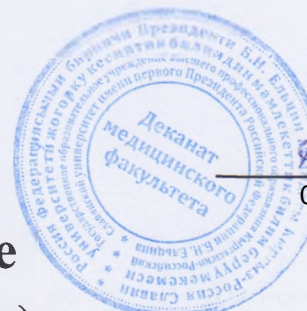


MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Government-run Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education  
 Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University named after B.N. Yeltsin

ENDORSED BY



02.09.2024

## History of medicine Course Outline (module)

Anchored to the  
 Academic plan

**Public health and health care**

31050150\_18\_1gm.plx

Speciality 31.05.01. - RF, 560001 - KR General Medicine

Qualification **medical doctor**  
 Mode of Study **intramural**  
 Total Credit Value **3 credit point**  
 Course Hours **72**  
 including:  
 in-class learning **72,3**  
 individual work **35,7**

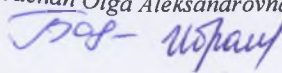
Scope of Testing Semesters:  
 credits 2

### Distribution of discipline hours by semester

Semester (<course >.< Semester on the course >)	2 (1.2)		Total	
	AC	CO	AC	CO
Weeks	16			
Type of Training	AC	CO	AC	CO
Lectures	36	36	36	36
Practical Session	36	36	36	36
Contact	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Including Interactive Session	2	2	2	2
Total In-class Session	72	72	72	72
Contact	72,3	72,3	72,3	72,3
Contact	35,7	35,7	35,7	35,7
Total	108	108	108	108

The Course outline developed by:

*the candidate of medical Sciences, associate Professor Bolbachan Olga Aleksandrovna the candidate of medical Sciences, associate Professor Ibraimova Dzhyldyz Dzhumadilovna*



Reviewers:

*Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Oncology and Radiation Therapy of KRSU, Tumanbayev Arstanbek Muktarbekovich; Head of the Department of Public Health and Public Health of KSMU, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Aydarov Ziyabidin Abdirayimovich*



The Course Outline

**History of medicine**

developed in full compliance with FSES 3++:

Federal State Education Standards of Higher Professional Education for students trained for specialty 31.05.01 (The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Order of 09.02.2016r. №95)

in accordance with Academic Curriculum:

31.05.01. - RF, 560001 - KR Medical care

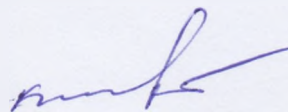
confirmed by KRSU Board of Academics in 28.06.2024 Protocol № 11.

The Course Outline endorsed by **Public health and health care** Department Meeting

Record of 26.08. 2024 г. № 1

Valid for: 2024-2029 e.y. academic year

The Head of Department Doctor of medical science, Professor N.K. Kasiev



<b>1. COURSE OUTLINE OBJECTIVES</b>	
1.1	The study of the regularities of the development of healing, medicine and medical activities of the peoples of the world throughout the history of humankind; to develop in students the abilities to implement medical activities on the basis of knowledge about the prominent figures of medicine and health care, outstanding medical discoveries and the theories of evolution of medical and biological ideas and concepts, the impact of the principles of humanism in medicine.

<b>2. PLACE OF THE COURSE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM</b>	
Cycle (part) GEP:	B1.B
<b>2.1 Students' Preliminary Training Requirements:</b>	
2.1.1	History
<b>2.2 Course Units and Practical Sessions imposing the prior Proficiency</b>	
2.2.1	Biology
2.2.2	Histology, embryology, Cytology
2.2.3	Bioethics
2.2.4	Anatomy
2.2.5	Microbiology, Virology
2.2.6	General surgery
2.2.7	Pathological anatomy
2.2.8	Pharmacology
2.2.9	Hygiene
2.2.10	Obstetrics and gynecology
2.2.11	Epidemiology
2.2.12	Occupational diseases
2.2.13	Pediatrics
2.2.14	Stomatology

<b>3. STUDENTS' COMPETENCIES RESULTING FROM THE COURSE UNIT (MODULE)</b>	
<b>OPC -3: the ability to analyze the main stages and regularities of historical development of society for the formation of citizenship.</b>	
<b>Knowledge:</b>	
Level 1	The main stages, general regularities and peculiarities of the origin, formation and development of medicine as a science
Level 2	The main stages, general regularities and peculiarities of the origin, formation and development of medicine as a science and sphere of practical activities
Level 3	The role of the eminent scientists and contributions of leading medical schools in the development of medical science and research priorities in the field of medicine
<b>Skills:</b>	
Level 1	To conduct research of the main regularities and tendencies of development of medical science and practice
Level 2	To conduct research of the main regularities and tendencies of development of medical science and practice
Level 3	To use historical knowledge to assess the current state of medicine
<b>Expertise:</b>	
Level 1	Methods of analysis of socially important problems and processes at different stages of development of society, healing and medicine
Level 2	Understanding of the role of prominent representatives of medicine and their discoveries
Level 3	A comprehensive approach to understanding the creative heritage of the outstanding representatives of medicine

#### Final Students' Competences

<b>3.1 Knowledge:</b>	
3.1.1	• The general laws of the world historical process of formation and development of medicine.
3.1.2	• The achievement of each new era in the field of medicine.
3.1.3	• The differences of folk, traditional and scientific medicine.
3.1.4	• The life and work of the outstanding physicians and medical scientists, the scientific achievements of their schools.

3.1.5	• The history of the most important discoveries in medicine.
3.1.6	• The history of the development of medical ethics.
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Skills:</b>
3.2.1	• To analyze the informational value of the most important stages of the development of medicine.
3.2.2	• To work independently with educational, scientific, reference books and prepare abstract reports and presentations.
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Expertise:</b>
3.3.1	• To identify natural-scientific essence of discoveries in medicine and the contribution of prominent physicians in its development.
3.3.2	• Capacity for logical and reasoned analysis of the formation of medicine, to conduct discussions and presentations materials.

#### 4. COURSE (MODULE) STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Class Code	Subject Name /Type of Class/	Semester / Academic	Hours	Competencies	Literature	Interactive Sessions	Notes
<b>Section 1. History of healing</b>							
1.1	Introduction to the history of medicine /Lek/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.2	Healing in primitive society /Lek/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.3	Healing in the Ancient East (Sumer, Babylon, Assyria and Ancient Egypt) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.4	Healing in the countries of the Ancient East (India, Judea, China, Tibet) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.5	Healing and medicine in the ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world - Ancient Greece, Alexandria) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.6	Healing and medicine in the ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world – Ancient Rome) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.7	Medicine periods of early and developed middle Ages (Byzantium, Arab caliphates) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.8	Medicine periods of early and developed middle Ages (the Kievan Rus', Armenia, and Georgia) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.9	Medicine period of the late middle Ages (the development of anatomy, physiology and surgery) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.10	Medicine period of the late middle Ages (history of epidemics and medicine of the Moscow State) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.11	Introduction to the history of medicine /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	

1.12	Healing in primitive society /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.13	Healing in the Ancient East (Sumer, Babylon, Assyria and Ancient Egypt) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.14	Healing in the countries of the Ancient East (India, Judea, China, Tibet) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.15	Healing and medicine in the ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world - Ancient Greece, Alexandria) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.16	Healing and medicine in the ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world – Ancient Rome) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.17	Medicine periods of early and developed middle Ages (Byzantium, Arab caliphates)/Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.18	Medicine periods of early and developed middle Ages (the Kievan Rus', Armenia, and Georgia) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.19	Medicine period of the late middle Ages (the development of anatomy, physiology and surgery) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.20	Medicine period of the late middle Ages (history of epidemics and medicine of the Moscow State) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.21	Healing in primitive society /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.22	Healing in the Ancient East (Sumer, Babylon, Assyria and Ancient Egypt) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.23	Healing in the countries of the Ancient East (India, Judea, China, Tibet) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.24	Healing and medicine in the ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world - Ancient Greece, Alexandria)/Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.25	Healing and medicine in the ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world – Ancient Rome) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.26	Medicine periods of early and developed middle Ages (Byzantium, Arab caliphates)/Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.27	Medicine periods of early and developed middle Ages (the Kievan Rus', Armenia, and Georgia) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	

1.28	Medicine period of the late middle Ages (the development of anatomy, physiology and surgery) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.29	Medicine period of the late middle Ages (history of epidemics and medicine of the Moscow State) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
<b>Section 2. History of medicine</b>							
2.1	Medicine of New time: medical and biological disciplines (development biology, genetics and histology) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.2	Medicine of New time: medical and biological disciplines (establishment of the Microbiology and physiology) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.3	Medicine of New time: clinical disciplines /Lek/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.4	Medicine of New time: hygiene and social medicine /Lek/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.5	Medicine of modern times history (Organization of the public health system) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.6	Medicine of modern times history (Outstanding achievement in medicine and international organizations) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.7	Medicine of New time: medical and biological disciplines (development biology, genetics and histology) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.8	Medicine of New time: medical and biological disciplines (establishment of the Microbiology and physiology) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.9	Medicine of New time: clinical disciplines /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	2	Viewing and discussion of videos on the topic: "The Merits of S. P. Botkin"; "The Merits N. Pirogov".
2.10	Medicine of New time: hygiene and social medicine /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.11	Medicine of modern times history (Organization of the public health system) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.12	Medicine of modern times history (Outstanding achievement in medicine and international organizations) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.13	Medicine of New time: medical and biological disciplines (development biology, genetics and histology) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	

2.14	Medicine of New time: medical and biological disciplines (establishment of the Microbiology and physiology) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.15	Medicine of New time: clinical disciplines /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.16	Medicine of New time: hygiene and social medicine /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.17	Medicine of modern times history (Organization of the public health system) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.18	Medicine of modern times history (Outstanding achievement in medicine and international organizations) /Sc/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
<b>Section 3. History of medicine of Kyrgyzstan</b>							
3.1	The history of medicine of Kyrgyzstan (nontraditional medicine) /LEC/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
3.2	The history of medicine and of health of Kyrgyzstan /Lek/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
3.3	The history of medicine of Kyrgyzstan (nontraditional medicine) /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
3.4	The history of medicine and of health of Kyrgyzstan /Pr/	2	2	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
3.5	The history of medicine of Kyrgyzstan (nontraditional medicine) /Sc/	2	3	OPC-3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
3.6	The history of medicine and of health of Kyrgyzstan /Sc/	2	3	OPC -3	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
3.7	/Credit/	2	0	OPC -3		0	

## 5. ASSESSMENT FUND

### 5.1. Advancement Questions and Assignments

Questions to test the level of training "to KNOW":

1. definitions, concepts in the history of medicine;
2. periodization of the history of medicine;
3. the emergence of the rudiments of healing in primitive society;
4. the first religious ideas of primitive people;
5. features of doctoring in Sumer, Babylon, Assyria and Ancient Egypt;
6. features of healing in China, India, Tibet and Judea;
7. features of medicine in Ancient Greece, Alexandria;
8. the contribution of Aristotle, Erasistratus and Garofola in the development of medicine;
9. the contribution of Hippocrates in medicine;
10. features of medicine in Ancient Rome;
11. the influence of Galen on medicine;
12. features of healing in Byzantium, the Arab caliphates;
13. contribution to development of medicine of Ar – Razi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina;

14. features of medicine in Kievan Rus', Georgia and Armenia;
15. contribution to the development of medicine after Mkhitar Heratsi, Kananeli;
16. characteristic of the Renaissance;
17. the emergence of scholasticism and galenism;
18. medicine of the Renaissance;
19. medicine of the Moscow state;
20. features of development of medicine, outstanding scientific discoveries;
21. formation biology, genetics;
22. features of development of medicine;
23. formation of Microbiology and physiology;
24. features of development of medicine, prominent figures of medicine;
25. the development of medicine, surgery, dentistry, obstetrics and gynecology;
26. features of development of medicine, prominent figures of medicine;
27. the emergence of infectious diseases, epidemiology, hygiene, social medicine;
28. features of medicine development in the first years of Soviet power;
29. outstanding achievements in medicine;
30. outstanding achievement in medicine, the role of international organizations;
31. features of development of medicine of Kyrgyzstan to join Russia, in tsarist Russia, the Soviet government, pre-war, war years and years of peaceful development;
32. the development of a network of medical institutions;
33. outstanding figures in medicine of Kyrgyzstan;
34. heroes of the Kyrgyz Republic medical;
35. the contribution of physicians to the development of science.

