Fund
valuation means

in the discipline "History"medicine»

Level of higher education

SPECIALTY

Direction of training

560001 - KR

(code and name of the area of training)

Medicinalcase

(name of focus (profile) of the educational program)

Qualification

spesialist

2026

The fund of assessment tools is intended to control the knowledge of students in the field of training (specialty) General Medicine in the discipline "History of Medicine".

The fund of assessment funds was reviewed and approved at a meeting of the department

public health and healthcare
name of the department

Protocol No. 2 от 11.09.2026 г.

Head of the department
public health and healthcare Kasiev N.K.

Performers:
Associate Professor of the Department Bolbachan O.A.
position signature transcript of signature

Associate Professor of the Department Ibraimova D.D.
position signature transcript of signature

1. LIST OF COMPETENCIES, INDICATING THE STAGES OF THEIR FORMATION IN THE PROCESS OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Formed competencies	Planned learning outcomes in the discipline, characterizing the stages of competencies formation	Types of assessment tools/ section code in this document
GC1:Abletoputforwardanddevelopinitiativesaimedatdevelopingthevalues ofacivildemocraticsociety, ensuringsocialjustice,solvingworldview, sociallyandpersonallysignificantproblems.describeknowknowandownforthiscompetenceinthedisciplinehistoryofmedicine	**Know:** 1.The main stages of the development of medicine in thecontext of the social, political and cultural development of society; 2.the role of medicine and physicians in shaping the values of humanism,socialjustice and civicresponsibility; 3.examples of community and health initiatives aimed at protecting human rights and improving public health.	**Block A, D**– reproductive level tasks. Survey, tests.
	Be able to: 1.analyzethehistoricaleventsofmedicinefromthestandpointofcivilanddemocraticvalues; 2.identifysociallysignificanthealthproblemsatdifferenthistoricalstagesandproposewaystosolvethem;	**Block B, D**–reconstructive level tasks Abstracts, work independently with educational, scientific, reference literature. History of medicine: textbook / O.A. Bolbachan, R.S. Rozyeva, A.G. Koshmuratov et al. Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2013. 154 p.
	Own: skillsinhistoricalandsocialanalysisofmedicalactivities; experienceofparticipationinthediscussionofsociallysignificantinitiativesinthefieldofhealth; skillsinresponsiblecivicbehaviorintheprofessionalandsocialenvironment.	**Block C, D**–practice-oriented and/or research level assignments Presentation of the abstract, discussion, intermediate control (theoretical questions, analytical tasks). History of medicine: textbook / O.A. Bolbachan, R.S. Rozyeva, A.G. Koshmuratov et al. Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2013. 154 p.
GC-6: Able to take responsibility for making decisions in unpredictable conditions of professional activity and training, as well as for managing the	**Know:** historical examples of doctors making responsible decisions in crisis and extreme conditions (epidemics, wars, health care reforms);	**Block A, D**– reproductive level tasks Survey, tests, tests

professional development of individuals or groups, evaluate strategic group indicators.	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: 1. conduct research into the main patterns and trends in the development of medical science and the practice of diversity of intercultural interaction; 2. use historical knowledge to assess the current state of medicine;	**Block B, D**–reconstructive level tasks Abstracts, work independently with educational, scientific, reference literature. History of medicine: textbook / O.A. Bolbachan, R.S. Rozyeva, A.G. Koshmuratov et al. Bishkek: KRSUPublishing House, 2013. 154 p
	Own: 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.	**Block C, D**–practice-oriented and/or research level assignments Presentation of the abstract, discussion, intermediate control (theoretical questions, analytical tasks). History of medicine: textbook / O.A. Bolbachan, R.S. Rozyeva, A.G. Koshmuratov et al. Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2013. 154 p.

2. TECHNOLOGICAL MAP OF DISCIPLINE

Technological map of the discipline (TCD) is a document that defines the order of studying the academic discipline, the set of types of academic workload of the master's student, the schedule of checkpoints, forms of knowledge control, assessment ranges for checkpointsThe number of modules is determined by the number of credits in the discipline. When filling out the fields with the names of modules, it is necessary to take into account the correspondence of the names of these modules in the work program of the discipline.

. Technological map of the discipline "History of Medicine"

Course/semester: 1/1

Number of credits (ZE): 2

Reporting: pass with a grade

Name of discipline modules according to	Control	form of control	minimum credit	credit maximum	control schedule
Module 1					
Module 1 History of healing	Current control	Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, SRS: preparation of an abstract with presentation ***For each lesson missed and not completed, 0.5 points are deducted. For activity - +0.5 points.***	15	25	10th week of the semester
	Frontier control	Test	5	10	
Module 2					
Module 2 History of medicineand Kyrgyzstan	Current control	Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, SRS: preparation of an abstract with presentation ***For each lesson missed and not completed, 0.5 points are deducted. For activity - +0.5 points.***	15	25	15th week of the semester
	Frontier control	Test	5	10	
TOTAL for the semester			40	70	
Intermediate control (credit with an assessment)		1. Theoretical questions (0-20 points) 2. Analytical task (0-10 points)	20	30	Week 18
Semester rating by discipline			60	100	

Module	logically completed part of the discipline
Current control	student's independent work, attendance and activity in classes
Frontier control	checking the completeness of knowledge and skills on the material of the module as a whole
Intermediate control	a completed documented part of an academic discipline – a set of closely related discipline modules.pass with a grade

3. STANDARD CONTROL TASKS AND OTHER MATERIALS NECESSARY TO EVALUATE THE PLANNED RESULTS OF LEARNING IN THE DISCIPLINE (ASSESSMENT TOOLS)

The developer independently determines the list of standard control tasks.

Block A

A.0 Fund of test tasks for the discipline.

Find the correct answer from the three suggested ones

Test No. 1. Definition of medicine.

A) The science that studies the development of society and its diseases throughout human history

b)A science that studies the patterns of development and history of healing.

V) A 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 No. 2. Merits of W. Harvey in the development of physiology.

A) He created the doctrine of the structure of the human body, created a classification of human diseases.

b)He mathematically calculated and experimentally substantiated the theory of blood circulation, discovered the small and large circle of blood circulation, veins, arteries (except capillaries).

V) Opened the capillaries and pulmonary circulation.

Test No. 3. The purpose of studying the subject "History of Medicine".

A) The goal is to put the past at the service of the present and see the prospects for the development of future medicine.

b)The goal is to study the patterns of development and history of healing.

V) The goal is to study medicine throughout human history.

Test No. 4. Merits of D. Fracastoro in the study of infectious diseases.

A) He suggested a special mixture for treating wounds.

b)He described the human skeleton, muscles, and introduced the concept of "humoral teaching."

V) He wrote the work "On Contagion, Contagious Diseases and Treatment," and outlined the fundamentals of the doctrine of contagion.

Test No. 5. Periodization of the history of medicine.

A) History of Primitive Society, Ancient World, Middle Ages, Modern Time, Contemporary Time.

b)History of the Ancient World, Modern Times, Contemporary Times.

V) History of Primitive Society, Middle Ages, Modern Times.

Test No. 6. Pharmacy order in Russia, its activities.

A) The pharmacy order was engaged in the study of medicine.

b) Court institution for the management of medical and pharmaceutical affairs.

V) Pharmacy order - an institution for the preparation of medicinal raw materials.

Test No. 7. Healing during the heyday of primitive society.

A) The use of limb amputation and improvement of obstetric care.

b)Lack of burials and use of bronze medical instruments for surgical operations.

V) The use of physical methods of treatment (massage, intestinal lavage, etc.), the use of intoxicating and narcotic natural remedies for pain relief, bloodletting.

Test No. 8. The year of opening of the medical school in the Moscow state.

A) In 1581

b) In 1684

V) In 1654

Test No. 9. The role of women in the application of healing techniques in primitive society.

A) The keeper of the hearth (maintaining the fire), collected and prepared plants from which medicinal

potions were made, and provided assistance during childbirth.
b)She made medical instruments from copper and bronze, and performed religious ceremonies.
V) She was engaged in hunting, fishing, and amputated limbs.

Test No. 10. Methods of combating epidemics in Russia.
A) They killed the sick, treated them with disinfectants, and burned houses and streets.
b)They used folk remedies: fumigation, burning, the dead were buried outside the city, and outposts were set up on the roads leading to the cities.
V) Using medications and wearing special clothing.

Test No. 11. Definition of totemism.
A) Belief in souls, spirits and the universal spiritualization of nature.
b)This is a belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.
V) This is a person's belief in the existence of a close family connection between his family and a certain species of animal or plant.

Test No. 12. Charles Darwin is the founder of the doctrine of evolution.
A) The founder of the evolutionary doctrine "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection" (1859).
b)Studied the methods of preparing medicines.
V) He considered the driving force of evolution to be the cellular theory, the law of conservation and transformation of energy.

Test No. 13. Cuneiform table in Sumer.
A) The laws of King Hammurabi are engraved.
b)Contained 15 prescriptions for drugs, depicted the personal seal of the doctor with images of medical instruments and vessels for medicines.
V) Information has been written about the structure of the human body.

Test No. 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).
V) Associated with the activities of Lomonosov in 1855.

Test No. 15. Laws of King Hammurabi.
A) The legal aspects of the doctor's activities are considered (the doctor's remuneration and his responsibility strictly determined by the patient's financial status).
b) The papyri contains information about the structure of the human body.
V) Medicine prescriptions are written on the tables.

Test No. 16. Founder of histology Marcello Malpighi.
A) Opened the blood circulation, veins, arteries.
b) He discovered capillaries in 1661 and described the formed elements of blood in 1665.
V) Created a classification of human diseases and tissues.

Test No. 17. Sources for the study of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
A) Cuneiform tables.
b) Basalt pillar with the laws of King Hammurabi.
V) Papyri of Smith, Ebers, Hermetic books.

Test No. 18. Merits of Edward Gener.
A) Conducted an experiment on the method of vaccination against smallpox.
b) Created the theory of blood circulation.
V) Created the cell theory.

