FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
«AMUR STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY»
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

AGREED
Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs,

_____N.V. Loskutova

April 17, 2025

Decision of the CCMC

April 17, 2025

Protocol No. 7

APPROVED
by decision of the Academic Council of the FSBEI HE Amur SMA of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
April 22, 2025

Protocol No. 15

Acting Rector of the FSBEI HE Amur SMA of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

_____I.V. Zhukovets

April 22, 2025

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

Сертификат: 50AB2242604E64520B52614FA420034A
Владелец: Жуковец Ирина Валентиновна
Действителен: с 15.04.2025 до 09.07.2026

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

discipline «History of Medicine»

Specialty: 31.05.01 General Medicine
Course: 1
Semester: 1
Total hours: 108 hrs.
Total credits: 3 credit units
Control form: credit-test, 1 semester

Blagoveshchensk, 2025

The educational program of the discipline is designed in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - specialist in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated 08.12.2020 No. 988 (registered with the Ministry of Justice of Russia on 08.26.2020 No. 59493), BPEP HE (2021).

Author:
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APPROVED at the meeting of the Department of Public Health and Healthcare, Protocol No. 9 dated April 14, 2025

Head of the Department, Ph.D. of Medical Sciences_____ E.A. Sundukova

Conclusion of the Expert Commission on the review of the Educational Programs:
Protocol No.6 dated April 16, 2025

Expert of the expert commission,
Holder of an Advanced Doctorate in Medical Sciences,
Professor _____N.V. Korshunova

APPROVED at the meeting of the CMC No. 5:
Protocol No. 6 dated April 16, 2025

Chairman of the CMC No. 5
Holder of the Advanced Doctorate in Medical Sciences,
Professor_____ N.V. Korshunova

AGREED: Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Ph.D. of Medical Sciences April 17, 2025 _____ N.G. Brush

1 EXPLANATORY NOTE

1.1 Characteristics of the discipline

The importance of historical knowledge in education is determined by its cognitive and ideological properties, contribution to the spiritual and moral development of young people. The content of the academic discipline "History of Medicine" is focused on students' awareness of the basic national values of Russian society, the formation of Russian civic identity, upbringing of a citizen of Russia, the formation of moral and ethical standards and qualities. The history of medicine determines approaches to an objective assessment of medical theories and understanding of the current stage of development of medical science and healthcare practice. The basis of the academic discipline "History of Medicine" are the content lines: historical time, historical space and historical movement.

The discipline "History of Medicine" studies the historical aspects of the development of medical knowledge of various peoples and stages of historical development, the evolution of medical activity of people depending on the level of development of productive forces and the nature of economic relations, the processes of formation and development of national medical communities, the formation and development of state forms of organization of medicine in a consistent change of forms and types, models of relationships between power and society, the development of medicine in different countries and peoples.

The history of medicine contributes the development of scientific thinking and a broad worldview of students.

1.2 The goal and objectives of the discipline.

The goal of teaching the discipline:

Studying the basic concepts of the discipline, prepare a specialist who has knowledge of the patterns and logic of the development of healing, medicine and medical activities of the peoples of the world throughout the history of mankind.

Educational objectives of the discipline:

1) the study of factual data from the past history of medicine.
2) the development of historical thinking in understanding the processes of the formation of medicine for better mastery of specialized medical knowledge.
3) fostering a sense of patriotism, humanism, honor, and dignity of a doctor based on studying the experience of world and domestic medicine, its positive traditions, and familiarization with the lives and achievements of its best representatives.
4) the development of moral and ethical qualities that contribute to the development of a new generation of doctors.

1.3 The place of the discipline in the structure of the basic professional educational program of higher education (BPEP HE).

In accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - specialist in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (2020), the discipline "History of Medicine" refers to the disciplines of the basic part, Block 1. The total workload is 3 credit units (108 hours), is taught in the 1st semester of the first course. Control form – credit-test in the 1st semester.

Students are trained on the principle of consistent knowledge and skills acquired in the history course for secondary education institutions. To master the discipline "History of Medicine", theoretical knowledge and skills in history, practical computer literacy skills in the volume provided by the secondary school program are required.

The discipline "History of Medicine" is a subject necessary for studying basic and specialized disciplines that are taught in parallel with this subject or in subsequent courses. Mastering the discipline "History of Medicine" precedes the study of: anatomy, biology, normal physiology, pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology; biochemistry; histology, embryology, cytology; hygiene; microbiology and virology; public health and healthcare; neurology; otolaryngology; ophthalmology, radiation diagnostics and radiation therapy; infectious diseases and other clinical disciplines.

The discipline "History of Medicine" consists of 5 modules, which present the most important and necessary information that determines the educational process:

1. Medicine of primitive society and the Ancient World.
2. Medicine of the Middle Ages.
3. Modern Medicine (second half of the 17th – early 20th centuries)
4. History of Russian medicine.
5. Medicine of Modern Times.

1.4 Requirements for students

To master the discipline "History of Medicine", a student must possess the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities developed in institutions of secondary (complete) general education:

History of Russia. General history.
Knowledge: basic historical knowledge, patterns of development of human society from ancient times to the present day in the social, economic, political, scientific and cultural spheres of society.
Abilities**: to** apply historical patterns to understand the essence of modern social phenomena.
Skills: analysis and evaluation of historical information about events and phenomena of the past.
Social Science.
Knowledge**: of** the main patterns of development of society and spheres of public life.
Abilities: to apply the acquired knowledge to determine one's own active position in public life in accordance with one's age; draw the necessary conclusions and give reasoned assessments of social events and processes.
Skills: techniques for working with socially significant information.
Russian language. Literature
Knowledge: of basic rules of the Russian language, stages of development of world and domestic literature, famous writers and their works.
Abilities: to use vocabulary and grammatical means to express one's thoughts freely, analyze literary works.
Skills: oral and written presentation of information and one's opinion.

1.5 Interdisciplinary links with subsequent disciplines

No. p/p	**Name of subsequent disciplines**	**Numbers of discipline modules required for studying subsequent disciplines**				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chemistry		+	+	+	+
2.	Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery	+	+	+	+	+

3.	Histology, Embryology, Cytology			+	+	+
4.	Normal Physiology	+	+	+	+	+
5.	Microbiology, Virology, Immunology	+	+	+	+	+
6.	Pharmacology	+	+	+	+	+
7.	Pathological Anatomy, Clinical Pathological Anatomy	+	+	+	+	+
8.	Pathophysiology, Clinical Pathophysiology		+	+	+	+
9.	Hygiene	+	+	+	+	+
10.	Public Health And Healthcare, Healthcare Economics	+	+	+	+	+
11.	Epidemiology	+	+	+	+	+
12.	Dermatovenereology	+	+	+	+	+
13.	Neurology, Neurosurgery		+	+	+	+
14.	Psychiatry, Medical Psychology			+	+	+
15.	Otorhinolaryngology	+	+	+	+	+
16.	Ophthalmology			+	+	+
17.	Forensic Medicine	+	+	+	+	+
18.	Obstetrics and Gynecology	+	+	+	+	+
19.	Pediatrics		+	+	+	+
20.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases	+	+	+	+	+
21.	Radiation Diagnostics			+	+	+
22.	Faculty Therapy	+	+	+	+	+
23.	Hospital Therapy	+	+	+	+	+
24.	Infectious Diseases	+	+	+	+	+
25.	Phthisiology			+	+	+
26.	Outpatient Therapy			+	+	+
27.	General Surgery	+	+	+	+	+
28.	Anesthesiology, Resuscitation, Intensive Care		+	+	+	+
29.	Faculty Surgery, Urology	+	+	+	+	+
30.	Hospital Surgery	+	+	+	+	+
31.	Dentistry	+	+	+	+	+
32.	Oncology, Radiation Therapy			+	+	+
33.	Traumatology, Orthopedics	+	+	+	+	+

1.6 Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline

The study of the discipline "History of Medicine" is aimed at the formation of the following competencies: universal (UC-1, 4, 6) and general professional (GPC-1, 11).

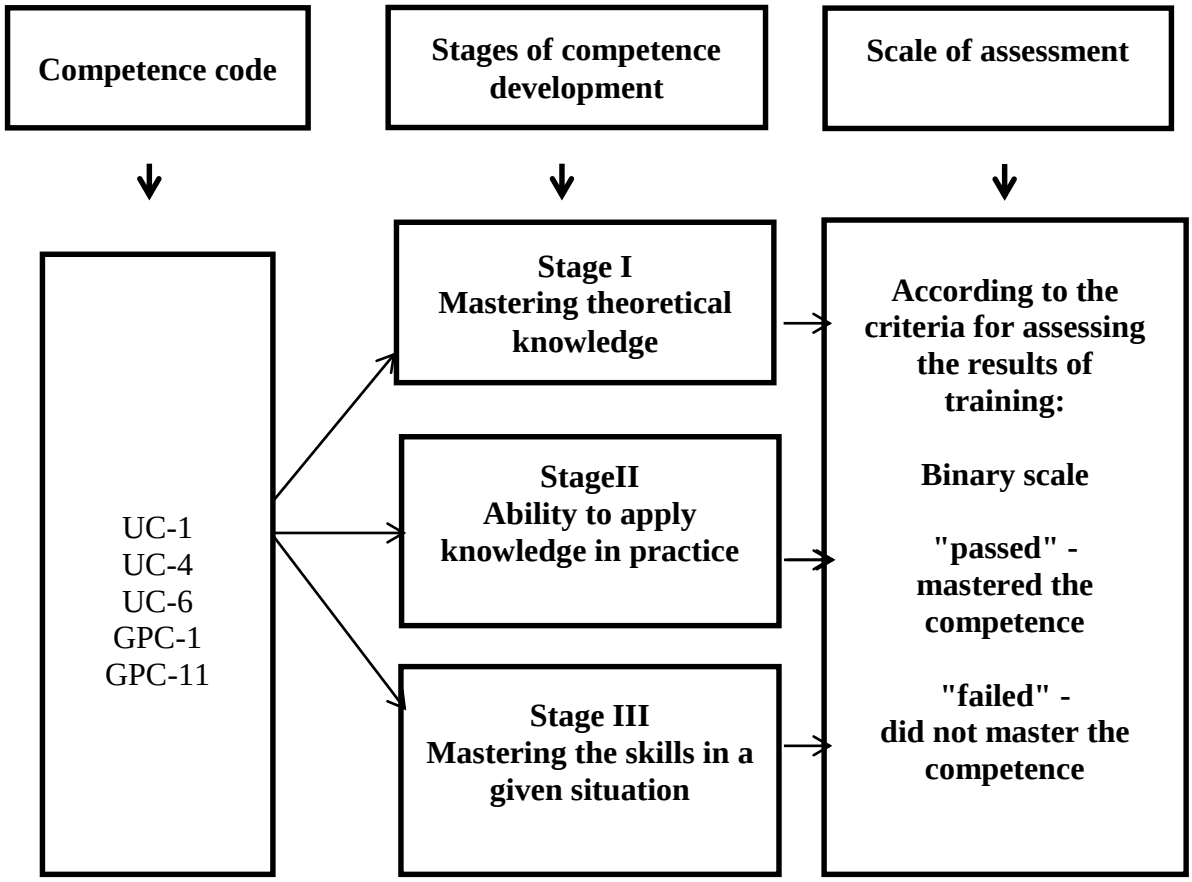
The process of studying the discipline is aimed at developing the following competencies:

No. p/p	Code and name of competence	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
Universal Competencies		
1	**UC-1.** Capable to carry out a critical analysis of problematic situations based on a systems approach, developing an action strategy	**AI UC-1.1.** Analyzes the problem situation as a system, identifying its components and the connections between them. **AI UC-1.2.**Identifies gaps in information needed to solve problem situations and designs processes to eliminate them. **AI UC-1.3.** Applies systems analysis to resolve problematic situations in the professional sphere.
	UC-4. Able to apply modern communication technologies, including in foreign language(s), for academic and professional interaction	**AI UC-4.2.**Uses modern communication resources to search, process and transmit information necessary for the high-quality performance of professional tasks and the achievement of professionally significant goals. **AI UC -4.4.** Presents the results of academic and professional activities at various public events, including international ones, choosing the most appropriate format.
	UC-6. Capable to define and implement priorities of self-activity and ways of its improvement on the basis of self-assessment and education throughout life	**AI UC-6.1.** Assesses his/her personal, situational, and time resources and uses them optimally to complete the assigned task. **AI UC-6.3.** Conducts critical self-analysis of the results of one's own activities.
General Professional Competencies		
2	**GPC-1.** Capable of implementing moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities	**AI GPC-1.1.** Carries out professional activities in accordance with ethical standards and moral principles. **AI GPC-1.2.** Organizes professional activities, guided by legislation in the field of healthcare, knowledge of medical ethics and deontology. **AI GPC-1.3.** Possess the skills of presenting an independent point of view, analysis and logical thinking, public speaking, moral and ethical argumentation, conducting discussions and round tables, principles of medical deontology and medical ethics.
	GPC-11. Capable of preparing and applying scientific, scientific-production, design, organizational-managerial and regulatory documentation in the healthcare system	**AI GPC-11.2.** Identifies and analyzes problem situations, carries out search and selection of scientific, regulatory and legal organizational and administrative documentation in accordance with the specified goals. **AI GPC-11.4.** Conducts scientific and practical research, analyzes information using the historical method and prepares publications based on the research results.

Modules of the discipline and the code of the competence being formed

Item No.	Module name	Code of the competence being formed
1	Medicine of the primitive society and the Ancient World.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11
2	Medicine of the Middle Ages.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11
3	Modern medicine (second half of the 17th – early 20th centuries)	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11
4	History of Russian medicine.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11
5	Medicine of Modern Times.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11

1.7 Stages of competencies formation and description of assessment scales



1.8 Forms of training organization and types of control

Form of organization of students' training	Brief characteristic
Lectures	Lecture material contains key and most problematic questions of disciplines, most significant in preparation of a specialist.

Practical classes	Intended for analysis (consolidation) of theoretical provisions and control over their assimilation with subsequent application of knowledge received during the study of the topic.
Interactive forms of education	- interactive survey; - execution creative tasks ; - small group method; - discussions; - online course of the discipline in the Moodle system ; - testing in the Moodle system .
Participation in the department's research work, student scientific circle and conferences	- Preparation of oral messages and poster presentations for delivering at a student club or scientific conference; - writing theses and abstracts in the chosen scientific field; - preparation of a literature review using educational, scientific, reference literature and Internet sources .
Types of control	**Brief description**
Entrance control	Testing theoretical knowledge and practical skills developed by the computer science program in secondary (complete) general education institutions. The entrance knowledge control includes: - testing in the Moodle system (test tasks for incoming knowledge control), - Frontal survey, oral or written. The results of the entrance control are systematized, analyzed and used by the teaching staff of the department to develop measures to improve and update the teaching methods of the discipline.
Current control	Current knowledge control includes: - control of the solution of situational tasks and exercises completed independently (extracurricular independent work); - assessment of knowing the theoretical material (oral survey and computer testing); - testing in the Moodle system on all topics of the discipline (tests include questions of a theoretical and practical nature); - individual assignments (practical and theoretical) for each topic of the discipline being studied.
Interim assessment	The interim assessment is represented by a credit-test, whichstudents pass at the end of 1st semester. The credit-test includes the following stages: - assessment of knowledge of theoretical material (oral survey and interview); - testing in the Moodle system (interim assessment test).

2 STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

2.1 Scope of the discipline and types of educational activities

Types of educational activities	**Total hours**	**Semesters**
		1
Lectures	20	20
Practical classes	52	52
Self-sustained work of students	36	36
Total workload intensity in hours	**108**	**108**
Total workload in credit units	**3**	**3**

2.2 Thematic plan of lectures and their content

No.	Topics and content of lectures	Codes of formed competencies	Workload intensity (hours)
1.	**Introduction. Healing during the period of formation, maturity and disintegration of primitive society.** History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching, its goals, objectives, sections. The main stages of development of medicine in connection with the development and change of socio-economic formations. The process of development of medicine in primitive society, the formation of ideas about the causes of disease.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
2.	**Medicine in the countries of the ancient Mediterranean (Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome).** Sources of information on healing and medicine in ancient Greece and Rome. The most important achievements of medicine in Hellas and Ancient Rome. The main directions and historical significance of Hippocrates' work. The role of the classic of ancient medicine Claudius Galen in the development of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions, sanitary facilities. Periodization and chronology of the world history of medicine.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
3.	**Medicine in the countries of the Ancient East.** Characteristics of the era. General features of the development of medicine in the countries of the ancient world. The invention of cuneiform. The oldest medical texts (early 3rd millennium BC), their empirical nature. Development of hygienic traditions and cults. Mythology and medicine. Two directions of medicine: asutu and ashiputu. Premises for patients at temples. The Laws of Hammurabi (18th century BC) on the legal status of doctors. Medical ethics. Transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions. Sanitary and technical facilities.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
4.	**Medicine of the early and classical Middle Ages in Western Europe.** The main features of medicine in Western Europe. Folk and monastery medicine. The system of training doctors; the arsenal of medicines used to provide medical care. Epidemics of infectious diseases and measures to combat them. Quarantines. Infirmaries. Hospitals.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
5.	**Medicine of the late Middle Ages (15th – 17th centuries)** The main features of Renaissance medicine. The development of the experimental method in medicine, the development of anatomical and physiological knowledge. Leonardo da Vinci, Andreas Vesalius, Michael Servetus, William Harvey. Development of Clinical Medicine. Bedside Education. Ambroise Paré. Renaissance Medical Ethics	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
6.	**Development of the main directions of medicine in the modern era in Western Europe (second half of the 17th-19th centuries). Development of the main theoretical disciplines in the second half of the 19th century.**	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0

	Great discoveries in natural science. New methods of diagnostics and treatment that contribute to the development of clinical disciplines. The international character of the development of sciences in modern history. Differentiation of medical disciplines. Introduction of anatomical dissections into the teaching of medicine in Western Europe. The beginning of anatomical dissections in Russia. Differentiation of anatomy (histology, embryology, anthropology). Formation of embryology. Macroscopic period. Microscopic period.		
7.	**Medicine of the New Time. Development of the Main Clinical Disciplines and Hygiene in the Second Half of the 19th Century.** Development of therapy, pediatrics, surgery based on the development of methods of anesthesia, asepsis and antisepsis; The doctrine of blood transfusion; Development of hygiene and public health - the subject of study.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
8.	**Medicine in the Old Russian and Moscow States. Medicine in Russia in the 18th century and in the first half of the 19th century. Medicine in Russia in the second half of the 19th century and beginning of XX centuries.** Medicine of Ancient Rus' (9th-15th centuries) (Healing in the Old Russian state. History. Development of healing. Invasion of the Golden Horde). Origins of the culture and medicine of Ancient (Kievan) Rus'. Russian 2/818 folk medicine before and after the adoption of Christianity. Chiropractors, cutters, bloodletters, dentists. Old Russian healers and herbalists. Sanitary science. Russian bath in the treatment and prevention of diseases. The first pharmacies and the Apothecary Order. Doctors of medicine and healers). Unification of Russian lands into the Moscow state. Manuscript medical monuments of the 16th-17th centuries: herbalists and healers. The first pharmacies (1581; 1672) and apothecary gardens. Apothecary Order (c. 1620) and the emergence of elements of state medicine. The first medical school at the Apothecary Order (1654). Organization of medical service in the troops. Fight against epidemics in the Moscow state. Sanitary measures in cities.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
9.	**Major achievements of medicine in the 20th century.** The most important achievements in the field of natural science and medicine. Formation of Soviet healthcare. Nobel Prizes in medicine and physiology. Discovery of new medicines, development of new methods of diagnostics, treatment and prevention of diseases. The role of experiment in physiology, pathology, microbiology, in deepening the understanding of pathogenesis and clinical diseases.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
10.	**History of healthcare development in the Amur Region.** History of the formation of the Amur Region and the city of Blagoveshchensk. Formation of healthcare in the Amur Region. History of the development of BSMI-ASMA.	UC-1, UC-4, UC-6, GPC-1, GPC-11	2.0
Total hours			**20**