Questions to test the level of training "to KNOW HOW and to POSSESS":

1. to perform the development of medicine in the era of primitive society (the formation, rise and decay);
2. to perform the development of medicine in the era of slave society;
3. to perform the development of medicine in the ancient world (Ancient Greece, Alexandria, Ancient Rome);
4. to perform the development of medicine in the era of the early and developed middle Ages;
5. to perform the development of medicine in the late middle Ages (the Renaissance);
6. to analyze the development of biology and medicine in the era of the New time;
7. to perform development of clinical areas of medicine in the epoch of New time;
8. to perform the development of social medicine in the era of the New time;
9. to perform the development of medicine in the era of modern time;
10. to perform outstanding discoveries in medicine of modern times;
11. to perform the development of medicine in Kyrgyzstan before and after the accession of Russia;
12. to perform the development of medicine in Kyrgyzstan in the years of Soviet power, Autonomous region, an Autonomous Republic in the pre-war years, world war II, after the second world war and the years of peaceful construction.

## 5.2. Course Papers Themes

Discipline is not provided in this work.

## 5.3. Assessment Fund

Abstract. Presentation. Themes:

1. Historical sources about healing in Ancient Egypt.
2. Ayurveda is the ancient Indian system of traditional medicine.
3. Philosophical foundations of Chinese traditional medicine.
4. The history and physiological basis of acupuncture.
5. Healing and medicine in ancient Greece.
6. "Hippocrates" and "Hippocratic collection".
7. Medicine Of Ancient Rome.
8. Medicine in Caliphate.
9. Abu Ali Ibn Sina was a scientist-encyclopedist of the medieval East.
10. "Canon of medicine" by Ibn Sina in the history of medicine.
11. Healing and medicine in the old state.
12. Medicine in Western Europe in the classical period of the middle Ages.
13. The formation of medical education in Western Europe.
14. Medicine of the Renaissance.
15. Andreas the beginning of Vesalius and scientific anatomy.
16. Medicine of pre-Columbian civilizations of America.
17. Medicine in Moscow state.
18. The reform of Peter I in the field of education and medicine.
19. The formation and development of medical education in Russia.
20. The history of anatomy.
21. The development of anatomy in Russia.
22. The history of pathological anatomy and pathological physiology.
23. The formation and development of Microbiology.
24. Louis Pasteur in medical history.
25. The formation and development physiology.

26. I. M. Sechenov — father of Russian physiology.
27. I. P. Pavlov — "the first physiologist of the world".
28. The history of genetics.
29. The development of methods of examination of the patient.
30. The history of the development of the doctrine of internal medicine.
31. The history of anesthesia.
32. The life and work of N. And. Pirogov.
33. The birth of asepsis and antisepsis.
34. History of blood transfusion.
35. The history of obstetrics and gynecology.
36. The formation and development of Pediatrics in Russia.
37. History of nursing in Russia.
38. The history of the theory of infectious diseases.
39. Russian public medicine.
40. The history of Zemstvo medicine in Russia.
41. The formation and development of experimental hygiene.
42. The history of dentistry and dentistry.
43. The history of military medicine.
44. The history of psychiatry.
45. The history of ophthalmology.
46. The experiences of doctors themselves.
47. Not doctors in medicine.
48. The formation and development of the doctrine of the transplantation of organs and tissues.
49. International Red Cross: a history of the formation and activity.
50. The history of the world health organization.
51. The Nobel prize in physiology or medicine.

Examination:

Examination number 1 "Healing in the Ancient East and the Ancient world"

1. Doctoring in of primitive society.
2. The development of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
3. Contribution to development of medicine of Aristotle.
4. Doctoring in the period of expansion of primitive society.
5. Sources for the study of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
6. Contribution to the development of medicine Erazistrat.
7. Medicine in primitive communities
8. Religious beliefs and healing in Ancient Egypt.
9. Contribution to the development of medicine Herophile.
10. Features of development of medicine of Ancient Greece.
11. Doctoring in Sumer.
12. Contribution to the development of medicine, Galen.
13. Medical school of Ancient Greece.
14. The medicine in Babylon and Assyria.
15. Contribution to development of medicine of Aristotle.
16. The development of medicine in Alexandria.
17. The laws of king Hammurabi.
18. The contribution of Hippocrates in medicine.
19. The stages of development of medicine in Ancient India.
20. The development of healing and medicine in the period of the Empire of Ancient Rome.
21. Contribution to the development of medicine, Galen.
22. Sources for the study of medicine in Ancient India.
23. Medicine of Republic period of Ancient Rome.
24. Contribution to the development of medicine Erazistrat.
25. Doctoring in the period of expansion of primitive society.
26. Military medicine in the Ancient Rome.
27. Contribution to development of medicine of Aristotle.
28. Medical education in the period of the Empire of Ancient Rome.
29. Healing practices in Ancient China.
30. The contribution of the physician Sushruta.
31. Doctoring in Sumer.
32. Medicine Of Ancient China.
33. Major works and achievements of Hippocrates.
34. Mythology and healing in Ancient Egypt.
35. Medicine in Tibet.
36. Contribution to development of medicine of Aristotle.
37. Sources for the study of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
38. The development of healing and medicine in the West.

39. Medical schools in Ancient Greece.
40. Medical education in the period of the Empire of Ancient Rome.
41. Talmudista medicine Ancient Judea.
42. Ayurveda (the laws of medicine) in Ancient India.
43. Healing in the Vedic period.
44. Temple medicine in Ancient Greece.
45. The merits and errors of Galen.
46. The development of medicine in Alexandria.
47. Medicine in Tibet.
48. The contribution of the physician Sushruta.
49. Features of development of medicine in Ancient Greece.
50. Sources for the study of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
51. The code of laws of Manu.
52. History of medicine: definition, objective.
53. The Periodization Of Ancient India.
54. The development of healing and medicine in the period of the Empire of Ancient Rome.
55. History of medicine: challenges, principles.
56. The development of medicine in Ancient India.
57. Military medicine in the Ancient Rome.
58. History of medicine: periodization, sources for the study.
59. Medicine in Tibet.
60. Major works and achievements of Hippocrates.
61. Doctoring in the period of expansion of primitive society.
62. View of health and disease in Ancient China.
63. Medical education in the period of the Empire in Ancient Rome.
64. Doctoring in the heyday of primitive society.
65. Medical school of Ancient Greece.
66. Contribution to the development of medicine, Galen.
67. Religious ideas in the heyday of primitive society.
68. Medicine Of Ancient Greece.
69. The contribution of the physician Sushruta.
70. Doctoring in Sumer.
71. Priestly medicine in Ancient Rome.
72. Contribution to development of medicine of Aristotle.
73. The medicine in Babylon and Assyria: physicians, interpretation of the causes of the disease.
74. Mythology and healing in Ancient Egypt.
75. Contribution to the development of medicine Erazistrat.

Control work №2 "Medicine periods of early, advanced and late middle Ages"

1. Sources of medical knowledge in the Byzantine Empire.
2. The secular medicine of Kievan Rus.
3. Medieval scholasticism and galenism.
4. Medicine in Byzantium: Oribasius of Pergamum.
5. Monastic medicine in Kievan Rus.
6. The development of anatomy as a science, Miguel Servet.
7. The organization of hospitals and medical education in the Byzantine Empire.
8. Stages of the history of healing and medicine in Russia.
9. The development of anatomy as a science: Andreas Vesalius.
10. Sanitation facilities in the Byzantine Empire.
11. The development of traditional medicine in Kievan Rus.
12. The founder of jatrohimii in Western Europe: Theophrastus Aureolus von Hohenheim (Paracelsus).
13. The development of science in the Arab caliphates.
14. Doctor Georgia: Kananeli.
15. The development of surgery in Western Europe: Ambroise paré.
16. Approach to the treatment of the Arab Caliphate.
17. Prominent doctors Armenia: Amirdovlat amasiatsi, Owasp Sebastatsi, Buniat Sebastatsi.
18. Physiology as a science: William Harvey.
19. A distinguished philosopher, physician and chemist of the early middle ages: al-Razi (Razes)
20. The development of medicine in Georgia.
21. The development of surgery in Western Europe: gradation of surgeons.
22. Hospital care in the Arab caliphates.
23. An outstanding representative of medicine of Armenia Mkhitar Heratsi.
24. The development of anatomy as a science: Leonardo da Vinci.
25. Scientist-encyclopedist of the Medieval East: Abu Ali Ibn Sina.
26. Sources for the study of medicine in Georgia.
27. Medieval scholasticism and galenism.
28. The Canon of medicine.

29. Hospital care Armenia.
30. The influence of Girolamo Fracastoro in the study of the epidemic.
31. The development of Chinese medicine.
32. Medicine Of Armenia.
33. The epidemics in Western Europe.
34. The development of Tibetan and Indian medicine.
35. Sources for the study of medicine in Armenia.
36. The spread of epidemics in the Moscow state.
37. Medicine Of Kievan Rus.
38. Hospital care in the Arab caliphates.
39. Pharmacy in Western Europe.
40. Medieval scholasticism and galenism.
41. The development of science in the Arab caliphates.
42. Pharmacy business in the Moscow state.
43. The development of anatomy as a science: Leonardo da Vinci.
44. Doctor Georgia: Kananeli.
45. The development of science in the Arab caliphates.
46. The development of anatomy as a science, Miguel Servet.
47. Sources for the study of medicine in Georgia.
48. Medicine of the Moscow state.
49. The development of anatomy as a science: Andreas Vesalius.
50. Stages of the history of healing and medicine in Russia.
51. The organization of hospitals and medical education in the Byzantine Empire.
52. Physiology as a science: William Harvey.
53. Medicine in Byzantium: Oribasius of Pergamum.
54. The spread of epidemics in the Moscow state.
55. Contribution to the development of physiology by Francis Bacon.
56. Sources of medical knowledge in the Byzantine Empire.
57. Medicine of the Moscow state.
58. The founder of iatrochimii in Western Europe: Theophrastus Aureolus von Hohenheim (Paracelsus).
59. Folk medicine of the Moscow state.
60. The Canon of medicine.
61. The development of surgery in Western Europe: gradation of surgeons.
62. The secular medicine of Kievan Rus.
63. Pharmacy business in the Moscow state.
64. The development of surgery in Western Europe: Ambroise paré.
65. Monastic medicine in Kievan Rus.
66. Pharmacy in Western Europe.
67. The first higher medical school in Western Europe.
68. The organization of hospitals and medical education in the Byzantine Empire.
69. The influence of Girolamo Fracastoro in the study of epidemics.
70. Terms of the middle Ages: University, faculty, the Dean, the student.
71. Approach to the treatment of the Arab Caliphate.
72. The spread of epidemics in the Moscow state.
73. The development of surgery in Western Europe: gradation of surgeons.
74. The development of medicine in Georgia.
75. The epidemics in Western Europe.

