

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
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ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович
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ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Syllabus Supplement

History of Medicine

Specialty	31.05.02 General Medicine
Professional direction	General Medicine
Form of education	очная
Designer Department	Linguistics and Translation Theory
Graduate Department	Internal Diseases

Sample tasks and tests

The report is a public, detailed, official communication on a specific issue, based on the involvement of documentary data, the result of in-depth independent work on a specific topic.

The topics of the reports are presented in the educational and methodological manual on the discipline.

Presentation of the report:

I. Project presentation plan

1. Think over the presentation plan in advance. Don't forget about the required sections:

Title page (first slide);

Introduction;

The main part of the presentation (usually contains several subsections);

Conclusion.

2. The main part of the presentation is the most important. When creating it, imagine that people who are poorly familiar with the topic of the report will listen to you. They should understand what your report is about and what your role is in what you describe.

II. Presentation design

Design the text and titles of different slides in the same style.

If you have chosen the blue color and the font "Cambria" for the headings, the headings on all slides should be blue and Cambria. We chose the font "Calibri" for the main text, we will have to use it on all slides. Quotes and notes can be highlighted in a different font and color (but there shouldn't be too many of them). Do not get carried away with excessive bold, italics and colored text.

III. Presentation background color

Make sure that the text does not merge with the background, keep in mind that the contrast on the projector will be less than on your monitor. The best background is white (or close to it), and the best text color is black (or very dark of the desired shade).

IV. We design the title (first) slide

From the contents of the first slide, it should be clear what it is about, who it refers to, who the author is. To do this, do not forget to specify:

Organization (educational institution, enterprise, etc.);

Topic of the report (title);

Last name, first name and patronymic of the speaker (in full);

Your supervisor (if the work was done under someone else's supervision);

Contact information (e-mail, website address, phone number).

III. Presentation background color

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V. Font size in the presentation

The font size for the slide title should be at least 24, and preferably from 32 and above.

Always specify the title of the slide (each slide of the presentation). A distracted listener should understand at any moment what your report is about now!

The font size for the main text is better to choose from 24 to 28 (depends on the selected font type).

Less important material (additions and notes) can be arranged in a font from 20 to 24. Remember that the screen on which you will show the presentation is likely to be far enough away from the audience. The presentation will look smaller than on your screen at the time of creation.

Step away from the computer screen by 2-3 meters and try to read the text in the presentation. If the slides are difficult to read, increase the font. If the text does not fit on one slide, split it into 2, 3 or more slides (the main thing is that the presentation is easy to view).

VI. Images in the presentation

Try to find suitable images (photos, graphs, diagrams, etc.)

Remember that the presentation should be visual, and images significantly increase visibility. Just don't overdo it, the images should be replaced by text)

VII. The final slide

Many people think that it is possible to stop at the conclusion.

But there is a simple move that will cause positive emotions among listeners: make the last slide with gratitude for attention!

Sample topics for reports:

Topic 1: Ancient medicine

1. History of medicine as a science; its aims, objectives, principles, chapters, and periodization.
2. Sources of studying prehistoric medicine and religious conceptions in prehistoric society.
3. Medicine in Ancient Egypt: sources of studying, concepts of the disease, anatomy studying.
4. Therapy, surgery, sanitary and hygiene, medical ethics in Ancient Egypt.
5. Imhotep and his treatment in Ancient Egypt.
6. Medicine in Ancient Mesopotamia: sources of studying, concepts of the disease, anatomy studying.
7. Medicine and Doctoring in Ancient Mesopotamia therapy and surgery, medical ethics.
8. Medicine in Ancient Iran: ancient Persian medical texts of Vendidad.

