

**Evaluation tools for certification in the discipline "Pediatrics"  
for students enrolled in 2020 according to the educational program 30.05.03 "Dentistry",  
orientation (profile) "Dentistry" full-time form of study  
the 2024-2025 academic year.**

**1.1. Evaluation tools for conducting current certification in the discipline.**

The current certification includes the following types of tasks: test tasks, interviews, control work, solving situational problems; assessment of practical skills, writing a report with a presentation.

**1.1.1. Examples of test tasks**

Tested competencies: OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

Choose one correct answer:

1. In utero, the highest intensity of division of nerve cells of the brain occurs at (gestation period in weeks):
  - a) 2-5
  - b) 5-12
  - c) 10-18
  - d) 15-25
  
2. By the time a child is born, the most immature part of the nervous system is:
  - a) the spinal cord
  - b) the medulla oblongata
  - c) the strio-pallidar system of the brain
  - d) the cerebral cortex
  
3. The features of blood supply to the brain and blood outflow in young children are:
  - a) blood supply is better, outflow is better
  - b) blood supply is better, outflow is limited
  - c) blood supply is worse, outflow is limited
  - d) blood supply is worse, outflow is better
  
4. The total amount of liquor increases with the age of the child:
  - a) increases
  - b) decreases
  - c) does not change
  
5. The timing of the appearance of sensory speech in children (age in months):
  - a) 3-4
  - b) 5-6
  - c) 7-8
  - d) 9-10
  
6. In a newborn baby:
  - a) night sleep prevails
  - b) daytime sleep prevails
  - c) there are no differences in the duration of night and daytime sleep (polyphase sleep)

**1.1.2. Examples of interview questions:**

Tested competencies: OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

1. Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system in childhood.

2. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis. Causes of development, clinical picture, diagnosis, principles of treatment, prevention.
3. Features of the course of acute and chronic pyelonephritis in young and older children. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment, prevention.
4. Acute and chronic renal failure in children. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment, prevention.

**1.1.3. An example of a control work option:**

Tested competencies: OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

1. List the anatomical and physiological features of the gastrointestinal tract in childhood:

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2. Name the timing and order of teething in children:

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**1.1.4. Example of a situational task:**

Tested competencies: OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

Task № 1

To make a diet for a child of 3 months who is on artificial feeding. Birth weight 3,300 g, body length 51 cm. Specify the need for nutrients and energy. Calculate the daily amount of food (in all ways).

**1.1.5. Examples of tasks for assessing the development of practical skills**

Tested competencies: OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6.

1. To evaluate the indicators of biochemical blood analysis in a patient with a pathology of the urinary system.
2. To evaluate the results of chest X-ray in a patient with a pathology of the respiratory system.
3. To evaluate functional tests in a patient with a pathology of the cardiovascular system.

**1.1.6. Topics of reports from presentations for SRO.**

Tested competencies: OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6.

1. Preventive pediatrics as an integral part of pediatrics. Stages of development of preventive pediatrics in Russia. The goals and objectives of preventive pediatrics. Principles of antenatal and intranatal prevention. Organization of preventive work with children of the first year of life and young children. Principles of medical examination of children of different ages. Characteristics of the main criteria and groups of health. The basics of vaccination. The national calendar of preventive vaccinations.
2. Childhood infections with symptoms of damage to the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx (diphtheria, mumps, scarlet fever, measles, rubella, chickenpox, infectious mononucleosis, cytomegalovirus, enterovirus infections). Clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.

**1.2.1. Evaluation tools for the control of theoretical knowledge**

The control of theoretical knowledge is carried out in the form of an interview on control issues.

Tested competencies: OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

Examples of questions for the control of theoretical knowledge:

1. The main indicators of physical development of children under one year and older, modern

methods of assessing the indicators of physical development of children and adolescents.

2. Feeding of children of the first year of life, the main types of feeding. The benefits of breastfeeding children in the first year of life. Principles of successful breastfeeding and methods of evaluating its effectiveness. The dynamics of the incidence of breastfed children, based on the materials of the Volgograd region.

3. Rheumatic fever in children, definition, etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of therapy and prevention.

4. Laboratory and instrumental methods of studying the cardiovascular system in children to assess functional disorders in congenital and acquired heart pathology.

5. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis in children, modern ideas about etiopathogenesis, clinical options, methods of clinical laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, basic principles of therapy in accordance with clinical recommendations.