Control work №3 "Medicine of New Time"

1. The development of biology New time: features of development of medicine (outstanding science opening).
2. The founders of the Russian anatomical school.
3. The founder of the obstetrics, Pediatrics and pharmacognosy in Russia: M. Maksimovich-Ambodik.
4. Contribution to the development of biology and genetics: Linnaeus, Lamark Zh.
5. The development and teaching of anatomy in Russia.
6. The first methods of physical examination of patients.
7. Contribution to the development of biology and genetics: Darwin.
8. Anatomical school, the contribution of F. Ruiss.
9. Formation of therapy in Western Europe.
10. The development time of the New genetics: Mendel and Morgan.
11. The formation of pathological anatomy: the macroscopic period (Giovanni Battista Morgagni, Francois Xavier Bichat).
12. The first methods and devices of physical examination.
13. The formation of pathological anatomy: microscopic period (Karl Rokitansky and Rudolph Virchow).
14. Formation of therapy in Russia: M. J. wise, S. P. Botkin.
15. The theory of evolutionary development of living beings: J. Lamarck.
16. The formation of pathological anatomy: microscopic period (Karl Rokitansky and Rudolph Virchow).
17. Formation of therapy in Russia: M. J. wise, S. P. Botkin.

18. The theory of evolutionary development of living beings: J. Lamarck.
19. The emergence of histology, embryology: democratically and microscopic period.
20. Development of pathology in Russia.
21. Epidemics in the era of New time.
22. Development of histology in Western Europe.
23. The development of Microbiology: an empirical period (Edward Jenner).
24. Medical business in Russia.
25. Development of histology in Russia.
26. The development of asepsis and antisepsis: Ignaz Semmelweis.
27. The contribution of M. V. Lomonosov in the development of medicine.
28. The development of embryology: Marcello Malpighi.
29. The development of asepsis and antisepsis: Joseph Lister.
30. Zemstvo medicine in Russia.
31. The development of Microbiology: experimental period (Louis Pasteur).
32. The founders of social medicine in Western Europe: John Graunt, William Petty.
33. The founder of evolutionary theory: Charles Darwin.
34. The development of Microbiology: I. I. Mechnikov, Robert Koch.
35. The founder of occupational pathology and labor hygiene: Bernardino Ramazzini.
36. The development of genetics: Gregor Mendel.
37. The emergence of physiology in Western Europe: Albrecht Haller.
38. The founder of hygiene in Western Europe: Pettenkofer M.
39. The development of genetics: T. Morgan.
40. The development of physiology in Russia: I. M. Sechenov, I. P. Pavlov.
41. The founder of experimental hygiene in Russia: A. P. Yes totally.
42. The emergence of obstetrics in Western Europe: Francois Moria.
43. The development of surgery in Russia.
44. The founder of experimental hygiene in Russia: F. F. Erisman.
45. The emergence of histology, embryology, botany: Marcello Malpighi.
46. The development of surgery in Western Europe.
47. The emergence of histology, embryology and botany: Antonia van Levenghuk.
48. The emergence of Pediatrics in Western Europe: Thomas Sydenham.
49. Zemski medicine in Russia.
50. The development of dentistry in Western Europe: Pierre Foshar.
51. The founders of histology in Western Europe: Xavier Bichat, Antony van Leeuwenhoek.
52. The founders of the Russian anatomical school.
53. Cell theory of the structure of organisms: Mathias Schleiden, Theodore Schwann.
54. The founder of Russian Pediatrics: N. F. Filatov.
55. The development of anatomy in Russia.
56. The founder of the doctrine about cellular structure: Jan Purkinje train station.
57. The formation of obstetric education in Russia.
58. Development biology: Carl Linnaeus.
59. The development of dentistry in Russia: A. M. Sobolev, F. I. Vazhinsky.
60. Hospital school of Russia.
61. The development of infectious diseases epidemiology: D. S. Samoilovich.
62. The development of physiology in Russia: I. M. Sechenov, I. P. Pavlov.
63. The emergence of Pediatrics in Western Europe: Thomas Sydenham.
64. The founders of social medicine in Western Europe: John Graunt, William Petty.
65. The development of Microbiology: Louis Pasteur.
66. The development of genetics: Gregor Mendel.
67. The founder of occupational pathology and labor hygiene: Bernardino Ramazzini.
68. The emergence of physiology in Western Europe: Albrecht Haller.
69. The emergence of obstetrics in Western Europe: Francois Moria.
70. Public medicine in Russia.
71. The development of Microbiology: I. I. Mechnikov, Robert Koch.
72. The formation of pathological anatomy by Carl Rokitansky and Rudolph Virchow.
73. The founder of hygiene in Western Europe: M. Pettenkofer.
74. The development of Microbiology: Edward Jenner.
75. The founders of histology in Western Europe: Xavier Bichat, Antony van Leeuwenhoek.
76. As the founder of experimental hygiene in Russia: A. P. Yes totally, F. F. Erisman.
77. The development of anatomy in Russia.
78. The formation of obstetric education in Russia.
79. List the basic principles of Soviet health care.
80. Representatives of traditional medicine of the Kyrgyz.
81. Medical institutions of Kyrgyzstan opened in tsarist Russia.
82. The main advances of the twentieth century.
83. Health of Kyrgyzstan in the prewar years.

Test (list of test questions in Appendix 1)

<b>5.4. List of Assessment Tools</b>	
Abstract with the presentation of public protection (optional)	
Examination	
Test	
(Grading scale for all types of assessment tools in Appendix 2)	

<b>6. COURSE (MODULE) METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT</b>			
<b>6.1. Recommended Reading</b>			
<b>6.1.1. Required Reading List</b>			
	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Bolbachan O.A., Rozyeva R.S., Koshmuratov A.G.	History of medicine: a textbook	Bishkek: KRSU publ. 2016
L1.2	Lisitsyn Yu.P.	History of medicine: a textbook	M.: Geotar 2011
<b>6.1.2. Advanced Reading</b>			
	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	Bolbachan O.A., Rozyeva R.S., Koshmuratov A.G.	History of medicine: a textbook	Bishkek: KRSU publ. 2013
L2.2	Borodulin V.I.	The history of Russian medicine. Clinic of internal diseases in the 2nd half of XIX – 1st half of XX century.: A series of lectures	M.: MMY 2011
<b>6.1.3. Guidance Papers</b>			
	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L3.1	Bolbachan O.A.	Methodological developments on the subject of the history of medicine: methodological developments	Bishkek, the Department of public health and health care 2014
<b>6.2. Online Resources</b>			
E1	History of medicine		bibliotekar.ru/423/
<b>6.3. List of Information and Education Technologies</b>			
<b>6.3.1 Competence-based Educational Technologies</b>			
6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies: lectures, practical classes, consultations focused on the message of knowledge transmitted to students.		
6.3.1.2	Innovative educational technology classes in an interactive form, which form the systematic thinking and ability to generate ideas in solving various problems. This includes e-texts of lectures, presentations and screenings of videos.		
6.3.1.3	Information educational technology – independent student use of computer technology and Internet resources to carry out practical tasks and independent work.		
<b>6.3.2 List of Information Reference Systems and Software</b>			
6.3.2.1	1. Electronic library system Consultant student <a href="http://www.studmedlib.ru">http://www.studmedlib.ru</a>		
6.3.2.2	2. Electronic library system FESMU <a href="http://www.fesmu.ru/elib/">http://www.fesmu.ru/elib/</a>		
6.3.2.3	3. History of medicine <a href="http://www.historymed.ru">http://www.historymed.ru</a>		

<b>7. COURSE (MODULE) LOGISTICS</b>	
7.1	The Department is located on the territory of National center of Oncology - the case of "conference hall" at the address: Bishkek, Akhunbaeva str 92A.
7.2	Auditorium with 220 seats.
7.3	Room №1 30 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.4	Room №2 30 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.5	Room №3 (reading room) 28 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.6	Information sources: library – 88 copies - electronic library has 11 copies.
7.7	Computer.
7.8	Projector.
7.9	Printer.
7.10	Scanner.
7.11	Laptop.

### 8. COURSE (MODULE) PROFICIENCY METHODOICAL GLUIDELINES (FOR STUDENT)

The routing discipline (Appendix 3).

- Control work №1 consists of 6 topics: "introduction to the history of medicine", "Healing in the primitive society," "Healing the countries of the Ancient East (Sumer, Babylon, Assyria and Ancient Egypt)", "Doctoring in the countries of the Ancient East (India, Judea, China, Tibet)", "Healing and medicine in the Ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world - Ancient Greece, Alexandria)", "Healing and medicine in the Ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world – Ancient Rome)".
- Control work №2 includes 4 themes: "Medicine periods of early and developed middle Ages (Byzantium, Arab caliphates)", "Medicine periods of early and developed middle Ages (the Kievan Rus', Armenia, and Georgia), Medicine period of the late middle Ages (the development of anatomy, physiology and surgery), Medicine period of the late middle Ages (history of epidemics and medicine of the Moscow State)".
- Test No. 3 includes 6 theme: "Medicine of New time: the medical-biological disciplines (development biology, genetics, pathology and histology)", "Medicine of New time: the medical-biological disciplines (establishment of the Microbiology and physiology)", "Medicine of New time: the medical-biological disciplines (establishment of the Microbiology and physiology), Medicine of the New time: a clinical discipline, Medicine of the New time: hygiene and social medicine, Medicine of modern times history (Organization of the public health system), History of medicine and public health of Kyrgyzstan".

The order of registration of the abstract:

The abstract is issued in accordance with the requirements of the Department (5-7 sheets of computer text Times News Roman, title page with the name of a higher educational institution, name of Department, name of teacher, topic name, name of student, font 14, single spaced, margins: top, bottom, right 2 cm, left 3 cm).

The order of the presentation design:

The presentation is executed according to the requirements of the Department, must be submitted in Microsoft Power Point , 8 - 12 slides 4-10 min. And report in writing.

Recommendations for the use of the working programs of disciplines (WPD):

materials the WPD contain the development of the main concepts and theories of life and activities of outstanding physicians and medical scientists, scientific achievements of the schools, the history of major discoveries;

- subject are materials systematized in accordance with the adopted in modern historical science a periodization of world history;
- the study of the history of medicine based on a compilation of abstracts of those students, followed by a discussion in the group.

**TESTS ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE TO CONTROL KNOWLEDGE**

Find the correct answer from the three suggested

Test 1. Definition of medicine.

- a) Science, studying the development of society and its diseases throughout the history of mankind
- b) Science, studying the pattern of development and history of healing.
- c) The system of scientific knowledge and practical activities, the purpose of which is to strengthen and preserve health, prolong human life, prevent and treat human diseases.

Test 2. Merit W. Garvey in the development of physiology.

- a) Created a study on the structure of the human body, created a classification of human diseases.
- b) Mathematically calculated and experimentally substantiated the theory of blood circulation, discovered a small and a large circle of blood circulation, veins, arteries (except capillaries).
- c) Has opened capillaries and a small circle of blood circulation.

Test 3. The purpose of studying the subject "History of Medicine."

- a) The goal is to put the past at the service of the present and see the future development of the medicine of the future.
- b) Purpose - to study the patterns of development and the history of healing.
- c) Purpose - the study of medicine throughout human history.

Test 4. Merit D. Frakastoro in the study of infectious diseases.

- a) Suggested a special mixture for the treatment of wounds.
- b) Described the human skeleton, muscles, introduced the concept of "humoral learning".
- c) He wrote the work "On Contagia, Contagious Diseases and Treatment," outlined the basics of the theory of contagium.

Test 5. Periodization of the history of medicine.

- a) The history of the Primitive society, the Ancient world, the Middle Ages, the New time, the Newest time.
- b) History of the Ancient world, New time, Newest time.
- c) The history of the Primitive society, the Middle Ages, New time.

Test 6. Pharmaceutical order in Russia, its activities.

- a) Pharmaceutical order engaged in the study of medicine.
- b) The court institution for the management of medical and pharmaceutical affairs.
- c) Pharmaceutical order - an institution for the preparation of medicinal raw materials.

Test 7. Healing in the heyday of primitive society.

