

5. ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND

5.1. Test questions and tasks

Questions to check your level of KNOWLEDGE:

1. Organization of oncological care in Russia and Kyrgyzstan.
2. Basic biological features of tumor tissue.
3. Screening tests aimed at detecting early forms of cancer. The system of medical examinations.
4. Skin cancer, melanoma.
5. Tumors of the head and neck.
6. Thyroid cancer.
7. Precancerous diseases and breast cancer.
8. Tumors of the reproductive system
9. Lung cancer.
10. Esophageal cancer. Stomach cancer. Colon and rectal cancer.
11. Liver and pancreatic cancer.
12. Tumors of bones and soft tissues.
13. Malignant lymphomas. Lymphogranulomatosis.

Tasks to check the level of learning TO BE ABLE

1. Complete the registration documentation for an oncology patient:
 - notification of a newly diagnosed patient;
 - control card for dispensary observation;
 - an extract from the medical history of an oncological patient;
 - protocol for an advanced case of malignant neoplasm;
2. Interpret radiographs of various organs with typical signs of neoplasms; evaluate the data laboratory and instrumental studies. Detect a pathological shadow on a chest X-ray cells;
3. To identify skin symptoms and nipple symptoms in breast cancer;
4. Suspect skin cancer and lower lip cancer based on external signs. Distinguish melanoma from pigmented dermatitis based on its appearance.
nevus;
5. Formulate a diagnosis of a malignant neoplasm with an assessment of the stage and clinical group;
6. Determine the clinical group of the cancer patient and outline the tactics for his management;
7. Monitor the patient with blood counts and provide medical assistance in case of complications during chemotherapy;
8. Analyze the obtained results of the patient's examination with the appointment of adequate treatment tactics and further observation;
9. Conduct staged treatment of pain syndrome in an incurable cancer patient.

Tasks to test your level of proficiency:

1. Using the handout, demonstrate mastery of the technique of incisional and excisional biopsy;
2. Using the handout, demonstrate mastery of the technique of performing a breast puncture and lymph node if a malignant process is suspected;
3. Using the handout, demonstrate mastery of the technique of performing a diagnostic puncture, taking smears and scrapings for tumors of the genital organs;
4. Using the handout, demonstrate mastery of the technique of conducting a digital examination with interpretation of the detected changes;
5. Using the handout, demonstrate mastery of surgical techniques: tumor excision soft tissues, puncture of the pleural and abdominal cavity;
6. Demonstrate practical skills in providing assistance during typical surgical procedures interventions for tumors of various localizations on the model.

5.2. Topics of coursework (projects)

coursework is not provided

5.3. Assessment Fund

Test (Appendix 1)
Situational tasks (Appendix 2)
Report (Annex 3)
Abstract (Appendix 4)

5.4. List of types of assessment tools

Test
Situational tasks
Report

Abstract
Rating scales for types of assessment tools are in APPENDIX 5

6. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

6.1. Recommended literature

6.1.1. Primary Literature

	Authors,	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Z.P. Kamarli	Oncology	2013

6.1.2. Further reading

	Authors,	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	Gancev Sh.Kh.	Oncology: Textbook	M.: OOO "Medical Information Agency" 2006
L2.2	Cherenkov V.G.	Clinical Oncology: A	
L2.3	Chissov V.I., Daryalova S.L.	Oncology: Textbook with CD	M.: GEOTAR-Media 2007

6.1.3. Methodological developments

	Authors,	Title	Publisher, year
L3.1	Compiled by: E.K. Makimbetov, I.G. Bauer, A.A. Usenova; Under	Lecture course on hemoblastoses	Bishkek: Publishing house KRSU 2009
L3.2	Kamarli Z.P., Makimbetov	Lecture course on oncology: lecture	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House 2016
L3.3	Makimbetov	Lecture course on	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House 2006
L3.4	Makimbetov E.K., Tsopova I.A., Usenova A.A.,	Acute leukemia: guidelines	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House 2006