Test No. 19. Concepts of two principles (yang, yin) in Ancient China.
A) All diseases were divided into three groups (fire, metal, water).

b) “Yang” is a passive principle, “yin” is an active principle associated with reduced body function.
V) The masculine principle “yang” is active; the feminine principle “yin” is passive; dividing diseases into 2 groups yang and yin (treating the opposite with the opposite).

Test No. 20. Robert Koch, his merits.
A) Identified the causative agent of rabies and smallpox.
b) Nobel Prize winner, discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, outlined the concept of the pathological tuberculosis process.
V) He created the theory of immunity about the body's immunity.

Test No. 21. Application of Zhen Ju therapy in Ancient China.
A) Acupuncture and moxibustion.
b) The use of herbal remedies and magical spells.
V) The use of products of animal origin and the pulse diagnostic method.

Test No. 22. Merits of Sechenov I.M.
A) Created the doctrine of higher nervous activity.
b) The theory of immunity, the body's immunity.
V) He studied the physiology of respiration, the dissolution of gases in liquids and energy exchange, put forward the position of the material unity of the world, and discovered the reflex nature of higher nervous activity.

Test No. 23. Activities of the ancient Indian healer Sushruta.
A) He considered the legal aspects of healing and prepared medicines.
b) Wrote the full edition of Ayurveda, performed plastic surgeries and amputations.
V) He used cauterization, acupuncture and pulse diagnostics.

Test No. 24. G. Boerhaave is the founder of clinical teaching in Western Europe.
A) Professor at Moscow University, founder of the doctrine of immunity and contagious diseases.
b) Professor at Leiden University, taught clinics and general pathology, opposed scholasticism in medicine, and was one of the first to use physical and instrumental methods for studying the patient.
V) Professor of pathology, innovator of humoral teaching.

Test No. 25. The role of Talmudists in the treatment of diseases in Judea.
A) Representatives of secular medicine treated with spells.
b) Doctors - artisans, treated with acupuncture and moxibustion.
V) All illnesses were interpreted as punishment for sins, treatment was accompanied by spells and prayers.

Test No. 26. The year of the organization of a hospital school in Russia.
A) In 1581 on the territory of the Kremlin.
b) In 1707 in Moscow (for 50 students) at the General Hospital.
V) In 1881

Test No. 27. Philosophy of the Crotonian medical school.
A) Identification of 4 bodily juices (blood, mucus, black and light bile) and their effect on health.
b) The opposite is cured by the opposite.
V) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.

Test No. 28. M. Mudrov is the founder of the therapeutic school in Russia.
A) He proposed an individual approach to patients (to treat not the disease, but the patient). Introduced writing a medical history (collected an archive).
b) He organized the first clinical laboratory in Russia, an innovator in the experimental field.
V) Described the clinic of hepatitis and heart diseases.

Test No. 29. Fundamentals of the Kos Medical School.
A) Signs of disease and diagnosis depending on changes in bodily juices.
b) Identification of bodily juices with diseases.

V) Considered the body in close connection with the surrounding nature, developed the principle of observation treatment at the patient's bedside, developed the foundations of medical ethics.

Test No. 30. Founders of surgery in Western Europe.
A) Pierre Fauchard and Dobroslavin contributed to the development of military field surgery.
b) Pirogov, Botkin - used ether anesthesia for pain relief.
V) Jean Louis Petit - the first director of the Surgical Academy, Jean Larrey - the founder of military field surgery, created a "flying field hospital" for transporting the wounded.

Test No. 31. Hippocrates is the founder of ancient Greek medicine.
A) He examined the eye and measured the duodenum.
b) He developed a doctrine about the treatment of fractures (traction, splints), developed a doctrine about human temperament, proposed treating the opposite with the opposite.
V) Described the membranes of the brain and pulse.

Test No. 32. The founders of dentistry in Western Europe and Russia.
A) Pierre Fauchard, Sobolev A.M., F.I. Vazhinsky.
b) I.I. Mechnikov, Robert Koch, Louis Pasteur.
V) N.I. Pirogov, Louis Pasteur, Ambroise Paré.

Test No. 33. Features of the development of medicine in Ancient Rome during the royal period.
A) Traditional medicine (herbal treatment and magical spells). Priestly medicine (they practiced fortune telling using the entrails of sacrificial animals).
b) Secular, folk - they treated with incantations and spells.
V) Spellcasters Allu and Ashipu, secular medicine.

Test No. 34. M. Maksimovich-Ambodik - the founder of obstetrics.
A) Founder of the scientific school of pediatrics.
b) He wrote the work "The Art of Midwifery, or the Science of Babishing" - the first guide to obstetrics and pediatrics.
V) Creator of the doctrine of contagion and contagious diseases.

Test No. 35. Medicine of Rome during the imperial period.
A) Priestly medicine, the emergence of doctors from Ancient Egypt.
b) There was a law "12 tables", there were professional doctors.
V) In the army, hospitals were created - valetudinariums. There were no civilian hospitals in Rome. At the emperor's court there are "court archiatrs."

Test No. 36. Ramazzini's contribution to the development of medicine.
A) He studied the disease of artisans and wrote the work "On the Diseases of Artisans."
b) Founder of military hygiene.
V) Founder of social medicine.

Test No. 37. Claudius Galen is an outstanding physician of ancient Rome.
A) Developed the doctrine of fractures.
b) Sanitary facilities.
V) Anatomized animals (monkeys, pigs, dogs); The data obtained during the autopsy were transferred to the human body.

Test No. 38. The founder of hygiene is M. Pettenkofer.
A) Studied the spread of the plague.
b) He introduced an experimental research method and developed methods for hygienic assessment of air, soil, and clothing.
V) Studied diseases of artisans.

Test No. 39. Organization of hospitals in Byzantium.
A) Construction of civilian hospitals in the Arab caliphates.

b) Construction of hospitals at monasteries (shelter for beggars and civilians).
V) Construction of the valetudinari in Rome.

Test No. 40. New Nobel Prize laureates.
A) I.I. Mechnikov, R. Koch, P. Ehrlich.
b) N. Dobroslavin, L. Pasteur.
V) I.I. Sechenov, Pettenkofer.

Test No. 41. Contribution to the development of medicine by Ar-Razi.
A) Wrote a treatise on Smallpox and Measles and a Comprehensive Book of Medicine, Medical Book, founder of hospitals in Baghdad.
b) He wrote a doctrine about fractures, temperament, and wrote the Canon of Medical Science.
V) He created 125 works “On Anatomy”, “On Medicine”, “Comments on the Work of Hippocrates”.

Test No. 42. The role of N.A. Semashko in the organization of the healthcare system of the RSFSR.
A) He headed the military health institution, the medical and sanitary department.
b) First People's Commissar of Health of the USSR, Chairman of the Red Cross Society.
V) The first People's Commissar of Health, in 1922 he headed the Department of Social Hygiene at Moscow State University.

Test No. 43. Avicenna's contribution to the development of medicine.
A) Wrote the work “On the structure of the human body.”
b) He wrote a work in 5 volumes, “The Canon of Medical Science,” on anatomy, pathology, physiology, surgery, etc.
V) Wrote the work “On Medicines”.

Test No. 44. The state nature of Soviet healthcare.
A) Preventive direction, population participation in healthcare.
b) Centralization of management; government funding; government planning; free, publicly available medical care for the entire population.
V) Unity of medical science and practice.

Test No. 45. Contribution to the development of medicine by scientists from Armenia and Georgia.
A) They wrote a doctrine about temperament, fractures, and ethics.
b) They wrote a work about medicines, about “Measles, smallpox.”
V) Mkhitar Tiratsi wrote the work “Consolation for Fever”, Kananeli, wrote the essay “Incomparable Karabadin”.

Test No. 46. Participation of the population 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, creation of commissions for improving the health of work and life of the population.
V) Creation of research institutes.

Test No. 47. Definition of scholasticism and galenism.
A) Studies the influence of the environment on human health.
b) Studies the interaction between man and nature, the influence of astrology on the human body.
V) Scholasticism is a type of religious philosophy based on church dogmas, Galenism is a distorted, one-sided interpretation of the teachings of Galen.

Test No. 48. Who discovered penicillin
A) A. Calmette in 1921
b) A. Fleming. 1929
V) G. Domagkom. (1934-1935).

Test No. 49. The merits of A. Vesalius in the development of anatomy.
A) He became convinced that Galen's views on the structure of the human body were erroneous, corrected

more than 200 errors in his works, and systematized anatomy as a science.
b) He described medications, created the first hospital and wrote the book “Public Medicines.”
V) Described human diseases and the influence of astrology on health.

Test No. 50. The scientist who created an artificial heart model.
A) Michael de Becchi, in 1965
b) Demikhov V.P., in 1951
V) K. Bernard, in 1967

Test No. 51. Definition of the history of medicine.
A) A 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.
b) Studies the patterns of development, the history of healing and medical activities of the peoples of the world on throughout the history of mankind.
V) Studying the process of formation of society.

Test No. 52. A. Pare's contribution to the development of surgery.
A) He wrote the work “A Method for Treating Gunshot Wounds”, created a doctrine on the treatment of gunshot wounds, and improved the technique of many surgical operations.
b) In the Arab caliphates he created the first hospital and imperial school for training surgeons.
V) Created a family medical school and developed surgical procedures.

Test No. 53. Sources for studying the history of medicine.
A) The sources of study are only archaeological excavations.
b) The sources of study are only paleopathology data.
V) Data from archeology, paleontology, printed works of doctors, historians, statesmen and military leaders, philosophers, film and photo documents.

Test No. 54. Development of pharmacy in Western Europe.
A) In Europe, the first pharmacies appeared in the 11th century. in the Spanish cities of Toledo and Cordoba.
b) The first pharmacy appears in 754, in Paris.
V) The first pharmacy appeared in 1581 in Moscow.