2.3 Thematic plan of practical classes and their content

Item No.	Name of the topics of practical classes	Contents of practical classes	Codes of formed competencies and indicators of their achievements	Types of control	Workload intensity (hours)
	Section 1. Medicine of primitive society and the Ancient World.				*13.0*
1.	Introduction. History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching. Healing in the period of primitive society.	Formation of primitive society and primitive medicine, formation of man in the process of labor activity. First tools. Development of abstract thinking and speech. First burials of the dead (approx. 65 - 40 thousand years ago). Burials in Shanidar Cave (territory of Iraq). Formation of social relations among late paleoanthropes (Neanderthal species). Early tribal community of hunters and fishermen (c. 40 thousand years ago – c. 7th millennium BC). Characteristics of the period. The significance of the discovery of fire for medicine. The emergence of folk medicine. The first healers and the discovery of the first drugs. Remedies of plant, animal and mineral origin. The concept of disease. The concept of health. Rational methods of healing. The emergence of cults and fantastic beliefs (totemism, fetishism, animism, magic). The transition from collective healing to quackery. Trepanation of skulls (from the 12th-10th millennia BC). Primary sources on the diseases of primitive man. The first methods of healing. Instruments for healing (made of stone, bone, etc.). The emergence of pharmacology. Late tribal community of farmers and cattle breeders (Mesolithic, Neolithic). The emergence of hygienic skills and customs. The combination of collective healing and witchcraft. The formation of cult practices. Anthropomorphic totemism and ideas about disease. Healing during the period of disintegration of primitive society (10th – 5th millennia BC). The emergence of professional ministers of the healing cult, their sphere of activity. The healer, his general and	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25

		professional training, position in society, methods of psychological influence on the patient and society. The role of folk medicine in the formation of national health care systems in some developing countries.			
2.	Medicine in the countries of the ancient Mediterranean. Medicine in Ancient Greece. Medicine in Ancient Rome.	Characteristics of the heyday of the slave society. Outstanding historians, philosophers, sculptors. Medical issues in Homer's poems "Iliad" and "Odyssey". Greek mythology about healing; gods - patrons of healing (Apollo, Asclepius, Hygieia, Panacea). Construction of the first asklepions. Temple healing. Formation of Greek natural philosophy, its influence on the development of secular healing. Hospitals (iatreia). The first medical schools. Life and work of Hippocrates (460 - 377 BC). "Hippocratic Collection". Hippocrates' teaching on the nature of man, on disease, desmurgy, on the ethics of a doctor. Humoral theory. "Hippocratic Collection". Physician's oath. Medicine in Alexandria. Aristotle's teaching and its influence on the development of medicine. Alexandria repository of manuscripts. Herophilus (335- 280 BC). Erasistratus (3rd century BC). Medicine in Ancient Rome. Periodization and chronology of the history and healing of Ancient Rome. General characteristics of medicine. Sanitary and technical facilities in Rome. The beginnings of state medicine. Development of the materialistic trend: the methodological system of Asclepiades of Bithynia (128-56 BC) and the formation of the solidarity theory in medicine. Dioscorides Pedanius (1st century BC). Galen of Pergamon (130 – 200 BC) and his teaching. Galen's anatomy, discoveries in physiology. Galen as a therapist and surgeon. Galen's preparations. Dentistry in Ancient Rome. Development of pharmacy in Ancient Greece and Rome.	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25

3.	Medicine in a slave society. Healing in the countries of the Ancient East. Healing in the countries of Ancient Mesopotamia (Sumer, Babylonia and Assyria). Medicine in Ancient Egypt.	Characteristics of the era of slave society. Sources of information on healing. Development of folk and temple medicine. Periodization of the history of medicine. Sources for studying the history of medicine. The origins of healing in the countries of the Ancient East. The oldest medical texts, their empirical nature. The invention of cuneiform. Mythology and healing. Achievements of the Sumerian civilization. Rooms for the sick at temples. Historical development of the region: Sumerian city-states (from the end of the 4th millennium BC), Babylonian Kingdom (19th – 6th centuries BC), Assyrian Kingdom (20th – 7th centuries BC). Patient quarters at temples. Hammurabi's Laws (18th century BC). Medical ethics. Transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions. Sanitary and technical facilities. Periodization and chronology of the history and healing of ancient Egypt. Sources of information on healing. Embalming of corpses. Ideas about the causes of diseases. Medical papyri. The Ebers Papyrus, ca. 1550 BC (Book of the preparation of medicines for all parts of the body). Operative healing - the Smith Papyrus - about the first medicines and healing, obstetrics, treatment of women's and children's diseases (the Kahun papyrus). Hygienic traditions and sanitary improvement of cities. Premises for patients at temples. Medical ethics.	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25
4.	Medicine in Ancient China. Medicine in Ancient India.	Periodization and chronology of the history and medicine of ancient China. Achievements of the ancient Chinese civilization. Philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine. The teachings of wu xing on the five elements and yin-yang on the two principles. Theoretical ideas about illness and health. Methods of examining a patient. Teachings about the pulse ("Nei jing", 3rd century BC; "Mo jing", 280 AD). The first medicines and methods of healing: acupuncture and moxibustion ("zhen-jiu"). Outstanding doctors: Bian Que (11th century BC), Hua Tuo (2nd century), Wang Shuhe (3rd	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25

		century). Disease prevention. Variolation against smallpox. Hygienic traditions. Urban improvement. Periodization and chronology of the history and medicine of ancient India. Sources of information on medicine. Ancient Indian philosophical teachings (Hinduism, Brahmanism, yoga, Buddhism) and their influence on ideas about diseases and medicine. Written monuments - "Ayur-Vedas" (books of knowledge). IX-III centuries BC. "Yajur-Veda" on medicine. Surgeons, therapists, astrologers. Surgery in ancient India: hernia repair, bloodletting, abscess opening, plastic surgery (Indian method of rhinoplasty). Treatment of wounds by cauterization, pressure bandage to stop bleeding, cold. Description of diseases: smallpox, cholera, leprosy, kalaazar, eczema, ichthyosis, elephantiasis. Ideas about the structure of the human body (autopsy of the dead). Medicinal treatment – "Charaka-samhita". The origin of physician's ethics. Hygienic traditions. "Manu's prescriptions" on cleanliness. Sanitary and technical facilities.			
Section 2. Medicine of the Middle Ages.					*16.25*
5.	Medicine of the early and classical Middle Ages. Medicine in the Byzantine Empire.	Medicine among the peoples of the East. Medicine in Byzantium (5th-15th centuries) and its influence on the development of medicine in other countries. The origins and features of Byzantine culture and medicine. Sanitary and technical facilities. Byzantine science and religion. Preservation of the traditions of ancient medicine. Monastic hospitals. General practitioners, surgeons, obstetricians. Early Byzantine medical literature: the encyclopedic collections "Medical Collection" and "Synopsis" ("Review") of Oribasius of Pergamon. Education and medicine. The role of Byzantine culture and medicine in preserving the ancient heritage.	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25
6.	Medicine of the early and classical Middle	Medicine in the Arab Caliphates (7th-12th centuries). Characteristics of the era. The emergence (622 y) and	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4.	Frontal interview,	3.25

	Ages. Medicine in the Caliphates (VII–X centuries). Medicine of the peoples of Central Asia (10th–15th centuries).	spread of Islam. The origins of Arab culture and medicine. The first civil hospitals, pharmacies. Abu Bakrar-Razi (Rhazes), his works "Comprehensive Book on Medicine", "On Smallpox and Measles", "For Those Who Have No Doctor", "Pediatric Practice". Abul-Qasim az-Zahrawi, his "Treatise on Surgery and Instruments". Dental treatment. The use of steel forceps for tooth extraction. The role of Arabic-speaking culture in preserving and transmitting the scientific heritage of the ancient world to the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa. Medicine of the peoples of Central Asia (10th - 12th centuries). Formation of national states. "Houses of knowledge". Libraries, hospitals, medical schools. Abu Ali ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980-1037) is a great scientist-encyclopedist of the medieval East. His teachings on medicine are set out in the famous "Canon of Medicine" (1020 y). The role of Avicenna in the development of pharmacy. Secular and Catholic universities. Beginning of the overthrow of scholasticism. Epidemics of epidemic diseases (leprosy, plague, smallpox). Beginning of sanitary organization (hospitals, quarantines).	UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	
7.	Medicine of the early and classical Middle Ages. Medicine in Western Europe (5th–15th centuries).	Medicine among the peoples of Western Europe. The period of the early (5th – 10th centuries) and classical (11th – 15th centuries) Middle Ages. The origins of Western European culture. Scholasticism and medicine. Galenism in medieval medicine. Features and innovations of medicine in Western Europe. Folk and monastery medicine. Quarantine. Infirmaries. Hospitals. City doctor. The emergence of medieval universities and medical faculties. The dominance of scholasticism and the church.	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25
8.	Medicine of the Early and Classical Middle Ages. Medicine in the Old Russian State (IX–XV centuries)	Characteristics of the era. Traditional medicine. Healers, cutters, ore throwers, dentists – traditional healers. Diseases and methods of their treatment. Three directions of medicine.	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the	3.25

				Moodle system	
9.	Medicine of the late Middle Ages (15th – 17th centuries) Medicine in Western Europe during the Renaissance. Medicine in the Russian State (15th–17th centuries).	The Renaissance. The birth of capitalism. Humanism – the ideological content of the Renaissance culture. The main features of natural science in the Renaissance. The experimental method in science. The great geographical discoveries. The invention of printing (mid-15th century). Advanced scientific centers. Medical education. University of Padua. Medicine and art. Formation of anatomy as a science. Leonardo da Vinci – a great artist and anatomist. The emergence of anatomy as a science. A. Vesalius (1514-1564) and his work "On the structure of the human body" (1543). "The golden age" of anatomy: R. Colombo, I. Fabricius, B. Eustachius, G. Fallopius. Formation of physiology as a science. Prerequisites for the creation of the theory of blood circulation. Michael Servetus – discoverer of the pulmonary circulation (1553). William Harvey – creator of the theory of blood circulation, his work “Anatomical study of the movement of the heart and blood in animals” (1628). Development of clinical medicine. Iatrochemistry: Paracelsus, G. Agricola. Development of pharmacies and pharmacy. Bedside teaching. Epidemics of the late Middle Ages (syphilis, English sweating fever, typhus). Girolamo Fracostoro and his work "On contagion, contagious diseases and treatment" (1546). Development of surgery. Separate development of medicine and surgery in medieval Europe. Guild organization of artisan surgeons. Medical ethics of the Renaissance. Medicine in the Muscovite State. Characteristics of the era. Formation and strengthening of the Muscovite State. Further development of folk medicine. The emergence of elements of state medicine. "The Code of Laws" of Ivan the Terrible and the decision of the Stoglav Council. Manuscripts of medical writing of the 16th-17th	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25