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

E1	Russian Medical Oncology Portal	https://oncology.ru/
E2	Internet portal of the Russian Society of Clinical Oncology	https://www.rosoncweb.ru/
E3	Thyroid cancer	https://www.euroonco.ru/oncology
E4	Thyroid cancer	www.docrates.com/ru/tipyraka/rak-shchitovidnoj
E5	Breast cancer	https://oncology-association.ru/docs/rak_mol
E6	Breast cancer	http://omr.by/sites/default/files/struktura/22_Breast_Can
E7	Breast cancer	cer.pdfhttp://www.rcrz.kz/docs/clinic_protocol/2015/%D0%
E8	Lung cancer	http://omr.by/sites/default/files/struktura/17_Lung_Canc
E9	Gastroscopy	er.pdfhttp://03book.ru/upload/iblock/aa5/236_Gastroskopijap
E10	Colon cancer prevention	Blocs.pdfhttp://www.okd.ru/patient/it_important/doc/73.pdf
E11	Pancreatic cancer	http://www.polysalov.vipvrach.ru/download/Rak_podzhel
E12	Pancreatic cancer	udochnoj_zhelezy.pdfhttp://www.esmo.org/content/download/94983/1713170/
E13	Clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with ovarian,	http://oncologyassociation.ru/docs/recome
E14	Targeted therapy for ovarian cancer	http://umedp.ru/upload/iblock/982/98294f7383efda6e3c
E15	Primary bone tumors and bone metastases. Diagnosis and treatment	http://window.edu.ru/resource/201/63201/files/m1.pdf
E16	Bladder cancer	https://oncology-association.ru/docs/recome

E17	Radiation protection in radiotherapy	5vz-rek.pdfhttp://omr.by/sites/default/files/radiacionnaya_zashchita
E18	Radiation therapy in the treatment of inoperable locally advanced esophageal cancer	http://03book.ru/upload/iblock/e99/409_Luchevaja_tera

6.3. List of information and educational technologies

6.3.1 Competency-oriented educational technologies

- 6.3.1.1 Traditional educational technologies—lectures and seminars—focus primarily on communicating knowledge and methods of action, conveyed to students in a ready-made form and designed for reproducible assimilation and analysis of specific examples. Lecture material is provided to students using multimedia equipment and periodic presentations of case studies. Patient rooms and classrooms are used for student work.
- 6.3.1.2 Innovative educational technologies foster systemic thinking and the ability to generate ideas when solving various situational problems. These include electronic lecture notes and presentations, a multimedia system (laptop, personal computer), slide sets, tables, and multimedia visual aids covering various sections of the course, as well as visual aids and displays.
- 6.3.1.3 Information technology education – students' independent use of computers and internet resources to complete practical assignments and conduct independent work. To better understand the material and facilitate independent work, students prepare essays, reports, and presentations.

6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software

- 6.3.2.1 Electronic library system "ZNANIUM.COM"
- 6.3.2.2 Information system "Single window of access to educational resources" (<http://window.edu.ru/>)
- 6.3.2.3 Electronic Library of KRSU (www.lib.krsu.kg)

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

7.1	Clinical base of the National Center of Oncology and Hematology of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. Bed capacity
7.2	fund 400, more than 13 clinical departments, 2 diagnostic departments. 2 surgical buildings, 2 buildings
7.3	for radiation therapy, 2 operating rooms, 1 intensive care unit. The National Oncology Center has equipment and
7.4	equipment for diagnostics and treatment of cancer patients: X-ray diagnostic systems – 3;
7.5	Mammographs – 2; endoscopic equipment – 5; ultrasound machines – 5; radiation therapy machines – 3
7.6	a CT scanner for topography. Students have access to all departments. The department has
7.7	a room with a separate entrance, a total area of 64 m ² , including 3 classrooms with 45 seats.
7.8	In addition, there is 1 training room in the main surgical building on the 1st floor, with 18 seats.
7.9	The department has the following technical equipment: 1 computer, 1 personal computer, a multimedia projector with
7.10	a netbook and a screen. There are 4 stands and 20 visual aids, which are located in the classrooms;
7.11	Educational films – 3. Lectures are held in the large conference hall of the National Oncology Center with 400 seats.

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

The technological map of the discipline is in APPENDIX 6

The training consists of classroom studies (72 hours), including a lecture course and practical classes, and Independent work (108 hours). The main study time is allocated to practical work in oncology.

When studying an academic discipline, it is necessary to use theoretical knowledge and master practical skills in oncology.