Test No. 55. The beginnings of healing among ancient people.
A) Knowledge of surgical treatment techniques.
b) They knew the toxic effects of poisons.
V) The beginnings of hygienic skills, burning of caves.

Test No. 56. The emergence of the first pharmacies in the Moscow state.
A) The first pharmacy appeared in 1581.
b) The first pharmacy appeared in 754.
V) The first pharmacy appeared in 1680.

Test No. 57. Healing during the period of decay of primitive society.
A) The beginnings of hygienic knowledge, burning of caves.
b) Obstetrics were improved, healing instruments were made from metal (copper, bronze, iron), medical care for the wounded was performed, and the ritual of circumcision was performed.
V) Lack of burials, use of bloodletting.

Test No. 58. Generalization of knowledge of traditional medicine in the Moscow state.
A) Herbalists (“Alexandria”, “Vertograd”) and medical books have been written.
b) “Hippocratic collection”, works of Vesalius.
V) “Synapsis” on the manufacture of medicines has been written.

Test No. 59. Definition of fetishism.
A) This is a person’s belief in the existence of a close family connection between his family and a certain

species of animal or plant.
b) This is a belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.
V) Belief in souls, spirits and the universal spiritualization of nature.

Test No. 60. Great natural scientific discoveries of the 18th-19th 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 doctrine of Charles Darwin (1859), the law of heredity and variability of G. Mendel (1865).
b) The doctrine of fractures, temperament, the discovery of penicillin and streptocide.
V) The doctrine of smallpox, bark, blood circulation and human temperament.

Test No. 61. Definition of animism.
A) This is a belief in the supernatural properties of inanimate objects.
b) This is a person's belief in the existence of a close family connection between his genus and a certain species. animal or plant.
V) Belief in souls, spirits and the universal spiritualization of nature.

Test No. 62. The main merits of Frederik Ruysch in the development of anatomy.
A) He considered heredity and variability to be the main factors of evolution, and dissected animals.
b) He created the cellular theory and considered the liver to be the center of blood circulation.
V) He perfectly mastered the technique of preparing anatomical preparations, invented a method of embalming corpses, and created the first anatomical museum.

Test No. 63. The main directions of healing in Babylon and Assyria.
A) The "yang" and "yin" directions are the basis of treatment.
b) Priestly medicine (spellcasters - Ashipu). Traditional, empirical medicine (healers - Alu).
V) secular medicine, family medicine.

Test No. 64. Founders of the Russian anatomical school.
A) Malpighi and Ruysch studied the structure of the human body.
b) Lomonosov, Lavoisier - studied blood circulation.
V) Shchepin K. - taught medicine in Russian, Zagorsky P. A. - approved Russian terminology instead of Latin.

Test No. 65. Features of healing in Ancient Egypt.
A) Craftsmen-healers, representatives of family medical schools, priesthood.
b) Traditional medicine - Allu spellcasters.
V) Priestly medicine - Ashipu spellcasters.

Test No. 66. Founders of pathology in Western Europe.
A) Shchepin, Vesalius, Ruysch.
b) Malpighi, Polunin, Shchepin, Harvey.
V) Morgagni, Xavier Bichat, Rokitansky, Virchow.

Test No. 67. The development of healing in Ancient China.
A) Craftsmen are healers.
b) Alternative medicine, embalming of corpses, secular medicine were used.
V) Priestly medicine using spells.

Test No. 68. The activities of Louis Pasteur.
A) He studied the role of microorganisms in the process of fermentation, decay, and the occurrence of disease, and created a vaccine against anthrax and rabies.
b) Created a theory about heredity and variability.
V) He created the cell theory, the doctrine of contagion and contagious diseases.

Test No. 69. Ancient Chinese philosophy about the primary elements.
A) Every 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.
V) All processes in the body are the relationship of “primary elements”: fire, earth, water, wood, metal. Man contains these 5 elements

Test No. 70. I.I. Mechnikov, main achievements.
A) Discovered the causative agent of cholera and anthrax.
b) Nobel Prize winner for the theory of immunity, created the phagocytic theory of immunity to infectious diseases.
V) Discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, anthrax, and rabies.

Test No. 71. The art of healing "Ayurveda".
A) A combination of priestly and traditional medicine - Ancient India.
b) Priestly medicine, medicine of Babylon and Assyria.
V) Secular medicine, Chinese medicine.

Test No. 72. Pavlov I.P. - main merits.
A) Identified the causative agent of rabies and cholera.
b) Created the phagocytic theory, the theory of immunity.
V) Nobel Prize winner (1904), creator of the doctrine of higher nervous activity, substantiated the principle of “nervism”. Identified reflexes: conditioned and unconditioned.

Test No. 73. Features of healing in Tibet.
A) Development of surgery and embalming of corpses.
b) They had a clear understanding of the therapeutic doses and strength of the drugs.
V) The use of cauterization and acupuncture.

Test No. 74. The first methods of clinical examination of patients.
A) Thermometry, percussion, auscultation.
b) Asepsis, antiseptics, acupuncture.
V) Pulse diagnostics, questioning of the patient.

Test No. 75. Stages of development of medicine in Ancient Greece.
A) Crotonian, Cnidian, Sicilian stages.
b) Classical period, ancient kingdom, new kingdom.
V) Creto - Mycenaean, prepolis, classical periods.

Test No. 76. Contribution of M.V. Lomonosov in the development of medicine.
A) Nobel Prize winner, founder of immunology.
b) He offered an individual approach to the patient, organized a clinical laboratory, and a scientific school of therapy.
V) He laid the foundations of a scientific view of nature, matter and movement, emphasized the great importance of chemistry for medicine, and the founder of social medicine.

Test No. 77. Knidos Medical School and its directions.
A) Development of the fundamentals of medical ethics.
b) The foundations of the humoral doctrine were laid, according to which health is a favorable mixing of the four body fluids, and their unfavorable mixing is the cause of disease.
V) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.

Test No. 78. Merits of S. Botkin.
A) Introduced writing a medical history, studied brain diseases.
b) The founder of surgery, used ether anesthesia.
V) The founder of the clinical experimental direction, organized a clinical laboratory, described the clinic of many heart diseases.

Test No. 79. Sicilian medical school, its philosophy.
A) WITHThe heart is the main organ of consciousness.

b) Observation at the patient's bedside.
V) The essence of all things is fire, water, air, earth - they are unchangeable and unknowable. Diseases arise due to an imbalance.

Test No. 80. Pirogov N.I. is the founder of surgery in Russia.
A) Developed the doctrine of higher nervous activity and blood circulation.
b) He gave a scientific basis for the use of ether anesthesia, and involved women in caring for the wounded during military operations (sisters of mercy).
V) Developed the first methods of examining patients (auscultation, percussion).

Test No. 81. Erasistratus' contribution to the development of medicine.
A) Psuggested treating the disease, not the patient.
b) He created a doctor's oath and explained the cause of illness.
V) Studied the brain (cerebellum), cranial nerves (sensory and motor).

Test No. 82. N. Filatov's contribution to the development of pediatrics.
A) Improved surgical instruments.
b) Isolated the causative agent of rabies and anthrax.
V) He described chickenpox, an early sign of measles, and wrote the work "Textbook of Children's Diseases."

Test No. 83. Features of the development of medicine in Rome during the republican period.
A) Priestly medicine, the appearance of Roman doctors.
b) There was sanitary legislation ("Laws of 12 Tables"), compliance with hygienic rules in public places of Rome (baths, markets, sports facilities), professional doctors from Greece and Egypt appeared (slave doctors).
V) There were spell casters and representatives of family schools.

Test No. 84. D. Samoilovich's contribution to the elimination of plague epidemics.
A) The founder of professional hygiene, used vaccination against plague and smallpox.
b) The founder of obstetrics and epidemiology, discovered the causative agent of the plague.
V) He developed a composition for fumigation to prevent the plague, and tested disinfectants on himself.

Test No. 85. Development of hygiene in Ancient Rome.
A) Water pipelines (aqueducts), sewers (sewers), and baths (therms) were built.
b) Use of disinfectants.
V) Asklepions and fountains were created.

Test No. 86. The founders of social medicine in Western Europe.
A) Lomonosov, Peter I.
b) John Graunt, William Petty.
V) Dobroslavin, Erisman.

Test No. 87. The main merits of Oribasius from Pergamum (Byzantium).
A) He built valetudinaria, baths, and aqueducts.
b) He wrote "The Hippocratic Collection", "On Waters, Airs and Places".
V) He compiled a shortened version of the encyclopedic code "Synopsis" and compiled the work "Publicly Available Medicines".

Test No. 88. Contribution by A. Dobroslavin and F. Erisman.
A) The founders of housing and school hygiene.
b) Founders of social medicine.
V) Founders of bacteriology.

Test No. 89. Medical education in Byzantium.
A) Secular education at the university.
b) Imperial schools, people's universities.

V) Family learning (father to son). Special schools, colleges, obtaining the position of archiarch.

Test No. 90. In what year was the Medical and Sanitary Department created after the Great October Revolution in the Russian Federation?
A) 1936
b) 1917
V) 1918

Test No. 91. Organization of hospital business in the Arab caliphates.
A) Hospitals were created at the monasteries.
b) Valetudinaries were created on the estates of slave owners.
V) Large hospitals for the general population with the creation of a library and medical schools, small hospitals and military hospitals.

Test No. 92. Basic principles of Soviet healthcare.
A) Measures to combat typhus, malaria.
b) Reorganization of military medicine, strengthening of sanitary affairs, centralization of management.
V) State character, preventive direction, participation of the population in the work of health authorities, the unity of medical science and health care practice.

Test No. 93. The main content of the "Canon of Medical Science" (1020).
A) 6 books: about the structure of the human body, about surgical instruments, about ethics, about anatomy, general issues, teaching knowledge in medicine.
b) 5 books: 1 book - theory of medicine, 2 book - medicine (description of simple drugs), 3 book - description of individual diseases of the head, ears, nose, eyes, etc., 4 book - dedicated to surgery, traumatology, cosmetology, 5 book - outlined complex medicines, poisons.
V) About measles and smallpox, about hygiene in 25 volumes.

