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

Interstate Higher Education Organization Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University named after the first President of the Russian Federation B.N. Yeltsin

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор института медицинской
медицинских технологий
(должность)
(ФИО)
11.09.2026 г.

HUMANITARIAN, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CYCLE

History of medicine

working program of discipline (module)

Assigned to the department	Public Health and Health Care
Academic Curriculum	310501_26_1 лд ин.plx 560001 General medicine (for foreign students)
Qualification	pecialist
form of education	**ntramural**
Total Credit Value	**2 credit point**
Course hours	60
Including:	
in-class learning	30
individual work	29,8

Types of control in semesters:
pass with grade 1

Course Hours Sceduling (per semester)

Semester (<Course>.<Semester on course>)	1 (1.1)		Total	
weeks	21			
Type of traning	AC	CO	AC	CO
Lectures	14	14	14	14
Practical	16	16	16	16
Contact work during theoretical training	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Including int.	2	2	2	2
Total in-class.	30	30	30	30
Contact	30,2	30,2	30,2	30,2
Individual work	29,8	29,8	29,8	29,8
Total	60	60	60	60

The course outline developed by:

-. -. *Dzhanaliev Azamat Bolotbecovich; associate professor, the candidate of medical sciences, Bolbachan Olga Aleksandrovna*

Reviewer (s): *doctor medical sciences, Aydarov Ziyabidin Abdirayimovich; the candidate of medical Sciences, Tumanbayev Arstanbek Muktarbekovich*

approved by HEP

The course outline
History of medicine

Designed on the basis of curriculum:

Specialty 560001 - KR - General Medecine (for foreign students)

Approved by Academic Council of Higer Education Institution as of 26.06.2026 order № 11.

The course outlineendorsed by **Public Health and Health Care** Department meeting

Record of 11.09.2026 г. № 2
Valid for: 2026-2031 e.y. academic year
The Head of Departmemt Doctor of medical science, Professor N.K. Kasiev

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

History of medicine

№ п/п	Basis of application changes	Section/Clause	Change content
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

1. OBJECTIVES OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE	
1.1	Formation of students' ability to implement medical practice based on knowledge of outstanding figures in medicine andhealth care, outstanding medical discoveries and theories, the evolution of medical biological ideas and concepts, the
1.2	influence of the principles of humanism in medicine. To teach students to clearly identify the priorities of scientific discoveries approaches for an objective assessment of theoriesmedicine and understanding of the current stage of development of medical science and health care practice.

2. PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE BEP	
Loop (section) BEP:	B1.O.01
2.1	**Requirements for the preliminary preparation of the student:**
2.1.1	Basics of research work
2.1.2	History (History of Russia and general history)
2.1.3	History of Kyrgyzstan
2.1.4	Basics of self-knowledge
2.2	**Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous one:**
2.2.1	Basics of research work
2.2.2	Manas studies
2.2.3	Philosophy
2.2.4	Bioethics

3. STUDENT'S COMPETENCES FORMED AS A RESULT OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
OK-1: Able to put forward and develop initiatives aimed at developing the values of a civil democratic society, ensuring social justice, solving worldview, socially and personally significant problems. describe know know and own for this competence in the discipline history of medicine	
Know:	
Level 1	the main stages of the development of medicine in the context of the social, political and cultural development of society; the role of medicine and physicians in shaping the values of humanism, social justice and civic responsibility; examples of community and health initiatives aimed at protecting human rights and improving public health.
Be able to:	
Level 1	analyze the historical events of medicine from the standpoint of civil and democratic values; identify socially significant health problems at different historical stages and propose ways to solve them.
Own:	
Level 1	skills in historical and social analysis of medical activities; experience of participation in the discussion of socially significant initiatives in the field of health; skills in responsible civic behavior in the professional and social environment.

OK-6: Able to take responsibility for making decisions in unpredictable conditions of professional activity and training, as well as for managing the professional development of individuals or groups, evaluate strategic group indicators.	
Know:	
Level 1	historical examples of doctors making responsible decisions in crisis and extreme conditions (epidemics, wars, healthcarereforms); the role of the doctor's personality in the development of medical schools, scientific areas and professional communities; the main stages of the formation of the system of medical education and management in health care.
Be able to:	

Level 1	analyze the actions of doctors and health care organizers in conditions of uncertainty from the standpoint of professionalresponsibility; evaluate the contribution of individual specialists and teams to the development of medicine; draw conclusions about the strategic significance of management decisions in the history of medicine.
Own:	
Level 1	skills of historical analysis of managerial and professional decisions; the ability to comprehend their own responsibility for the results of professional growth; skills in assessing the effectiveness of collective activities based on historical examples.

