

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod»**

Институт клинической медицины

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

решением Ученого совета ННГУ

протокол № 10 от 02.12.2024 г.

Working programme of the discipline

Otorhinolaryngology

Higher education level

Specialist degree

Area of study / speciality

31.05.01 - General Medicine

Focus /specialization of the study programme

General Medicine

Mode of study

full-time

Nizhny Novgorod

Year of commencement of studies 2025

1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина Б1.О.34 Оториноларингология относится к обязательной части образовательной программы.

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

| Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции) | Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции | | Наименование оценочного средства | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Индикатор достижения компетенции (код, содержание индикатора) | Результаты обучения по дисциплине | Для текущего контроля успеваемости | Для промежуточной аттестации |
| ОПК-4: Способен применять медицинские изделия, предусмотренные порядком оказания медицинской помощи, а также проводить обследования пациента с целью установления диагноза | ОПК-4.1: Готов применить алгоритм медицинских технологий, специализированного оборудования и медицинских изделий при решении профессиональных задач. ОПК-4.2: Готов применить медицинские изделия, лекарственные препараты, в том числе иммунобиологические, и иные вещества и их комбинации при решении профессиональных задач ОПК-4.3: Оценивает результаты использования медицинских технологий, специализированного оборудования и медицинских изделий при решении профессиональных задач. | ОПК-4.1: <i>I am ready to apply the algorithm of medical technologies, specialized equipment and medical products in solving professional tasks.</i> ОПК-4.2: <i>I am ready to use medical devices, medicines, including immunobiological, and other substances and their combinations in solving professional tasks.</i> ОПК-4.3: <i>Evaluates the results of using medical technologies, specialized equipment and medical products in solving professional tasks.</i> | Контрольная работа Тест Задачи | Экзамен: Контрольные вопросы |
| ПК-3: Готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или | ПК-3.1: Знать методы сбора анамнеза, жалоб, осмотра больного с терапевтической патологией для распознавания заболеваний, этиологию, патогенез, и клинику наиболее часто встречающихся заболеваний внутренних органов; современную классификацию, принципы и особенности основных | ПК-3.1: <i>Is able to identify the main symptoms, syndromes of nosological forms of gynecological diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems, X revision</i> ПК-3.2: <i>He is able to obtain information</i> | Контрольная работа Тест Задачи | Экзамен: Контрольные вопросы |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания, проведение дифференциальной диагностики | методов клинических, лабораторных и инструментальных методов обследования, их диагностическое значение ПК-3.2: Уметь получить информацию о заболевании, интерпретировать жалобы, анамнез заболевания и жизни, данные, применить объективные методы обследования, выявить общие и специфические признаки заболевания; построить план обследования больного с учетом стандартов и интерпретировать дополнительные методы обследования (лабораторно-инструментальные) с учетом нормы ПК-3.3: Владеть методами сбора анамнеза, жалоб больного с терапевтической патологией; навыком составления плана дополнительного обследования больного; интерпретацией результатов лабораторных и инструментальных исследований и проведения дифференциальной диагностики | about the disease, interpret complaints, anamnesis of the disease and life, data, apply objective examination methods, identify common and specific signs of the disease; build a patient examination plan taking into account standards and interpret additional examination methods (laboratory and instrumental) taking into account the norm. ПК-3.3: He knows the methods of collecting anamnesis, complaints of a patient with therapeutic pathology; the skill of drawing up a plan for additional examination of the patient; interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and differential diagnosis | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|

3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

3.1 Трудоемкость дисциплины

| | |
|--|----------------|
| | очная |
| Общая трудоемкость, з.е. | 3 |
| Часов по учебному плану | 108 |
| в том числе | |
| аудиторные занятия (контактная работа): | |
| - занятия лекционного типа | 8 |
| - занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия / лабораторные работы) | 48 |
| - КСР | 2 |
| самостоятельная работа | 14 |
| Промежуточная аттестация | 36 |
| | Экзамен |