Test No. 94. The first decrees on the prevention of infectious diseases.
A) To combat typhoid fever, cholera, smallpox.
b) To combat malaria, cholera, epidemic, plague.
V) About measures to combat typhus, about compulsory smallpox vaccination, about the provision of soap and baths.

Test No. 95. Development of medicine in Kievan Rus.
A) Priestly and monastic medicine.
b) Traditional medicine: - healers - witches, magicians, etc. (treated with spells and medicines), monastic medicine, secular medicine.
V) Traditional and priestly medicine.

Test No. 96. When and by whom was streptocide discovered?
A) A. Fleming. (1929).
b) G. Selye. (1922).
V) G. Domagkom. (1934-1935).

Test No. 97. Merits of M. Servet in the development of anatomy.
A) Measured 12 - duodenum, the heart is the center of consciousness.
b) He discovered the pulmonary circulation and argued that the removal of "soot" (CO_2) from the blood and its saturation with "fresh air" occurs in the lungs.
V) He described the membranes of the brain, pulse, and the heart consists of 3 chambers.

Test No. 98. By whom and when was the genetic code of DNA and RNA discovered?
A) J.Watson, F.Crick. in 1953
b) W.B. Cannon, 1936
V) G. Flory, 1922

Test No. 99. A scientist who transplanted a human heart.

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

Test No. 100. The founders of Soviet and Russian transplantology.
A) Bakulev, Burdenko.
b) Demikhov, Shumakov.
V) Petrovsky, Chazov.

Test No. 101. The main directions of healing in Babylonia and Assyria.
A) Priestly medicine (spellcasters - Ashipu). Folk, empirical (healers - Alu).
b) "Yang" and "yin" are the basis for treating patients.
V) Secular medicine.

Test No. 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, and outposts were set up on the roads leading to the cities.
V) Use of disinfectants.

Test No. 103. Features of healing in Ancient Egypt.
A) Craftsmen-healers, representatives of family medical schools, priestly (magical medicine).
b) Traditional medicine - Allu spellcasters.
V) Priestly medicine - Ashipu spellcasters.

Test No. 104. Charles Darwin is the founder of the doctrine of evolution.
A) Studied the body's immunity.
b) He considered the driving force of evolution to be the cellular theory and the law of conservation and transformation of energy.
V) The founder of the evolutionary doctrine "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection" (1859).

Test No. 105. Sources for the study of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
A) Basalt pillar with the laws of King Hammurabi.
b) Cuneiform tables.
V) Papyrus Smith, Ebers, Hermetic books.

Test No. 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.
V) Associated with the activities of Lomonosov in 1855.

Test No. 107. Concepts of two principles (yang, yin) in Ancient China.
A) The masculine principle "yang" is active, the feminine principle "yin" is passive, dividing diseases into 2 groups of yang and yin.
b) "Yang" is a passive principle, "yin" is an active principle associated with reduced body function.
V) All diseases were divided into three groups (fire, metal, water).

Test No. 108. The founder of histology Marcello Malpighi.
A) Opened the blood circulation, veins, arteries.
b) He discovered capillaries (1661), described the formed elements of blood (1665), wrote the works "On the formation of a chick in an egg" and "On the development of an egg."
V) Created a classification of diseases and tissues.

Test No. 109. The art of healing "Ayurveda".
A) Priestly medicine, medicine of Babylon and Assyria.
b) A combination of priestly and traditional medicine, medicine of Ancient India.

V) Secular medicine, Chinese medicine.

Test No. 110. The merits of Edward Gener in the eradication of smallpox.
A) Conducted an experiment on the method of vaccination against smallpox in 1796.
b) He created the theory of blood circulation and wrote the work “On contagions and contagious diseases” in 754.
V) Created the cell theory in 1838.

Test No. 111. Code of Laws of Manu in Ancient India.
A) The legal aspects of a doctor’s activity are considered: the doctor’s remuneration and his responsibility are strictly determined by the patient’s financial status.
b) The doctor had to pay a fine for unsuccessful treatment; issues of personal hygiene and the impact of climate on health are covered.
V) Data are written about the structure of the human body.

Test No. 112. Robert Koch, his merits.
A) Nobel Prize winner, discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, outlined the concept of the pathological tuberculosis process.
b) Identified the causative agent of rabies and smallpox.
V) He created the theory of immunity and insusceptibility of the body.

Test No. 113. The role of Talmudists in the treatment of diseases in Judea.
A) Doctors - artisans, treated with acupuncture and moxibustion.
b) Representatives of secular medicine treated with incantations and spells.
V) Worship of one god “Jehovah”; all diseases were interpreted as punishment for sins, treatment was accompanied by spells and prayers, medicines were used: from wine berries, fish bile.

Test No. 114. Merits of Sechenov I.M.
A) Created the theory of immunity.
b) Discovered the reflex nature of higher nervous activity.
V) Created the doctrine of higher nervous activity.

Test No. 115. Sources for studying medicine of the pre-polis period of Ancient Greece.
A) Homer's poems "Odyssey" and "Iliad".
b) Hippocratic collection.
V) Papyri of Ebers and Smith.

Test No. 116. The first methods of clinical examination of patients.
A) Aseptic, antiseptic.
b) Pulse diagnostics, questioning of the patient.
V) Thermometry, percussion, auscultation.

Test No. 117. Philosophy of the Crotonian medical school.
A) The organism is a unity of opposites; a healthy body is the result of a balance of opposing forces; the opposite is cured by the opposite.
b) Identification of 4 bodily juices (blood, mucus, black and light bile).
V) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.

Test No. 118. Who first invented the method of auscultation of patients.
A) Auenbrugger, 1761
b) Fahrenheit, 1714
V) Layennec, 1819

Test No. 119. Fundamentals of the Kos Medical School.
A) She examined the body in close connection with the surrounding nature, developed the principle of observation and treatment at the patient’s bedside, and developed the foundations of medical ethics.

b) Identifying bodily juices with diseases (blood, mucus, black and light bile).
V) Studied the signs of diseases and diagnosis.

Test No. 120. Contribution of M.V. Lomonosov in the development of medicine.
A) He offered an individual approach to the patient, organized a clinical laboratory, and a scientific school of therapy.
b) He laid the foundations of a scientific view of nature, matter and movement, emphasized the great importance of chemistry for medicine, and the founder of social medicine.
V) Nobel Prize winner, founder of immunology.

Test No. 121. Hippocrates is the founder of ancient Greek medicine.
A) He examined the eye and measured the duodenum.
b) He described the membranes of the brain, pulse, and structure of the human body.
V) He developed a doctrine about the treatment of fractures (traction, splints), a doctrine about human temperament, and proposed treating the opposite with the opposite.

Test No. 122. Merits of S. Botkin.
A) He organized the first clinical laboratory in Russia, described the clinic of heart, vascular, and kidney diseases, and identified infectious hepatitis.
b) The founder of surgery, used ether anesthesia.
V) Introduced writing a medical history, studied brain diseases.

Test No. 123. The role of Herophilus in the development of medicine in Alexandria.
A) He created a doctor's oath and explained the cause of illness.
b) He described the dura and soft meninges of the brain and measured the small intestine.
V) He proposed to treat the patient, not the disease.

Test No. 124. Pirogov N.I. is the founder of surgery in Russia.
A) He gave a scientific basis for the use of ether anesthesia, and involved women in caring for the wounded during military operations (sisters of mercy).
b) Developed the doctrine of higher nervous activity and blood circulation.
V) Developed the first methods (auscultation, percussion) for patients.

Test No. 125. Features of the development of medicine in Ancient Rome during the royal period.
A) Secular, folk - they treated with incantations and spells.
b) Spellcasters Allu and Ashipu, secular medicine.
V) Traditional medicine (herbal treatment and magical spells). Priestly medicine (they practiced fortune telling using the entrails of sacrificial animals).

Test No. 126. N. Filatov's contribution to the development of pediatrics.
A) Isolated the causative agent of rabies, anthrax, and childhood infections.
b) He discovered an early sign of measles and wrote the work "Textbook of Children's Diseases."
V) He improved surgical instruments and organized a children's hospital.

Test No. 127. Medicine of Rome during the imperial period.
A) The law "12 tables", professional doctors appeared - archiatrists and others. Egypt.
b) Priestly medicine, the emergence of doctors from Ancient Rome and Alexandria.
V) In the army, hospitals were created - valetudinariums. There were no civilian hospitals. At the court of the emperor there are "court archiatrists," colleges of archiatrists.

Test No. 128. Contribution of D. Samoilovich.
A) He developed a composition for fumigation to prevent the plague, and tested disinfectants on himself.
b) The founder of obstetrics and epidemiology, discovered the causative agent of the plague.
V) The founder of professional hygiene, used vaccination against the plague.

Test No. 129. Organization of hospitals in Byzantium.

A) Construction of civil hospitals.
b) Construction of hospitals at monasteries.
V) Construction of large hospitals and valetudinarii.

Test No. 130. Contribution by A. Dobroslavin and F. Erisman.
A) The founders of housing and school hygiene.
b) Founders of social medicine.
V) Founders of bacteriology.

Test No. 131. Contribution to the development of medicine by Ar-Razi.
A) Wrote a treatise on “Smallpox and Measles”, “Comprehensive Book of Medicine”, “Medical Book”, founder of hospitals in Baghdad.
b) He wrote a doctrine about fractures, temperament, and wrote the Canon of Medical Science.
V) He created 125 works “On Anatomy”, “On Medicine”, “Comments on the Work of Hippocrates”.

