2.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* Who invented the hollow needle cataract removal method?	
	A.	Ibn al- Haytham (Abu Ali al-Hasan ibn al-Hasan ibn al- Haytham al- Basri) (Alhazen)
	B	Ammar ibn Ali ibn Mausili
	IN.	Ali ibn Isa
	G	Abu-l-Qasim Khalaf ibn Abbas al- Zahrawi (Abulkasis)
	Key: B.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* the emergence of medical institutions	
	A.	Infirmary
	B	Asclepion
	IN.	Bimaristan
	G	Valetudinary
	Key: B, G, V, A	
3.	*Name the missing word* the patron god of healing in Ancient Greece, whose 17th generation descendant was considered to be Hippocrates the Great – this is … .	
	Key: Asclepius	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why was Avicenna more revered in Europe than in the Arab world?	
	Key: Avicenna in his works summarized almost all known information on medicine, but as	

	an inventor and discoverer he did not become famous among his contemporaries.	
5.	*Match* medical schools of ancient Greece with the concepts of health that prevailed in them	
	A. Kosskaya	I. Health – harmony of juices
	B. Cnidus	II. Health is the harmony of solid particles (atoms)
	V. Sicilian	III. Health is the harmony of opposites
	G. Krotonskaya	IV . Health – harmony between man and the environment
	Key: A – IV , B – I , C – II , G – III	

DE4. ID-UK -5.2.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* An epidemic disease that spread throughout the world in the 19th century as a result of the British colonization of India.	
	A.	Plague
	B	Smallpox
	IN.	Typhus
	G	Syphilis
	D	Cholera
	Key: D.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* the emergence of diagnostic methods.	
	A.	Percussion
	B	Uroscopy
	IN.	Gastroscopy
	G	Indirect auscultation
	Key: B, A, G, C	
3.	*Name the missing word* The doctor who created the smallpox vaccination method is … .	
	Key: E. Jenner	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why, after the brilliant discoveries made by A. Leeuwenhoek in the 17th century, scientists practically did not use the microscope in the 18th century, but began to use it in the 19th century.	
	Key: When scientists got access to Leeuwenhoek's microscope, it turned out that it produced a lot of distortions; in the 19th century, a high-resolution microscope was created that did not produce optical distortions.	
5.	*Match* scientists and the theories they created:	
	A. R. Virchow	I. Humoral Theory of Pathology
	B.K. Rokitansky	II. Theory of cellular pathology
	V. I. Pavlov	III. Theory of the conditioned reflex
	G. Ya. Yansky	IV. Theory of compatibility of blood groups
	Key: A – II , B – III , B – IV , G – I	

DE4. ID-UK -5.1.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* A scientist who founded the Psychoneurological Institute in Russia.	
	A.	I.M. Sechenov
	B	I.P. Pavlov
	IN.	S.S. Korsakov
	G	V. M. Bekhterev
	Key: G.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* institutions that governed medicine in Russia.	
	A.	Medical Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

	B	Medical board
	IN.	Office of the main pharmacy
	G	Pharmaceutical order
	Key: G, V, B, A	
3.	*Choose only one correct answer* Determine what medical profession was available to women in Russia in the second half of the 18th – first half of the 19th century.	
	A.	Midwife
	B.	Nurse
	IN.	Dentist
	G.	General practitioner
	Key: A.	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why does the term “doctor” have two meanings in Russia: a synonym for a physician and an academic degree?	
	Key: In the second half of the 16th – 17th centuries, only physicians with a doctorate degree were invited from Western Europe to the court of the Russian tsars	
5.	*Match* scientist-physician and the branch of medicine to which he made a significant contribution	
	A. N. I. Pirogov	I. Therapy
	B. I. I. Mechnikov	II. Surgery, topographic anatomy
	V. S. S. Korsakov	III. Immunology
	G. S. P. Botkin	IV. Psychiatry
	Key: A – II , B – III , B – IV , G – I	