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	**Know:**
3.1.1	• General laws of the world-historical process of the formation and development of medicine.
3.1.2	• Achievements of each new era in the field of medicine. 3.1.3 • Differences between folk, traditional and scientific medicine.
3.1.3	• Life and work of outstanding doctors and medical scientists, scientific achievements of their schools.
3.1.4	• History of the most important discoveries in medicine.
3.1.5	• The history of the development of medical ethics.
3.2	**Be able to:**
3.2.1	• Analyze the information value of the most important stages in the development of medicine.
3.2.2	• Independently work with educational, scientific, reference literature and prepare abstract messages, presentations.
3.3	**Own:**
3.3.1	• To reveal the natural scientific essence of outstanding discoveries in medicine and the contribution of outstandingdoctors to its development.
3.3.2	• Ability for logical and reasoned analysis of the development of medicine, discussion and presentation of materials.

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Activity code	Name of sections and topics / type of lesson /	Semester / Course	Hours	Competencies	Literature	Interact.	Etc. prep.	Note
	Section 1. History of healing							
1.1	Introduction to History of Medicine, “Medicine in primitive society” /Healing in the countries of the ancient East /Lecture/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.2	Medicine and medicine in countries of ancient Mediterranean (in antique world) /Lecture/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.3	Medicine of the early periods (V-X centuries) and developed (XI-XV centuries) of the Middle Ages /Lecture/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.4	Medicine of the late period Middle Ages (XV-XVIII centuries) /Lecture/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.5	Introduction to History Medicine /Healing in the primitive society /Pr/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.6	Medicine in countries Ancient East (in Sumer, Babylon, Assyria and Ancient Egypt,India, Judea, China, Tibet) /Pr/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			

1.7	Medicine and medicine in countries of ancient Mediterranean (in Antique the world - Ancient Greece, Alexandria,Ancient Rome) /Pr/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.8	Medicine of the early and Developed, late period Middle Ages (Byzantium, Arab Caliphate, Kievan Rus, Armenia and Georgia (history the emergence of epidemics and medicine of Moscow State) /Pr/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.9	Healing in the primitive society /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.10	Medicine in countries Ancient East (in Sumer, Babylon, Assyria and Ancient Egypt) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.11	Medicine in the countries of the Ancient East (India, Judea, China, Tibet) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.12	Medicine and medicine in the countries of the ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world - Ancient Greece, Alexandria) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.13	Medicine and medicine in the countries of the ancient Mediterranean (in the Ancient world - Ancient Rome) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.14	Medicine of the periods of the early and advanced Middle Ages (Byzantium, Arab Caliphates) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.15	Medicine of the periods of the early and developed Middle Ages (Kievan Rus, Armenia and Georgia) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.16	Medicine of the late Middle Ages (development of anatomy, physiology and surgery) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
1.17	Medicine of the late Middle Ages (history of the emergence of epidemics and medicine of the Moscow State) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
	Section 2. History of medicine in Kyrgyzstan							
2.1	Medicine of ModernTimes: Biomedical disciplines /Lecture/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.2	Modern medicine: clinical disciplines, hygiene and Public medicine /Lecture/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.3	Medicine of the newest time of history (after 1918) History of medicine and health care in Kyrgyzstan /Lecture/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			

2.4	Medicine of modern times: biomedical disciplines (development surgery) /Pr/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.5	Modern Medicine: clinical disciplines, hygiene and public medicine /Pr/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1	2		Viewinganddiscussionofvideofilmsonthetopics:"MeritsofS.P. Botkin";"MeritsofN.I.Pirogov".
2.6	Medicine of modern medicine: hygiene and public medicine /Pr/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.7	Medicine of the newest time of history (after 1918) History of medicine and health care in Kyrgyzstan /Pr/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.8	Medicine of the New Age: biomedical disciplines (the formation of biology, genetics and histology) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.9	Medicine of the New Age: biomedical disciplines (the formation of microbiology and physiology) /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.10	Modern medicine: clinical disciplines /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.11	Medicine of modern times: hygiene and public medicine /iw/	1	2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.12	Medicine of the latest time in history (Organization of the state health care system) /iw/	1	1	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.13	Medicine of the latest history (Outstanding achievementsin medicine and international organizations) /iw/	1	1	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.14	History of medicine in Kyrgyzstan /iw/	1	1,8	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			
2.15	/test/	1	0,2	OK-1 OK-6	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1			