Test No. 132. In what year was the medical and sanitary department formed in the Russian Federation in the first years of Soviet Power?
A) 1936
b) 1918
V) 1917

Test No. 133. Avicenna's contribution to the development of medicine.
A) Wrote the work “On the structure of the human body.”
b) He wrote a work in 5 volumes, “The Canon of Medical Science,” on anatomy, pathology, physiology, surgery, etc.
V) Wrote the work “On Medicines”.

Test No. 134. Basic principles of Soviet healthcare.
A) Reorganization of military medicine, strengthening of sanitary affairs.
b) State character, preventive direction, participation of the population in the work of health authorities, the unity of medical science and health care practice.
V) Measures to combat typhus and malaria.

Test No. 135. Contribution to the development of medicine by Armenian scientists.
A) The outstanding doctors Ar-Razi and Vesalius wrote a work on medicines.
b) The doctrine of temperament, fractures, ethics was written by the outstanding doctors Ar Razi and Avicenna.
V) Mkhitar Tiratsi wrote the work “Consolation for Fever”.

Test No. 136. Participation of the population in the work of health authorities of the Soviet period.
A) Participation in the promotion of medical knowledge.
b) Sanitary courts, sanitary police.
V) Involving workers in medical and sanitary work when there is a shortage of medical personnel, creating commissions to improve the health of work and life, mass performances (sanitary theater), sporting events, sanitary courts and promotion of a healthy lifestyle.

Test No. 137. Development of medicine in Kievan Rus.
A) Priestly and monastic medicine.
b) Traditional medicine: - healers - witches, magicians, etc. (treated with spells and medicines), monastic medicine, secular medicine.
V) Traditional and priestly medicine.

Test No. 138. The scientist who discovered penicillin.
A) A. Fleming. 1929
b) A. Calmette in 1921
V) G. Domagkom. (1934-1935).

Test No. 139. Definition of Galenism.
A) Studies the interaction between man and nature.
b) A type of religious philosophy based on church dogma.
V) A distorted, one-sided interpretation of Galen's teachings.

Test No. 140. Who created an artificial heart model and in what year.
A) K. Bernard, in 1967
b) Demikhov V.P., in 1951
V) Michael de Becchi, in 1965

Test No. 141. The merits of A. Vesalius in the development of anatomy.
A) Wrote the work “On the structure of the human body.”
b) He described medications and created the first hospital.
V) Described human diseases.

Test No. 142. What is the year and date of WHO creation?
A) June 15, 1952
b) April 8, 1947
V) April 7, 1948

Test No. 143. A. Pare's contribution to the development of surgery.
A) Created the first hospital and imperial school.
b) He wrote the work “A Method for Treating Gunshot Wounds” and created a doctrine on the treatment of gunshot wounds.
V) Created a family medical school.

Test No. 144. Representatives of traditional and religious medicine of the Kyrgyz people.
A) Tabibs, shamans.
b) Healers, sorcerers.
V) Representatives of family schools.

Test No. 145. Development of pharmacy in Western Europe.
A) In Europe, the first pharmacies appeared in the 11th century. in the Spanish cities of Toledo and Cordoba.
b) The first pharmacy appears in 7541, in Paris.
V) The first pharmacies appeared in 1581 in Holland.

Test No. 146. On the eve of the October Revolution, the state of healthcare in Kyrgyzstan.
A) There were 3 hospitals, 7 doctors, 3 paramedic stations.
b) There were 5 hospitals, 10 doctors, 3 paramedics.
V) There were 7 hospitals with 100 hospital beds, 15 doctors, 21 paramedic stations.

Test No. 147. The emergence of the first pharmacies in the Moscow state.
A) The first pharmacy appeared in 1581.
b) The first pharmacy appeared in 754.
V) The first pharmacy appeared in 1680.

Test No. 148. In 1925 they were opened in the city of Pishpek.
A) Tuberculosis dispensary, malaria stations, resorts.
b) Maternity hospital, children's consultation, dental offices, venereology outpatient clinic.
V) There were 5 resorts and sanatoriums, and a unified pharmacy chain system was created.

Test No. 149. Generalization of knowledge of traditional medicine in the Moscow state.
A) Herbalists (“Alexandria”, “Vertograd”) and medical books have been written.
b) “Hippocratic collection”, works of Vesalius.
V) “Synapsis” on the manufacture of medicines has been written.

Test No. 150. Healthcare in Kyrgyzstan in the pre-war years.
A) In 1938, the Research Institute of Epidemiology, Hygiene and Microbiology was opened, and in 1939, KSMI was opened.
b) 1939 The medical and midwifery technical school was opened in the city of Frunze.
V) 1940 KSMI and resorts were opened.

Test No. 151. Laws of King Hammurabi on the legal status of healers.
A) The papyri contains information about the structure of the human body.
b) Medicine prescriptions are written on the tables.
V) The legal aspects of the doctor's activities are considered (responsibility is strictly determined by the patient's property status).

Test No. 152. Great natural scientific discoveries of the 18th-19th centuries.
A) The doctrine of fractures, temperament, the discovery of penicillin and streptocide.
b) The doctrine of smallpox, bark, blood circulation.
V) The theory of the cellular structure of living organisms, the law of conservation and transformation of energy, evolutionary teaching, the law of heredity and variability.

Test No. 153. The doctrine of pneuma of Ancient Egypt.
A) Invasion of a person's body by the spirit of a deceased person.
b) This is the small and large circle of blood circulation.
V) A special substance that enters the lungs, from them to the heart and from it through the vessels throughout the body.

Test No. 154. The main merits of Frederik Ruysch in the development of anatomy.
A) He perfectly mastered the technique of preparing anatomical preparations, invented a method of embalming corpses, and created the first anatomical museum.
b) He created the cellular theory and considered the liver to be the center of blood circulation.
V) He considered heredity and variability to be the main factors of evolution, and dissected animals.

Test No. 155. The development of healing in Ancient China.
A) Alternative medicine, traditional, secular medicine.
b) Craftsmen are healers.
V) Priestly medicine.

Test No. 156. Founders of the Russian anatomical school.
A) Lomonosov, Lavoisier - studied blood circulation.
b) Malpighi and Ruysch studied the structure of the human body.
V) Shchepin K. - taught medicine in Russian, Zagorsky P. A. - approved Russian terminology instead of Latin.

Test No. 157. Application of Zhen Ju therapy in Ancient China.
A) Use of herbal products.
b) Acupuncture and moxibustion.
V) Use of products of animal origin.

Test No. 158. Founders of pathology in Western Europe.
A) Malpighi, Polunin, Ruysch.
b) Shchepin, Vesalius, Ruysch.
V) Giovanni Battista Morgagni, François Xavier Bichat, Karl Rokitansky, Rudolf Virchow.

Test No. 159. The activities of the ancient Indian healer Sushruta.
A) Wrote the complete edition of Ayurveda, performed plastic surgeries and amputations; knew a number of obstetric techniques (embryotomy).
b) The legal aspects of healing and the preparation of medicines are considered.
V) He used cauterization, acupuncture, and amputation of limbs.

Test No. 160. The activities of Louis Pasteur.
A) He created a theory about heredity and variability, described tuberculosis.
b) He studied the role of microorganisms in the process of fermentation, decay, and the occurrence of disease, and created a vaccine against anthrax and rabies.
V) He created the cell theory and the doctrine of contagion.

Test No. 161. Features of healing in Tibet.
A) Use of herbal medicines at certain times of the day.
b) Surgery, plastic surgery.
V) Moxibustion, acupuncture.

Test No. 162. I.I. Mechnikov, main achievements.
A) Discovered the causative agent of cholera and anthrax.
b) Nobel Prize winner for the theory of immunity, discovered leukocytes, spleen cells, bone marrow (called them phagocytes), created the phagocytic theory.
V) Discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, anthrax, and rabies.

Test No. 163. Stages of development of medicine in Ancient Greece.
A) Classical period, ancient kingdom, new kingdom.
b) Crotonian, Cnidian, Sicilian stages.
V) Crete - Mycenaean period, prepolis period (11-9 centuries BC), classical period.

Test No. 164. Merits of Pavlov I.P.
A) Nobel Prize winner (1904), creator of the doctrine of higher nervous activity, substantiated the principle of “nervism”.
b) Created the phagocytic theory, the theory of immunity.
V) Identified the causative agent of rabies and cholera.

Test No. 165. Temple medicine of Ancient Greece.
A) The priests practiced fortune-telling using the entrails of sacrificial animals.
b) The priests treated, under the influence of intoxicating drugs, the sick fell asleep and the dreams were interpreted by the priests.
V) They were treated with incantations and spells in asklepion and baths.

Test No. 166. Who first invented the method of percussion of patients.
A) Layennec, 1819
b) Fahrenheit, 1714
V) Auenbrugger, 1761

Test No. 167. Knidos Medical School and its directions.
A) The foundations of the humoral doctrine were laid, according to which health is a favorable mixing of the four body fluids, and their unfavorable mixing is the cause of disease.
b) Development of the basis of medical ethics.
V) The heart is the main organ of consciousness.

Test No. 168. Education of the Hospital School in Russia.
A) Organized in 1707 in Moscow.
b) Organized in 1581 on the territory of the Kremlin.
V) Created in 1881 in Paris.

Test No. 169. Sicilian medical school, its philosophy.
A) Observation at the patient's bedside.
b) Recognition of the heart as the main organ of consciousness.
V) Humoral doctrine - health is a favorable mixture of bodily juices.

Test No. 170. M. Mudrov is the founder of the therapeutic school in Russia.
A) He used the methods of palpation, percussion and auscultation. Introduced writing a medical history.
b) Organized the first clinical laboratory in Russia.
V) Described the clinic of hepatitis and heart diseases.

Test No. 171. The role of Aristotle in the development of medicine in Alexandria.
A) He created a doctor's oath and explained the cause of illness.
b) He proposed to treat the disease, not the patient.
V) Described the membranes that protect the heart and internal organs; described the pulse, the heart consists of 3
cameras

Test No. 172. Founders of surgery in Western Europe.
A) Pirogov, Botkin - they used ether anesthesia.
b) Jean Louis Petit - the first director of the Surgical Academy, Jean Larrey - the founder of military field surgery, created a "flying field hospital" for transporting the wounded.
V) Pierre Fauchard and Dobroslavin contributed to the development of military hygiene.