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

(структурированное по темам (разделам) с указанием отведенного на них количества академических часов и виды учебных занятий)

| Наименование разделов и тем дисциплины | Всего (часы) | в том числе | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|--|-------------|---|
| | | Контактная работа (работа во взаимодействии с преподавателем), часы из них | | | Самостоятельная работа обучающегося, часы |
| | | Занятия лекционного типа | Занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия/лабораторные работы), часы | Всего | |
| | 0 Ф 0 | 0 Ф 0 | 0 Ф 0 | 0 Ф 0 | 0 Ф 0 |
| Introduction to otorhinolaryngology. | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Methods and techniques for the examination of ENT organs. | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses.Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of nosologies.Complications of nasal diseases of PPN. | 8 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Diseases of the pharynx. Etiology | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Diseases of the larynx, trachea, bronchi and esophagus.Etiology | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Ear diseases: Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of nosologies. Types and degrees of hearing impairment.Examination methods. Hearing-enhancing operations. | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Malignant formations of ENT organs and specific infectious granulomas.Methods of research and detection of oncological diseases of ENT organs.Treatment of cancer patients in modern conditions. | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Professional selection and expertise in otorhinolaryngology. Dispensary monitoring of patients with chronic ENT pathology. | 8 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Аттестация | 36 | | | | |
| КСР | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Итого | 108 | 8 | 48 | 58 | 14 |

Contents of sections and topics of the discipline

1. Introduction to otorhinolaryngology.The history of the discipline, the foundations of the development of otorhinolaryngology in Russia and in the world.
2. Methods and techniques for the examination of ENT organs.The ability to examine patients: rhinoscopy, oropharyngoscopy, otoscopy and indirect laryngoscopy.Mastery of inspection techniques.Studying the approach to the patient.
3. Diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses.Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of nosologies.Complications of nasal diseases of PPN.
4. Diseases of the pharynx. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of nosologies
5. Diseases of the larynx, trachea, bronchi and esophagus.Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of nosologies. Acute and chronic laryngeal stenosis. Fundamentals of emergency care for patients with laryngeal stenosis.Tracheotomy: indications, surgical technique and complications.

6. Ear diseases: Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of nosologies. Types and degrees of hearing impairment. Examination methods. Hearing-enhancing operations.
7. Malignant formations of ENT organs and specific infectious granulomas. Methods of research and detection of oncological diseases of ENT organs. Treatment of cancer patients in modern conditions.
8. Professional selection and expertise in otorhinolaryngology. Dispensary monitoring of patients with chronic ENT pathology.

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся включает в себя подготовку к контрольным вопросам и заданиям для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины приведенным в п. 5.

Для обеспечения самостоятельной работы обучающихся используются:

Электронные курсы, созданные в системе электронного обучения ННГУ:

1. Оториноларингология [Электронный ресурс] / В.В. Вишняков - М.: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2014., <http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970430132.html>.

Открытые онлайн-курсы MOOC:

/ В. Т. Пальчун, М. М. Магомедов, Л. А. Лучихин. - 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М.: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2014. -, <http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970429495.htm>.

5. Assessment tools for ongoing monitoring of learning progress and interim certification in the discipline (module)

5.1 Model assignments required for assessment of learning outcomes during the ongoing monitoring of learning progress with the criteria for their assessment:

5.1.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control work) to assess the development of the competency ОПК-4:

1. The simple form of chronic tonsillitis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment methods.
2. Toxic-allergic forms of chronic tonsillitis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment methods.
3. Methods of treatment for chronic tonsillitis.
4. Hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
5. Foreign bodies in the pharynx. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
6. Injuries and wounds of the pharynx. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
7. Burns of the pharynx and esophagus.
8. Acute catarrhal laryngitis. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
9. Infiltrative laryngitis. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
10. Acute subglottic laryngitis. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
11. Laryngeal angina. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
12. Edema of the larynx. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
13. Chronic catarrhal laryngitis. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
14. Chronic atrophic laryngitis. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
15. Chronic hypertrophic laryngitis. Etiology, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
16. Acute laryngeal stenosis. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.

17. Chronic laryngeal stenosis. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
18. External examination and palpation of the ear. Otoscopy.
19. Investigation of the functions of the auditory analyzer.
20. Investigation of the functions of the vestibular analyzer.
21. Examination of the respiratory and olfactory functions of the nose.