### 1.2.2. Evaluation tools for the control of practical skills.

Tested competencies: OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

The control of practical skills is carried out when solving a situational problem.

#### Task 5

Use the centile tables to evaluate the physical development of an 8-month-old boy with the following indicators:

- a) height - 71 cm .
- b) body weight - 8.8 kg.
- c) the circumference of the chest is 46 cm.

### 1.3. Evaluation tools for conducting intermediate certification in the discipline

The intermediate certification is carried out in the form of a credit. The test is conducted in the form of an interview.

#### 1.3.1. List of interview questions

No	Questions for the interim assessment	Competencies to be tested
1.	The main indicators of physical development of children under one year and older, modern methods of assessing the indicators of physical development of children and adolescents.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
2.	Feeding of children of the first year of life, the main types of feeding. The benefits of breastfeeding children in the first year of life. Principles of successful breastfeeding and methods of evaluating its effectiveness. The dynamics of the incidence of breastfed children, based on the materials of the Volgograd region.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
3.	Mixed and artificial feeding of children of the first year of life, the concept of supplementary feeding and the rules for its introduction. Classification of modern breast milk substitutes, methods of rational use.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
4.	Additional nutrition factors, the concept of complementary foods, timing, rules of administration. The need for basic food ingredients in children with different types of feeding. Features of the introduction of complementary foods with mixed and artificial feeding.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

5.	Acute pneumonia in children, clinical and laboratory diagnostics and principles of treatment in accordance with clinical recommendations, Features of the course and diagnosis of new coronavirus infection in children and adolescents, principles of treatment and prevention.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
6.	Clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of bronchial asthma in children, the basic principles of therapy and prevention. Features of the etiopathogenesis of bronchial asthma in children of the Volgograd region.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
7.	Rheumatic fever in children, definition, etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of therapy and prevention.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
8.	Non-rheumatic carditis in children, classification, features in children and adolescents, clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics and principles of therapy in accordance with clinical recommendations.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
9.	Congenital heart defects in children, causes, classification, methods for assessing the functional state of the cardiovascular system in children.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
10.	Laboratory and instrumental methods of studying the cardiovascular system in children to assess functional disorders in congenital and acquired heart pathology.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
11.	Juvenile idiopathic arthritis in children, modern ideas about etiopathogenesis, clinical options, methods of clinical laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, basic principles of therapy in accordance with clinical recommendations.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
12.	Diffuse connective tissue diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma and dermatomyositis) in children, modern ideas about etiopathogenesis, modern methods of clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, basic principles of therapy in accordance with clinical recommendations.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
13.	Orphan pathology of the cardiovascular system in children. Idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension, clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
14.	Arterial hypertension in children and adolescents. Classification, methods and algorithm of diagnosis, principles of therapy. Modern principles of organization of medical care for children and adolescents with hypertension in the Volgograd region.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
15.	Deficiency anemia in children. Etiology in the age aspect, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, prevention, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
16.	Immune thrombocytopenic purpura in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic-laboratory diagnostics, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
17.	Hemophilia in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, principles of therapy. Organization of medical care for patients with hemophilia (registry and school of hemophilia) in the Volgograd region.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

18.	Hemorrhagic vasculitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
19.	Leukemia in children. Classification. Modern clinical and laboratory diagnostics of acute lymphoblastic leukemia in children, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
20.	Orphan blood diseases in children. Aplastic anemia, unspecified; hereditary deficiency of factors P, VP, X; Evans syndrome.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
21.	Congenital hemolytic anemia in children, etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory characteristics.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
22.	Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic-laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of therapy	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
23.	Pyelonephritis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
24.	Glomerulonephritis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
25.	Orphan kidney pathology in children. Hemolytic-uremic syndrome, causes, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
26.	Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of acute renal failure in children. Indications for hemodialysis.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
27.	The main syndromes of chronic renal failure in children, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods for assessing renal function in children.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
28.	Diffuse toxic goiter. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic-laboratory diagnostics, prognosis, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
29.	Congenital hypothyroidism in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic-laboratory diagnostics, neonatal screening, prognosis, principles of therapy. The role of endemic iodine deficiency in the Volgograd region in the genesis of thyroid diseases.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6
30.	Diabetes mellitus in children. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics, principles of therapy.	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-8, OPK-9, OPK-13, PK-6

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Head of the Department  
of Children's Diseases, MD, Professor



M.Ya. Ledyaeв