Test No. 173. The role of Erasistratus in the development of medicine in Alexandria.
A) ANDstudied the brain, cranial nerves (sensory and motor).
b) He created a doctor's oath and explained the cause of illness.
V) He proposed to treat the patient, not the disease.

Test No. 174. In what year was ether anesthesia used and by whom?
A) 1761 Auenbrugger.
b) 1819 Layennec.
V) 1847 N.I. Pirogov.

Test No. 175. Features of the development of medicine in Rome during the republican period.
A) Priestly medicine.
b) There was sanitary legislation ("Laws of 12 tables"), compliance with hygiene rules in public places.
V) Construction of aqueducts, thermal baths.

Test No. 176. M. Maksimovich-Ambodik - the founder of obstetrics.
A) Founder of the scientific school of pediatrics.
b) Creator of the doctrine of contagion and contagious diseases.
V) He wrote the work "The Art of Midwifery, or the Science of Womanizing" - the first guide to obstetrics and pediatrics.

Test No. 177. Claudius Galen is an outstanding physician of ancient Rome.
A) Anatomized animals (monkeys, pigs, dogs); He transferred the data obtained during the autopsy to the human body and studied simple dosage forms.
b) He built aqueducts and thermal baths.
V) Developed a doctrine about fractures and human temperament.

Test No. 178. The founders of social medicine in Western Europe.
A) Lomonosov, Peter I.
b) John Graunt, William Petty.
V) Dobroslavin, Erisman.

Test No. 179. Medical education in Byzantium.
A) Imperial schools at the Emperor's court.
b) Secular education at the university.
V) Family learning (father to son). Special schools, colleges.

Test No. 180. New Nobel Prize laureates.

A) N. Dobroslavin, Pasteur.
b) M.I. Sechenov, Pettenkofer.
V) I.I. Mechnikov, R. Koch, P. Ehrlich.

Test No. 181. Organization of hospital business in the Arab caliphates.
A) Valetudinaries 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 hospitals.
V) At monasteries, they existed on the basis of monastic decrees.

Test No. 182. The role of N.A. Semashko in the organization of the healthcare system.
A) The first People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR, in 1922 he headed the Department of Social Hygiene at Moscow State University.
b) The first People's Commissar of Health of the USSR, Chairman of the Red Cross Society.
V) He headed the military health institution, the medical and sanitary department.

Test No. 183. The main content of the "Canon of Medicine" (1020) by Abu Ali Ibn Sina.
A) 6 books: about the structure of the human body, about surgical instruments, about ethics, about anatomy, general issues, teaching knowledge in medicine.
b) 10 books: about measles and smallpox, about hygiene.
V) 5 books: 1 book - theory of medicine, 2 book - medicine (description of simple drugs), 3 book - description of individual diseases of the head, ears, nose, eyes, etc., 4 book - dedicated to surgery, traumatology, cosmetology, 5 book - outlined complex medicines, poisons.

Test No. 184. The state nature of Soviet healthcare.
A) Preventive direction, population participation in healthcare.
b) Unity of medical science and practice.
V) Centralization of management; government funding; planning; free, publicly available medical care for the entire population.

Test No. 185. Contribution to the development of medicine by Georgian scientists.
A) Kananeli, wrote the essay "Incomparable Karabadin".
b) The outstanding doctors Sushruta and Vesalius wrote a work on medicines.
V) The doctrine of temperament, fractures, ethics was written by the outstanding doctors Ar Razi and Avicena.

Test No. 186. The scientist who discovered streptocide.
A) G. Domagkom. (1934-1935).
b) G. Selye. (1922).
V) A. Fleming. (1929).

Test No. 187. Definition of scholasticism.
A) Studies the interaction between man and nature.
b) A type of religious philosophy based on church dogma.
V) He studies anatomy on corpses, the doctrine of primary elements.

Test No. 188. The scientist who discovered the DNA and RNA code.
A) W.B. Cannon, 1936
b) G. Flory, 1922
V) J.Watson, F.Crick. in 1953

Test No. 189. Merits of M. Servet in the development of anatomy.
A) He discovered the pulmonary circulation and refuted Galen's opinion about blood leaking from the left half of the heart to the right through a hole in the septum.
b) Measured 12 - duodenum, the heart is the center of consciousness.
V) Described the membranes of the brain, pulse, heart.

Test No. 190. A scientist who transplanted a heart into a human.
A) Petrovsky B.V., in 1950
b) A. Karel in 1968
V) Christian Bernard, in 1967

Test No. 191. Merits of W. Harvey in the development of physiology.
A) He created the doctrine of the structure of the human body.
b) Opened the capillaries and pulmonary circulation.
V) He created the theory of blood circulation, discovered the small and large circle of blood circulation, veins, arteries (except capillaries).

Test No. 192. Year of creation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (year of creation).
A) 1948
b) 1876
V) 1947

Test No. 193. Merits of D. Fracastoro in the study of infectious diseases.
A) He wrote the work "On Contagion, Contagious Diseases and Treatment," and outlined the fundamentals of the doctrine of contagion (a living, multiplying infectious principle secreted by patients).
b) He described the human skeleton and his muscles.
V) He suggested a special mixture for treating wounds.

Test No. 194. The first medical institutions in Kyrgyzstan, opened during the years of Tsarist Russia.
A) Paramedic station in Karakol, Osh in 1908
b) In 1912 in Pishpek, Tokmak.
V) In 1885-1896. hospitals with outpatient clinics were opened in Osh, Pishpek and Karakol, and a resettlement hospital in Pishpek in 1911.

Test No. 195. Activities of the Pharmacy Order in Russia, year of creation.
A) Pharmacy order - studied medicine (1654).
b) Pharmacy order - an institution for the preparation of only medicinal raw materials, (1717).
V) The Apothecary Order is a court institution for the management of medical and pharmaceutical affairs (1620).

Test No. 196. Health care of Kyrgyzstan in the first years of Soviet power.
A) Carrying out sanitary measures, combating social diseases, free medical care.
b) Fight against representatives of traditional medicine.
V) The main goal is to provide soap and baths.

Test No. 197. Training of Russian doctors, medical school.
A) In the 11th century, healing schools arose in Toledo.
b) Pharmacy schools arose in 1581.
V) In 1654, the first medical school opened.

Test No. 198. Healthcare during the existence of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Republic.
A) An anti-epidemic department, a maternity hospital, and a tuberculosis center have been created. Hospital.
b) Maternity hospital, ven. dispensary, resorts.
V) The People's Commissariat of Health was formed, a medical and midwifery technical school was opened, and an electric light therapy clinic with X-ray diagnostic rooms was opened in the city of Frunze.

Test No. 199. Healthcare of Kyrgyzstan in the post-war years.
A) 1980 improvement of the health care system.
b) 1990 The Republican Diagnostic Center was opened.
V) 1947 merging of clinics with hospitals, dispensaries opened in all regions.

Test No. 200. The first laws on health protection during the years of sovereignty of Kyrgyzstan (1992).

A) Law “On Health Protection, San. epid. well-being, about health insurance, about blood donation.”
b) “On the reproductive rights of citizens, on the provision of psychiatric care.”
V) "On healthcare reform."

A.1 Survey questions:

Questions to check the level of training "KNOW":

Topic 1
1.1 definitions, concepts in the history of medicine;
1.2 periodization of the history of medicine.
Topic 2
2.1 the emergence of the rudiments of healing in primitive society;
2.2 the first religious ideas of primitive people.
Topic 3
3.1 features of healing in Sumer, Babylon, Assyria;
3.2 features of healingVAncientmEgypte.
Topic 4
4.1features of healing in China, India;
4.2features of healing in Tibet and Judea.
Topic 5
5.1 features of healing in Ancient Greece, Alexandria;
5.2the contributions of Aristotle, Erasistratus and Herophilus to the development of medicine;
5.3Hippocrates' contribution to medicine;
Topic 6
6.1 features of healing in Ancient Rome;
6.2 Galen's influence on the development of medicine;
Topic 7
7.1 features of healing in Byzantium, Arab caliphates;
7.2 contribution to the development of medicine Ar - Razi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina.
Topic 8
8.1 features of healing in Kievan Rus, Georgia and Armenia;
8.2 contribution to the development of medicine by Mkhitar Heratsi, Kananeli.
Topic 9
9.1 characteristics of the Renaissance;
9.2the emergence of scholasticism and galenism;
9.3Renaissance medicine.
Topic 10
10.1 medicine of the Moscow state.
Topic 11
11.1 features of the development of medicine, outstanding natural scientific discoveries;
11.2formation of biology, genetics.
Topic 12
12.1 features of the development of medicine;
12.2development of microbiology and physiology.
Topic 13
13.1 features of the development of medicine, outstanding figures of medicine;
13.2development of therapy, surgery, dentistry, obstetrics and gynecology.
Topic 14
14.1 features of the development of medicine, outstanding figures of medicine in the modern era;
14.2formation of infectious diseases, epidemiology and hygiene, public medicine.
Topic 15
15.1 features of the development of medicine in the first years of Soviet power;

15.2 outstanding medical achievements.
Topic 16
16.1 outstanding achievements of medicine, the role of international organizations.
Topic 17
17.1 features 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;
17.2development of a network of medical institutions.
Topic 18
18.1 outstanding figures of medicine of Kyrgyzstan;
18.2 heroes of the Kyrgyz Republic - doctors;
18.3 about the contribution of physicians to the development of science.