5. EVALUATION FUND

5.1. Test questions and tasks

Questions to check the level of knowledge "KNOWLEDGE":
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 healing in Sumer, Babylon, Assyria and Ancient Egypt;
6. features of healing in China, India, Tibet and Judea;
7. features of healing in Ancient Greece, Alexandria;
8. the contribution of Aristotle, Erasistratus and Herophilus to the development of medicine;
9. the contribution of Hippocrates to medicine;
10. features of healing in ancient Rome;

11. Galen's influence on the development of medicine;
12. features of healing in Byzantium, Arab caliphates;
13. contribution to the development of medicine Ar - Razi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina;
14. features of healing in Kievan Rus, Georgia and Armenia;
15. contribution to the development of medicine Mkhitar Heratsi, Kananeli;
16. characteristics of the Renaissance;
17. the emergence of scholasticism and galenism;
18. Renaissance medicine;
19. medicine of the Moscow state;
20. features of the development of medicine, outstanding natural science discoveries;
21. the formation of biology, genetics;
22. features of the development of medicine;
23. the formation of microbiology and physiology;
24. features of the development of medicine, outstanding medical workers;
25. the formation of therapy, surgery, dentistry, obstetrics and gynecology;
26. features of the development of medicine, outstanding medical workers;
27. the formation of infectious diseases, epidemiology and hygiene, public medicine;
28. features of the development of medicine in the early years of Soviet power;
29. outstanding achievements in medicine;
30. outstanding achievements of medicine, the role of international organizations;
31. peculiarities of the development of medicine in Kyrgyzstan before joining Russia, during the years of tsarist Russia, Soviet power, pre-war, war years and years of peaceful development;
32. development of a network of medical institutions;
33. outstanding medical workers of Kyrgyzstan;
34. heroes of the Kyrgyz Republic - doctors;
35. the contribution of physicians to the development of science.

A list of typical assignments to check the level of competences: SKILLS and EXPERTISE:

1. to analyze the development of medicine in the era of primitive society (formation, flourishing and decay);
2. to analyze the development of medicine in the era of slave society;
3. to analyze the development of medicine in the ancient world (Ancient Greece, Alexandria, Ancient Rome);
4. to analyze the development of medicine in the era of the early and advanced Middle Ages;
5. to analyze the development of medicine in the late Middle Ages (Renaissance);
6. to analyze the development of biology and medicine in the modern era;
7. to analyze the development of the clinical direction of medicine in the modern era;
8. to analyze the development of public medicine in the modern era;
9. to analyze the development of medicine in the modern era;
10. to analyze the outstanding discoveries of modern medicine;
11. to analyze the development of medicine in Kyrgyzstan before and after joining Russia;
12. to analyze the development of medicine in Kyrgyzstan during the years of Soviet power, an autonomous region, an autonomous republic, in the pre-war years, the years of the Second World War, after the Second World War and the years of peaceful construction.

5.2. Course work topics (projects)

The discipline does not provide for the implementation of this work.

5.3. Appraisal Fund

Topics for Reports and Presentations:

1. Historical sources about healing in Ancient Egypt.
2. Ayurveda is a system of traditional Ayurveda medicine.
3. Philosophical foundations of Chinese traditional medicine.
4. Development history and physiological foundations of acupuncture.
5. Medicine and medicine of ancient Greece.
6. Hippocrates and "Hippocrates collection".
7. Medicine of Ancient Rome.
8. Medicine in the Caliphate.
9. Abu Ali ibn Sina - scientist-encyclopedist of the medieval East.
10. "Canon of Medicine" Ibn Sina in the history of medicine.
11. Medicine and medicine in the Old Russian state.
12. Medicine in Western Europe during the classical Middle Ages.
13. Formation of medical education in Western Europe.
14. Medicine of the Renaissance.
15. Andrsas Vesalius and the beginning of scientific anatomy.
16. Medicine of pre-Columbian civilizations of America.
17. Medicine in the Moscow State.
18. Reform of Peter I in the field of education and medicine.
19. Formation and development of medical education in Russia.
20. History of anatomy.
21. Formation and development of anatomy in Russia.
22. History of pathological anatomy and pathological physiology.