		centuries: herbalists, healers. Pharmacies and apothecary gardens. Apothecary order (1620). Medical school (1654 y.). Organization of medical service in the troops. Opening of military-temporary hospitals (1678 y.). Fight against epidemics in the Muscovite State. The first doctors of medicine.			
Section 3. Modern Medicine (second half of the 17th – early 20th centuries)					*9.75*
10.	Development of the main directions of medicine in the modern era in Western Europe (second half of the 17th-19th centuries). Medical and biological direction in medicine (mid-17th – early 20th centuries): great discoveries in natural sciences.	M.V. Lomonosov, A.L. Lavoisier – the law of conservation of matter and energy (1760). T. Schwan, T. Schleiden – discovery of the cell (1839). C. Darwin – the theory of evolution (1859). G. Mendel – discovery of the laws of heredity (1866). Introduction of anatomical dissections into the teaching of medicine in Western Europe. Leiden Anatomical School. F. Ruysch (1638-1731, Holland). Textbooks of anatomy (G. Bidloo, S. Blankardt). Humoralism of K. Rokitansky (1804-1876, Austria). Cellular pathology of R. Vikhrov (1821-1902, Germany); his work "Cellular pathology as a doctrine based on physiological and pathological histology" (1858). History of the microscope. First microscopic observations. Experiments of A. van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723, Holland). Development of the theory of the body's defenses: cellular (phagocytic) theory of immunity (I.I. Mechnikov, 1883, Russia) and humoral theory of immunity (P. Ehrlich, 1890, Germany). Development of the main directions of medicine in the era of capitalism: pathological, experimental, clinical, hygienic. The emergence of the pathological anatomical direction. R. Virchow's contribution to the development of pathological anatomy. Development of the experimental direction in medicine. The influence of experimental physiology on the development of medicine (F. Magendie, K. Bernard, I. Müller, G. Helmholtz, E. Dubois-Reymond). Successes of new instrumental research methods. L. Pasteur (1822-1895, France) - the	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25

		founder of scientific microbiology and immunology. His vaccines against anthrax (1881) and rabies (1888).			
11.	Development of the main directions of medicine in the modern era. Development of clinical medicine in Western Europe. Therapy (internal diseases). Pediatrics. Surgery. Asepsis and antiseptics. Obstetrics and gynecology.	Leiden University in Holland. G. Boerhaave (1668-1738). Development of the clinical teaching of Hippocrates. The first clinic in Leiden (1698). G. Boerhaave's propaganda of the clinical method of teaching students at the patient's bedside. Spread of G. Boerhaave's teaching in other countries. Advances in physics and chemistry and their impact on improving methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Percussion and auscultation. L. Auenbrugger - "A new method for detecting hidden diseases inside the chest cavity by percussion of the human chest" (1761). J. Corvisart - "A new method", comments and development of the works of L. Auenbrugger (1808). R. Laennec - "On indirect auscultation" (1819). The era of microbiology. The influence of microbiology on the development of medicine. L. Pasteur (1822-1895). R. Koch (1843-1910). Fight against infectious diseases. Creation and use of vaccines and serum. D. Lister. His method of antisepsis (1865). The doctrine of anesthesia. Introduction of ether (1846) and chloroform anesthesia (1847). Development of abdominal surgery. T. Kocher, T. Bilroth. Development of dentistry. Application of physics and chemistry methods in laboratory and functional diagnostics. Discovery of Roentgen rays (1895), radioactivity (Becquerel, 1896), radio emission of radium (J. Curie and M. Curie-Sklodowska, 1910). Electrocardiography (1903) and electroencephalography, electron microscopy, etc. Blood transfusion. Discovery of blood groups: K. Landsteiner (1900, Austria; J. Jansky, 1907, Czech Republic). Nobel Prize (K. Landsteiner, 1930). Nestor Maksimovich Maksimovich-Ambodik. Obstetric schools. Instruments. New methods of	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25

		treatment.			
12.	Development of public medicine.	Development of hygiene. Formation of public (social) medicine as a science. Development of public-medical activity in Russia and in European countries. Development of experimental hygiene. M. Pettenkofer (1818-1901). Development of the hygienic direction in medicine. Influence of microbiology on the development of hygiene. John Graunt (1620-1674) - one of the founders of demographic statistics (from the Greek demos - people; grapho - I write; Latin status - state, situation). Development of medical statistics in Russia. V. N. Tatishchev (1686-1750), M. V. Lomonosov, D. Bernoulli (1700-1782), L. Yu. Kraft (1743-1814), S. G. Zybelin, N. M. Maksimovich-Ambodik, P. P. Pelekhin (1794-1871). Industrial revolution, its features. Simon Dokon (Simon, John, 1816-1904) - an outstanding figure in public medicine in England. Alexey Petrovich Dobroslavin (1842-1889) - the founder of scientific hygiene. Fyodor Fyodorovich Erisman (1842-1915) - main achievements. Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP), its role in protecting the health and improving the socio-economic situation of workers in Russia, protecting the labor of industrial workers and improving the sanitary and hygienic condition of enterprises.	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25
Section 4. History of Russian Medicine					*3.25*

13.	Medicine in Russia in the 18th century. New time. Medicine and medical education in Russia in the 19th century.	The main features of the development of medicine in Russia in the 18th century. Characteristic features of the development of medicine during this period. The attention of domestic clinicians to pathological anatomy, hygiene, the leading role of the nervous system in the body and the relationship with the environment (I.E. Dyadkovsky, G.I. Sokolsky, P.A. Charukovsky). Medicine in Russia in the 18th century and in the first half of the 19th century. Socio-economic changes in the country. Reforms of Peter I. The role of medical education in the development of medicine in Russia. The influence of M.V. Lomonosov on the development of natural science and medicine. The main achievements of Russian medicine in the 18th century. Measures to combat epidemics in Russia: smallpox, plague, anthrax, the introduction of variolation. "Smallpox houses" in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The main achievements of Russian medicine in the first half of the 19th century. Medicine in Russia in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Characteristics of the era. The emergence of Zemstvo medicine (1864). The creation of a sanitary organization in Russia. Beginning of differentiation of hygiene and sanitation in separate branches. Emergence and development of Zemstvo medicine. Creation of Zemstvo sanitary organization. Role of advanced Zemstvo doctors in development of sanitary and hygienic issues. School of I.M. Sechenov. Significance of his works for domestic and world science. I.P. Pavlov (1849-1936) – great Russian physiologist. Introduction of chronic experiment. Pavlovian nervism. Discovery of methods of conditioned reflexes. Awarding of the Nobel Prize to I.P. Pavlov for this series of works in 1904. New time. Medicine in Russia in the second half of the	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25

		19th century. Development of therapy in Russia in the 19th – early 20th century. Development of pediatrics in Russia in the 19th – early 20th century. Development of narrow medical specialties in Russia: Development of epidemiology, bacteriology and clinical infectious diseases in Russia. International recognition of achievements of domestic medicine. Features of the development of Russian medicine in the period between the revolutions 1905 and 1917.			
Section 5. Medicine of Modern Times.					9.75
14 .	The main achievements of medicine in the 20th century. The development of health care and medicine in the USSR (the first years of Soviet power). Medicine and healthcare during the Great Patriotic War.	Characteristics of the period of modern history in Russia. The emergence and development of Soviet medicine. The creation of the medical and sanitary department. The creation of the People's Commissariat of Health of the RSFSR. The first People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR - N.A. Semashko. Features of medicine during the civil war. Unity of civil and military medicine. Z.P. Solovyov – head of the main military sanitary department of the Red Army, head of the Red Cross Society, founder of Artek. Medicine during the years of peaceful construction. Fight against epidemics. Establishment of the country's sanitary authorities. Expansion of the network of medical and preventive institutions. Emergence of new types of institutions: health centers, dispensaries, medical units, SES. Training of medical personnel. Elimination of especially dangerous diseases: plague, cholera, dracunculiasis (guinea worm). Establishment of a blood service. Natural scientific basis of domestic medicine. Historical	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Frontal interview, notes checking, testing in the Moodle system	3.25

		significance of I.P. Pavlov's teachings. The most important achievements of theoretical, clinical and preventive medicine. The role of experiment in physiology, pathology, microbiology, in deepening the understanding of pathogenesis and clinical diseases. Nobel Prizes in Medicine, Physiology and Related Sciences. Doctors fight to eliminate the most common infections. Creation and discovery of new drugs and development of chemotherapy treatment methods. Discovery of blood groups (Jansky, 1907). Artificial kidney (1943). Discovery of the material substrate of the gene (D. Watson, F. Crick, 1953). Differentiation and integration of sciences in the 20th century. Nobel Prizes in Medicine, Physiology and Related Sciences. Discovery of new medicines, development of methods for diagnostics, treatment and prevention of diseases. Scientific and technological revolution and medicine. Concepts of modern natural science and medicine. Advances in therapy, surgery and other medical disciplines. Organization of treatment of an unprecedented number of wounded and sick. Unity of civil and military medicine. Absence of epidemics. Provision of scientific guidance at all stages of medical service. Organization of the Academy of Medical Sciences (1944). Mass heroism of doctors at the front and in the rear.			
15.	Issues of medical ethics and medical deontology in the practical activities of a physician.	Medical ethics in the modern world. Medical "Oath". Medical ethics as part of general morality. Moral and ethical rules of conduct of a doctor reflect the specifics of the medical profession and the features of the society in which he lives and works.	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3. GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Educational and methodological conference	3.25
16.	A credit lesson.	Brief summary of the studied material. Interim assessment.	UC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. UC-4: AI 4.2., 4.4. UC-6: AI 6.1., 6.3.	Frontal interview, testing in the	3.25

			GPC-1: AI 1.1., 1.2., 1.3. GPC-11: AI 11.2., 11.4.	Moodle system .	
Total hours					52

