

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
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## Assessment tools for midterm assessment

### “GENERAL SURGERY”

<b>Curriculum</b>	31.05.01
<b>Specialty</b>	General Medicine
<b>Form of education</b>	Full-time
<b>Designer Department</b>	General Surgery
<b>Graduate Department</b>	Internal diseases

## Sample tasks and tests

### Stage I: Formative assessment.

#### Test (sample)

1. Exudate is spontaneously evacuated through the rubber tubular drainage of the thoracic cavity. What kind of antiseptic is used?
  1. mechanical
  2. physical
  3. microbiological
  4. chemical
  5. biological
2. What is the effect of hydrogen peroxide expressed most weakly?
  1. antimicrobial
  2. foaming agent
  3. deodorizing
  4. mechanical cleaning of the wound
1. The cause of hemothorax is, as a rule, bleeding from damaged:
  1. lung vessels
  2. portal vein
  3. axillary artery
4. What is a hematoma?
  1. limited tissue impregnation with blood
  2. accumulation of blood limited by tissues
  3. accumulation of blood in the joint, limited by its bag
  4. accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity
5. What are the dangers of boils of the upper lip, nasolabial triangle, nose and suborbital area?
  1. facial edema
  2. the development of mumps
  3. the development of purulent basal meningitis
  4. nosebleed
6. Phlegmon is an acute diffuse inflammation:
  1. joint cavities
  2. pleural cavity
  3. abdominal cavity
  4. cellular space
7. The primary delayed suture is applied to the previously treated wound:
  1. before the appearance of granulations
  2. on the granulating wound
8. Can a bedsore form under a plaster cast?
  1. yes
  2. no
9. Comprehensive treatment for acute hematogenous osteomyelitis includes everything except:
  1. immobilization of the affected limb
  2. antibiotic and immunotherapy
  3. detoxification therapy
  4. administration of tetanus serum and toxoid
  5. surgical intervention
10. What applies to mechanical antiseptics?
  1. irrigation of the wound with a solution of hydrogen peroxide
  2. drainage of the wound with a gauze swab

3. removal of non-viable tissues from the wound
4. immobilization of the limb with a plaster cast

Responses to the test control: 1-1;2-1;3-2;4-3;5-4;6-1;7-1;8-3;9-2;10-1.

## **Stage II: Summative assessment (exam), 6<sup>th</sup> term.**

### **Questions for oral quiz:**

1. Organization of surgical care in Russia. The structure of the surgical service.
2. The main stages of the development of surgery.
3. Features of the organization and device of a surgical hospital. The main structural divisions of the surgical hospital.
4. Organization and arrangement of the medical and diagnostic department of the surgical profile (surgical department).
5. Organization and arrangement of the operating unit. The principles of zoning.
6. Organization and arrangement of the emergency room. Duties of a nurse, duties of an emergency room doctor.
7. The concept of asepsis. Methods of achievement. Sterility control.
8. History of asepsis and antiseptics. The role of antiseptics in the development of surgery.
9. The main ways of spreading infection. Brief description of the main distribution routes.
10. 10. Prevention of airborne infection.
11. Prevention of contact infection. Basic principles and methods of sterilization.
12. Characteristics of physical methods of sterilization.
13. Characteristics of radiation sterilization.
14. Characteristics of chemical methods of sterilization.
15. Pre-sterilization preparation. Stages and their characteristics.
16. The choice of sterilization method depending on the type of surgical instruments.
17. Sterilization of dressing material and linen. Types of styling.
18. Treatment of surgeons' hands. Classical methods of hand processing. The use of antiseptic agents.
19. Processing of the operational field. Rules for preparing for the operation.
20. Prevention of implantation infection.
21. Endogenous infection and its significance in surgery. Prevention during planned and emergency operations.
22. 16. Sterilization of the test material. Varieties of suture material. The main methods of sterilization of suture material.
23. Hospital infection. Prevention, fight against it.
24. The problem of AIDS in surgery. Safety precautions of medical staff.
25. Definition of antiseptics. The main types of antiseptics.
26. Mechanical antiseptics. Primary, secondary surgical treatment of the wound. Toilet wounds.
27. Physical methods of antiseptics. Environmental factors. Technical means. Drainage, the main varieties, a brief description of them.
28. Chemical antiseptics. The main groups of chemical antiseptics and their characteristics.
29. Biological antiseptics. Types and main pharmacological preparations used in biological antiseptics. Antibiotics. Principles of rational antibacterial therapy.
30. Basic concepts in traumatology. Trauma, traumatism. History of traumatology. Organization of trauma care.
31. Features of examination and treatment of traumatological patients. The mechanism of injury.
32. Classification of damages. Open and closed damages.
33. Dislocations. Definition, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Basic principles of dislocation treatment.
34. Fractures. Definition, classification, clinic, diagnosis. The basic principles of conservative and surgical treatment of fractures. Classical osteosynthesis.
35. Prolonged compression syndrome.
36. The concept of desmurgy, bandages. Types of dressing material. The concept of bandages, indications, removal of the bandage.
37. The main types of dressings, classification. Bandages, the technique of bandaging. Certain types of bandages.
38. The concept of a wound. The main signs of the wound. Classification of wounds. Clinic, diagnostics. The course of the wound process.
39. Wound healing. Classical types of wound healing. Structure and functions of granulation tissue. Complications of wound healing.
40. 11. Basic principles of wound treatment.. Treatment of surgical wounds. Treatment of freshly infected wounds. Treatment of purulent wounds.
41. Burns. Classification, clinic, diagnosis. Methods for determining the area of burns. Basic principles of treatment of burns. Types of skin plastic surgery for post-burn skin defects.
42. Burn disease. Phases of burn disease. Clinic. Basic principles of treatment.