DE5. ID-UK -5.2.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* The highest rank of a physician in the Russian Empire.	
	A.	Doctor
	B	Doctor of Medicine and Surgery
	IN.	M.D
	G	Doctor of Surgery
	Key: B.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* names of foreign doctors who came to work in Russia.	
	A.	Peter the Syrian
	B	P.Z. Kondoidi
	IN.	Anton Nemchina
	G	F.P. Haas
	Key: A, B, C, D.	
3.	*Name the missing word* a branch of medical knowledge that was conceived at the beginning of the 19th century by Dutch anatomists, but was implemented in Russia – this is … .	
	Key: Topographical anatomy	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why, despite the fact that Russian medical science reached a global level in the 19th century, Russia was in last place in Europe in terms of basic life expectancy indicators.	
	Key: The Russian Empire lacked medical personnel, who, as a rule, lived in cities, and the overwhelming majority of the country's population were peasants, mainly in rural areas.	
5 .	*Match* city and medical institution:	
	A. Moscow	I. The second Pasteur station in the world (after Paris)
	B. St. Petersburg	II. The largest hospital campus in the world at the end of the 19th century at the Faculty of Medicine
	V. Odessa	III. The second children's hospital in the world (after

		Paris)
	Key: A – II , B – III , B – I	

DE5. ID-UK -5.3.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* An epidemic disease that came to Europe from the Golden Horde in the 14th century, and to Russia from Western Europe.	
	A.	Smallpox
	B	Typhus
	IN.	Leprosy
	G	Plague
	Key: G.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* institutions created in Russia for training medical professionals.	
	A.	Medical and Surgical Academy
	B	Medical school
	IN.	Faculty of Medicine, Moscow University
	G	Hospital schools
	Key: B, G, V, A	
3.	*Name the missing word* A native of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Russia, who defended his doctoral dissertation at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Padua, known as the first printer in Western Russian (Old Belarusian language) is	
	Key: Francisk Skaryna	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* Why was Russia's contribution to medical science so modest before the 19th century?	
	Key: Until the 19th century, there were practically no scientific schools in Russia.	
5.	*Match* medical institutions and the rulers under whom they arose.	
	A. Order of Public Welfare	I. Peter I
	B. Zemstvo medicine	II. Catherine II
	B. Military and mountain hospitals	III. Alexander II
	Key: A – II , B – III , B – I	

DE6. ID-UK -5.3.

1.	*Choose only one correct answer* In which country was the Soviet health care system used?	
	A.	Japan
	B	USA
	IN.	France
	G	United Kingdom
	Key: G.	
2.	*Arrange in chronological order* invention of diagnostic methods.	
	A.	Computer tomography
	B	X-ray
	IN.	Ultrasound diagnostics
	G	Electroencephalography
	Key: B, G, V, A	
3.	*Name the missing word* a UN subdivision that develops health standards and the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is … .	
	Key: World Health Organization WHO	
4.	*Give a detailed answer* How was humanity able to defeat smallpox?	

	Key: Thanks to the vaccination of all mankind, which, on the initiative of the USSR, was carried out under the auspices of the WHO in the 1970s and 1980s.	
5.	*Match* Nobel Prize-winning scientists and their discoveries.	
	A. R. Koch	I. Physiology of digestion
	B. A. Fleming Health	II. Tuberculosis Research
	V. I. P. Pavlov	III. The discovery of penicillin
	G. I. I. Mechnikov, P. Ehrlich	IV . Immunology
	Key: A – II , B – III , C – I , G – IV	

3) Description assessment technologies

The system is based on the technology of criteria-based assessment, in accordance with which the processes of formative assessment and summative assessment of students' academic achievements, as well as the presentation of the results of final assessment in the discipline, are planned and organized.

As part of the current monitoring of academic performance in a discipline or practice, the teacher organizes and carries out summative assessment in the process of midterm assessment by assessing the knowledge, skills and abilities, and elements of competencies acquired by students.

The assessment based on the results of the midterm control is done on a five-point scale. Positive assessments are the following: "excellent", 5 points; "good", 4 points, "satisfactory", 3 points.

The assessment scale is based on the following criteria and points:

"Excellent" - 5 points	The student demonstrates deep knowledge of the main processes of the studied subject area, the answer is characterized by the completeness of the topic; has a command of the terminology; the answer is logical and consistent; can reasonably explain the essence of phenomena, processes, events, analyze, draw conclusions and generalizations, give examples; can justify the choice of a method for solving a problem, demonstrates the skills of solving it
"Good" - 4 points	The student demonstrates basic knowledge of the main processes of the subject area being studied, the answer is characterized by the completeness of the topic; has a command of the terminology; is fluent in monologue speech, but allows inaccuracies in the answer; can explain the essence of phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however, allows inaccuracies in the answer; difficulties arise in answering questions
"Satisfactory" - 3 points	The student demonstrates insufficient knowledge to explain the observed processes of the subject area being studied, the answer is characterized by insufficient completeness of the topic on the main issues of theory and practice, errors are made in the content of the answer; the student demonstrates the ability to give reasoned answers and give examples at the threshold level
"Unsatisfactory" - 2 points	The student demonstrates poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, lacks the ability to analyze and explain observed phenomena and processes. The student makes serious mistakes in the content of the answer, demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem. Many requirements for the task are not met. The student lacks the ability to substantiate answers and give examples.