5.1.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control work) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3:

1. Furuncle of the nose. Sycosis of the nasal vestibule.
2. Erysipelas of the external nose.
3. Rosacea and rhinophyma.
4. Eczema of the external nose.
5. Edema of the larynx. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
6. Deviated septum of the nose (diagnosis, treatment methods).
7. Hematoma and abscess of the nasal septum.
8. Nasal bleeding: etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment methods.
9. Foreign bodies of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment methods.
10. Rhinoliths.
11. Acute catarrhal rhinitis.
12. Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis.
13. Chronic atrophic rhinitis (secondary).
14. Chronic primary atrophic rhinitis (ozena).
15. Vasomotor rhinitis – allergic form.
16. Furuncle of the nose. Sycosis of the nasal vestibule.
17. Erysipelas of the external nose.
18. Rosacea and rhinophyma.
19. Eczema of the external nose.
20. Hematoma and abscess of the nasal septum.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Control work)

| Grade | Assessment criteria |
|--------------|--|
| outstanding | All competencies (parts of competencies) aimed at the formation of which the discipline is aimed at are formed at a level not lower than "excellent", knowledge, skills, and proficiency in relevant competencies are demonstrated at a level higher than stipulated by the program. |
| excellent | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "excellent". |
| very good | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "very good" |
| good | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "good". |
| satisfactory | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "satisfactory", while at least one competence is formed at the |

| Grade | Assessment criteria |
|----------------|--|
| | "satisfactory" level |
| unsatisfactory | At least one competence has been formed at the "unsatisfactory" level. |
| poor | At least one competence is formed at the "bad" level |

5.1.3 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ОПК-4:

- What is the medical term for earwax?
 - A) Cerumen (*Correct*)
 - B) Otitis
 - C) Tympanic
 - D) Mastoid
- Which of the following is a common symptom of acute sinusitis?
 - A) Ear pain
 - B) Nasal congestion (*Correct*)
 - C) Sore throat
 - D) Hoarseness
- What is the function of the Eustachian tube?
 - A) Drain fluid from the ear
 - B) Equalize pressure in the middle ear (*Correct*)
 - C) Protect against infections
 - D) Amplify sound
- What is the most common type of tonsillectomy performed in children?
 - A) Subtotal
 - B) Complete (*Correct*)
 - C) Partial
 - D) Adenoidectomy
- Which infection is commonly associated with the middle ear?
 - A) Otitis media (*Correct*)
 - B) Pharyngitis
 - C) Laryngitis
 - D) Sinusitis
- What is the medical term for a sore throat?
 - A) Laryngitis
 - B) Pharyngitis (*Correct*)
 - C) Tonsillitis
 - D) Otitis
- Which type of hearing loss is caused by damage to the inner ear?
 - A) Conductive hearing loss
 - B) Sensorineural hearing loss (*Correct*)
 - C) Mixed hearing loss
 - D) Functional hearing loss
- What is the primary function of the nasal turbinates?
 - A) Sound amplification

- B) Filtration and humidification of air (*Correct*)
 - C) Balance
 - D) Olfaction
9. Which bacteria is most commonly associated with acute bacterial rhinosinusitis?
- A) Staphylococcus aureus
 - B) Streptococcus pneumoniae (*Correct*)
 - C) Haemophilus influenzae
 - D) Escherichia coli
10. What symptom is typically present in laryngitis?
- A) Nasal congestion
 - B) Hoarseness (*Correct*)
 - C) Ear pain
 - D) Itchy eyes
11. What condition is characterized by chronic inflammation of the tonsils?
- A) Tonsillitis (*Correct*)
 - B) Adenoiditis
 - C) Rhinitis
 - D) Sinusitis
12. Which of the following can lead to nasal polyps?
- A) Allergic rhinitis (*Correct*)
 - B) Acute otitis media
 - C) Pharyngitis
 - D) Laryngitis
13. What is the most common cause of snoring?
- A) Obesity (*Correct*)
 - B) Nasal congestion
 - C) Sleep apnea
 - D) Allergies
14. What is the recommended initial treatment for allergic rhinitis?
- A) Surgery
 - B) Antihistamines (*Correct*)
 - C) Antibiotics
 - D) Corticosteroids
15. Which imaging study is most useful for evaluating sinus anatomy?
- A) X-ray
 - B) MRI
 - C) CT scan (*Correct*)
 - D) Ultrasound
16. What is the primary symptom of a perforated tympanic membrane?
- A) Tinnitus
 - B) Hearing loss (*Correct*)
 - C) Nasal discharge
 - D) Facial swelling
17. Which virus is commonly associated with the common cold?
- A) Influenza
 - B) Rhinovirus (*Correct*)
 - C) Adenovirus
 - D) Coronavirus
18. What is the name for the collection of lymphoid tissue located at the back of the throat?
- A) Adenoids