- a) Application of limb amputation and improvement of obstetric aid.
- b) The absence of burials and the use of bronze medical instruments for surgical operations.
- c) The use of physical methods of treatment (massage, washing the intestines, etc.), the use of intoxicating and narcotic natural remedies for anesthesia, bloodletting.

Test 8. The year of the opening of the medical school in Moscow State.

- a) In 1581
- b) In 1684
- c) In 1654

Test 9. The role of women in the application of methods of healing in primitive society.

- a) The keeper of the fire (maintaining the fire), collecting and harvesting the plants from which the medicinal drugs were made, provided assistance at childbirth.
- b) Made medical instruments of copper, bronze, conducted religious rites.
- c) Engaged in hunting, fishing, conducted amputation of limbs.

Test 10. Methods of combating epidemics in Russia.

- a) Killed patients, treated with disinfectants, burned houses and streets.
- b) Folk remedies were used: fumigation with smoke, burning, the dead were buried outside the city limits, and outposts were organized on the roads leading to the cities.
- c) The use of drugs and the wearing of special clothing.

Test 11. Definition of totemism.

- a) Belief in souls, spirits and the universal spiritualization of nature.
- b) This is a belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.
- c) It is the belief of a person in the existence of a close kinship between his race and a certain type of animal or plant.

Test 12. C. Darwin - the founder of evolutionary theory.

- a) The founder of the evolutionary theory of "The Origin of Species by Natural Selection" (1859).
- b) I studied the method of preparation of drugs.
- c) Considered the driving force of evolution - the cellular theory, the law of conservation and transformation of energy.

Test 13. Cuneiform table in Sumer.

- a) Carved the laws of King Hammurabi.
- b) Contained 15 prescriptions of medicines; a personal seal of the doctor was depicted depicting medical instruments and medicine containers.
- c) Written information about the structure of the human body.

Test 14. The beginning of anatomical research in Russia.

- a) Associated with the activities of Louis Pasteur in 1881
- b) Associated with the era of Peter 1 (1682-1725).
- c) Associated with the activities of Lomonosov in 1855

Test 15. The laws of King Hammurabi.

- a) The legal aspects of the doctor's activities are examined (the doctor's remuneration and responsibility are strictly determined by the patient's financial status)
- b) Data on the structure of the human body is written on papyrus.
- c) Recipes of medicines are written on the tables.

Test 16. The founder of histology Marcello Malpighi.

- a) He opened the circles of blood circulation, veins, arteries.
- b) He opened the capillaries in 1661, described the shaped elements of blood in 1665
- c) Created a classification of diseases and human tissues.

Test 17. Sources of study medicine in ancient Egypt.

- a) Cuneiform tables.
- b) Basalt pillar with the laws of King Hammurabi.
- c) Papyrus Smith, Ebers, hermetic books.

Test 18. The merits of Edward Jenner.

- a) Conducted an experiment on the method of vaccination against smallpox.
- b) Created a theory of blood circulation.
- c) Created a cell theory.

Test 19. The concepts of two principles (yang, yin) in ancient China.

- a) They divided all diseases into three groups (fire, metal, water).
- b) "Yang" is a passive principle, "yin" - an active principle is associated with a reduced function of the body.
- c) The male beginning "yang" is active; the feminine "yin" is passive; division of diseases into 2 groups of yang and yin (treatment of the opposite is opposite).

Test 20. Robert Koch, his merits.

- a) Established a pathogen of rabies, smallpox.
- b) Nobel laureate, discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, outlined the concept of the pathological tuberculosis process.
- c) Created a theory of immunity on the immunity of the organism.

Test 21. The use of Zhen Jiu therapy in ancient China.

- a) Acupuncture and cauterization.
- b) Application of plant origin and magic spells.
- c) The use of animal products and the method of pulsodiagnostics.

Test 22. Merit Sechenov I.M.

- a) Created the doctrine of higher nervous activity.
- b) The theory of immunity, the immunity of the organism.
- c) He studied the physiology of respiration, the dissolution of gases in liquids and the exchange of energy, put forward the position of the material unity of the world, discovered the reflex nature of higher nervous activity.

Test 23. The activities of the ancient Indian healer Sushruta.

- a) Considered the legal aspects of healing, prepared medicines.
- b) Wrote the full edition of "Ayurveda", performed plastic surgery, amputations.
- c) Cauterized, acupuncture and pulsodiagnostics.

Test 24. G. Burhaave is the founder of clinical teaching in Western Europe.

- a) Professor of Moscow University, the founder of the doctrine of immunity and contagious diseases.
- b) Professor of Leiden University, taught the clinic and general pathology, opposed scholasticism in medicine, one of the first to use the physical and instrumental methods of research of the patient.
- c) Professor of pathologies, innovator of humoral training.

Test 25. The role of Talmudists in the treatment of diseases in Judea.

- a) Representatives of secular medicine, treated with conspiracies.
- b) Doctors - artisans, treated with acupuncture and cauterization.
- c) All diseases were interpreted as punishment for sins, treatment was accompanied by spells and prayers.

Test 26. Year of the organization of hospital schools in Russia.

- a) In 1581 in the territory of the Kremlin.
- b) In 1707 in Moscow (for 50 students) at the General Hospital.

c) In 1881

Test 27. Philosophy of the Kroton School of Medicine.

- a) Identification of 4 bodily juices (blood, mucus, bile, black and light) and their effect on health.
- b) The opposite is cured by the opposite.
- c) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.

Test 28. M. Mudrov - the founder of the therapeutic school in Russia.

- a) He offered an individual approach to patients (to treat not the disease, but the patient). Entered the writing of the medical history (collected archive).
- b) Organized the first clinical laboratory in Russia, an innovator of experimental direction.
- c) Described the clinic of hepatitis, heart disease.

Test 29. Basics of the Kosovo School of Medicine.

- a) Signs of disease and diagnosis depending on changes in bodily juices.
- b) Identification of bodily juices with diseases.
- c) Considered the body in close connection with the surrounding nature, developed the principle of observation of treatment at the patient's bedside, developed the foundations of medical ethics.

Test 30. Founders of surgery in Western Europe.

- a) Pierre Fochard, Dobroslavin contributed to the development of military field surgery.
- b) Pirogov, Botkin - applied ether anesthesia for pain relief.
- c) Jean-Louis Petit - the first director of the Surgical Academy, Jean-Larrey - the founder of field surgery, created a "flying field hospital" to transport the wounded.

Test 31. Hippocrates - the ancestor of ancient Greek medicine.

- a) Examined the eye, measured the duodenum 12.
- b) Developed a doctrine on the treatment of fractures (hood, tires), developed a doctrine on human temperament, proposed the opposite treatment.
- c) Described the membranes of the brain, the pulse.

Test 32. Founders of dentistry in Western Europe and Russia.

- a) Pierre Foshar, Sobolev A.M., F.I. Vazhinsky.
- b) I.I. Mechnikov, Robert Koch, Louis Pasteur.
- c) N.I. Pirogov, Louis Pasteur, Ambroise Pare.

Test 33. Features of the development of medicine of ancient Rome, the royal period.

- a) Traditional medicine (treatment with herbs and magic plots). Priestly medicine (engaged in fortune-telling on the insides of sacrificial animals).
- b) Secular, folk - treated with plots and spells.
- c) Spellcasters Allah and Ashipu, secular medicine.

Test 34. M. Maksimovich-Ambodik - the founder of obstetrics.

- a) Creator of the scientific school of pediatrics.
- b) He wrote the work "The Art of Povivaniya, or the Science of the Babis Business" - the first manual on obstetrics and pediatrics.
- c) The creator of the theory of contagion and contagious diseases.

Test 35. Medicine of the Roman Empire.

- a) Priestly medicine, the emergence of doctors from ancient Egypt.
- b) There was a law "12 tables", there were doctors professionals.

c) The army created hospitals - Valeotudinarii. There were no civilian hospitals in Rome. At the court of the emperor - "court arhiatry."

Test 36. Ramazzini's contribution to the development of medicine.

- a) He studied the disease artisans, wrote the work "On the diseases of artisans."
- b) The founder of military hygiene.
- c) The founder of social medicine.

Test 37. Claudius Galen - an outstanding physician of ancient Rome.

- a) Developed a theory of fractures.
- b) Sanitary facilities.
- c) Anatomized animals (monkeys, pigs, dogs); The data obtained at the autopsy, transferred to the human body.

Test 38. The founder of hygiene - M. Pettenkofer.

- a) Studied the spread of the plague.
- b) Introduced an experimental research method, developed methods of hygienic assessment of air, soil, clothing.
- c) He studied the diseases of artisans.

Test 39. Organization of hospitals in Byzantium.

- a) Construction of civilian hospitals in the Arab caliphates.
- b) Construction of hospitals at monasteries (shelter for beggars, civilians).
- c) Construction of Valetudinarians in Rome.

Test 40. Nobel Prize Winners of the New Time.

- a) I.I. Mechnikov, R. Koch, P. Ehrlich.
- b) N. Dobroslavin, L. Pasteur.
- c) I.I. Sechenov, Pettenkofer.

Test 41. Contribution to the development of medicine Ar - Razi.

- a) Wrote a treatise on Osp and Measles and the Comprehensive Book on Medicine, Medical Book, the founder of hospitals in Baghdad.
- b) Wrote the theory of fractures, temperament, wrote the Canon of medical science.
- c) He has created 125 works "On Anatomy", "On Medicine", "Comments on the Labor of Hippocrates".

Test 42. The role of N.A. Semashko in the organization of the health system of the RSFSR.

- a) He headed the military sanitary institution, the medical-sanitary department.
- b) First People's Commissar for Health of the USSR, chairman of the Red Cross Society.
- c) First People's Commissar for Health, in 1922 headed the Department of Social Hygiene at Moscow State University.

Test 43. Contribution to the development of medicine Avicenna.

- a) Posted work "On the structure of the human body."
- b) I wrote a work in 5 volumes of the "Canon of Medicine", about anatomy, pathology, physiology, surgery, etc.
- c) He wrote the work "On Medicines".

Test 44. The state character of the Soviet public health.

- a) Preventive direction, public participation in health care.

- b) Centralization of management; government funding; state planning; free, public medical care for the entire population.
- c) The unity of medical science and practice.

Test 45. Contribution to the development of medicine by scientists of Armenia and Georgia.

- a) They wrote a doctrine about temperament, fractures, ethics.
- b) They wrote about drugs, about "Measles, smallpox".
- c) MkhitarTiraci wrote the book "Consolation at a fever", Kananeli, wrote an essay "The Incomparable Karabadin".

Test 46. Public participation in the work of health authorities of the Soviet period.

- a) Participation in the promotion of medical knowledge.
- b) Sanitary courts, sanitary police, sanitary theater, the creation of commissions for the improvement of labor and living conditions of the population.
- c) Establishment of research institutes.

Test 47. Definition of scholasticism and galenism.

- a) Studies the effect of the environment on human health.
- b) Studies the interaction of man and nature, the influence of astrology on the human body.
- c) Scholasticism - a typical religious philosophy based on church dogma, Galenism is a distorted, one-sided interpretation of the teachings of Galen.

Test 48. Who discovered penicillin

- a) A. Calmet in 1921
- b) A. Fleming. 1929
- c) G. Domagkom. (1934-1935).

Test 49. Merit A. Vesalius in the formation of anatomy.

- a) He was convinced that Galen's views on the structure of the human body were erroneous, corrected more than 200 errors in his works, systematized anatomy as a science.
- b) Described the drugs, created the first hospital and wrote the book "Publicly available drugs."
- c) He described human diseases, the effect of astrology on health.

Test 50. The scientist who created the artificial model of the heart.

- a) Michael de Becky, in 1965
- b) Demikhov V.P., in 1951
- c) K. Bernard, in 1967

Test 51. Definition of the history of medicine.