The result of the current monitoring of academic performance in a discipline (practice) is the grades received by the student for all midterm assessments in the semester, stipulated by the work program of the discipline (practice).

The final result of the current monitoring of academic performance in the semester is expressed in rating points as a percentage expression of the sum of positive grades for the midterm assessments received by the student in the semester, to the maximum possible number of points based on the results of all midterm assessments in the semester:

$$R_{\text{current control}} = \sum (a_{1+} a_{2+\ldots} a_{i}) / \sum (m_{1+} m_{2+\ldots+} m_{i}) \times 100\%, \text{ where}$$

$R_{\text{current control}}$ – the total number of rating points based on the results of current control in the semester;

a_1, a_2, a_i – positive grades (3, 4, 5) received by the student based on the results of final assessments provided for by the work program of the discipline (practice) in the semester;

m_1, m_2, m_i - maximum grades (5) for the same final assessments that are provided for in the work program of the discipline (practice) in the semester.

The result of the current monitoring of academic performance is the number of rating points received by the student during the semester, in the range of 40 – 100.

Student, showed in in the course development disciplines elevated level knowledge, Maybe get grade "passed" V format machine without surrender offset. The grounds for assigning a “pass” grade in the automatic format may be:

- a high level of academic achievement demonstrated at final examinations in the discipline (grades of “excellent” or “excellent” and “good”);
- demonstration of an advanced level of academic achievement (research work, olympiads, competitions, etc.) in an academic group, University, region or the Russian Federation.

The final assessment for the discipline is carried out based on the results of the student’s work during the semester.

Maximum sum rating points, which Maybe dial student By discipline (practice) V semester By results current control academic performance, makes up 100 rating points.

Minimum sum rating points, which must dial student By discipline (practice) V semester By results current control academic performance, is 40 rating points.

Students who have scored 40 rating points but do not have positive results on all the final assessments for the discipline in the semester are admitted to the examination assessment . In this case, as part of the examination assessment, the student will be offered additional questions on the topics of the failed final assessments in the semester.

The procedure for collecting rating points is established in the following cases:

- if the student did not attend the final assessment events for the discipline during the semester;
- if the student has not received the established minimum rating points required for admission to the test.

The procedure for adding rating points to the established minimum is carried out on a specific date, according to the schedule of consultations presented on the department’s information stand, posted in the University’s electronic information and educational environment.

Students whose rating for a subject in a semester did not exceed the established minimum and who underwent the procedure for gaining rating points lose the right to take an exam or test in the “automatic” format.

If a student fails to achieve the established minimum during the procedure for collecting rating points for a discipline, he/she will not be admitted to the test.

Assessment criteria for midterm assessments

Name of the border control	min grade	max grade
DE 1. Introduction to the history of medicine. Healing in primitive society.	3	5
DE 2. Healing in the civilizations of the Ancient East. The emergence of traditional medicine.	3	5
DE 3. From Hippocrates to Avicenna: the tradition of healing in Europe and the Middle East in Antiquity and the Middle Ages.	3	5
DE 4. Formation of scientific medicine in the New Age. (XV - start XX (vv.).	3	5
DE 5. Development of medicine in Ancient Russia and the Russian Empire.	3	5
DE 6. Development of medicine in Russia in the 20th – early 21st centuries.	3	5
Final testing	3	5
Increased levels of academic achievement	-	5

Total	50	100

The final rating for the discipline and the corresponding certification grade for the student are entered by the examiner into the record book and examination report only on the day of the examination control of the group in which the given student is studying.

In order to receive an automatic credit in the discipline "History of Medicine", a student must score at least 50 points, provided that all didactic units provided for in the discipline's work program have been mastered to the minimum number of points and missed classes have been made up.

4) Indicators and evaluation criteria

To convert a student’s final rating for a discipline into a certification grade, the following scale is introduced:

Student's assessment of the discipline	Final student rating in the discipline, rating points
" not credited "	0 – 49
"passed"	50 – 100