- B) Tonsils (*Correct*)
 - C) Lingual tonsils
 - D) Palatine tonsils
19. What term describes the sensation of spinning or dizziness?
- A) Vertigo (*Correct*)
 - B) Tinnitus
 - C) Nausea
 - D) Dizziness
20. Which condition is characterized by a loss of smell?
- A) Anosmia (*Correct*)
 - B) Dysgeusia
 - C) Nasal obstruction
 - D) Sinusitis
21. What is the common treatment for allergic rhinitis?
- A) Decongestants
 - B) Antihistamines (*Correct*)
 - C) Antibiotics
 - D) Antivirals

5.1.4 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ΠΚ-3:

1. What is the main purpose of the larynx?
 - A) Airway protection and sound production (*Correct*)
 - B) Balancing
 - C) Filtration
 - D) Taste sensation
2. What is a common consequence of untreated chronic otitis media?
 - A) Hearing loss (*Correct*)
 - B) Nasal obstruction
 - C) Toothache
 - D) Cough
3. What is the condition characterized by inflammation of the inner ear?
 - A) Otitis externa
 - B) Labyrinthitis (*Correct*)
 - C) Otitis media
 - D) Tinnitus
4. Which medication class is used to treat nasal congestion?
 - A) Antihistamines
 - B) Decongestants (*Correct*)
 - C) Antibiotics
 - D) Analgesics
5. What is the most effective way to prevent seasonal allergies?
 - A) Medication
 - B) Avoiding allergens (*Correct*)
 - C) Surgery
 - D) Immunotherapy
6. What is the term for a nosebleed?
 - A) Epistaxis (*Correct*)
 - B) Rhinorrhea
 - C) Sinusitis

- D) Pharyngitis
7. What type of test is used to assess hearing?
- A) Audiometry (*Correct*)
 - B) Endoscopy
 - C) MRI
 - D) CT scan
8. Which part of the ear is responsible for balance?
- A) Cochlea
 - B) Semicircular canals (*Correct*)
 - C) Eustachian tube
 - D) Tympanic membrane
9. What is the most common cause of laryngeal cancer?
- A) Smoking (*Correct*)
 - B) Allergies
 - C) Viral infection
 - D) Genetic factors
10. Which of the following can cause conductive hearing loss?
- A) Earwax buildup (*Correct*)
 - B) Noise exposure
 - C) Aging
 - D) Viral infections
11. What is the primary treatment for airway obstruction due to foreign body aspiration?
- A) Medication
 - B) Heimlich maneuver (*Correct*)
 - C) Observation
 - D) Surgery
12. Which disease is characterized by a "barking" cough?
- A) Croup (*Correct*)
 - B) Asthma
 - C) Bronchitis
 - D) Pneumonia
13. What type of doctor specializes in ear, nose, and throat (ENT) disorders?
- A) Otorhinolaryngologist (*Correct*)
 - B) Neurologist
 - C) Pulmonologist
 - D) Cardiologist
14. Which treatment is often used for chronic sinusitis?
- A) Nasal decongestants
 - B) Antihistamines
 - C) Nasal corticosteroids (*Correct*)
 - D) Analgesics
15. What common ENT condition can lead to a complete blockage of the airway?
- A) Allergies
 - B) Anaphylaxis (*Correct*)
 - C) Sinusitis
 - D) Otitis media
16. What is the procedure to remove the adenoids called?
- A) Tonsillectomy
 - B) Adenoidectomy (*Correct*)
 - C) Pharyngotomy