- a) The system of scientific knowledge and practical activities, the purpose of which is to strengthen and preserve health, prolong life of people, prevent and treat human diseases.
- b) Studies the patterns of development, the history of healing and medical activities of the peoples of the world throughout the history of mankind.
- c) The learning process, the formation of society.

Test 52. The contribution of A. Pare to the development of surgery.

- a) He wrote the work "A Method for Treating Gunshot Wounds", created a study on the treatment of gunshot wounds, improved the technique of many surgical operations.
- b) In the Arab caliphs he created the first hospital and the imperial school for the training of surgeons.
- c) Created a family medical school and developed surgery.

Test 53. Sources of study of the history of medicine.

- a) Sources of study are only archaeological excavations.
- b) Sources of study are only data from paleopathology.
- c) Data of archeology, paleontology, printed works of doctors, historians, government and military leaders, philosophers, film-photo documents.

Test 54. The development of pharmacy in Western Europe.

- a) In Europe, the first pharmacies appeared in the XI century. in the Spanish cities of Toledo and Cordova.
- b) The first pharmacy appears in 754, in Paris.
- c) The first pharmacy appeared in 1581, in Moscow.

Test 55. The rudiments of healing among the most ancient people.

- a) Possession of surgical treatment.
- b) Known toxic effects of poisons.
- c) The rudiments of hygienic skills, burning caves.

Test 56. The emergence of the first pharmacies in Moscow State.

- a) The first pharmacy appeared in 1581
- b) The first pharmacy originated in 754.
- c) The first pharmacy appeared in 1680

Test 57. Healing in the period of the decomposition of the primitive society.

- a) The rudiments of hygienic knowledge, burning caves.
- b) The obstetric aid was improved, tools for healing were made of metal (copper, bronze, iron), medical aid to the wounded, a circumcision ritual was performed.
- c) The absence of burials, the use of bloodletting.

Test 58. Generalization of knowledge of traditional medicine in Moscow State.

- a) Written herbalists ("Alexandria", "Vertograd") and healers.
- b) "Hippocrats Collection", the works of Vesalius.
- c) Written "Synapses" for the manufacture of medicines.

Test 59. Definition of fetishism.

- a) It is the belief of a person in the existence of a close kinship between his race and a certain type of animal or plant.
- b) This is a belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.
- c) Belief in souls, spirits and the universal spiritualization of nature.

Test 60. The great discoveries of the natural sciences of the 18-19 centuries.

- a) The theory of the cellular structure of living organisms (Schwann, Schleiden - 1838-1839), the law of conservation and transformation of energy (Lavoisier, Lomonosov - 1756-1774), the evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin (1859), the law of heredity and variability G. Mendel (1865).
- b) The doctrine of fractures, temperament, the discovery of penicillin and streptococci.
- c) The doctrine of smallpox, bark, blood circulation and human temperament.

Test 61. Definition of animism.

- a) This is a belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.
- b) It is the belief of a person in the existence of a close kinship between his race and a certain type of animal or plant.
- c) Belief in souls, spirits and the universal spiritualization of nature.

Test 62. The main merits of Frederick Ruysch in the development of anatomy.

- a) He considered heredity and variability as the main factors of evolution, dissecting animals.
- b) Created a cellular theory, considered the center of blood circulation the liver.
- c) He perfectly mastered the technique of preparing anatomical preparations, invented a method of embalming corpses, created the first anatomical museum.

Test 63. The main directions of healing in Babylon and Assyria.

- a) Directions "yang" and "yin" - the basis of treatment.
- b) Priestly medicine (spellcasters - Ashipu). Folk, empirical medicine (healers - Alu).
- c) secular medicine, family medicine.

Test 64. Founders of the Russian anatomical school.

- a) Malpighi, Ruysch, studied the structure of the human body.
- b) Lomonosov, Lavoisier - studied the blood circulation.
- c) Schepin K. - he taught medicine in Russian, Zagorsky P. A. - approved Russian terminology instead of Latin.

Test 65. Features of healing in ancient Egypt.

- a) Craftsmen-healers, representatives of family schools of physicians, priestly.
- b) Traditional medicine - Alla exorcists.
- c) Priestly medicine - spellcasters Ashipu.

Test 66. The founders of pathology in Western Europe.

- a) Shchepin, Vesalius, Ruysch.
- b) Malpighi, Polunin, Shchepin, Harvey.
- c) Morgagni, Xavier Bisha, Rokitansky, Virkhov.

Test 67. The development of healing in ancient China.

- a) Craftsmen - healers.
- b) Alternative medicine, embalming of corpses, secular medicine.
- c) Priestly medicine using spells.

Test 68. Activities Louis Pasteur.

- a) He studied the role of microorganisms in the process of fermentation, decay, the occurrence of the disease, created a vaccine against anthrax and rabies.
- b) Created a theory of heredity and variability.
- c) Created a cell theory, the study of contagion and contagious diseases.

Test 69. Ancient Chinese philosophy about primary elements.

- a) Each element in nature is associated with "yang" and "yin."
- b) Each element in nature is associated with a cosmic force that acts on the body.
- c) All processes in the body - the relationship of "primary elements": fire, earth, water, wood, metal. Man contains these 5 elements

Test 70. I.I. Swordsmen, the main services.

- a) Discovered the causative agent of cholera, anthrax.
- b) Nobel laureate for the theory of immunity, created the phagocytic theory, resistance to infectious diseases.
- c) He discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, anthrax, rabies.

Test 71. The art of healing "Ayurveda".

- a) The combination of priestly and traditional medicine - Ancient India.
- b) Priestly medicine, medicine of Babylon and Assyria.
- c) Secular medicine, Chinese medicine.

Test 72. Pavlov I.P. - the main merits.

- a) Established a pathogen of rabies, cholera.
- b) Created the phagocytic theory, the theory of immunity.
- c) The Nobel Prize winner (1904), the creator of the theory of higher nervous activity, substantiated the principle of "nervism." Revealed reflexes: conditional and unconditional.

Test 73. Features of healing in Tibet.

- a) The development of surgery and embalming of corpses.
- b) Had a clear idea of the therapeutic doses and the strength of the drugs.
- c) The use of cautery, acupuncture.

Test 74. The first methods of clinical examination of patients.

- a) Thermometry, percussion, auscultation.
- b) Aseptic, antiseptic, acupuncture.
- c) Pulse diagnostics, patient questioning.

Test 75. Stages of development of medicine of ancient Greece.

- a) Croton, Cnidus, Sicilian stages.
- b) The classical period, the ancient kingdom, the new kingdom.
- c) Creto - Mycenaean, pre-policing, classical periods.

Test 76. The contribution of M.V. Lomonosov in the development of medicine.

- a) Nobel laureate, founder of immunology.
- b) He offered an individual approach to the patient, organized a clinical laboratory, a scientific school of therapy.
- c) He laid the foundations of the scientific view of nature, matter and motion, emphasized the great importance of chemistry for medicine, the founder of social medicine.

Test 77. Knidd Medical School and its directions.

- a) Development of the foundations of medical ethics.
- b) The foundations of the humoral teaching are laid, according to which health is a favorable mixture of four body fluids, and their unfavorable mixture is the cause of diseases.
- c) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.

Test 78. Merit S. Botkin.

- a) Introduced writing a history of the disease, studied the disease of the brain.
- b) The founder of surgery, applied ether anesthesia.
- c) The founder of the clinical experimental direction, organized a clinical laboratory, described the clinic of many heart diseases.

Test 79. Sicilian School of Medicine, its philosophy.

- a) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.
- b) Observation at the bedside.
- c) The essence of all things is fire, water, air, earth - they are unchangeable and unknowable. Diseases occur due to their imbalance.

Test 80. Pirogov N. I. - the founder of surgery in Russia.

- a) Developed a theory on higher nervous activity and blood circulation.

- b) Gave a scientific justification for the use of ether anesthesia, and attracted women to care for those wounded during the hostilities (sisters of mercy).
- c) Developed the first methods for examining patients (auscultation, percussion).

Test 81. Erasistrata's contribution to the development of medicine.

- a) He offered to treat the disease, not the patient.
- b) Created the oath of the doctor, explained the cause of the disease.
- c) I studied the brain (cerebellum), cranial nerves (sensory and motor).

Test 82. N. Filatov's contribution to the formation of pediatrics.

- a) Improved surgical instruments.
- b) Selected pathogen rabies, anthrax.
- c) He described chicken pox, an early sign of measles, wrote the work "A Textbook of Children's Diseases."

Test 83. Features, the development of medicine in Rome period of the republic.

- a) Priestly medicine, the emergence of doctors of the Romans.
- b) Sanitary legislation existed ("Laws of 12 tables"), hygiene rules in public places of Rome (baths, markets, sports facilities), doctors appeared - professionals from Greece, Egypt (slave doctors).
- c) There were spellcasters and representatives of family schools.

Test 84. D. Samoilovich contribution to the elimination of plague epidemics.

- a) The founder of occupational health, applied vaccination against plague and smallpox.
- b) The founder of obstetrics, epidemiology, discovered the causative agent of plague.
- c) Developed a composition for fumigation for the prevention of the plague, experienced disinfectants.

Test 85. The development of hygiene in ancient Rome.

- a) Water supply systems (aqueducts), sewage (cloaca), baths (terms) were built.
- b) The use of disinfectants.
- c) Asklepiones and fountains were created.

Test 86. The founders of social medicine in Western Europe.

- a) Lomonosov, Peter I.
- b) John Graunt, William Petty.
- c) Dobroslavin, Erisman.

Test 87. The main achievements of Oribas from Pergamum (Byzantium).

- a) Built Valetudinarii, terms, aqueducts.
- b) Wrote the "Hippocrates Collection", "On the Waters, the Air and the Territories."
- c) Compiled an abbreviated version of the synopsis encyclopaedic set; compiled the work "Generally Available Medicines".

Test 88. The contribution of A. Dobroslavin and F. Erisman.

- a) The founders of housing and school hygiene.
- b) The founders of social medicine.
- c) Founders of bacteriology.

Test 89. Medical education in Byzantium.

- a) Secular education at the university.
- b) Imperial schools, people's universities.

c) Family education (from father to son). Special schools, colleges, obtaining the post of archiatrist.

Test 90. In what year is created the Medical and Sanitary Department after the Great October Revolution in the Russian Federation.

- a) 1936
- b) 1917
- c) 1918

Test 91. Organization of hospital affairs in the Arab caliphs.

- a) When monasteries were created hospitals.
- b) Valetudinarii were created on the estates of slave owners.
- c) Large hospitals for the general population with the creation of a library and medical schools, small hospitals and military hospitals.

Test 92. The basic principles of Soviet health care.

- a) Measures to combat typhus, malaria.
- b) Reorganization of military medicine, strengthening of sanitary affairs, centralization of management.
- c) National character, preventive direction, public participation in the work of health authorities, the unity of medical science and health practice.

Test 93. The main content of the "Canon of Medicine" (1020).

- a) 6 books: on the structure of the human body, on surgical instruments, on ethics, on anatomy, general questions, training in medical knowledge.
- b) 5 books: 1 book - the theory of medicine, 2 book - pharmacology (description of simple medicines), 3 book - description of certain diseases of the head, ears, nose, eyes, etc., 4 book - is dedicated to surgery, traumatology, cosmetology, 5 book - set out complex drugs, poisons.
- c) About measles and smallpox, about hygiene in 25 volumes.

Test 94. The first decrees for the prevention of infectious diseases.

- a) To combat typhoid fever, cholera, smallpox.
- b) To combat malaria, cholera, epidemics, plague.
- c) On measures to combat typhus, on compulsory opeprivanja, on the provision of soap and baths.

Test 95. The development of medicine in Kievan Rus.