9. Persian traditional medicine in the pre-Islamic period of ancient Persia.
10. Medicine in Ancient India: Ayurveda, the ancient Indian medical practice.
11. Sushruta and his principles of therapy.
12. Avicenna (Ibn Sina) and his medical work “The Book of Healing”
13. Medicine in Ancient China: the practice of traditional medicine in ancient China.
14. Traditional therapy, surgery, acupuncture, and herbal therapy in ancient China.
15. Medicine in Ancient Greece: healing diseases, anatomy studying, therapy and surgery in ancient Greece.
16. Hippocrates: surgery, pharmacy, and anatomy development.
17. Asclepius - the ancient Greek god of medicine.
18. Hippocratic oath and Hippocratic aphorisms.
19. Medicine in Ancient Rome: principles of healing diseases.
20. Structure and work principles of hospitals in ancient Rome.
21. The most influential works on drugs, surgery, and therapy in Ancient Rome.
22. Claudius Galen, his scientific findings and practice.

Topic 2: Medicine in the Middle Ages

1. Principles of Treatment on the Middle Ages
2. Pharmacies and Medications in Medieval Europe
3. Pharmacies and Medications in Asia
4. Anatomy and dissection in Asia
5. Anatomy and dissection in Medieval Europe
6. Medical Education in Universities in Europe
7. Medical Education in Asia
8. The evolution of hospitals in Medieval Europe
9. The evolution of hospitals in Asia
10. Leonardo da Vinci and his anatomy
11. Andreas Vesalius and his medical practice
12. Surgery in medieval Europe
13. Surgery in medieval Asia
14. Surgery tools and instruments in Medieval Europe
15. Surgery tools and instruments in Asia, China, India
16. Principles of Cleaning wounds and hygiene in Medieval Europe
17. Principles of Cleaning wounds and hygiene in Asia, China, India
18. Ophthalmology and optics in the Middle Ages
19. Implementation of Cesarean sections in the Middle Ages
20. Origination of Eyeglasses in the Middle Ages
21. Dental Amalgams in the Middle Ages
22. The great Arab master Ibn Cinna (Avicenna) and his medical practice
23. Great Arab Doctors and their Contributions to Medicine
24. Medieval Diseases and Illnesses
25. History of Quarantine

Topic 3: Epidemics in the World History

1. Chickenpox (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
2. Chickenpox in modern times.

3. Typhus (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
4. Influenza 1918 (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
5. Influenza 1957-1958 (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
6. Influenza 1968 (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
7. Influenza 2009 (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
8. Typhoid in the Middle Ages (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
9. Typhoid of the New Time (17 – 19 centuries) (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
10. Mary Mallon “Typhoid Mary”
11. A Brief History of Measles
12. Malaria (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
13. Measles epidemics in Europe (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
14. Measles epidemics in Asia (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
15. The history of tuberculosis (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
16. The epidemic of tuberculosis the 18th and 19th
17. History of Yellow Fever (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
18. Yellow Fever in the last 100 Years
19. Smallpox (the most known epidemics in ancient times, main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
20. Plague (main symptoms, way of treatment in the ancient time)
21. Plague in the ancient times
22. Near East Plagues (562-749 CE)
23. The Third Pandemic of Plague in 19 century

Topic 4: World health and medicine in the 17th – 18th centuries

1. General medical practice in France in 17th -18th centuries.
2. General medical practice in Germany in 17th – 18th centuries.
3. General medical practice in Britain in 17th -18th centuries.
4. General medical practice in Russia in 17th -18th centuries.
5. General medical practice in America in 17th -18th centuries.
6. General medical practice in Asia in 17th -18th centuries.
7. General medical practice in India in 17th -18th centuries.
8. Main medical discoveries in Europe in 17th - 18th centuries.
9. William Harvey and discovery of blood circulation.
10. Malpighi, his invention of microscope and its implementation in medical practice.
11. Blood transfusion practice in the 17th century.

12. Samuel Hahnemann and his homeopathy.
13. Giovanni Battista Morgagni and his practice of dissection.
14. Medical reforms of Philippe Pinel.
15. Establishment of the Red Cross.
16. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and small pox vaccination.
17. Edward Jenner – the father of vaccination.
18. Medical innovations of William Smellie.
19. Herbal treatment in 17th-18th centuries.
20. Doctors and their practice in the America in 17th – 18th centuries.
21. Development of medicine in Russia in 18th century.
22. Hospitals in 17th -18th centuries in Russia.
23. Hospitals in 17th -18th centuries in Asia.
24. Hospitals in 17th -18th centuries in India, China, Japan.
25. Hospitals in 17th -18th centuries in Europe.
26. Hospitals in 17th -18th centuries in America.