- D) Septoplasty
17. What type of imaging is most useful for visualizing soft tissue structures in the neck?
- A) X-ray
 - B) CT scan
 - C) MRI (*Correct*)
 - D) Ultrasound
18. Which symptom is often associated with nasal allergies?
- A) Dry cough
 - B) Sneezing (*Correct*)
 - C) Wheezing
 - D) Chest tightness
19. What condition may result from untreated allergic rhinitis?
- A) Sinusitis (*Correct*)
 - B) Pharyngitis
 - C) Laryngitis
 - D) Otitis
20. What is a common outcome of long-term exposure to loud noise?
- A) Conductive hearing loss
 - B) Sensorineural hearing loss (*Correct*)
 - C) Mixed hearing loss
 - D) Tinnitus
21. Which gland is associated with the production of saliva?
- A) Thyroid
 - B) Parotid (*Correct*)
 - C) Pituitary
 - D) Adrenal
22. What type of throat cancer is most commonly associated with HPV?
- A) Squamous cell carcinoma (*Correct*)
 - B) Adenocarcinoma
 - C) Lymphoma
 - D) Melanoma

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Test)

| Grade | Assessment criteria |
|--------------|--|
| outstanding | All competencies (parts of competencies) aimed at the formation of which the discipline is aimed at are formed at a level not lower than "excellent", knowledge, skills, and proficiency in relevant competencies are demonstrated at a level higher than stipulated by the program. |
| excellent | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "excellent". |
| very good | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "very good" |
| good | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "good". |
| satisfactory | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at |

| Grade | Assessment criteria |
|----------------|--|
| | a level not lower than "satisfactory", while at least one competence is formed at the "satisfactory" level |
| unsatisfactory | At least one competence has been formed at the "unsatisfactory" level. |
| poor | At least one competence is formed at the "bad" level |

5.1.5 Model assignments (assessment tool - Tasks) to assess the development of the competency OIIK-4:

- What is the medical term for earwax?
 - A) Cerumen (*Correct*)
 - B) Otorrhea
 - C) Tympanic fluid
 - D) Aural drainage
- Which condition is characterized by inflammation of the nasal mucosa?
 - A) Otitis media
 - B) Sinusitis
 - C) Rhinitis (*Correct*)
 - D) Pharyngitis
- What is the most common cause of acute otitis media?
 - A) Viral infection
 - B) Bacterial infection (*Correct*)
 - C) Fungal infection
 - D) Allergies
- Which structure is responsible for balance in the inner ear?
 - A) Cochlea
 - B) Semicircular canals (*Correct*)
 - C) Vestibule
 - D) Eustachian tube
- What symptom is often associated with Meniere's disease?
 - A) Sudden hearing loss
 - B) Tinnitus (*Correct*)
 - C) Nasal congestion
 - D) Sore throat
- Which test is commonly used to assess hearing ability?
 - A) Audiometry (*Correct*)
 - B) X-rays
 - C) CT scan
 - D) MRI
- What is the primary function of the Eustachian tube?
 - A) Sound perception
 - B) Pressure equalization in the middle ear (*Correct*)
 - C) Fluid drainage
 - D) Production of earwax
- What is laryngitis?