2.4 Interactive forms of training

Item No.	Topics of practical classes	Workload intensity in hours	Interactive form of education	Workload intensity in hours, in % of the practical class
1.	Introduction. History of Medicine as a Science and Subject of Teaching. Healing in the Period of Primitive Society	3.25	Group discussion: “Sources of information about diseases of primitive man and healing in the primitive era”.	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%
2.	Medicine in the countries of the ancient Mediterranean. Medicine in Ancient Greece. Medicine in Ancient Rome.	3.25	Discussion "Development of medical practice: state and private medical schools". Group discussion " Sanitary facilities, influence on the development of hygiene "	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%
3.	Medicine in a slave society. Healing in the countries of the Ancient East. Healing in the countries of Ancient Mesopotamia (Sumer, Babylonia and Assyria). Medicine in Ancient Egypt.	3.25	Group discussion "Development of hygienic traditions and cults. Mythology and healing." Discussion "Embalming the dead and accumulation of knowledge about the structure of the human body.	25 minutes (0.6 hours)/18.5%
4.	Medicine in Ancient China. Medicine in Ancient India.	3.25	Group discussion "Achievements of ancient Chinese civilization"	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%
5.	Medicine of the early and classical Middle Ages. Medicine in the Byzantine Empire.	3.25	Discussion "The Role of Byzantine Culture and Medicine in Preserving the Ancient Heritage"	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%
6.	Medicine of the Early and Classical Middle Ages. Medicine in the Caliphates (VII–X centuries). Medicine of the peoples of Central Asia (10th–15th centuries).	3.25	Discussion "Abu Ali ibn Sina"	25 minutes (0.6 hours)/18.5%

7.	Medicine of the Early and Classical Middle Ages. Medicine in Western Europe (5th–15th centuries).	3.25	Group Discussion " Alchemy and Medicine "	25 minutes (0.6 hours)/18.5%
8.	Medicine of the Early and Classical Middle Ages. Medicine in the Old Russian State (IX–XV centuries)	3.25	Discussion "Development of Traditional Medicine"	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%
9.	Medicine of the late Middle Ages (15th – 17th centuries) Medicine in Western Europe during the Renaissance. Medicine in the Russian State (15th–17th centuries).	3.25	Group discussion "Development of clinical medicine in the Renaissance". Discussion "Pharmacies and the Apothecary Order"	25 minutes (0.6 hours)/18.5%
10.	Development of the main directions of medicine in the modern era in Western Europe (second half of the 17th-19th centuries). Medical and biological direction in medicine (mid-17th – early 20th centuries): great discoveries in natural sciences.	3.25	Discussion "Great Discoveries in Natural Science"	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%
11.	Development of the main directions of medicine in the modern era. Development of clinical medicine in Western Europe. Therapy (internal diseases). Pediatrics. Surgery. Asepsis and antiseptics. Obstetrics and gynecology.	3.25	Group discussion " Development of experimental medicine "	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%
12.	Development of public medicine.	3.25	Group discussion " Formation of public (social) medicine as a science"	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5 %
13.	Medicine in Russia in the 18th century. New time. Medicine and medical education in Russia in the 19th century.	3.25	Group discussion "Fight against epidemics in the Moscow state "	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%
14.	The main achievements of medicine in the 20th century. The development of health care and medicine in the USSR (the first years of Soviet power).	3.25	Group discussion "Medicine during the years of intervention and civil war ". Group discussion "Doctors during the war years"	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%

	Medicine and healthcare during the Great Patriotic War.			
15.	Issues of medical ethics and medical deontology in the practical activities of a physician.	3.25	Round table "Euthanasia: pros and cons"	50 minutes (1.1 hours)/ 33.8%
16.	Credit	3.25	Small group method.	30 minutes (0.7 hours)/ 21.5%

2.5 Criteria for assessment of students' knowledge

The assessment of acquired knowledge is carried out in accordance with the “Regulations on the system for assessing the educational results of students of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education Amur State Medical Academy of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

The basis for determining the level of knowledge, skills, and abilities are the assessment criteria - completeness and correctness:

- correct, precise answer;
- correct but incomplete or imprecise answer
- incorrect answer;
- no response.

When assigning marks, the classification of errors and their quality are taken into account:

- gross errors;
- similar errors;
- minor errors; shortcomings; inaccuracies.

The success of students in mastering the topics and sections of the discipline "History of Medicine" is determined by the quality of mastering knowledge, skills and practical abilities; the assessment is given on a five-point scale: "5" - excellent, "4" - good, "3" - satisfactory, "2" - unsatisfactory.

Criteria for assessing students' oral responses
(current monitoring of academic performance)

	Evaluation criteria
Rating "5"	a student demonstrates a deep and complete mastery of the content of the educational material, correctly and logically presents the answer, is able to connect theory with practice, express and justify his judgments **, and** formulates independent conclusions and generalizations when answering. Has mastered all the practical skills and abilities provided for by the educational program of the discipline.
Rating "4"	a student has fully mastered the educational material, navigates the studied material consciously, applies knowledge to solve practical problems, correctly states the answer, but the content and form of the answer have some inaccuracies or the answer is incomplete. He/she has mastered all the practical skills and abilities provided by the program, but allows for some inaccuracies.
Rating "3"	a student demonstrates knowledge and understanding of the basic provisions of the educational material, but presents it incompletely, inconsistently, makes inaccuracies, and is unable to substantiate his/her judgments with evidence. He/she possesses only some practical skills and abilities provided by the program.

Rating 2"	a student has fragmentary, unsystematic knowledge, is unable to distinguish between the main and the secondary, presents the material in a disorderly and uncertain manner, and is unable to apply knowledge to solve practical problems. Performs practical skills and abilities with gross errors or there was no attempt to demonstrate his theoretical knowledge and practical abilities.

Test assignment evaluation criteria
(entrance, current control of academic performance)

Grade	Evaluation criteria
"5"	When testing, it allows up to 10% of incorrect answers.
"4"	When testing, it allows up to 20% of incorrect answers.
"3"	When testing, it allows up to 30% of incorrect answers.
"2"	When tested, it allows more than 30% of incorrect answers.

Entrance test

Conducted during the first lesson, includes: testing in the Moodle system.
Access mode: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=860

Current control

Current control includes initial and final control of knowledge.

Initial control **is** carried out by the teacher at the beginning of each lesson in the form of a frontal interview.

Interim control – includes written work on options, testing in the Moodle system.
Access mode: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=860

The final grade during the current knowledge assessment is given on the day of the lesson, as the arithmetic mean result for all types of activities provided for in the given lesson of the discipline's educational program.

Essay evaluation criteria:

- **"5" (excellent) –** is given to a student if he has prepared a complete, detailed, and formatted according to the requirements, abstract on the chosen topic, presented his work in the form of a report with a computer presentation, and answered questions on the topic of the report ;
- **"4" (good) –** awarded to a student for a complete, detailed essay that is formatted according to requirements, but poorly presented;
- **"3" (satisfactory) –** the abstract does not contain information on the issue being studied in full, is formatted with errors, and is poorly presented;
- **"2" (unsatisfactory)** – is given to a student if the abstract is not written, or is written with gross errors, the report and computer presentation are not prepared, or their content does not correspond to the topic of the abstract.

Criteria for assessing self-sustained extracurricular work:

- the level of student mastery of the educational material;
- the completeness and depth of general educational concepts, knowledge and skills on the topic being studied, to which this independent work relates;
- development of universal and general professional competencies (ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice).
- the problems were solved correctly, the exercises were completed, and the test assignments were answered accurately – "passed".

Retake the disciplinary debts.

1. If a student misses a class for a valid reason, he/she has the right to retake it and receive the maximum grade provided for that class by the course educational program. A valid reason must be documental approved.
2. If a student misses a class for an unjustified reason or receives a "2" mark for all activities in the class, he/she is required to retake it. In this case, the mark received for all activities is multiplied by 0.8.
3. If a student is excused from a class at the request of the dean's office (participation in sports, cultural and other events), then he is given a grade of "5" for this class, provided that he submits a report on the completion of mandatory extracurricular independent work on the topic of the missed class.

Criteria for interim assessment.

Interim assessment (credit-test) is designed to assess the degree of achievement of planned training results upon completion of the study of a discipline and allows for an assessment of the level and quality of its mastery by students.

The students' success in mastering the discipline is assessed on a 5-point scale: "5" – excellent, "4" – good, "3" – satisfactory, "2" – unsatisfactory.

"Excellent" - for the depth and completeness of mastering the content of the educational material, in which the student easily use, for the ability to connect theoretical questions with practical ones, express and justify their judgments, correctly and logically present the answer; when testing, allows up to 10% of erroneous answers. Practical skills and abilities provided for by the educational program of the discipline are fully mastered.

"Good" - the student has fully mastered the educational material, is oriented in it, correctly states the answer, but the content and form have some inaccuracies; during testing allows up to 20% of erroneous answers. Completely possess practical skills and abilities provided by the educational program of the discipline, but have some inaccuracies while answering.

"Satisfactory" - the student has mastered the knowledge and understanding of the main provisions of the educational material, but presents it incompletely, inconsistently, does not know how to express and justify his/her judgments; during testing, allows up to 30% of erroneous answers. He/she has only some practical skills and abilities.

"Unsatisfactory" - the student has fragmented and unsystematic knowledge of the educational material, is unable to distinguish between the main and secondary, makes mistakes in defining concepts, distorts their meaning, presents the material in a disorderly and uncertain manner, and makes more than 30% of erroneous answers during testing. He performs practical skills and abilities with gross errors.

A student can claim to receive an "excellent" grade automatically if he/she has won a prize in disciplinary or interdisciplinary Olympiads (university, regional) and has an average grade for the current academic performance of at least 4.8 points **.**A student can refuse the "automatic" grade and take the test together with the group on a general basis.

Interim assessment is carried out through a system of passing a credit- test in 3 stages:

1. Testing in the Moodle system https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=860
2. Completion of the practical part of the discipline in full: requires attendance of all practical classes. Based on the assessments of the current control of knowledge, skills, and abilities in practical classes, the average score of current academic performance is calculated, which is recorded in the educational (electronic) journal. The average score of the current knowledge control is taken into account during the midterm assessment.
3. Delivery of practical skills (control of the level of development of competencies). Includes 10 options, containing 2 practical questions each.

Evaluation criteria for interim assessment

Stages	Mark out of 5 point scale	Binary scale
Test control in the Moodle system	3-5	**passed**
Full completion of the practical part of the course	3-5	
Testing of practical skills (control of the formation of competencies)	3-5	
Test control in the Moodle system	2	**not credited**
Full completion of the practical part of the course	2	
Testing of practical skills (control of the formation of competencies)	2	

2.6 Self-sustained work of students: classroom and extracurricular work.

Self-sustained classroom work of students

Self-sustained work of students aims to consolidate and deepen the acquired knowledge, acquire new knowledge, complete educational tasks (writing notes, solving crosswords, puzzles) under the guidance of a teacher in the amount of time allocated for studying the discipline. It involves developing an abstract, presentation, report, working with scientific literature and electronic educational resources, which allows you to gain additional knowledge on the topics of the discipline being studied.