23. Formation and development of microbiology.
24. Louis Pasteur in the history of medicine.
25. Formation and development of physiology.
26. I.M. Sechenov is the father of Russian physiology.
27. I.P. Pavlov is “the first physiologist of the world”.
28. History of genetics.
29. Development of methods of patient examination.
30. The history of the development of the doctrine of internal medicine.
31. History of anesthesia.
32. Life and work of N.I. Pirogov.
33. The birth of antiseptics and asepsis. birth of antiseptics and asepsis.
34. History of blood transfusion.
35. The history of obstetrics, obstetrics and gynecology.
36. Formation and development of pediatrics in Russia.
37. The history of nursing in Russia.
38. The history of the doctrine of infectious diseases.
39. Russian public medicine.
40. History of zemstvo medicine in Russia.
41. Formation and development of experimental hygiene.
42. History of dentistry and dentistry.
43. History of military medicine.
44. History of psychiatry.
45. History of ophthalmology.
46. Experiences of doctors on themselves.
47. Not doctors - in medicine.
48. Formation and development of the doctrine of organ and tissue transplantation.
49. International Red Cross: history of formation and activities.
50. History of the World Health Organization.
51. Nobel Prizes in Physiology or Medicine.

Boundary control

Test №. 1 "History of healing"

1. Medicine during the heyday of primitive society.
2. The development of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
3. Sources of medical knowledge in Byzantium.
4. Medicine during the period of decay of primitive society.
5. Sources of studying medicine in Ancient Egypt.
6. Monastic medicine of Kievan Rus.
7. Medicine in primitive communities.
8. Religious views and healing in Ancient Egypt.
9. Formation of anatomy as a science: Andreas Vesalius.
10. Features of the development of medicine in Ancient Greece.
11. Medicine in Sumer.
12. Sanitary facilities in Byzantium.
13. Medical schools of Ancient Greece.
14. Medicine in Babylon and Assyria.
15. Outstanding physician of Georgia: Kananeli.
16. The development of medicine in Alexandria.
17. Laws of King Hammurabi.
18. Physiology as a Science: William Harvey.
19. Stages of development of medicine in ancient India.
20. Development of medicine and medicine during the empire of Ancient Rome.
21. Outstanding philosopher, physician and chemist of the early Middle Ages: Ar-Razi (Razes).
22. Sources of the study of medicine in ancient India.
23. Medicine of the period of the Republic of Ancient Rome.
24. Outstanding representative of medicine in Armenia: Mkhitar Heratsi.
25. Medicine during the decay of primitive society.
26. Military medicine in ancient Rome.
27. Medieval scholasticism and galenism.
28. Medical education during the period of the Empire of Ancient Rome.
29. Methods of healing in ancient China.
30. Canon of Medicine.
31. Medicine of Ancient China.
32. Medicine of Armenia.
33. Mythology and healing in Ancient Egypt.
34. Medicine in Tibet.
35. The spread of epidemics in the Moscow state.
36. Development of medicine and medicine in Judea.
37. Medicine of Kievan Rus.

38. Talmudic medicine in Ancient Judea.
39. Development of science in the Arab Caliphate.
40. Medicine in the Vedic period.
41. Temple medicine in ancient Greece.
42. Pharmacy in the Moscow state.
43. Formation of anatomy as a science: Leonardo da Vinci.
44. Sources of study of medicine in Georgia.
45. History of medicine: definition, purpose.
46. Periodization of Ancient India.
47. Medicine of the Moscow State.
48. History of medicine: objectives, principles.
49. The development of medicine in ancient India.
50. Stages of the history of medicine and medicine in Russia.
51. History of medicine: periodization, sources of study.
52. The concept of health and disease in ancient China.
53. Contribution to the development of the physiology of Francis Bacon.
54. Religious ideas during the heyday of primitive society.
55. Medicine of Ancient Greece.
56. The founder of iatrochemistry in Western Europe: Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim (Paracelsus).
57. Priestly medicine in ancient Rome.
58. Traditional medicine of the Moscow state.
59. Medicine in Babylon and Assyria: healers, interpretation of the causes of the disease.
60. Development of surgery in Western Europe: Ambroise Paré.