43. Frostbite. Classification, clinic, diagnosis. The basic principles of the treatment of frostbite. Types of surgical interventions for frostbite.
44. Definition of surgical infection. Classification. General principles of the clinic and diagnosis of acute purulent surgical infection.
45. Principles of treatment of purulent wounds. General treatment. Local methods of treatment.
46. Purulent diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Furuncle, definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics. Furunculosis.
47. Carbuncle. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
48. Hydradenite. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
49. Soft tissue abscess. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
50. Phlegmon. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics. Adenophlegmon.
51. Erysipelas. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
52. Purulent diseases of the glandular organs. Mastitis. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
53. Purulent diseases of bones and joints. Osteomyelitis. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
54. Acute non-hematogenic osteomyelitis. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics. Surgical interventions in acute osteomyelitis.
55. Chronic osteomyelitis. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics. Types of surgical interventions in chronic forms of osteomyelitis.
56. Purulent diseases of bones and joints. Acute purulent arthritis. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
57. Purulent diseases of bones and joints. Acute purulent bursitis. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
58. Purulent diseases of fingers and hands. Panaricius. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
59. Phlegmon of the brush. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
60. Anaerobic infection. General characteristics. Anaerobic clostridial infection. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics, prevention.
61. Anaerobic nonclostridial infection. Etiology. Clinic, treatment. Tetanus. Definition, etiology, characteristics of the pathogen, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics, prevention.
62. General purulent infection (sepsis). Terminology, theories of sepsis, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics. Septic shock. Markers of sepsis. General and local treatment.
63. Surgical operation. Definition. Preoperative preparation. Diagnostic stage, diagnosis, establishment of indications and contraindications to surgery, urgency of surgical intervention, determination of the degree of risk of surgery.
64. Surgical operation, basic provisions, types of surgical interventions, classification of surgical interventions. Stages of surgical intervention. The main intraoperative complications.
65. Postoperative period. Features of the early postoperative period. The main complications of this period.
66. The subject and tasks of radiation diagnostics.
67. The subject and tasks of medical radiology. Contribution of Russian scientists to its development.
68. Methods of radiation diagnostics.
69. Types of electromagnetic, ultrasonic and corpuscular fields used in radiation diagnostics.
70. Principles of anti-radiation protection and occupational safety measures in the diagnostic use of radiation.
71. Subject and tasks of medical radiology. Contribution of Russian scientists to its development.
72. General and special methods of X-ray examination. Indications, diagnostic capabilities.
73. Basic properties of X-rays and their application in X-ray diagnostics.
74. Electrorentgenography. The essence of the method, informativeness.
75. Tomographic examination. Principles of the method. Indications, diagnostic capabilities.
76. The essence and purpose of fluorography.