Topic 5: Development of Medicine in the 19th century

1. New diagnostic technologies and the maintenance of medical instruments in the 19th century. (Endoscope, stethoscope, gastroscope, bronchoscope and others).
2. James Blundell. First successful human blood transfusion.
3. Crawford Long. First surgical operation with ether anesthesia.
4. Elizabeth Blackwell is the first woman to receive a medical degree.
5. Joseph Lister - Antiseptic principles of practical surgery.
6. Louis Pasteur and the pasteurization method.
7. Robert Koch. The microbial theory of disease.
8. The first cholera vaccine.
9. Heinrich Quincke - The first description of reflux disease.
10. Hugo Kronecker and Samuel Meltzer - studies of the human esophagus.
11. Emil Bering - treatment of tetanus and diphtheria.
12. Wilhelm Roentgen - The first medical use of X-rays in medical diagnostics.
13. Russian Doctor I.P. Pirogov and his surgical practice.
14. Russian Doctor I.I. Mechnikov and his practice.
15. Dr. Semmelweis - The theory of the microbial origin of diseases.
16. Discovery of vitamins.
17. D.I. Mendeleev. Discovery of the system of chemical elements and influence on the development of medicine.
18. Military medicine in the 19th century.
19. Creation of new drugs in the 19th century.
20. The first vaccine against cholera.

Topic 7: Medical Achievements in the 20th century

1. K. Landsteiner. Discovery of different human blood types
2. Al. Alzheimer. Identification of the first case known as Alzheimer's disease
3. H. Ch. Jacobaeus. The first laparoscopy on humans.
4. F. Pagés - Pioneering epidural anesthesia
5. Vaccination in the 20th century (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio)
6. First oral vaccines
7. Development of radiology in the 20th century

8. A. Fleming and the discovery of penicillin
9. F. Banting and C. Best. Insulin detection
10. Introduction of cardiopulmonary resuscitation
11. Willem J. Kolff - the first dialysis machine
12. R. Briggs and Th. King - Cloning
13. First live birth from frozen sperm
14. Defibrillator – Claude Beck
15. Invention of Laser surgery
16. First live birth from in vitro fertilisation
17. Creation of a computed tomograph
18. Hepatitis B vaccine
19. Creation of an artificial heart
20. The invention of the ultrasound machine
21. First heart transplant
22. Creation of shock wave therapy
23. Development of plastic surgery
24. Tissue engineering
25. Stem cell therapy

Topic 9: The Most Influential Physicians in History

1. Charaka
2. Basil of Caesarea
3. Albucasis
4. Anton de Gaen
5. Herophilus
6. Hahnemann Samuel Christian Friedrich
7. Cardano Gerolamo
8. Pare Ambroise
9. Garcia de Orta
10. Claude Bernard
11. Bekhterev Vladimir Mikhailovich
12. Lesgaft Petr Frantsevich
13. Pavlov Ivan Petrovich
14. Fudorov Svyatoslav Nikolaevich
15. Charcot Jean-Martin
16. Leo Kanner
17. Ilya Mechnikov
18. Paul Erlich
19. Sir William Osler
20. Helen B. Taussig
21. David Bruce
22. Elizabeth Blackwell
23. Benjamin Spock
24. The most famous Indian doctors
25. The most famous Chinese doctors
26. The most famous Arabian doctors

Sample Control test

1. Match the terms and definitions.
 2. Epidemic
 3. Endemic
 4. Outbreak
 5. Pandemic
 - a) is a level of disease that is near-constant in a country or area.
 - b) was spread in higher numbers or a new location when it wasn't expected to.
 - c) an outbreak that develops to affect a severe percentage of a specific population
 - d) an epidemic that has traveled to somewhere it was not expected to.