Test №2 "History of medicine and Kyrgyzstan"

1. Development of biology of modern times: features of the development of medicine (outstanding natural science discoveries).
2. Founders of the Russian anatomical school.
3. The first institutions of the state health care system of the Soviet period.
4. Contribution to the development of biology and genetics: K. Linnaeus, J. Lamarck.
5. Development and teaching of anatomy in Russia.
6. Medical institutions of Kyrgyzstan, opened during the years of tsarist Russia.
7. Contribution to the development of biology and genetics: Charles Darwin.
8. Anatomicalschool, contribution of F. Ruysch.
9. List the basic principles of Soviet health care.
10. The development of modern genetics: G. Mendel and T. Morgan.
11. Formation of pathological anatomy: the macroscopic period (Giovanni Batista Morgagni, François Xavier Bichat).
12. Tasks of health care in Kyrgyzstan in the early years of Soviet power.
13. Formation of pathological anatomy: microscopic period (Karl Rokitansky, Rudolf Virchow).
14. Formation of therapy in Russia: M. Ya. Mudrov, SP Botkin.
15. The first decrees on the prevention of infectious diseases in the early years of Soviet Power.
16. Health care during the existence of Kyrgyzstan as an autonomous republic within the RSFSR (1927–1936).
17. Formation of histology, embryology: pre-microscopic and microscopic period.
18. Development of pathology in Russia.
19. The main achievements of medicine of the twentieth century.
20. Development of histology in Western Europe.
21. The development of microbiology: an empirical period (Edward Jenner).
22. Health care of Kyrgyzstan during the Great Patriotic War.
23. Development of histology in Russia.
24. Development of asepsis and antiseptics: Ignaz Semmelweis.
25. World Health Organization.
26. Development of embryology: Marcello Malpighi.
27. Development of asepsis and antiseptics: Joseph Lister.
28. Health care of Kyrgyzstan in the post-war years.
29. Development of microbiology: experimental period (Louis Pasteur).
30. The founders of community medicine in Western Europe: John Graunt, William Petty.
31. Leading surgeons of modern times and their services.
32. Development of microbiology: II Mechnikov, Robert Koch.
33. Founder of occupational pathology and occupational health: Bernardino Ramazzini.
34. Health care of Kyrgyzstan in the years of peaceful development (1956-1991).
35. The emergence of physiology in Western Europe: Albrecht Haller.
36. The founder of hygiene in Western Europe: M. Pettenkofer.
37. The first laws on health protection during the years of Kyrgyzstan's sovereignty.
38. Formation of physiology in Russia: I. M. Sechenov, I. P. Pavlov.
39. The founder of experimental hygiene in Russia: A.P. Dobroslavin.
40. Participation of the population in the health care of the Soviet period.
41. Formation of surgery in Russia.
42. The founder of experimental hygiene in Russia: F.F. Erisman.
43. The network of hospitals during the years of formation of the Karakirgiz Autonomous Region within the RSFSR (1924-1926)
44. The emergence of surgery in Western Europe.

45. The rise of histology, embryology and botany: Antonia Van Levinguck.
46. Zemsky medicine in Russia.
47. The development of dentistry in Western Europe: Pierre Fauchard.
48. Reforming health care in the Kyrgyz Republic.
49. The founders of the Russian anatomical school.
50. Cellular theory of the structure of organisms: Matthias Schleiden, Theodor Schwann.
51. Development of anatomy in Russia.
52. The founder of the doctrine of the cellular structure: Jan Evangelist Purkinje.
53. Development of biology: Carl Linnaeus.
54. Development of dentistry in Russia: A.M. Sobolev, F.I. Vazhinsky.
55. Issues of health protection in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.
56. Development of infectious diseases, epidemiology: DS Samoilovich.
57. International Committee of the Red Cross.
58. The state nature of Soviet health care.
59. List the basic principles of Soviet health care.
60. Public medicine in Russia.
61. Representatives of Kyrgyz traditional medicine.
62. The role of N.A. Semashko and Z.P. Solovyov in the organization of health care in the Soviet period.
Tests (list of test questions in Appendix 1)

5.4. List of types of appraisal tools

1. Reports with presentation with public defense (optional)
2. Examination
3. Frontal survey
(Grading scales for all types of assessment tools in Appendix 2)

6. УEDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE(MODULE)

6.1. Recommended reading

6.1.1. Main literature

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Bolbachan O.A., Ibraimova D.D., Ishenova G.I.	History of medicine: textbook	Bishkek: KRSU 2025
L1.2	Kasiev N.K.	History of medicine: textbook for students of Foreign Citizens	Bishkek: KRSU 2020