Extracurricular self-sustained work of students

Item No.	Topic of practical class	Time for student to prepare for the class	Forms of extracurricular independent work of a student	
			Mandatory and uniform for all students	A student 's choice
1.	Introduction. History of Medicine as a Science and Subject of Teaching. Healing in the Period of Primitive Society	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
2.	Medicine in the countries of the ancient Mediterranean. Medicine in Ancient Greece. Medicine in Ancient Rome.	2.5	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (lecture material, reading of basic and additional educational literature, making notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, compilation of crosswords, puzzles, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.

3.	Medicine in a slave society. Healing in the countries of the Ancient East. Healing in the countries of Ancient Mesopotamia (Sumer, Babylonia and Assyria). Medicine in Ancient Egypt.	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
4.	Medicine in Ancient China. Medicine in Ancient India.	2.5	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (lecture material, reading of basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, compilation of crosswords, puzzles, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
5.	Medicine of the early and classical Middle Ages. Medicine in the Byzantine Empire.	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
6.	Medicine of the early and classical Middle Ages. Medicine in the Caliphates (VII–X centuries). Medicine of the peoples of Central Asia (10th–15th centuries).	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
7.	Medicine of the Early and Classical Middle Ages. Medicine in Western Europe (5th–15th centuries).	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (lecture material, reading of basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, compilation of crosswords, puzzles, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
8.	Medicine of the Early and Classical Middle Ages. Medicine in the	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and	Computer presentation, participation in the

	Old Russian State (IX–XV centuries)		additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
9.	Medicine of the late Middle Ages (15th – 17th centuries) Medicine in Western Europe during the Renaissance. Medicine in the Russian State (15th–17th centuries).	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
10.	Development of the main directions of medicine in the modern era in Western Europe (second half of the 17th-19th centuries). Medical and biological direction in medicine (mid-17th – early 20th centuries): great discoveries in natural sciences.	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (lecture material, reading of basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, compilation of crosswords, puzzles, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
11.	Development of the main directions of medicine in the modern era. Development of clinical medicine in Western Europe. Therapy (internal diseases). Pediatrics. Surgery. Asepsis and antiseptics. Obstetrics and gynecology.	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
12.	Development of public medicine.	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (lecture material, reading of basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, compilation of crosswords, puzzles, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
13.	Medicine in Russia in the 18th century. New time. Medicine and medical education in Russia in the 19th	2.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and additional educational literature, writing notes,	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation

	century.		solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
14.	The main achievements of medicine in the 20th century. The development of health care and medicine in the USSR (the first years of Soviet power). Medicine and healthcare during the Great Patriotic War.	3.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (reading basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
15.	Issues of medical ethics and medical deontology in the practical activities of a physician.	3.0	Study of theoretical material on the topic of the seminar (lecture material, reading of basic and additional educational literature, writing notes, solving test tasks, preparing a workbook, working with Internet sources)	Computer presentation, participation in the production of a stand, participation in the design of the BSMI-ASMA history museum.
16.	Interim assessment	3.0	Preparation for the final test and for the oral interview on ticket issues (test questions)	Computer presentation
Workload intensity in hours		34 hours	34 hours	2 hours
Total workload intensity (in hours)			**36 hours**	

Topics of essays for seminar 15
« Questions of medical ethics and medical deontology
in practical activities of a doctor »
(academic and methodological conference)

1. Theoretical aspects of medical ethics and medical deontology. Ethical and deontological traditions of domestic medicine.
2. Bioethics in the activities of a physician; the procedure for applying new methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment, conducting biomedical research.
3. The Doctor's Oath. Medical Confidentiality: The Evolution of the Legal and Ethical View of Medical Confidentiality in Russia and the World.
4. Ethical aspects in the activities of a doctor: legal, ethical and deontological features of the relationship between a doctor and a patient, a doctor and the patient’s relatives, between medical workers.
5. Legal and ethical aspects of organ and tissue transplantation (legal basis for medical activities related to organ and tissue transplantation).
6. Legal and moral issues of dying and death; euthanasia.
7. Medical experiment: concept, justification of necessity, legal and ethical aspects.
8. Moral and legal issues of medical genetics and human cloning.
9. The ethical category of “pity” in the work of a doctor.

2.7 Research (project) work of students

Research (project) work of students is a mandatory module of the discipline and is aimed at the comprehensive formation of universal and general professional competencies of students. Research (project) work involves the study of specialized literature and other historical information on the history of the development of medicine, participation in scientific research, etc.

The topic is determined by students independently or in consultation with the teacher or from the list below (taking into account the scientific direction of the department).

List of recommended topics for research (project) work:

1. History of international medical emblems.
2. Medical knowledge in the Torah, Bible, Koran.
3. Russian saints are patrons of healing.
4. History of the medical uniform.
5. Folk medicine in Rus' before and after the adoption of Christianity.
6. Dramatic medicine: doctors' experiments on themselves.
7. Charity movement in medicine.
8. Zemstvo medicine.
9. N.A. Semashko – the first People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR.
10. Nobel Prizes in Medicine, Physiology and Related Sciences.
11. Concepts of modern natural science and medicine.
12. Development of medical science in the Amur Region.

Criteria for assessing students' research (project) work:

- the material on the results of the research in the report is presented in detail, the specialized literature is well-developed, scientific and technical information on the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology in the relevant field of knowledge is studied - "passed".
- the material on the results of the research in the report is not presented accurately enough, the special literature is poorly studied, the scientific and technical information on the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology in the relevant field of knowledge is not studied - "failed".

3 EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL, MATERIAL, TECHNICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

3.1 Main literature:

1. Lisitsyn, Yu. P. History of Medicine: textbook / Yu. P. Lisitsyn. - 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2022. - 400 p.: ill. - 400 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-6673-5. - Text: electronic // Electronic Library System "Student Consultant" [website].- URL: http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970466735.html Access mode: by subscription.
2. History of Medicine: textbook / edited by N. N. Krylov. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2023. - 584 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-7187-6, DOI: 10.33029/9704-7187-6-HOM-2023-1-584. - -

Text: electronic - The electronic version is available on the website of the Electronic Library System "Student Consultant": [site]. URL: https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970471876.html Access mode: by subscription.

3.2 Additional literature:

1. Mirsky, M. B. History of Medicine and Surgery: a textbook / Mirsky M. B. - 2nd ed., stereotype. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 528 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5813-6. - Text: electronic // Electronic Library System "Student Consultant" [website].- URL: http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970458136.html - Access mode: by subscription.
2. Supplementary materials to the textbook "History of Medicine and Surgery" / M. B. Mirsky. - 2nd edition, stereotyped. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 528 p. - Text: electronic // Electronic Library System "Student Consultant" [website]. - URL: http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970458136-EXT.html - Access mode: by subscription.
3. Kalinin A.G. History of Russian Medicine; History of medicine in Russia: training manual / A.G. Kalinin, A.L. Sannikov. - Arkhangelsk: SSMU, 2022. - 98 p. - ISBN 9785917024318. - Text: electronic // EBS "Bukap": [site]. - URL: https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/history-of-russian-medicine-14827349 Access mode: by subscription.
4. History of Medicine: a textbook for foreign students / L.I. Belova, V.V. Glazunov, E.Sh. Gulyaeva et al. - Volgograd: VolgGMU, 2020. - 148 p. - ISBN 9785965204847. - Text: electronic // EBS "Bukap": [site]. - URL: https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/istoriya-mediciny-12449290 Access mode: by subscription.

3.3 Educational and methodological support for the discipline prepared by the department staff:

Electronic and digital technologies:

1. **Online course on the subject** "History of Medicine" in the FSBEI HE Amur State Medical Academy of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
   Access mode: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=860
   Characteristics of modules in electronic information and educational course

Educational	Controlling
Theoretical (lecture) material, scientific and educational films	Methodological recommendations for students on self-sustained extracurricular work.
Methodological recommendations for students for practical classes.	List of recommended topics for abstracts and guidelines for abstract design.
Reference materials. Multimedia presentations.	Tests of entrance, current and final knowledge control.

1. **Multimedia presentations** (Microsoft Power Point) to a lecture-type classes, according to the thematic plan of lectures:

Access mode: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=860

Introduction. Healing during the period of formation, maturity and disintegration of primitive society.

- Medicine in the countries of the ancient Mediterranean (Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome).
- Medicine in the countries of the Ancient East.
- Medicine of the early and classical Middle Ages in Western Europe.

- Medicine of the late Middle Ages (15th – 17th centuries)
- Development of the main directions of medicine in the modern era in Western Europe (second half of the 17th-19th centuries). Development of the main theoretical disciplines in the second half of the 19th century.
- Medicine of the New Time. Development of the Main Clinical Disciplines and Hygiene in the Second Half of the 19th Century.
- Medicine in the Old Russian and Moscow States. Medicine in Russia in the 18th century and in the first half of the 19th century. Medicine in Russia in the second half of the 19th century and beginning of XX centuries.
- Major achievements of medicine in the 20th century.
- History of healthcare development in the Amur Region.