- a) Priestly and monastic medicine.
- b) Traditional medicine: - healers - witches, wizards, etc. (treated with conspiracies and drugs), monastic medicine, secular medicine.
- c) Folk and priestly medicine.

Test 96. When and by whom streptocid was discovered.

- a) A. Fleming. (1929).
- b) G. Selye. (1922).
- c) G. Domagkom. (1934-1935).

Test 97. Merit M.Serveta in the formation of anatomy.

- a) Measured 12 - duodenal ulcer, the heart is the center of consciousness.
- b) Opened the pulmonary circulation, argued that the removal of soot (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the blood and its saturation with "fresh air" occurs in the lungs.
- c) Described the membrane of the brain, pulse, heart consists of 3 chambers.

Test 98. Who and when was discovered the genetic code of DNA, RNA.

- a) J. Watson, F. Creek. in 1953
- b) W.B. Cannon 1936
- c) G. Florey, 1922

Test 99. A scientist who transplanted a person's heart.

- a) Christian Bernard, in 1967
- b) Petrovsky B.V., in 1950
- c) A. Karel in 1968

Test 100. The founders of the Soviet and Russian transplantology.

- a) Bakulev, Burdenko.
- b) Demikhov, Shumakov.
- c) Petrovsky, Chazov.

Test 101. The main directions of healing in Babylonia and Assyria.

- a) Priestly medicine (spellcasters - Ashipu). Folk, empirical (healers - Alu).
- b) "Yang" and "yin" - the basis of the treatment of patients.
- c) Secular medicine.

Test 102. Methods of combating epidemics in Russia.

- a) They killed the sick, burned houses and streets.
- b) Fumigation with smoke, burning, the dead were buried outside the city limits, and on the roads leading to the cities, outposts were organized.
- c) The use of disinfectants.

Test 103. Features of healing in ancient Egypt.

- a) Craftsmen-healers, representatives of family schools of physicians, priestly (magic medicine).
- b) Traditional medicine - Alla exorcists.
- c) Priestly medicine - spellcasters Ashipu.

Test 104. C. Darwin - the founder of evolutionary theory.

- a) Studied the body immunity.
- b) Considered the driving force of evolution - cell theory and the law of conservation and transformation of energy.
- c) The founder of the evolutionary theory of "The Origin of Species by Natural Selection" (1859).

Test 105. Sources of study medicine in ancient Egypt.

- a) Basalt pillar with the laws of King Hammurabi.
- b) Cuneiform tables.
- c) Smith Papyrus, Ebers, hermetic books.

Test 106. The beginning of anatomical research in Russia.

- a) Associated with the era of Peter I (1682-1725).
- b) Associated with the activities of Louis Pasteur in 1881
- c) Associated with the activities of Lomonosov in 1855

Test 107. The concepts of two principles (yang, yin) in ancient China.

- a) The male beginning "yang" - active, female beginning "yin" - passive, dividing diseases into 2 groups yang and yin.

- b) "Yang" is a passive principle, "yin" - an active principle is associated with a reduced function of the body.
- c) They divided all diseases into three groups (fire, metal, water).

Test 108. The founder of histology Marcello Malpigi.

- a) He opened the circles of blood circulation, veins, arteries.
- b) He opened the capillaries (1661), described the shaped elements of the blood (1665), wrote the works "On the Formation of a Chicken in an Egg" and "On the Development of an Egg".
- c) Created a classification of diseases and tissues.

Test 109. The art of healing "Ayurveda".

- a) Priestly medicine, medicine of Babylon and Assyria.
- b) The combination of priestly and traditional medicine, medicine of ancient India.
- c) Secular medicine, Chinese medicine.

Test 110. The merits of Edward Jener in the eradication of smallpox.

- a) Conducted an experiment on the method of vaccination against smallpox in 1796
- b) Created the theory of blood circulation and wrote the work "On contagion and contagious diseases" in 1754.
- c) Created a cell theory in 1838

Test 111. The code of laws of Manu in ancient India.

- a) Considered the legal aspects of the doctor: the doctor's work and his responsibility are strictly determined by the financial situation of the patient.
- b) The doctor for the unsuccessful treatment, had to pay a fine, covered personal hygiene, the effects of climate on health.
- c) Written data on the structure of the human body.

Test 112. Robert Koch, his merits.

- a) Nobel laureate, discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, outlined the concept of the pathological tuberculosis process.
- b) Established a pathogen of rabies, smallpox.
- c) Created the theory of immunity and immunity of the organism.

Test 113. The role of Talmudists in the treatment of diseases in Judea.

- a) Doctors - artisans, treated with acupuncture and cauterization.
- b) Representatives of secular medicine, healed by conspiracies and spells.
- c) Adoration of the one God, Jehovah; all diseases were interpreted as punishment for sins, the treatment was accompanied by spells and prayers, medicines were used: from wine berries, fish bile.

Test 114. Merit Sechenov I.M.

- a) Created the theory of immunity.
- b) Opened the reflex nature of higher nervous activity.
- c) Created the doctrine of higher nervous activity.

Test 115. Sources of study of medicine pre-political period of ancient Greece.

- a) Homer's poems "Odyssey" and "Iliad".
- b) Hippocratic compilation.
- c) Ebers and Smith Papyri.

Test 116. The first methods of clinical examination of patients.

- a) Aseptic, antiseptic.
- b) Pulse diagnosis, patient questioning.
- c) Thermometry, percussion, auscultation.

Test 117. Philosophy of the Kroton School of Medicine.

- a) The organism is the unity of opposites; a healthy organism is the result of the balance of opposing forces; the opposite is cured by the opposite.
- b) Identification of 4 bodily juices (blood, mucus, bile, black and light).
- c) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.

Test 118. Who first invented the method of auscultation of patients.

- a) Auenbrugher, 1761
- b) Fahrenheit, 1714
- c) Layennek, 1819

Test 119. Basics of the Kosovo School of Medicine.

- a) Considered the body in close connection with the surrounding nature, developed the principle of observation and treatment at the patient's bedside, developed the foundations of medical ethics.
- b) Identification of bodily juices with diseases (blood, mucus, black and light bile).
- c) Studied signs of disease and diagnosis.

Test 120. The contribution of M.V. Lomonosov in the development of medicine.

- a) He offered an individual approach to the patient, organized a clinical laboratory, a scientific school of therapy.
- b) He laid the foundations of the scientific view of nature, matter and motion, emphasized the great importance of chemistry for medicine, the founder of social medicine.
- c) Nobel laureate, founder of immunology.

Test 121. Hippocrates - the ancestor of ancient Greek medicine.

- a) I examined the eye, measured the duodenum.
- b) Described the membranes of the brain, pulse, structure of the human body.
- c) Developed a study on the treatment of fractures (hood, tires), a study on the temperament of a person, suggested the opposite treatment.

Test 122. Merit S. Botkin.

- a) He organized the first clinical laboratory in Russia, described the clinic of diseases of the heart, blood vessels, kidneys, isolated infectious hepatitis.
- b) The founder of surgery, applied ether anesthesia.
- c) Introduced the writing of the medical history, studied the diseases of the brain.

Test 123. The role of Herophile in the development of medicine of Alexandria.

- a) Created the oath of the doctor, explained the cause of the disease.
- b) Described the hard and pia mater of the brain, measured the small intestine.
- c) He offered to treat the patient, not the disease.

Test 124. Pirogov N. I. - the founder of surgery in Russia.

- a) Gave a scientific rationale for the use of ether anesthesia, attracted women to care for the wounded during the hostilities (sisters of mercy).
- b) Developed a theory of higher nervous activity and blood circulation.
- c) Developed the first methods (auscultation, percussion) of patients.

Test 125. Features of the development of medicine of ancient Rome, the royal period.

- a) Secular, folk - were treated with conspiracies and spells.
- b) Spellcasters Allah and Ashipu, secular medicine.
- c) Traditional medicine (treatment with herbs and magic plots). Priestly medicine (engaged in fortune-telling on the insides of sacrificial animals).

Test 126. Contribution N. Filatov in the formation of pediatrics.

- a) Isolated pathogen of rabies, anthrax, childhood infections.
- b) Opened an early sign of measles, wrote the work "Textbook of childhood diseases."
- c) Improved surgical instruments and organized a children's hospital.

Test №127. Meditsina Rome period of the empire.

- a) The law of "12 tables", there were doctors professionals - arhiatry and dr. Of Egypt.
- b) Priestly medicine, the emergence of doctors from ancient Rome and Alexandria.
- c) The army created hospitals - Valeotudinarii. Civilian hospitals were not. At the court of the emperor - "court arihiatry", collegium of archiatrists.

Test 128. The contribution of D. Samoylovich.

- a) Developed a composition for fumigation for the prevention of the plague, experienced disinfectants.
- b) The founder of obstetrics, epidemiology, discovered the causative agent of plague.
- c) The founder of professional hygiene, applied vaccination against plague.

Test 129. Organization of hospitals in Byzantium.

- a) Construction of civilian hospitals.
- b) The construction of hospitals at monasteries.
- c) Construction of large hospitals and Valetudinarians.

Test 130. The contribution of A. Dobroslavin and F. Erisman.

- a) The founders of housing and school hygiene.
- b) The founders of social medicine.
- c) Founders of bacteriology.

Test 131. Contribution to the development of medicine Ar - Razi.

- a) Wrote a treatise on Osp and Measles, A Comprehensive Book on Medicine, Medical Book, the founder of hospitals in Baghdad.
- b) Wrote the theory of fractures, temperament, wrote the Canon of medical science.
- c) He has created 125 works "On Anatomy", "On Medicine", "Comments on the Labor of Hippocrates".

Test 132. In what year the medical and sanitary department is formed in the Russian Federation in the first years of the Soviet Power.

- a) 1936
- b) 1918
- c) 1917

Test 133. Contribution to the development of medicine Avicenna.

- a) Posted work "On the structure of the human body."
- b) I wrote a work in 5 volumes of the "Canon of Medicine", about anatomy, pathology, physiology, surgery, etc.
- c) He wrote the work "On Medicines".

Test 134. The basic principles of Soviet health care.

- a) Reorganization of military medicine, strengthening of sanitary affairs.
- b) National character, preventive direction, public participation in the work of health authorities, the unity of medical science and health practice.
- c) Measures to combat typhus and malaria.

Test №135. Contribution to the development of medicine by scientists of Armenia.

- a) They wrote a work about medications, eminent doctors Ar-Razi, Vesalius.
- b) They wrote a doctrine about temperament, fractures, ethics, prominent doctors Razi, Avicenna.
- c) MkhitarTiraci wrote the work "Consolation in a fever".

Test 136. Public participation in the work of health authorities of the Soviet period.

- a) Participation in the promotion of medical knowledge.
- b) Sanitary courts, sanitary police.
- c) Attracting workers to medical and sanitary work with a shortage of medical personnel, creating commissions for improving work and living conditions, mass dramatization (sanitary theater), sports events, sanitary courts and promoting healthy lifestyles.

Test 137. The development of medicine in Kievan Rus.

- a) Priestly and monastic medicine.
- b) Traditional medicine: - healers - witches, wizards, etc. (treated with conspiracies and drugs), monastic medicine, secular medicine.
- c) Folk and priestly medicine.

Test 138. A scientist who discovered penicillin.

- a) A. Fleming. 1929
- b) A. Calmet in 1921
- c) G. Domagkom. (1934-1935).

Test 139. Definition of galenism.

- a) Studies the interaction of man and nature.
- b) Typical philosophy based on church dogmas.
- c) Distorted, one-sided interpretation of the teachings of Galen.

Test 140. Who and in what year created an artificial model of the heart.

- a) K. Bernard, in 1967
- b) Demikhov V.P., in 1951
- c) Michael de Becky, in 1965

Test 141. Merit A. Vesalius in the formation of anatomy.

- a) Posted work "On the structure of the human body."
- b) Described the drugs, created the first hospital.
- c) Described the human disease.