6.1.2. Additional literature

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	Bolbachan O.A., Rozyeva R.S., Koshmuratov A.G.	History of medicine: textbook	Bishkek: KRSU 2013

6.1.3. Methodical developments

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L3.1	Bolbachan O.A.	Methodological developments on the subject of history of medicine	Bishkek, Department of Public Health and Health Care 2014

6.2. List of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet"

E1	KRSU library	https://e-lib.krsu.kg/

6.3. List of information and educational technologies

6.3.1 Competence-based educational technologies

6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies - lectures, workshops, consultations focused on the communication of knowledgetransferred to students in a finished form. Innovative educational technologies - interactive classes that form creative thinking and the ability to generate ideas whensolving various problems. These include electronic lecture texts with presentations and video screenings.
6.3.1.2	Information educational technologies - the student's independently use computer technology and Internet resources todopractical tasks and independent work.

6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software

6.3.2.1	Electronic library system Student advisor http://www.studmedlib.ru
6.3.2.2	Electronic library system FESMU http://www.fesmu.ru/elib/
6.3.2.3	History of medicine http://www.historymed.ru

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

7.1	The department is located on the territory of the National Center of Oncology - the "Conference Hall" building at the address: Bishkek, st. Akhunbaeva 92a.
7.2	Lecture hall for 180 seats.
7.3	Auditorium No. 1 for 20 seats, for practical training, independent work and viewing multimedia, video materials, visual aids, stands, blackboards.
7.4	Auditorium No. 2 for 30 seats, for practical exercises, independent work and viewing multimedia, video materials, visual aids, stands, blackboards.
7.5	Auditorium No. 3 (reading room) for 16 seats, for practical exercises, independent work and viewing multimedia, videomaterials, visual aids, blackboards.
7.6	Information sources: - library - 88 copies; - electronic library - 11 copies.
7.7	Computer.
7.8	Projector.
7.9	Printer.
7.10	Scanner.
7.11	Notebook.
7.12	Screen.

8. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Technological map of the discipline (Appendix 3).
Test № 1 includes the following topics:
"Introduction to the history of medicine, Medicine in a primitive society";
"Medicine in the countries of the ancient East";
"Medicine and medicine in the countries of the ancient Mediterranean (in the ancient world)";
"Medicine of the periods of the early (V-X centuries) and developed (XI-XV centuries) Middle Ages";
"Medicine of the late Middle Ages (XV-XVIII centuries)".
Examination № 2 includes the following topics:
"Medicine of the New Age: biomedical disciplines";
"Medicine of the New Age: Clinical Disciplines, Hygiene and Social Medicine";
"Medicine of the newest time of history (after 1918)";
"History of Medicine and Healthcare of Kyrgyzstan".

APPENDIX 1

TESTS ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE TO CONTROL KNOWLEDGE

Choose the correct option 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. The merit of 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) Discovered capillaries and a small circle of blood circulation.

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

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

Test 4. The merit of 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) 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) 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) History of the Primitive society, the Middle Ages, New time.

Test 6. Pharmaceutical order in Russia, its activities.

a) Pharmaceutical order is 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 to combat 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 wearing of special clothing.

Test 11. Definition of totemism.

a) Belief in souls, spirits and the universal spiritualization of nature.
b) Belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.

c) Belief of a person in the existence of a close kinship between his race and a certain type of animal or plant.

Test 12. Ch. Darwin - the founder of evolutionary theory.
a) The founder of the evolutionary theory of "The Origin of Species by Natural Selection" (1859).
b) 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 discovered the circles of blood circulation, veins, arteries.
b) He discovered the capillaries in 1661, described the shaped elements of blood in 1665
c) He discovered 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 Gener.
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.The merit of Sechenov I.M.
a) Created the doctrine of higher nervous activity.
b) The theory of immunity, the immunity of the organism.
c) 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 Sushruty.
a) Considered the legal aspects of healing, prepared medicines.

b) Wrote the full edition of "Ayurveda", performed plastic surgery, amputations.
c) Cauterized, acupuncture and pulsodiagnosis.