## List of practical skills

1. Investigation of patient complaints and collection of anamnesis of the disease
2. Description of Status lokalis (visible pathological focus).
3. Treatment of the surgeon's hands according to the method of Spasokukotsky - Kochergin.
4. Treatment of the surgeon's hands according to the method of Fürbringer
5. Treatment of the surgeon's hands with May Day.
6. Treatment of the surgeon's hands with chlorhexidine (gibitan).
7. Rules for draining a wound or cavity. Types of drains.
8. Preparation of the operating field. The Filonchikov-Grosikh Rule
9. Rules for applying a circular bandage. Indications. Technic.
10. Rules for applying a spiral bandage. Indications. Technic.
11. Rules for applying a turtle bandage. Indications. Technic.
12. Rules for applying a spike-shaped bandage. Indications. Technic.
13. Rules for applying an eight-shaped bandage. Indications. Technic.
14. Rules for applying the "cap" bandage. Indications. Technic.
15. Rules for applying the "Hippocratic cap" bandage. Indications. Technic.
16. Rules for applying Dezo bandages. Indications. Technic.
17. Rules for the preparation of plaster splints.
18. Rules for applying plaster splints on the forearm. Indications. Technic.
19. The technique of performing anesthesia by the method of creeping infiltration. Indications. Technic.
20. The technique of intercostal conduction anesthesia. Indications. Technic.
21. The technique of conductor anesthesia according to Oberst - Lukashevich. Indications. Technic.
22. Temporary stop of bleeding by finger pressing of the common carotid artery. Indications. Criteria for the effectiveness of the method.
23. Temporary stop of bleeding by finger pressing of the femoral artery. Indications. Criteria for the effectiveness of the method.
24. Temporary stop of bleeding by finger pressing of the subclavian artery. Indications. Criteria for the effectiveness of the method.
25. Temporary stop of bleeding from the abdominal aorta with fists. Indications. Criteria for the effectiveness of the method.
26. Temporary stop of bleeding with a pressure bandage. Indications. Criteria for the effectiveness of the method.
27. Temporary stop of bleeding by maximum flexion of the lower limb in the knee joint. Indications. Criteria for the effectiveness of the method.
28. Temporary stop of bleeding by applying a rubber tourniquet. Indications. Technique of execution. Criteria for the effectiveness of the method.
29. Criteria for the suitability of canned erythrocyte mass.
30. Determination of the suitability of donor erythrocyte mass for transfusion.
31. Determination of the suitability of plasma for transfusion.
32. Determination of the blood group by standard serums.
33. Determination of the blood group by the "cross" method.
34. Determination of the blood group using monoclonal antibodies.
35. Conducting a test for individual compatibility of blood of the donor and recipient by group.
36. Conducting a test for individual compatibility of blood of the donor and the patient according to the Rh factor.
37. Carrying out a three-time biological test during transfusion of donor blood.
38. Blood transfusion protocol. Rules for filling in.
39. The algorithm of the doctor's actions in the presence of indications for transfusion of erythrocyte mass.
40. The algorithm of the doctor's actions in the presence of indications for plasma transfusion.
41. Methods of reduction of dislocations of the humerus.
42. Methods of reduction of dislocations of the femur.
43. Methods of bone fragments reposition.
44. Methods for determining the area of burns.
45. Macroscopic assessment of the depth of burns.
46. Types of surgical operations. The concept of radical, palliative, symptomatic surgery.
47. Stages of surgical operation.
48. Positions of patients on the operating table depending on the type of operation
49. Types of surgical suture material.
50. Compression-distraction method of treatment of fractures of limb bones. Characteristic. Types of devices.

## Test

1. The purulent wound is drained with a swab with a hypertonic solution of table salt. What kind of antiseptic is used?
  - 1) chemical;
  - 2) biological;
  - 3) mechanical;
  - 4) physical;
  - 5) mixed.
  
2. What is a blood type?
  - 1) a set of leukocyte antigens;
  - 2) whey proteins;
  - 3) a set of erythrocyte antigens;
  - 4) a set of acquired antibodies;
  - 5) a set of immune antibodies.
  
3. When is it impossible to perform primary surgical treatment of a wound?
  - 1) when bleeding;
  - 2) in case of shock;
  - 3) in the first hours after the injury;
  - 4) with AIDS;
  - 5) when it is contaminated.
  
4. Atherosclerosis of the vessels of the extremities leads to:
  - 1) roger;
  - 2) varicose veins;
  - 3) gangrene;
  - 4) arthrosis;
  - 5) ascites.
  
5. Specify the antiseptic related to oxidizing agents:
  - 1) boric acid;
  - 2) carbolic acid;
  - 3) chloramine;
  - 4) mercury oxyciadine;
  - 5) potassium permanganate.
  
6. What surgical intervention is not used for acute purulent diseases of soft tissues:
  - 1) Opening and drainage of the abscess.
  - 2) Excision of the abscess.
  - 3) Necrectomy.
  - 4) Primary surgical treatment.
  
7. The wound is called:
  - 1) Closed soft tissue injury.
  - 2) Violation of the integrity of the skin.
  - 3) Violation of the integrity of only the mucous membrane.
  - 4) Gaping violation of the integrity of the skin or mucous membranes with possible destruction of underlying tissues.
  
8. What is called osteomyelitis?
  - 1) Purulent inflammation of the fascial spaces of the extremities.
  - 2) Purulent inflammation of the articular bag.
  - 3) Tuberculous lesion of the vertebrae.
  - 4) Purulent inflammation of the bone marrow, compact and spongy bone substance, periosteum.
  - 5) Specific inflammation of bone tissue
  
9. Define necrosis:
  - 1) Necrosis is the necrosis of tissues, part or the entire organ of a living organism.
  - 2) Necrosis is a degenerative – dystrophic change in an organ or tissue of a living organism.
  - 3) Necrosis is a violation of blood circulation in an organ.

10. Which of the items is not included in the stages of surgical intervention:

- 1) Operational access.
- 2) Operational reception.
- 3) Premedication.
- 4) Suturing of the postoperative wound.

Responses to the test control: 1-4;2-3;3-2;4-3;5-5;6-4;7-4;8-4;9-1;10-3.