A.2 Questions for mid-term control

Topic 1 (Test No. 1)

1.1 Healing during the heyday of primitive society.
1.2 Development of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
1.3 Sources of medical knowledge in Byzantium.
1.4 Healing during the period of decay of primitive society.
1.5 Sources for the study of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
1.6 Monastic medicine of Kievan Rus.
1.7 Medicine in primitive communities
1.8 Religious beliefs and healing in Ancient Egypt.
1.9 The formation of anatomy as a science: Andreas Vesalius.
1.10 Features of the development of medicine in Ancient Greece.
1.11 Healing in Sumer.
1.12 Sanitary facilities in Byzantium.
1.13 Medical schools of Ancient Greece.
1.14 Healing in Babylon and Assyria.
1.15 Outstanding doctor of Georgia: Kananeli.
1.16 Development of medicine in Alexandria.
1.17 Laws of King Hammurabi.
1.18 Physiology as a science: William Harvey.
1.19 Stages of development of medicine in Ancient India.
1.20 The development of healing and medicine during the empire of Ancient Rome.
1.21 Outstanding philosopher, physician and chemist of the early Middle Ages: Ar-Razi (Razes).
1.22 Sources for the study of medicine in Ancient India.
1.23 Medicine of the period of the Republic of Ancient Rome.
1.24 Outstanding representative of Armenian medicine: Mkhitar Heratsi.
1.25 Healing during the period of decay of primitive society.
1.26 Military medicine in Ancient Rome.
1.27 Medieval scholasticism and galenism.
1.28 Medical education during the Roman Empire.
1.29 Methods of healing in Ancient China.
1.30 Canon of medical science.
1.31 Medicine of Ancient China.
1.32 Medicine of Armenia.
1.33 Mythology and healing in Ancient Egypt.
1.34 Medicine in Tibet.
1.35 The spread of epidemics in the Moscow state.
1.36 Development of healing and medicine in Judea.
1.37 Medicine of Kievan Rus.
1.38 Talmudic medicine of Ancient Judea.
1.39 Development of science in the Arab caliphates.
1.40 Healing in the Vedic period.

1.41 Temple medicine in Ancient Greece.
1.42 Pharmacy business in the Moscow state.
1.43 The formation of anatomy as a science: Leonardo da Vinci.
1.44 Sources for studying Georgian medicine.
1.45 History of medicine: definition, purpose.
1.46 Periodization of Ancient India.
1.47 Medicine of the Moscow State.
1.48 History of medicine: tasks, principles.
1.49 Development of medicine in ancient India.
1.50 Stages of the history of healing and medicine in Rus'.
1.51 History of medicine: periodization, sources of study.
1.52 Concepts of health and illness in Ancient China.
1.53 Contributions to the development of physiology by Francis Bacon.
1.54 Religious ideas during the heyday of primitive society.
1.55 Medicine of Ancient Greece.
1.56 The founder of iatrochemistry in Western Europe: Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim (Paracelsus).
1.57 Priestly medicine in Ancient Rome.
1.58 Traditional medicine of the Moscow state.
1.59 Healing in Babylon and Assyria: healers, interpretation of the causes of illness.
1.60 Development of surgery in Western Europe: Ambroise Pare.

Topic 2 (Test No. 2)

2.1 Development of biology in modern times: features of the development of medicine (outstanding natural scientific discoveries).
2.2 Founders of the Russian anatomical school.
2.3 The first institutions of the state healthcare system of the Soviet period.
2.4 Contribution to the development of biology and genetics: C. Linnaeus, J. Lamarck.
2.5 Development and teaching of anatomy in Russia.
2.6 Medical institutions of Kyrgyzstan, opened during the years of Tsarist Russia.
2.7 Contribution to the development of biology and genetics: Charles Darwin.
2.8 Anatomical school, contribution of F. Ruysch.
2.9 List the basic principles of Soviet healthcare.
2.10 Development of modern genetics: G. Mendel and T. Morgan.
2.11 The formation of pathological anatomy: the macroscopic period (Giovanni Batista Morgagni, Francois Xavier Bichat).
2.12 Problems of healthcare in Kyrgyzstan in the first years of Soviet power.
2.13 The formation of pathological anatomy: the microscopic period (Karl Rokitansky, Rudolf Virchow).
2.14 The formation of therapy in Russia: M. Ya. Mudrov, S. P. Botkin.
2.15 The first decrees on the prevention of infectious diseases in the first years of Soviet Power.
2.16 Health care during the years of the existence of Kyrgyzstan as an autonomous republic within the RSFSR (1927–1936).
2.17 The formation of histology, embryology: pre-croscopic and microscopic periods.
2.18 Development of pathology in Russia.
2.19 The main achievements of medicine of the twentieth century.
2.20 Development of histology in Western Europe.
2.21 The Development of Microbiology: The Empirical Period (Edward Jenner).
2.22 Healthcare of Kyrgyzstan during the Great Patriotic War.
2.23 Development of histology in Russia.
2.24 Development of asepsis and antisepsis: Ignaz Semmelweis.
2.25 World Health Organization.
2.26 Development of embryology: Marcello Malpighi.
2.27 Development of asepsis and antisepsis: Joseph Lister.
2.28 Healthcare of Kyrgyzstan in the post-war years.
2.29 Development of microbiology: experimental period (Louis Pasteur).
2.30 The founders of social medicine in Western Europe: John Graunt, William Petty.
2.31 Leading surgeons of modern times and their merits.

2.32 Development of microbiology: I. I. Mechnikov, Robert Koch.
2.33 Founder of occupational pathology and occupational health: Bernardino Ramazzini.
2.34 Health care of Kyrgyzstan during the years of peaceful development (1956–1991).
2.35 The formation of physiology in Western Europe: Albrecht Haller.
2.36 Founder of hygiene in Western Europe: Pettenkofer M.
2.37 The first laws on health protection during the years of sovereignty of Kyrgyzstan.
2.38 The formation of physiology in Russia: I.M. Sechenov, I.P. Pavlov.
2.39 Founder of experimental hygiene in Russia: A.P. Dobroslavin.
2.40 Population participation in healthcare during the Soviet period.
2.41 The formation of surgery in Russia.
2.42 Founder of experimental hygiene in Russia: F.F. Erisman.
2.43 A network of hospital institutions during the formation of the Karakirghiz Autonomous Region as part of the RSFSR (1924–1926).
2.44 The formation of surgery in Western Europe.
2.45 The formation of histology, embryology and botany: Antonia Van Lewinghoek.
2.46 Zemstvo medicine in Russia.
2.47 Development of dentistry in Western Europe: Pierre Fauchard.
2.48 Healthcare reform in the Kyrgyz Republic.
2.49 Founders of the Russian anatomical school.
2.50 Cellular theory of the structure of organisms: Matthias Schleiden, Theodor Schwann.
2.51 Development of anatomy in Russia.
2.52 The founder of the doctrine of cellular structure: Jan Evangelist Purkinje.
2.53 Development of biology: Carl Linnaeus.
2.54 Development of dentistry in Russia: A.M. Sobolev, F. I. Vazhinsky.
2.55 Issues of health protection in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.
2.56 Development of infectious diseases, epidemiology: D. S. Samoilovich.
2.57 International Committee of the Red Cross.
2.58 The state nature of Soviet healthcare.
2.59 List the basic principles of Soviet healthcare.
2.60 Public medicine of Russia.
2.61 Representatives of traditional medicine of the Kyrgyz people.
2.62 The role of N.A. Semashko and Z.P. Solovyov in the healthcare organization of the Soviet period.

Block B

B.0 Options for tasks for performing RGZ, RPR are given:
The discipline does not provide for this work
*B.1 Typical tasks:*Vsurveys to check the level of training "BE ABLE TO":
Topic 1
1.1 analyze the progress of medical development;
1.2 conduct presentation of abstracts.
Topic 2
2.1 analyze the development of healing methods in the era of primitive society;
2.2 conduct a presentation of abstracts.
Topic 3
3.1 analyze the development of medicine in the era of slave society: in Sumer, Babylon, Asyria, Ancient Egypt;
3.2 conduct presentation of abstracts.
Topic 4
4.1 analyze the development of medicine in the era of slave society: in India, Judea, China, Tibet;
4.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.
Topic 5
5.1 analyze the development of medicine in the ancient world: in Ancient Greece, Alexandria;

5.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 6

6.1 analyze the development of medicine in the ancient world: in Ancient Rome;

6.2 conduct presentation of abstracts.

Topic 7

7.1 analyze the development of medicine in the Middle Ages: in Byzantium, Arab caliphates, Central and Southeast Asia;

7.2 conduct presentation of abstracts.

Topic 8

8.1 analyze the development of medicine in the Middle Ages: in Kievan Rus, Armenia and Georgia;

8.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 9

9.1 analyze the development of medicine during the late Middle Ages (development of anatomy, physiology and surgery);

9.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 10

10.1 analyze the development of medicine during the late Middle Ages (the history of epidemics and medicine of the Moscow State);

10.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 11

11.1 analyze the development of medicine in the modern era (the development of biology, genetics and histology);

11.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 12

12.1 analyze the development of medicine in the modern era (the formation of microbiology, physiology, anatomy and pathology);

12.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 13

13.1 analyze the development of the clinical direction of medicine in the modern era

13.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 14

14.1 analyze the development of modern medicine: hygiene and social medicine;

14.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 15

15.1 analyze the development of medicine in the modern era (Organization of the public health care system);

15.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 16

16.1 analyze the development of medicine in the modern era (outstanding achievements of medicine and international organizations);

16.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 17

17.1 analyze the stages of development of medicine in Kyrgyzstan

17.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Topic 18

18.1 analyze the stages of development of healthcare in Kyrgyzstan;

18.2 conduct presentations of abstracts.