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. The 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) The creator of the scientific school of pediatrics.
b) The writer of “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. The 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) 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) 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. The contribution to the development of medicine Avicenna.
a) Wrote the work "On the structure of the human body."
b) Wrote a work in 5 volumes “Canon of Medicine”, about anatomy, pathology, physiology, surgery, etc.
c) 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. The 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. Scholasticism and Galenism….

a) Study the effect of the environment on human health.
b) Study the interaction of man and nature, the influence of astrology on the human body.
c) Scholasticism is 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.The merit ofA. 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) He 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) It 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, filmphoto 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 appeared 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) The belief of a person in the existence of a close kinship between his race and a certain type of animal or plant.
b) The belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.
c) The 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 streptotsida.
c) The doctrine of smallpox, bark, blood circulation and human temperament.

Test 61. Definition of animism.
a) The belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.
b) The belief of a person in the existence of a close kinship between his race and a certain type of animal or plant.
c) The 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) He 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) 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) He descovered 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) There was 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. The merit of 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) He created the oath of the doctor, explained the cause of the disease.
c) He 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) 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) He 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) The 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. What year was the Medical and Sanitary Department after the Great October Revolution in the Russian Federation founded?
a) 1936
b) 1917
c) 1918

Test 91. Organization of hospital affairs in the Arab caliphs.
a) When monasteries were created hospitals.
b) Valetudinarii was 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 opeprivania, 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. The merit of M.Serveta in the formation of anatomy.
a) Measured 12 - duodenal ulcer, the heart is the center of consciousness.
b) Discovered the pulmonary circulation, argued that the removal of soot (CO2) 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 discovered the genetic code of DNA, RNA? and when ?
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. Ch. 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 1 (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) Discovered the circles of blood circulation, veins, arteries.
b) Discovered 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 754.
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 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. The merit of Sechenov I.M.
a) Created the theory of immunity.
b) Discovered the reflex nature of higher nervous activity.
c) Created the doctrine of higher nervous activity.

Test 115. Sources of study of medicine pre-policidal 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 invented the method of auscultation of patients first?
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) 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. The merit of 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) He 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) 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 the 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. The contribution of N. Filatov in the formation of pediatrics.
a) Isolated pathogen of rabies, anthrax, childhood infections.
b) Discovered an early sign of measles, wrote the work "Textbook of childhood diseases."
c) Improved surgical instruments and organized a children's hospital.

Test №127.The Medicine in the period of the Rome 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. There were not civilian hospitals. 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. The 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) Created 125 works “On Anatomy”, “On Medicine”, “Comments on the Labor of Hippocrates”.

Test 132.What year was the medical and sanitary department founded in the Russian Federation in the first years of the Soviet Power?
a) 1936
b) 1918
c) 1917

Test 133. The contribution to the development of medicine Avicenna.
a) Wrote work "On the structure of the human body."
b) Wrote a work in 5 volumes of the “Canon of Medicine”, about anatomy, pathology, physiology, surgery, etc.
c) 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. The 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 created an artificial model of the heart? What year?
a) K. Bernard, in 1967
b) Demikhov V.P., in 1951
c) Michael de Becky, in 1965

Test 141.The merit ofA. 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 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) Founded the first hospital and imperial school.
b) Wrote the work “A Way to Heal Gunshot Wounds,” created a study on the treatment of gunshot wounds.
c) Founded 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 7541, 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. What was founded in 1925 in the town of Pishpek ?
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 .

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

Test 151. The laws of King Hammurabi on the legal status of healers.
a) Data on the structure of the human body was written on the papyrus.
b) Recipes were written on the tables.
c) Legal aspects of the doctor’s activities (responsibility is strictly determined by the financial status of the patient) were considered.

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 streptotsida.
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 Sushruty.
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. The activities of Louis Pasteur.
a) He 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) He 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) He 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. The merits of Pavlov I.P.
a) The Nobel Prize winner (1904.), the creator of the theory of higher nervous activity, justified the principle of "nervism."
b) He created the phagocytic theory, the theory of immunity.
c) He found out 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 invented the method of percussion of patients first?
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. Hospital School in Russia was organized.
a) in 1707 in Moscow.
b) in 1581 on the territory of the Kremlin.
c) 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) 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) He studied the brain, cranial nerves (sensory and motor).
b) He created the oath of the doctor, explained the cause of the disease.
c) He offered to treat the patient, not the disease.

Test 174. Whhat year and by whom was ether anesthesia applied?
a) 1761 Auenbruger.
b) 1819 Layennek.
c) 1847 N.I. Pirogov.