2. **Electronic teaching aids:**
   - "World History of Epidemics"
   - " Great Epidemics "

3.4 Equipment used for the educational process

Item No.	**Name**	**Quantity**
1.	**Study room #1**	
	Board	1
	Wall screen	1
	Multimedia projector	1
	Educational stand	1
	Posters	5
	Teacher's desk	1
	Student desks	15
	Chairs	31
	Museum of History of BSMI-ASMA	

3.5 Professional databases, information and reference systems, electronic educational resources

Name resource	**Resource Description**	**Access**	**Resource address**
ELECTRONIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS			
"Student consultant. Electronic library of the medical university"	For students and teachers of medical and pharmaceutical universities. Provides access to electronic versions of textbooks, teaching aids and periodicals.	Remote access after registration under the university profile	https://www.studentlibrary.ru/
Reference and information system	The reference and information system "MedBaseGeotar" is intended for practicing medical specialists,	Remote access after registration	https://mbasegeotar.ru/pages/index.html

"MedBaseGeotar".	researchers, teachers, postgraduate students, residents, senior students, and healthcare managers for the rapid search, selection, and reading of medical literature necessary for work in a single data source.	under the university profile	
Electronic library system "Bookup"	Large medical library - information and educational platform for the joint use of electronic educational, educational and methodological publications of medical universities of Russia and the CIS countries	Remote access after registration under the university profile	https://www.books-up.ru/
EBS "Lan"	Network electronic library of medical universities - an electronic database of educational and scientific works on medical topics, created for the purpose of implementing network forms of professional educational programs, open access to educational materials for partner universities	Remote access after registration under the university profile	https://e.lanbook.com/
Scientific electronic library "CyberLeninka"	CyberLeninka is a scientific electronic library built on the paradigm of open science (Open Science), the main tasks of which are the popularization of science and scientific activity, public control of the quality of scientific publications, the development of interdisciplinary research, a modern institute of scientific review, increasing the citation of Russian science and building a knowledge infrastructure. Contains more than 2.3 million scientific articles.	free access	https://cyberleninka.ru/
Oxford Medicine Online	A collection of Oxford Press medical publications, bringing together over 350 titles into a single, cross-searchable resource. Publications include The Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine and The Oxford Textbook of Medicine, both of which are continually updated electronically.	free access	http://www.oxfordmedicine.com
Human Biology Knowledge Base	Reference information on physiology , cell biology , genetics , biochemistry , immunology , pathology . (Resource of the Institute of Molecular Genetics of the Russian Academy of Sciences .)	free access	http://humbio.ru/
Medical online library	Free reference books, encyclopedias, books, monographs, abstracts, English-language literature, tests.	free access	https://www.medlib.ru/library/library/books
INFORMATION SYSTEMS			

Clinical Guidelines Rubricator	A resource of the Russian Ministry of Health that contains clinical recommendations developed and approved by medical professional non-profit organizations of the Russian Federation, as well as methodological guidelines, nomenclatures and other reference materials.	Link to download the application	https://cr.minzdrav.gov.ru/#!/
Federal Electronic Medical Library (FEMB)	The Federal Electronic Medical Library is part of the unified state information system in the field of healthcare as a reference system. FEMB was created on the basis of the funds of the Central Scientific Medical Library named after I.M. Sechenov.	free access	https://femb.ru/
Russian Medical Association	Professional Internet resource. Objective: to promote effective professional activity of medical personnel. Contains the charter, personnel, structure, rules of entry, information about the Russian Medical Union.	free access	http://www.rmass.ru/
Web-medicine	The site presents a catalog of professional medical resources, including links to the most authoritative subject sites, journals, societies, as well as useful documents and programs. The site is intended for doctors, students, employees of medical universities and scientific institutions.	free access	http: //webmed.irkutsk.ru/
DATABASES			
World Health Organization	The site contains news, statistics on countries that are members of the World Health Organization, fact sheets, reports, WHO publications and much more.	free access	http://www.who.int/ru/
Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation	The website of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation contains news, newsletters, reports, publications and much more.	free access	http://www.minobrnauki.gov.ru
Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation	The website of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation contains news, newsletters, reports, publications and much more.	free access	https://edu.gov.ru/
Federal portal "Russian education"	A single window for access to educational resources. This portal provides access to textbooks on all areas of medicine and health care.	free access	http: //www .edu.ru/

Polpred.com	Electronic library system Business media. Media review	free access	https://polpred.com/news
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATABASES			
Database "Russian Medicine"	It is created in the Central Scientific and Methodological Library and covers the entire collection, starting from 1988. The database contains bibliographic descriptions of articles from domestic journals and collections, dissertations and their abstracts, as well as domestic and foreign books, collections of institute proceedings, conference materials, etc. Thematically, the database covers all areas of medicine and related areas of biology, biophysics, biochemistry, psychology, etc.	free access	https://rucml.ru/
PubMed	A text database of medical and biological publications in English. The PubMed database is an electronic search engine with free access to 30 million publications from 4,800 indexed journals on medical topics. The database contains articles published from 1960 to the present day, including information from MEDLINE, PreMEDLINE, NLM. Each year, the portal is replenished with more than 500 thousand new works.	free access	https :// pubmed . ncbi . nlm . nih . gov /
eLIBRARY.RU	Russian information portal in the field of science, technology, medicine and education, containing abstracts and full texts of more than 13 million scientific articles and publications. The eLIBRARY.RU platform provides electronic versions of more than 2,000 Russian scientific and technical journals, including more than 1,000 open access journals.	Full functionality of the site is available after registration	http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp
Electronic library of dissertations (RSL)	Currently, the Electronic Library of Dissertations of the Russian State Library contains more than 919,000 full texts of dissertations and abstracts.	free access	http://diss.rsl.ru/?menu=disscatalog/
Medline.ru	Medical and biological portal for specialists. Biomedical journal.	free access	https://journal.scbmt.ru/jour/index
Official Internet portal of legal information	The single official state information and legal resource in Russia	free access	http://pravo.gov.ru/

3.6 Licensed and freely distributed software used in the educational process

List of software (commercial software products).

No. p/p	List of software (commercial software products)	Details of confirming documents documents
1.	MS Operating System Windows 7 Pro	License number 48381779
2.	MS Operating System Windows 10 Pro	CONTRACT No.UT-368 from 09.21.2021
3 .	MS Office	License number: 43234783, 67810502, 67580703, 64399692, 62795141, 61350919
4.	Kaspersky Endpoint Security for Business – Standard Russian Edition. 50-99 Node 1-year Educational Renewal License	Agreement No. 7 AA dated 02/07/2025
5.	1C Accounting and 1C Salary	LICENSE AGREEMENT 612/L dated 02.02.2022 (additional licenses)
6.	1C: PROF University	LICENSE AGREEMENT No. KrTsB-004537 dated 12/19/2023
7.	1C: PROF Library	LICENSE AGREEMENT No. 2281 dated 11.11.2020
8.	Consultant Plus	Contract No. 41AA dated 12/27/2024
9.	Contour.Tolk	Agreement No. K213753/24 dated 13.08.2024
10.	E-learning environment 3KL (Russian Moodle)	Agreement No. 1362.5 dated November 20, 2024
11.	Astra Linux Common Edition	Agreement No. 142 A dated September 21, 2021
12.	Information system "Plans"	Agreement No. 2873-24 dated June 28, 2024
13.	1C: Document Management	Agreement No. 2191 dated 10/15/2020
14.	R7-Office	Agreement No. 2 KS dated 12/18/2020
15.	License "OS ROSA CHROME workstation"	Agreement No. 88A dated 08/22/2024
16.	Alt Virtualization Server 10 (for secondary specialized and higher professional education)	Agreement No. 14AK dated 09/27/2024
17.	Dr.Web Desktop Security Suite Comprehensive protection + Control Center for 12 months.	Agreement No. 8 dated October 21, 2024
18.	Software "Schedule for educational institutions"	Agreement No. 82A dated July 30, 2024

List of freely distributed software.

No. p/p	The list is free distributed software	Links to license agreement
1.	Yandex Browser	Freely distributed License Agreement for the Use of Yandex Browser Programs https://yandex.ru/legal/browser_agreement/

2.	Yandex.Telemost	Freely distributed License agreement for the use of programs https://yandex.ru/legal/telemost_mobile_agreement/
3.	Dr.Web CureIt!	Freely distributed License Agreement: https://st.drweb.com/static/new-www/files/license_CureIt_ru.pdf
4.	OpenOffice	Freely distributed License: http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/lesser.html
5.	LibreOffice	Freely distributed License:https://ru.libreoffice.org/about-us/license/
6.	VK Calls	Freely distributed https://vk.com/license
7.	Kaspersky Free Antivirus	Freely distributed https://products.s.kaspersky-labs.com/homeuser/Kaspersky4Win2021/21.16.6.467/english-0.207.0/3830343439337c44454c7c4e554c4c/kis_eula_en-in.txt

3.7 Resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet"

- Library of Amur State Medical Academy. Access mode: https://amurgma.ru/obuchenie/biblioteki/biblioteka-amurskoy-gma/
- Electronic library system "Student consultant". Access mode: https://www.studentlibrary.ru

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND

4.1 Current test control (entrance, initial, output), final.

4.1.2 Examples of entrance control test tasks (with standard answers)
Test assignments are located in the Moodle system.
Access mode: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=860
Total number of tests – 100.

1. "BLACK DEATH" IS...
   1) Poisonous black powder
   2) The Plague Epidemic in Western Europe in the 14th Century
   3) Executioners in the Inquisition who wore black clothes
   4) Leprosy

2. DEFINITION OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
   1) The history of medicine is the science of the origin, development and current state of medicine

2) the history of medicine is the science of the laws of development of healing
3) the history of medicine is the science of the origin of practical medical skills
4) The history of medicine is the science of studying folk remedies

3. AT THE DAWN OF THE FORMATION OF HUMAN SOCIETY, A SPECIAL CLASS OF PEOPLE WAS CREATED WHO DEDICATED THEMSELVES TO HEALING. THEY WERE CALLED
   1) zombie
   2) Witch
   3) Shaman
   4) Bereginya

Answer standards: 1-2; 2-1; 3-3.

4.1.3 Examples of test tasks for initial control (with standard answers)

Test assignments are located in the Moodle system.
Access mode: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=860

Total number of tests – 120.

1. PYRAMIDS, SARCOPHAGES, MUMMIES, PAPYRUSES. GODS AND DEITIES: ISIS, THOTH, HORUS, ETC. THE GOD-PHYSICIAN IMHOTHEP. MORTUARY CULT → EMBALMING → DEVELOPMENT OF DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY. DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMISTRY, PHARMACOLOGY, COSMETOLOGY. WHAT KIND OF CIVILIZATION IS THIS?
   1) Ancient Babylon
   2) Ancient China
   3) Ancient Egypt
   4) Ancient India

2. NAME THE SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN ANCIENT EGYPT
   1) Descriptions of historians and writers of antiquity
   2) Pyramids, mummies, tombs, sarcophagi
   3) The Laws of Hammurabi
   4) Papyri
3. WHAT IS THE BASIS OF MYTHOLOGY AND RELIGION IN ANCIENT EGYPT?
   1) Belief in reincarnation
   2) Animal cult: Wadjet, Isis, Thoth, Sekhmet, Anubis
   3) Funeral cult, belief in the afterlife
   4) Cult of ancestors

Answer standards : 1. - 3; 2. - 1,4,2; 3. - 2,3.

Examples of test tasks for final control (with standard answers).
Draw conclusions on the topic:

1. What branch of medicine emerged from the depths of primitive society? Give a definition.
2. What direction of medicine developed in the ancient civilizations of the East? Give a definition.
3. What are the features of traditional medicine? How does it differ from folk medicine?
4. What medicines are used in folk and traditional medicine?