Block C

C.0 Options for assignments for course projects/works are given:

The discipline does not provide for this work

C.1 List of discussion topics for the round table

The discipline does not provide for this work

C.2 Individual creative tasks

1. Historical sources about healing in Ancient Egypt.
2. Ayurveda is a system of traditional ancient Indian medicine.
3. Philosophical foundations of Chinese traditional medicine.
4. History of development and physiological basis of acupuncture.
5. Healing and medicine of ancient Greece.
6. Hippocrates and the "Hippocratic Collection".
7. Medicine of Ancient Rome.
8. Medicine in the caliphates.
9. Abu Ali ibn Sina is a scholar-encyclopedist of the medieval East.
10. “The Canon of Medical Science” by Ibn Sina in the history of medicine.
11. Healing and medicine in the Old Russian state.
12. Medicine in Western Europe during the classical Middle Ages.
13. The 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. THEM. Sechenov is the father of Russian physiology.
27. I.P. Pavlov - “the world’s first physiologist.”
28. History of genetics.
29. Development of methods for examining the patient.
30. History of the development of the doctrine of internal diseases.
31. History of anesthesia.
32. Life and work of N.I. Pirogov.
33. The birth of antiseptics and asepsis.
34. History of blood transfusion.
35. History of obstetrics, obstetrics and gynecology.
36. Formation and development of pediatrics in Russia.
37. History of nursing in Russia.
38. History of the doctrine of infectious diseases.
39. Russian social 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.

Block D

It is necessary to provide a list of questions and tasks for intermediate certification (test) as follows:

Questions to check the level of training KNOW

1. definitions, concepts in the history of medicine;
2. periodization of the history of medicine;
3. the emergence of the rudiments of healing in primitive society;
4. the first religious ideas of primitive people;
5. features of 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 contributions of Aristotle, Erasistratus and Herophilus to the development of medicine;
9. Hippocrates' contribution 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 by 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 scientific discoveries;
21. the formation of biology, genetics;
22. features of the development of medicine;
23. development of microbiology and physiology;
24. features of the development of medicine, outstanding figures of medicine;
25. the development of therapy, surgery, dentistry, obstetrics and gynecology;
26. features of the development of medicine, outstanding figures of medicine;
27. the formation of infectious diseases, epidemiology and hygiene, public medicine;
28. features of the development of medicine in the first years of Soviet power;
29. outstanding achievements of medicine;
30. outstanding achievements of medicine, the role of international organizations;
31. features 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 figures of medicine of Kyrgyzstan;
34. heroes of the Kyrgyz Republic - doctors;
35. about the contribution of physicians to the development of science.

Tasks/tasks to check the level of learning TO BE ABLE

1. analyze the development of medicine in the era of primitive society (formation, flourishing and decay);
2. analyze the development of medicine in the era of slave society;

3. analyze the development of medicine in the ancient world (Ancient Greece, Alexandria, Ancient Rome);
4. analyze the development of medicine in the era of the early and developed Middle Ages;
5. analyze the development of medicine during the late Middle Ages (Renaissance);
6. analyze the development of biology and medicine in the modern era;
7. analyze the development of the clinical direction of medicine in the modern era;
8. analyze the development of social medicine in the modern era;
9. analyze the development of medicine in the modern era;
10. analyze the outstanding discoveries of modern medicine;
11. analyze the development of medicine in Kyrgyzstan before and after joining Russia;
12. analyze the development of medicine in Kyrgyzstan during the years of Soviet power, the autonomous region, the 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.

Tasks/tasks to check the level of training POSSESS

1.techniques for analyzing socially significant problems and processes at different stages of development of society, healing and medicine;
2.understanding the role of outstanding representatives of medicine and their discoveries;
3.an integrated approach to understanding the creative heritage of outstanding representatives of medicine;
4.materialistic ideas of the development of medicine from ancient times to the present;
5.identify the natural scientific essence of outstanding discoveries in medicine;
6.ability for logical and reasoned analysis of the development of medicine, introduction of discussion and presentation of material.

4. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS DETERMINING PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES, SKILLS AND (OR) ACTIVITY EXPERIENCE, CHARACTERIZING THE STAGES OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCIES DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING COMPETENCIES, CAL ASSESSMENT

This section provides a methodological description of the procedure (procedure) for assessing acquired competencies (parts of competencies). All types of assessment tools listed in the summary table for the discipline (module), as a rule, must be subject to a methodological description of the procedure for their implementation. The purpose of such a description is that when familiarizing yourself with the methodological materials, the student should receive complete clarity on exactly how the assessment will be carried out (taking a test, writing a test, solving problems, defending an essay, term paper, project, etc.).

By the results are given a credit taking into account the grading scale 30 points - 5; 25 points - 4; 20 points - 3.

Grading scale:

1. Scale for grading test tasks.

One test task contains 20 closed questions.

1. The tasks are given ready-made answers to choose from, one correct and the rest incorrect.
2. The student must remember: in every task with a choice of one correct answer, there must be a correct answer.
3. For each correct answer - 5 points
4. The overall score is determined as the sum of the points scored.
5. Mark (in %).

When testing:

0-59% - (0-11 correct answers), then this amounts to 0-7 points “unsatisfactory”

60-69% - (12-14 correct answers), then this is 8-9 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - (15-17 correct answers), then this is 10-11 points “good”
85-100% - (18-20 correct answers), then this is 12-13 points “excellent”

2. Scale for grading tests.

“85-100%” deep and lasting assimilation of the material on the topic: “Healing in the countries of the Ancient East and the Ancient World”; “Medicine of the early, developed and late Middle Ages”; “Medicine of New and Contemporary Times”; complete, consistent, competent and logically presented answers to questions; reproduction of educational material on module topics with the required high degree of accuracy.

“70-84%” the presence of minor errors in the presentation of the module material; demonstration to students of knowledge in the scope of the completed program; clear presentation of educational material.

“60-69%” presence of significant errors in answers on the module topic; demonstration to students of insufficiently complete knowledge of the completed program; not a clear presentation of the educational material when answering.

“less than 59%” lack of knowledge of the topic material; Serious errors occur when answering. When conducting the test “History of Medicine”
0-59% - 0-4 points “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - 5-6 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - 7-8 points “good”
85-100% - 9-10 points “excellent”
When conducting the test “History of medicine and Kyrgyzstan”
0-59% - 0-4 points “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - 5-6 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - 7-8 points “good”
85-100% - 9-10 points “excellent”

3. Grading scale for essay with presentation

No.	Indicator name	Mark (in%)
	FORM	10
1.	Dividing the text into introduction, main part and conclusion	0-5
2.	Logical and clear transition from one part to another, as well as within parts	0-5
	CONTENT	50
1.	Matching theme	0-10
2.	Presence of the main topic in the introductory part	0-10
3.	Development of the topic 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 conclusions corresponding to the topic and content of the main part	0-15
	PRESENTATION	25
1.	Title page with heading	0-2
2.	Slide design and use of additional effects (slide changing, sound, pictures)	0-5
3.	The text of the presentation is written briefly, well and the ideas formed are clearly presented and structured	0-10
4.	Slides are presented in a logical sequence	0-5
5.	Slides are printed	0-3

REPORT		15
1.	Correctness and accuracy of speech during defense	0-5
2.	Breadth of horizons (answers to questions)	0-5
3.	Implementation of regulations	0-5
Total points		**Sum of points**

When conducting an abstract with a presentation
0-59% - 0-7 points “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - 8-9 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - 10-11 points “good”
85-100% - 12-13 points “excellent”

4. Rating scale for intermediate control.

Criteria for assessing intermediate control in the discipline “History of Medicine” (max – 30 points)

ORAL SURVEY RATING SCALE(intermediate control - “KNOW”) When assessing oral answers to test the level of training in KNOW, the following criteria are taken into account:
1. Knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied, the depth and completeness of the disclosure of the issue.
2. The ability to explain the essence of phenomena, events, processes, draw conclusions and generalizations, and give reasoned answers.
3. Proficient in monologue speech, logical and consistent responses, ability to answer questions posed, and express one’s opinion on the issue under discussion.
85-100% (16-20 points) is assessed for an answer that 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 between folk, 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; logic and consistency of the answer.
70-84% (10-15 points) the answer is assessed, 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 between folk, 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; logic and consistency of the answer. However, one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed.
60-69% (5-10 points) the answer is assessed, indicating mainly knowledge of the basic principles of the general laws of the world-historical process of the formation and development of medicine; insufficient depth of knowledge of the achievements of each new era in the field of medicine; differences between folk, 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 may be several errors in the content of the answer.
0-59% (1-4 points) is assessed for an answer that reveals ignorance of the general laws of the world-historical process of the formation and development of medicine, characterized by a shallow disclosure of the topic; ignorance of the achievements of each new era in the field of medicine; inability to give reasoned answers, poor command of monologue speech, lack of logic and consistency. Serious errors in the content of the answer are allowed.

GRADING SCALE FOR ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL TASKS

When assessing answers to testing the level of training to BE ABLE and COMPLIANT, the following criteria are taken into account (situational tasks and assignments):

85-100% (8-10 points) is assessed by the answer in which the student is able to analyze the information value of the most important stages in the development of medicine; independently work with educational, scientific, reference literature; reveals the natural scientific essence of outstanding discoveries in medicine and the contribution of outstanding doctors to its development; has the ability to make a logical and reasoned analysis of the development of medicine and conduct a discussion.
Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the problem. All requirements for the task have been met.
70-84% (4-7 points) is assessed by the answer in which the student is able to analyze the information value of the most important stages in the development of medicine; independently work with educational, scientific, reference literature; reveals the natural scientific essence of outstanding discoveries in medicine and the contribution of outstanding doctors to its development; does not have sufficient ability for a logical and reasoned analysis of the development of medicine, or for conducting a discussion.
Demonstrates significant understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements for the task have been met.
60-69% (1-3 points) the answer is assessed in which the student is not able to analyze the information value of the most important stages in the development of medicine; independently work with educational, scientific, reference literature; does not reveal the natural scientific essence of outstanding discoveries in medicine and the contribution of outstanding doctors to its development; does not have a good enough ability to perform a logical and reasoned analysis of the development of medicine and conduct a discussion.
Demonstrates partial or little understanding of the problem. Many requirements for the assignment have not been met.
0-59% (0 points) is assessed for an answer 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.