Practical classes are conducted in the form of a survey, demonstration of educational slides and the use of visual aids, solving situational problems, answering test tasks, analyzing clinical cases.

Independent work of students involves preparation for practical classes, writing papers, completing assignments creative tasks and includes work with educational literature, lecture material, and work with electronic Internet resources on oncology.

Working with educational literature is considered as a type of educational work in the discipline of oncology and is carried out within the hours allocated for its study (in the independent work section).

Each student is provided with access to the library collections of the University and the department.

Methodological recommendations for students and methodological guidelines have been developed for specific sections of the academic discipline.

Instructions for teachers.

While studying the course, students independently conduct an examination of a cancer patient.

Writing an abstract and a case history contribute to the development of theoretical and practical competencies skills (abilities).

Student work in a group develops a sense of collectivism and communication skills.

Teaching students helps them develop communication skills with patients, taking into account ethical and deontological principles. characteristics of the pathology and patients. Independent work with patients contributes to the formation of a medical behavior, accuracy, discipline.

The initial level of students' knowledge is determined by testing, and current monitoring of the subject's acquisition is determined oral questioning during classes, during clinical discussions, when solving typical situational problems and answering questions

test tasks.

At the end of the study of an academic discipline (module), an intermediate knowledge assessment is carried out using a test control, testing of practical skills and solving situational problems.

SITUATIONAL PROBLEM.

An example of implementation is in APPENDIX 7

REPORT.

Preparing a report for class.

The main stages of preparing a report:

- choice of topic;
- teacher consultation;
- preparation of a report plan;
- working with sources and literature, collecting material;
- writing the text of the report;
- preparation of the manuscript and its submission to the teacher before the start of the report, which determines its readiness student to perform;
- presenting a report, answering questions.

The topic of the report is proposed by the teacher at the FOS.

ABSTRACT

Recommendations for writing an abstract.

1. The topic of the abstract is chosen in accordance with your interests and must correspond to the given approximate list. It is important that the abstract: firstly, covers both natural scientific and social sides of the problem; and secondly, both general theoretical provisions and specific examples are presented. Especially It is encouraged to use your own examples from the life around you.
2. The abstract must be based on the study of several sources additional to the main literature. Typically, these are specialized monographs or articles. It is also recommended to use them as additional literature, popular science magazines, and newspapers specializing in oncology topics.
3. The outline of the paper should be the author's own. It reflects the author's approach, opinion, and analysis of the problem.
4. All facts and borrowed ideas presented in the abstract must be accompanied by references to source of information. For example: ... Pancreatic cancer (PC) is included in the group of malignant tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, namely, the biliopancreatoduodenal zone, which also includes tumors of the major duodenal papilla and extrahepatic bile ducts (Arsangireeva G.Zh., 1992; Gracheva N.A., 2006;) ...
5. It is unacceptable to simply assemble an abstract from pieces of borrowed text. All quotations must be are presented in quotation marks with the source and page number indicated in parentheses. The absence of quotation marks and references constitutes plagiarism and, in accordance with established scientific ethics, is considered a gross violation of copyright.
6. The abstract is prepared as text on standard-size sheets (A4) using Times New Roman font, 14. It begins with a title page (designed according to the sample APPENDIX 8), which indicates the name of the university, educational institution disciplines, topic of the paper, student's last name and initials, year and geographical location of the university. Then A table of contents with section pages should follow. It is advisable to divide the text of the abstract into sections: chapters, subchapters and title them. The use of quantitative data and illustrations (graphs, tables, diagrams, figures).
7. The abstract concludes with the sections "Conclusion" and "List of References". The conclusion presents main conclusions, clearly formulated in thesis form and usually numbered.
8. The list of references must be compiled in full compliance with the current standard (rules), including special punctuation placement. For this, it's enough to use any book as an example. published by major scientific publishing houses: "Science", "Oncology", "Radiation Therapy", etc. Or the one cited above bibliography. In general, the most commonly used order of bibliographic references in our country is next:
 Author I.O. Book title. Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication. Total number of pages in the book.
 Author I.O. Title of the article // Title of the journal. Year of publication. Volume __. No. __. Pages from __ to __.
 Author I.O. Title of article / Title of collection. Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication. Pages from __ to __.

Approximate content of the work:

Title: Volume: 13-15 pages.