Examples of test tasks for the interim assessment (with standard answers)
Test assignments are located in the Moodle system.
Access mode:https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=860
Total number of tests – 100.

1. NAME THE FOUNDERS OF IATROPHYSICS AND IATROMECHANICS IN THE RENAISSANCE
    1) T. Paracelsus
    2) N.Pirogov
    3) D. Baglivi
    4) J.Borelli
2. NAME THE SCIENTIST WHO, IN HIS THEOLOGICAL BOOK "RESTORATION OF CHRISTIANITY", WAS THE FIRST IN EUROPE TO DESCRIBE THE MINOR CIRCULATION
    1) A. Vesalius
    2) M.Servet
    3) N.Pirogov
    4) I. Semmelweis
3. HAVING IDENTIFIED THE DISEASE AND ITS CAUSE, THE DOCTOR-ASHIPU BEFORE STARTING TREATMENT
    1) made a horoscope
    2) made a forecast
    3) performed a cult ceremony
    4) performed ablutions

Answer samples : 1. – 2; 2. – 2; 3. -2.

4.2 List of practical skills required to pass the test

- Self-sustained student's work with educational and scientific literature, Internet resources in the context of future professional activities.

4.3 List of questions for the test

1. History of medicine as a science. Definition, importance of studying the history of medicine for training doctors.

2. The dependence of the level of development of medicine on the socio-economic characteristics of the development of society, the level of development of related sciences, and philosophical teachings.
3. Natural science is the scientific basis for the development of medicine.
4. Sources for studying the history of medicine.
5. Medicine in the primitive period of human history. The concepts of "animism", "totemism", "magic", "shamanism", "fetishism".
6. The first historically established types of medical care: obstetrics, child care, treatment of injuries.
7. The views of primitive healers on the causes of diseases and methods of their treatment.
8. Formation of folk medicine. The concept of traditional and scientific medicine.
9. The laws of King Hammurabi, the main features of Mesopotamian medicine.
10. Medicine of Ancient Egypt: interpretation of causes of diseases, cleansing therapy. Ancient Egyptian medical papyri.
11. Medicine in Ancient China, concepts of the causes of disease.
12. Medicine of Ancient China, methods of healing. Prevention and diagnostics.
13. Medicine of Ancient India: achievements in surgery, hygiene, explanation of the essence of disease. Written medical monuments of Ancient India.
14. Medicine of Ancient Greece. Leading Medical Schools.
15. The cult of the god Asclepius. Temple medicine in Ancient Greece.
16. Hippocrates and his contribution to the development of medicine
17. Medicine of Alexandria. Erasistratus. Herophilus.
18. Medicine in Ancient Rome. Sanitary condition of cities.
19. The contribution of Asclepiades, Cornelius Celsus, Claudius Galen to the medicine of Ancient Rome.
20. Galenism as a reflection of the religious worldview of medieval medicine.
21. Galen, development of the experimental research method, the doctrine of blood circulation, new methods of preparing medicines.
22. Medicine in Byzantium, the importance of the works of scientists for the subsequent development of medical science.
23. The contribution of physicians and scientists of the Arab Caliphates to medical science and health care.
24. The importance of the works of Avicenna (Abu Ali ibn Sina) for medical science and practice.
25. The influence of ancient Greek philosophy on the development of medicine.
26. The emergence of medical schools and universities in Western Europe and teaching methods in them.
27. The main medical institutions of the Middle Ages: hospitals, infirmaries, quarantines.
28. The spread of infectious diseases in the Middle Ages: plague, leprosy, syphilis, and measures to combat them.
29. T. Paracelsus, criticism of scholasticism in medicine and teaching, the emergence of iatrochemistry.
30. R. Descartes, his contribution to medicine, interpretation of the "reflex".
31. Renaissance scientists and their contribution to the development of medicine.
32. A. Vesalius, his work "On the structure of the human body".
33. Discovery of the pulmonary circulation: M. Servet, R. Colombo.
34. W. Harvey, his work "On the movement of the heart and blood in animals" and its influence on the development of medicine.
35. A. Leeuwenhoek, discovery and development of microscopy.
36. M. Malpighi, discovery of capillaries.
37. A. Pare and his contribution to the development of surgery.
38. B. Ramazzini, his teaching on occupational diseases.
39. G. Boerhaave is the founder of clinical medicine.

40. D. Morgagni, his work “On the location and causes of diseases discovered by the anatomist” and its importance for establishing a scientifically based diagnosis.
41. The importance of the works of R. Laennec and L. Auenbrugger for the development of pathology and therapy.
42. French materialist doctors (A. Leroy, J. La Mettrie, J. Cabanis), their teachings about man, about the organization of medical care and the training of doctors.
43. K. Rokitansky, development of humoral pathology at a new scientific level.
44. The essence of the idealistic and metaphysical concepts of cellular pathology of R. Virchow.
45. The experimental method in the physiology of Western Europe in modern times, its role and significance for understanding pathophysiological phenomena.
46. Achievements of physiology in the works of F. Magendie, C. Bell, I. Müller, G. Helmholtz, K. Bernard, their significance for the further development of medicine.
47. The great scientific discoveries of the mid-19th century were the basis for the development of medicine at a new level.
48. Discoveries of L. Pasteur and R. Koch and their importance in the development of medicine.
49. Achievements of surgery in the 19th century. Anesthesia, methods of asepsis and antisepsis.
50. Differentiation of medical sciences in the second half of the 19th century, as a reflection of advances in the field of medicine.
51. The most important achievements and directions of development of hygiene in the 19th century.
52. Development of new diagnostic and therapeutic methods in the 19th century.
53. Medicine in the ancient Russian state (IX-XIII centuries).
54. The main types of medical care in Kievan Rus.
55. Medicine in the Moscow State. Apothecary Order. The first school of doctors.
56. Medicine in Russia in the 18th century. Reforms of Peter I in the field of organizing medical care and training medical personnel.
57. Opening of the first hospital and hospital school. Activities of N.L. Bidloo.
58. Opening of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
59. The influence of the works of M.V. Lomonosov on the development of domestic medicine in the 18th century.
60. P.A. Zagorsky, I.F. Bush, I.V. Buyalsky are outstanding representatives of Russian medicine in the first half of the 19th century.
61. S.G. Zybelin, K.I. Shchepin, D.S. Samoylovich, N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik,
62. AM Shumlyansky and other scientists and their role in domestic medicine in the 18th century.
63. Medicine in Russia in the 19th century. Clinical school of M.Ya. Mudrov. Statements of M.Ya. Mudrov on the ethics of a doctor.
64. N.I. Pirogov, his contribution to the development of anatomy and surgery.
65. Social activities of N.I. Pirogov.
66. History of the discovery and implementation of general and local anesthesia in surgery.
67. The contribution of N.I. Pirogov to military field surgery.
68. M.Ya. Mudrov, his contribution to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of internal diseases.
69. Formation of experimental physiology. Works of A. M. Filomafitsky.
70. I.V. Buyalsky, I.F. Inozemtsev, their contribution to surgery.
71. I.F. Bush and his contribution to surgery.
72. P.A. Zagorsky and his anatomical school.
73. S. F. Khotovitsky and the importance of his works for the development of pediatrics.
74. I.M. Sechenov and the significance of his works for the development of domestic physiology and military medicine.
75. Medicine in Russia in the second half of the 19th century. Prerequisites for the development of new disciplines.
76. The emergence of domestic bacteriology and immunology. Works of I.I. Mechnikov, T.N. Gabrichevsky.

77. I.P. Pavlov, the most important achievements in the field of physiology, the discovery and study of the conditioned reflex activity of the body.
78. The role of S.P. Botkina, G.A. Zakharyin and A.A. Ostroumov in the development of therapy in Russia in the 19th century.
79. Contribution of N.V. Sklifosovsky to surgery. Development of asepsis and antisepsis.
80. Percussion, auscultation – objective methods of patient examination (L. Auenbrugger, J. Corvisart, R. Laennec) and their application in Russia.
81. The importance of L. Pasteur's works for the development of medicine.
82. The discovery of antiseptics by D. Lister and the improvement of this method in Russia.
83. R. Koch's contribution to the development of microbiology.
84. Development of scientific experiment as the basis of medicine in the 19th century.
85. The scientific and technological revolution in the 20th century is the basis for outstanding achievements in medicine.
86. I.I. Mechnikov, A.A. Pashutin, A.I. Polunin, A.B. Fokht and their role in the development of the theory of disease, the contribution of scientists to the development of theoretical medicine.
87. The role of F.F. Erisman and A.P. Dobroslavin in the formation of Russian scientific hygiene.
88. The emergence of zemstvo medicine in Russia, goals and objectives. Working conditions of zemstvo doctors.
89. The most important features of domestic medicine in the second half of the 19th century.
90. V.F. Snegirev, A.Ya. Krasovsky and their contribution to the development of obstetrics.
91. The most prominent representatives of pediatrics in the second half of the 19th century in Russia were N.F. Filatov and N.P. Gundobin.
92. Virology – formation and development in Russia (D.I. Ivanovsky).
93. N.A. Semashko. Z.P. Soloviev – organizers and theorists of Soviet healthcare.
94. Development of medicine in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century
95. Basic principles of Soviet healthcare.
96. Solving urgent problems in the field of medicine and health care in the first post-revolutionary years.
97. I.P. Pavlov as an outstanding physiologist, his contribution to science.
98. Representatives of Soviet anatomical schools.
99. Domestic surgeons and their contribution to medical science.
100. Outstanding Soviet therapists and the importance of their works for the development of medicine.
101. Development of new diagnostic methods in the 20th-21st centuries.
102. The Hippocratic Oath and the modern "Physician's Oath".
103. Achievements of modern medicine in the field of cardiac surgery (K. Bernard, M. DeBakey, D. Kirklin, W. Lillehei, A.N. Bakulev, E.N. Meshalkin, N.M. Amosov, L.A. Bokeria, V.I. Shumakov).
104. Achievements of modern medicine in the field of transplantology.
105. Achievements of modern medicine in the field of ophthalmology, resuscitation and anesthesiology.
106. Formation and development of healthcare in the Amur region. Amur State Medical Academy.
107. Contribution of scientists of the Amur State Medical Academy to the development of medical science and practical healthcare.
108. Charity movement in medicine of the Amur Region.