Test 142. What is the year and date of creation of WHO.

- a) June 15, 1952
- b) April 8, 1947
- c) April 7, 1948

Test 143. The contribution of A. Pare to the development of surgery.

- a) Created the first hospital and imperial school.
- b) He wrote the work "A Way to Heal Gunshot Wounds," created a study on the treatment of gunshot wounds.
- c) Created a family medical school.

Test 144. Representatives of traditional and religious medicine of the Kyrgyz.

- a) Tabiby, shamans.
- b) Healers, sorcerers.
- c) Representatives of family schools.

Test 145. The development of pharmacy in Western Europe.

- a) In Europe, the first pharmacies appeared in the XI century. in the Spanish cities of Toledo and Cordova.
- b) The first pharmacy appears in 754, in Paris.
- c) The first pharmacies appeared in 1581 in Holland.

Test 146. On the eve of the October Revolution, the state of health care in Kyrgyzstan.

- a) There were 3 hospitals, 7 doctors, 3 medical attendant points.
- b) There were 5 hospitals, 10 doctors, 3 paramedics.
- c) There were 7 hospitals with 100 hospital beds, 15 doctors, 21 first-aid stations.

Test 147. The emergence of the first pharmacies in Moscow State.

- a) The first pharmacy appeared in 1581
- b) The first pharmacy originated in 754.
- c) The first pharmacy appeared in 1680

Test 148. In 1925 in the town of Pishpek were opened.

- a) Tuberculosis dispensary, malaria station, resorts.
- b) Maternity hospital, children's consultation, dental surgery, venereal ambulatory.
- c) 5 resorts and sanatoriums functioned, a single pharmacy chain system was created.

Test 149. Generalization of knowledge of folk medicine in the Moscow State.

- a) Written herbalists ("Alexandria", "Vertograd") and healers.
- b) "Hippocrats Collection", the works of Vesalius.
- c) Written "Synapses" for the manufacture of medicines.

Test 150. Health of Kyrgyzstan in the pre-war years.

- a) In 1938 the Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Hygiene and Microbiology was opened, in 1939 the KSMI opened.
- b) 1939 opened the first-aid obstetric college in the city of Frunze.
- c) 1940 opened KGMI, resorts.

Test 151. The laws of King Hammurabi on the legal status of healers.

- a) On the papyrus written data on the structure of the human body.
- b) Recipes are written on the tables.
- c) Legal aspects of the doctor's activities are considered, (responsibility is strictly determined by the financial status of the patient).

Test 152. The great discoveries of the natural sciences of the 18-19 centuries.

- a) The doctrine of fractures, temperament, the discovery of penicillin and streptococci.
- b) The doctrine of smallpox, bark, blood circulation.

c) The theory of the cellular structure of living organisms, the law of conservation and transformation of energy, evolutionary theory, the law of heredity and variability.

Test 153. The doctrine of the pneuma of ancient Egypt.

- a) The introduction of the spirit of the deceased into the human body.
- b) It is a small and large circle of blood circulation.
- c) A special substance that enters the lungs, from them, the heart and from it through the vessels throughout the body.

Test 154. The main achievements of Frederick Ruysch in the development of anatomy.

- a) He perfectly mastered the technique of preparing anatomical preparations, invented a method of embalming corpses, created the first anatomical museum.
- b) Created a cellular theory, considered the center of blood circulation the liver.
- c) Heredity and variability were the main factors of evolution, he dissected animals.

Test 155. The development of healing in ancient China.

- a) Alternative medicine, folk, secular medicine.
- b) Craftsmen - healers.
- c) Priestly medicine.

Test 156. The founders of the Russian anatomical school.

- a) Lomonosov, Lavoisier - studied the blood circulation.
- b) Malpighi, Ruysch, studied the structure of the human body.
- c) Schepin K. - he taught medicine in Russian, Zagorsky P. A. - approved Russian terminology instead of Latin.

Test 157. The use of Zhen Jiu therapy in ancient China.

- a) Use of plant origin.
- b) Acupuncture and cauterization.
- c) Use of animal products.

Test 158. The founders of pathology in Western Europe.

- a) Malpighi, Polunin, Ruysch.
- b) Shchepin, Vesalius, Ruysch.
- c) Giovanni Battist Morgagni, Francois Xavier Bisch, Karl Rokitansky, Rudolf Virchow.

Test 159. The activities of the ancient Indian healer Sushrutya.

- a) Wrote the full edition of "Ayurveda", carried out plastic surgery, amputations; knew a number of obstetric techniques (embryotomy).
- b) Considered the legal aspects of healing, preparation of medicines.
- c) Used cauterization, acupuncture, amputation of limbs.

Test 160. Activities Louis Pasteur.

- a) Created a theory of heredity and variability, described tuberculosis.
- b) He studied the role of microorganisms in the process of fermentation, decay, the occurrence of the disease, created a vaccine against anthrax and rabies.
- c) Created a cell theory, the study of contagion.

Test 161. Features of healing in Tibet.

- a) The use of herbal medicines at certain times of the day.
- b) Surgery, plastic surgery.
- c) Cauterization, acupuncture.

Test 162. I.I. Swordsmen, the main services.

- a) Discovered the causative agent of cholera, anthrax.
- b) The winner of the Nobel Prize for the theory of immunity, discovered leukocytes, cells of the spleen, bone marrow (he called them phagocytes), created phagocytic theory.
- c) He discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, anthrax, rabies.

Test 163. Stages of development of medicine of ancient Greece.

- a) Classical period, ancient kingdom, new kingdom.
- b) Croton, Cnidus, Sicilian stages.
- c) The Creto - Mycenaean period, the pre-policing period (11-9 centuries BC), the classical period.

Test 164. Merits Pavlova I.P.

- a) The Nobel Prize winner (1904.), the creator of the theory of higher nervous activity, justified the principle of "nervism."
- b) Created the phagocytic theory, the theory of immunity.
- c) Established a pathogen of rabies, cholera.

Test 165. Temple medicine of ancient Greece.

- a) The priests were engaged in divination in the guts of the sacrificial animals.
- b) The priests treated, under the influence of intoxicants, the patients fell asleep and the dreams were interpreted by the priests.
- c) He was treated with conspiracies and spells in asclepiones and terms.

Test 166. Who first invented the method of percussion of patients.

- a) Layennek, 1819
- b) Fahrenheit, 1714
- c) Auenbrugher, 1761

Test 167. Knidd Medical School and its directions.

- a) The foundations of the humoral teaching are laid, according to which health is a favorable mixture of four body fluids, and their unfavorable mixture is the cause of diseases.
- b) Development of the basis of medical ethics.
- c) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.

Test 168. Education Hospital School in Russia.

- a) Organized in 1707 in Moscow.
- b) Organized in 1581 on the territory of the Kremlin.
- c) Established in 1881 in Paris.

Test 169. Sicilian School of Medicine, its philosophy.

- a) Observation at the bedside.
- b) The recognition of the heart as the main organ of consciousness.
- c) Humoral teaching - health is a favorable mixture of bodily juices.

Test 170. M. Mudrov - the founder of the therapeutic school in Russia.

- a) Applied methods of palpation, percussion and auscultation. Entered the writing of medical history.
- b) Organized the first clinical laboratory in Russia.
- c) Described the clinic of hepatitis, heart disease.

Test 171. The role of Aristotle in the development of medicine of Alexandria.

- a) Created the oath of the doctor, explained the cause of the disease.
- b) He offered to treat the disease, not the patient.
- c) Described the membranes that protect the heart, internal organs; described the pulse, the heart consists of 3 chambers.

Test 172. Founders of surgery in Western Europe.

- a) Pirogov, Botkin - applied ether anesthesia.
- b) Jean-Louis Petit - the first director of the Surgical Academy, Jean-Larrey - the founder of field surgery, created a "flying field hospital" to transport the wounded.
- c) Pierre Fochard, Dobroslavin contributed to the development of military hygiene.

Test 173. The role of Erasistratus in the development of medicine of Alexandria.

- a) I studied the brain, cranial nerves (sensory and motor).
- b) Created the oath of the doctor, explained the cause of the disease.
- c) He offered to treat the patient, not the disease.

Test 174. In what year was applied and by whom ether anesthesia.

- a) 1761 Auenbrugger.
- b) 1819 Layennek.
- c) 1847 N.I. Pirogov.

Test 175. Features of the development of medicine in Rome period of the republic.

- a) Priestly medicine.
- b) Sanitary legislation existed ("Laws of 12 tables"), compliance with hygiene rules in public places.
- c) Construction of aqueducts, therm.

Test 176. M. Maksimovich-Ambodik - the founder of obstetrics.

- a) Creator of the scientific school of pediatrics.
- b) The creator of the theory of contagion and contagious diseases.
- c) He wrote the work "The Art of Povivania, or the Science of a Woman's Business" - the first manual on obstetrics and pediatrics.

Test 177. Claudius Galen - an eminent physician of ancient Rome.

- a) Anatomized animals (monkeys, pigs, dogs); the data obtained at the autopsy, transferred to the human body, studied simple dosage forms.
- b) Built aqueducts, terms.
- c) Developed the theory of fractures, temperament of a person.

Test 178. The founders of social medicine in Western Europe.

- a) Lomonosov, Peter I.
- b) John Graunt, William Petty.
- c) Dobroslavin, Erisman.

Test 179. Medical education in Byzantium.

- a) Imperial schools at the court of the Emperor.
- b) Secular education at the university.
- c) Family education (from father to son). Special schools, colleges.

Test 180. Nobel Prize Winners of the New Time.

- a) N. Dobroslavin, Pasteur.

- b) M.I. Sechenov, Pettenkofer.
- c) I.I. Mechnikov, R. Koch, P. Ehrlich.

Test 181. Organization of hospital affairs in the Arab caliphs.

- a) Valetudinarii were created on the estates of slave owners.
- b) Large hospitals for the general population with the creation of a library and medical schools, small hospitals, military clinics.
- c) When monasteries existed on the basis of monastic decrees.

Test 182. The role of N.A. Semashko in the organization of the health care system.

- a) First People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR, in 1922 headed the Department of Social Hygiene of Moscow State University.
- b) First People's Commissar of Health of the USSR Chairman of the Red Cross Society.
- c) He headed the military sanitary institution, the medical-sanitary department.

Test 183. The main content of the "Canon of Medicine" (1020) Abu Ali Ibn Sina.

- a) 6 books: on the structure of the human body, on surgical instruments, on ethics, on anatomy, general questions, training in medical knowledge.
- b) 10 books: about measles and smallpox, about hygiene.
- c) 5 books: 1 book - theory of medicine, 2 book - pharmacology (description of simple medicines), 3 book - description of certain diseases of the head, ears, nose, eyes, etc., 4 book - is dedicated to surgery, traumatology, cosmetology, 5 book - set out complex drugs, poisons.

Test 184. The state character of the Soviet public health.

- a) Preventive direction, public participation in health care.
- b) The unity of medical science and practice.
- c) Centralization of management; government funding; planning; free, public medical care for the entire population.

Test 185. Contribution to the development of medicine scientists of Georgia.

- a) Kananeli, wrote the essay "The Incomparable Karabadin."
- b) Written work on medications, eminent doctors Sushruta, Vesalius.
- c) They wrote a doctrine about temperament, fractures, ethics, outstanding doctors of Razi, Avicen.

Test 186. Scientist who discovered streptococci.

- a) G. Domagala. (1934-1935).
- b) G. Selye. (1922).
- c) A. Fleming. (1929).

Test 187. Definition of scholasticism.

- a) Studies the interaction of man and nature.
- b) Typical philosophy based on church dogmas.
- c) Studies anatomy on corpses, the study of primary elements.

Test 188. The scientist who discovered the DNA code, RNA.