2. Who studied and recorded human anatomy through dissection?
 - a) Galen
 - b) Da Vinci
 - c) Fahrenheit
 - d) Lister

3. Who was the first to discover blood types?
 - a) Landsteiner
 - b) Laennec
 - c) Lister
 - d) Harvey

4. Who discovered insulin?
 - a) Blackwell
 - b) Banting/Best
 - c) Koch
 - d) Murray

6. Who is known as the world's first physician?
 - a) Imhotep
 - b) Ibn Sina
 - c) Hippocrates
 - d) Galen

7. What kind of textbooks did the Egyptians Surgeons produce?
 - a) Treat dislocations
 - b) Fractured Bones
 - c) External abscesses
 - d) Muscles
 - e) Tumors
 - f) Wounds
 - g) Clean teeth

8. What concepts did the Babylonians produce?
 - a) Diagnosis
 - b) Prognosis
 - c) Physical
 - d) Examinations

- e) Prescriptions
 - f) Physicians & Nurses
9. What epidemic during the Dark Ages killed upwards of 100 mil people in Europe (30%-60% of population)?
- a) Black Plague
 - b) Black Death
 - c) Middle Plague
10. What medical term came into use in the Middle Ages?
- a) Doctor
 - b) Physician
 - c) Healer
11. Who was the Father of microbiology?
- a) Koch
 - b) Gibbon
 - c) Curie
 - d) Pasteur
12. Who demonstrated the Function of the heart and Circulation of blood?
- a) Leeuwenhoek
 - b) Withering
 - c) Jarvis
 - d) Harvey
13. Who proved that germs caused diseases?
- a) R. Koch
 - b) Fleming
 - c) L. Pasteur
 - d) W. Jenner
13. What year was insulin developed?
- a) 1921
 - b) 1925
 - c) 1941
 - d) 1930
14. What was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928?
- a) Insulin
 - b) Penicillin
 - c) Digitalis
 - d) Tuberculosis
15. Who discovered the "Secret Life" DNA?
- a) Francis Crick
 - b) Alexander Fleming
 - c) James Watson
 - d) Rosalind Franklin
16. What city was the first successful kidney transplantation?
- a) Boston

- b) New York
- c) Atlanta
- d) Gainesville

17. What was discovered by Barry J. Marshall and J. Robin Warren?

- a) Helicobacter pylori
- b) Anesthesia
- c) Insulin
- d) Germs
- e) Penicillin

18. Who received the Nobel prize for the discovery of a mosquito which caused malaria?

- a) Ronald Ross
- b) Ivan Pavlov
- c) Arthur Kornberg
- d) Peter C. Doherty
- e) J. Robin Warren

19. When was magnetic resonance imaging invented by Paul Lauterbur Peter Mansfield?

- a) 2003
- b) 2008
- c) 2006
- d) 2010
- e) 1998

20. What substance was used as anesthesia first in 1846?

- a) Ether
- b) Chloroform
- c) Spirit
- d) Aspirin

21. Who used antiseptics in operations to prevent infection?

- a) Gibbon
- b) Lister
- c) Roentgen
- d) Landsteiner

22. Who Invented stethoscope?

- a) Laennec
- b) Blackwell
- c) Hippocrates
- d) Freud

23. Who is called the Father of medicine?

- a) Hippocrates
- b) Barton
- c) Curie
- d) Fleming

24. Who made the first successful heart transplant?

- a) Koch
- b) Roman

- c) Greek
- d) Barnard

25. Who invented Small pox vaccine?

- a) Landsteiner
- b) Gibbon
- c) Jenner
- d) Chinese

26. Who discovered x-rays?

- a) Roentgen
- b) Edwards
- c) Salk
- d) Murray

27. In the Napoleonic Wars of 1812, Napoleon lost a third of his troops to...

- a) Malaria
- b) Typhus
- c) Wounds
- d) Influenza
- e) Plague

28. The most prestigious medical schools in Europe was found in...

- a) Rome
- b) Cambridge
- c) Hannover
- d) Paris

29. How is the word "Quarantine" translated?

- a) Forbidden
- b) 40 days
- c) Dangerous disease
- d) Closed

30. Edward Jenner was a pioneer in immunization

- a) True
- b) False

31. Chose the correct answer. Is it true that by the 1300s, the church allowed dissections of human bodies at medical schools.

- a) True
- b) False