Test 175. Features of the development of medicine in Rome the republic period.
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 streptotsid are.
a) G. Domagkom. (1934-1935).
b) G. Selye. (1922).
c) A. Fleming. (1929).

Test 187. Definition of scholasticism.
a) The study about the interaction of man and nature.
b) Typical philosophy based on church dogmas.
c) The study of 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. Creek. in 1953

Test 189. The merit of M.Serveta 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 who transferred the heart to man.
a) Petrovsky B.V., in 1950
b) A. Karel in 1968
c) Christian Bernard, in 1967

Test 191.The merit of W. Garvey in the development of physiology.
a) Created a teaching on the structure of the human body.
b) Discovered 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. The year of establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross (year of creation).
a) 1948
b) 1876
c) 1947

Test 193.The merits of D. Frakastoro in the study of infectious diseases.
a) 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. Where and when were the first medical institutions in Kyrgyzstan opened ?
a) Paramedic station in Karakol and Osh in 1908
b) In 1912 in Pishpek and Tokmak.
c) Between 1885-1896 hospitals with an outpatient clinic were opened in Osh, Pishpek and Karakol, a resettlement hospital in Pishpek in 1911.

Test 195. The activity of the Pharmaceutical Order in Russia, the year of its creation.
a) Was engaged in the study of medicine, (1654).
b) An institution for the preparation of medicinal raw materials only, (1717).
c) A court institution for the management of medical and pharmaceutical affairs, (1620).

Test 196. The Health care in 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 was to provide soap and baths.

Test 197. Training 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 was opened.

Test 198. Health care during the existence of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Republic.
a) Created anti-epidemic management, maternity hospital, tubes. 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 sanitary and epidemic condition, health insurance, blood donation ".
b) "On the reproductive rights of citizens, on the provision of psychiatric care."
c) “On health care reform”.

APPENDIX 2

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”

SCALE EVALUATING PRESENTATIONS and REPORTS(current control)

№	Indicator name	Points(%)
	THE FORM	10
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
	CONTENT	50
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
	PRESENTATION	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-formulated ideas are clearly set out and structured.	0-10
4.	Slides are presented in a logical sequence.	0-5
5.	Slides printed	0-3
	REPORT	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
Total points		**0-100**

When conducting a report 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 “excellent”

SCALE EVALUATION FRONTAL SURVEY IN THE FORM OF TEST
(current control)

1. One test task has 20 questions.
2. Questions are given with 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) is 0-7 points, rating “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - (12-14 correct answers) is 8-9 points rating “satisfactory”
70-84% - (15-17 correct answers) is 10-11 points rating “good”
85-100% - (18-20 correct answers) is 12-13 points the rating is “excellent”

SCALE ASSESSMENT OF FRONT SURVEY
(intermediate control - “KNOWLEDGE”)

When evaluating oral responses to the KNOWLEDGE 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 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 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 .

Serious errors are made in the content of the response.

SCALE EVALUATION PRACTICAL TASKS
(intermediate control - “SKILLS TO DECIDE")

The following criteria are taken into account when evaluating the level of training "SKILLS" and "EXPERTISE":

The answer is evaluated when the student is able to:

85-100% **(8-10 points)**

- analyzes the information value of the most important stages of the development of medicine;
- independently works 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)**

- analyzes the information value of the most important stages in the development of medicine;
- independently works 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)**

- analyzes the information value of the most important stages of the development of medicine;
- independently works 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;
- has not well enough 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.

APPENDIX 3

TECHNOLOGICAL MAP OF THE DISCIPLINE "HISTORY OF MEDICINE"

Course 1, semester 1, number of CU - 2, Reporting - pass with grade

The name of the modules of the discipline according to the DWP	Control	Form of control	crediting minimum	credit maximum	control schedule
Module 1					
The history of healing	Current	Activity, attendance, frontal survey by tests, ISW: preparation of an essay with a presentation	15	25	10 week
	Midterm control	Test	5	10	
Module 2					
History of medicine and Kyrgyzstan		Activity, attendance, frontal survey by tests, ISW: preparation abstract with presentation	15	25	15 week
	Midterm control	Test	5	10	
TOTAL per semester			40	70	**18 week**
Intermediate control (pass with grade) **1. Theoretical questions (0-20 points)** **1. 2. Analytical task (0-10 points)**			20	30	
Semester rating by discipline			60	100	