- a) W.B. Cannon 1936
- b) G. Florey, 1922
- c) J. Watson, F. Crick. in 1953

Test 189. Merit M.Servetaki in the formation of anatomy.

- a) He opened the small circle of blood circulation, refuted Galen's opinion about the leakage of blood from the left half of the heart into the right through a hole in the partitions.
- b) Measured 12 - duodenal ulcer, the heart is the center of consciousness.
- c) Described the membranes of the brain, pulse, heart.

Test 190. Scientist transferred the heart to man.

- a) Petrovsky B.V., in 1950
- b) A. Karel in 1968
- c) Christian Bernard, in 1967

Test 191. Merit W. Garvey in the development of physiology.

- a) Created a teaching on the structure of the human body.
- b) Opened the capillaries and the pulmonary circulation.
- c) Created the theory of blood circulation, opened the small and large circle of blood circulation, veins, arteries (except capillaries).

Test 192. Year of establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross (year of creation).

- a) 1948
- b) 1876
- c) 1947

Test 193. Merits D. Frakastoro in the study of infectious diseases.

- a) He wrote the work "On Contagia, Contagious Diseases and Treatment," outlined the basics of the theory of contagion (a lively breeding infectious principle given to a patient).
- b) Described the skeleton of a man, his muscles.
- c) Proposed a special mixture for the treatment of wounds.

Test 194. The first medical institutions in Kyrgyzstan, opened in the years of Tsarist Russia.

- a) Paramedic station in Karakol, Osh in 1908
- b) In 1912 in Pishpek, Tokmak.
- c) In the years 1885-1896. hospitals with an outpatient clinic were opened in Osh, Pishpek and Karakol, a resettlement hospital in Pishpek in 1911.

Test 195. Activity of the Pharmaceutical Order in Russia, the year of its creation.

- a) Pharmaceutical order - was engaged in the study of medicine, (1654).
- b) Pharmaceutical Order - an institution for the preparation of medicinal raw materials only, (1717).
- c) Pharmaceutical Order - a court institution for the management of medical and pharmaceutical affairs, (1620).

Test 196. Health of Kyrgyzstan in the early years of Soviet power.

- a) Carrying out sanitary measures, combating social diseases, free medical care.
- b) The fight against representatives of traditional medicine.
- c) The main goal is to provide soap and baths.

Test 197. Preparation of Russian doctors, medical school.

- a) In the 11th century, medical schools emerged in Toledo.
- b) In 1581, pharmacy schools appeared.
- c) In 1654, the first medical school opened.

Test 198. Health care during the existence of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Republic.

- a) Created anti-epidemic management, maternity hospital, tuberculosis hospital.
- b) Maternity hospital, venous dispensary, resorts.
- c) The People's Commissariat for Healthcare was formed, an obstetric technical school was opened, and an electrophototherapy with an X-ray diagnostic room opened in Frunze.

Test 199. Health care in Kyrgyzstan in the postwar years.

- a) 1980 Improvement of the health care system.
- b) 1990 Republican Diagnostic Center was opened.
- c) 1947 merger of polyclinics with a hospital, dispensaries are open in all areas.

Test 200. The first laws on health protection in the years of the sovereignty of Kyrgyzstan (1992).

- a) The Law "On Health Protection, on San. Epid. well-being, health insurance, blood donation".
- b) "On the reproductive rights of citizens, on the provision of psychiatric care."
- c) "On health care reform".

**SCALE EVALUATION CONTROL WORK (theoretical issues)**

"85-100% "

- deep and durable assimilation of the material of the topic: "Doctoring in the countries of the Ancient East and in the Ancient world"; "Medicine of the periods of the early, developed and late Middle Ages"; "Medicine of the New and Newest Time";
- complete, consistent, competent and coherent answers to questions;
- reproduction of educational material on the topics of the module with the required high degree of accuracy.

"70-84% "

- presence of minor errors in the presentation of the module material;
- demonstration of knowledge to students in the amount of the program completed;
- a clear statement of educational material.

"60-69% "

- presence of significant errors in the responses on the topic of the module;
- demonstration to students of not enough complete knowledge of the program completed;
- not a clear statement of educational material in response.

"Less than 59% "

- not knowing the material of the topic;
- serious errors occur during the response.

When conducting the test work "Doctor in the countries of the Ancient East and in the ancient world"

0-59% - 0-4 points rating "unsatisfactory"

60-69% - 5-6 points rating "satisfactory"

70-84% - 7-8 points rating "good"

85-100% - 9-10 points rating "excellent"

When conducting the control work "Medicine of the periods of the early, developed and late Middle Ages"

0-59% - 0-4 points rating "unsatisfactory"

60-69% - 5-6 points rating "satisfactory"

70-84% - 7-8 points rating "good"

85-100% - 9-10 points rating "excellent"

When conducting the control work "Medicine of the New and Newest Time"

0-59% - 0-4 points rating "unsatisfactory"

60-69% - 5-6 points rating "satisfactory"

70-84% - 7-8 points rating "good"

85-100% - 9-10 points rating "excellent"

**SCALE EVALUATING PRESENTATION ABSTRACT (current control)**

<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>Mark (%)</b>
<b>THE FORM</b>		<b>10</b>
1.	Division of the text into the introduction, main part and conclusion	0-5
2.	Logical and understandable transition from one part to another, as well as within parts	0-5
<b>CONTENT</b>		<b>50</b>
1.	Matching topic	0-10
2.	The presence of the main theme in the introductory part	0-10

3.	The development of the theme in the main part (disclosure of the main provisions through a system of arguments, supported by facts, examples, etc.)	0-15
4.	The presence of findings corresponding to the theme and content of the main part	0-15
<b>PRESENTATION</b>		25
1.	Title page with title	0-2
2.	Slide design and use of additional effects (slide change, sound, pictures)	0-5
3.	The text of the presentation is written shortly, well and well-formed ideas are clearly set out and structured.	0-10
4.	Slides are presented in a logical sequence.	0-5
5.	Slides printed	0-3
<b>REPORT</b>		15
1.	The accuracy and accuracy of speech during protection	0-5
2.	Width of vision (answers to questions)	0-5
3.	Implementation of the regulations	0-5
<b>Total points</b>		<b>Total points</b>

When conducting an essay with a presentation

0-59% - 0-7 points rating “unsatisfactory”

60-69% - 8-9 points rating “satisfactory”

70-84% - 10-11 points rating “good”

85-100% - 12-13 points rating is “excellent”

### **SCALE EVALUATION FRONTAL POLL IN THE FORM OF TEST (current control)**

1. In one test task 20 questions.
2. For questions are given ready-made answers to choose from, one is correct and the rest are incorrect.
3. For each correct answer - 5%.
4. The total score is defined as the amount of interest earned.
5. The dialed number of percent is converted into points.

When testing:

0-59% - (0-11 correct answers), then it is 0-7 points, rating is “unsatisfactory”

60-69% - (12-14 correct answers), then this makes up 8-9 points rating “satisfactory”

70-84% - (15-17 correct answers), then it is 10-11 points rating “good”

85-100% - (18-20 correct answers), then it makes 12-13 points the rating is “excellent”

### **SCALE ASSESSMENT OF ORAL POLL (intermediate control - “KNOW”)**

When evaluating oral responses to the KNOW level of proficiency test, the following criteria are taken into account:

1. Knowledge of the basic processes of the studied subject area, depth and completeness of the disclosure of the question.
2. The ability to explain the essence of phenomena, events, processes, to draw conclusions and generalizations, to give reasoned answers.
3. Possession of monologue speech, consistency and consistency of the answer, the ability to answer the questions posed, to express their opinion on the problem under discussion.

85-100% (**16-20 points**) is estimated response, which shows a solid knowledge of the general laws of the world historical process of the formation and development of medicine; achievements of each new era in the field of medicine; differences in traditional, traditional and

scientific medicine; the life and work of outstanding doctors and medical scientists, the scientific achievements of their schools; history of the most important discoveries in medicine, the history of the development of medical ethics; consistency and consistency of response.

70-84% (**10-15 points**) evaluate the answer, revealing a solid knowledge of the general laws of the world-historical process of the formation and development of medicine; achievements of each new era in the field of medicine; differences in traditional, traditional and scientific medicine; the life and work of outstanding doctors and medical scientists, the scientific achievements of their schools; history of the most important discoveries in medicine; history of the development of medical ethics; consistency and consistency of response. However, one or two inaccuracies in the response are allowed.

60-69% (**5-10 points**) evaluate the answer, testifying mainly about the knowledge of the basics of the general laws of the world-historical process of the formation and development of medicine; insufficient depth of knowledge of achievements of each new era in the field of medicine; differences in traditional, traditional and scientific medicine; the life and work of outstanding doctors and medical scientists, the scientific achievements of their schools; history of the most important discoveries in medicine; history of the development of medical ethics. There are several errors in the content of the response.

0-59% (**1-4 points**) the answer is estimated, revealing ignorance of the general laws of the world historical process of the formation and development of medicine, which is distinguished by a shallow disclosure of the topic; ignorance of the achievements of each new era in the field of medicine; the inability to give reasoned answers, weak possession of monologue speech, lack of consistency and consistency. Serious errors are made in the content of the response.

### **SCALE EVALUATION PRACTICAL TASKS (intermediate control - "BE ABLE TO DECIDE")**

In evaluating the answers to the test of the level of skill, the LEAD and OWNER take into account the following criteria:

85-100% (**8-10 points**) the answer is estimated, at which the student is able to analyze the information value of the most important stages of the development of medicine; independently work with educational, scientific, reference books; reveals the natural scientific essence of outstanding discoveries in medicine and the contribution of outstanding doctors to its development; possesses the ability for a logical and reasoned analysis of the formation of medicine, discussion.

Demonstrates a complete understanding of the problem. All requirements for the task are met.

70-84% (**4-7 points**) evaluate the answer, at which the student is able to analyze the information value of the most important stages in the development of medicine; independently work with educational, scientific, reference books; reveals the natural scientific essence of outstanding discoveries in medicine and the contribution of outstanding doctors to its development; not sufficiently possesses the ability for a logical and reasoned analysis of the formation of medicine, discussion.

Demonstrates a significant understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements for the task are met.

60-69% (**1-3 points**) estimate the answer, at which the student is not able to analyze the information value of the most important stages of the development of medicine; independently work with educational, scientific, reference books; does not reveal the natural scientific essence of outstanding discoveries in medicine and the contribution of outstanding doctors to its development; not well enough with the ability for a logical and reasoned analysis of the formation of medicine, discussion.

Demonstrates partial or small understanding of the problem. Many of the requirements for the task are not met.

0-59% **(0 points)** the answer is evaluated, in which the student demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem or there is no answer and there was not even an attempt to solve the problem.

## TECHNOLOGICAL CARD DISCIPLINE "HISTORY OF MEDICINE"

Course 1, semester 2, Number of WE - 3, Reporting - credit with assessment

The name of the modules of the discipline according to the RPD	Control	Form of control	credit minimum	credit maximum	control schedule
<b>Module 1</b>					
History of ancient world healing	Current	Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, CPC: preparation of the abstract with the presentation	8	13	6 week
	Boundary	Test	5	10	
<b>Module 2</b>					
History of Medieval Medicine		Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, CPC: preparation of the abstract with the presentation	8	13	10 week
	Boundary	Test	5	10	
<b>Module 3</b>					
The history of medicine New, Modern time and Kyrgyzstan		Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, CPC: preparation of the abstract with the presentation	9	14	15 week
	Boundary	Test	5	10	
<b>TOTAL per semester</b>			40	70	<b>16 week</b>
<b>Intermediate control (offset with assessment)</b>					
<b>1. Theoretical questions (0-20 points)</b>			20	30	
<b>2. Analytical task (0-10 points)</b>					
<b>Semester ranking by discipline</b>			60	100	