- A) Inflammation of the throat
 - B) Inflammation of the larynx (*Correct*)
 - C) Inflammation of the nasal passages
 - D) Inflammation of the middle ear
9. Which type of hearing loss is caused by damage to the inner ear or auditory nerve?
- A) Conductive hearing loss
 - B) Sensorineural hearing loss (*Correct*)
 - C) Mixed hearing loss
 - D) Temporary hearing loss
10. The Heimlich maneuver is used to dislodge what?
- A) Nasal obstruction
 - B) Throat obstruction (*Correct*)
 - C) Ear blockage
 - D) Sinus congestion
11. What is a common symptom of allergic rhinitis?
- A) Fever
 - B) Itchy eyes (*Correct*)
 - C) Ear pain
 - D) Coughing
12. Which virus is commonly associated with tonsillitis?
- A) Herpes simplex
 - B) Epstein-Barr virus (*Correct*)
 - C) Influenza
 - D) COVID-19
13. What procedure is done to drain fluid from the middle ear?
- A) Myringotomy (*Correct*)
 - B) Tympanoplasty
 - C) Adenoidectomy
 - D) Polypectomy
14. What is the most common cause of chronic sinusitis?
- A) Fungal infection
 - B) Physical obstruction
 - C) Allergies (*Correct*)
 - D) Viral infection
15. What is a common treatment for nasal polyps?
- A) Antibiotics
 - B) Topical corticosteroids (*Correct*)
 - C) Surgery only
 - D) Antihistamines
16. Which part of the ear contains the cochlea?
- A) Outer ear
 - B) Middle ear
 - C) Inner ear (*Correct*)
 - D) Eustachian tube
17. What is the primary purpose of the tonsils?
- A) Sound amplification
 - B) Filter pathogens (*Correct*)
 - C) Balance maintenance
 - D) Produce mucus
18. Sore throat and difficulty swallowing can often indicate what condition?

- A) Laryngitis
 - B) Pharyngitis (*Correct*)
 - C) Otitis externa
 - D) Sinusitis
19. Which of the following is a common cause of tinnitus?
- A) Ear infections
 - B) Exposure to loud noise (*Correct*)
 - C) Allergies
 - D) All of the above
20. What age group is most susceptible to otitis media?
- A) Infants and toddlers (*Correct*)
 - B) Teenagers
 - C) Adults
 - D) Elderly
21. What type of hearing loss results from problems in the outer or middle ear?
- A) Sensorineural hearing loss
 - B) Conductive hearing loss (*Correct*)
 - C) Central hearing loss
 - D) Auditory processing disorder
22. Which structure contains the hair cells responsible for hearing?
- A) Tympanic membrane
 - B) Cochlea (*Correct*)
 - C) Eustachian tube
 - D) Auditory canal

5.1.6 Model assignments (assessment tool - Tasks) to assess the development of the competency IIK-3:

1. What is the main risk factor for developing laryngeal cancer?
 - A) Allergies
 - B) Smoking (*Correct*)
 - C) High humidity
 - D) Active lifestyle
2. What type of imaging is most useful for evaluating sinus disease?
 - A) X-ray
 - B) Ultrasound
 - C) CT scan (*Correct*)
 - D) MRI
3. What type of device is used to aid hearing?
 - A) Otoscope
 - B) Hearing aid (*Correct*)
 - C) Stethoscope
 - D) Audiometer
4. Symptoms of cholesteatoma may include:
 - A) Hearing loss (*Correct*)
 - B) Ear drainage
 - C) Pain
 - D) All of the above
5. What is the primary purpose of the uvula?
 - A) Aid in swallowing (*Correct*)
 - B) Taste sensation

- C) Sound modulation
 - D) Protect the trachea
6. Sialadenitis refers to inflammation of which part of the body?
- A) Nose
 - B) Throat
 - C) Salivary glands (*Correct*)
 - D) Ears
7. Which test is done to evaluate eustachian tube function?
- A) Rinne test
 - B) Weber test
 - C) Tympanometry (*Correct*)
 - D) Balance test
8. What type of sinus is most commonly affected by sinusitis?
- A) Ethmoid
 - B) Maxillary (*Correct*)
 - C) Sphenoid
 - D) Frontal
9. A person with vertigo may experience:
- A) A sensation of spinning (*Correct*)
 - B) Ringing in the ears
 - C) Hearing loss
 - D) All of the above
10. Which of the following is NOT a common symptom of nasal congestion?
- A) Sneezing
 - B) Nasal obstruction
 - C) Sore throat (*Correct*)
 - D) Face pain
11. What is the purpose of a nasopharyngoscopy?
- A) To visualize the stomach
 - B) To assess nasal passages and throat (*Correct*)
 - C) To examine the ear
 - D) To measure hearing
12. What is the recommended treatment for a perforated eardrum?
- A) Antibiotics
 - B) Observational management (*Correct*)
 - C) Packing
 - D) Surgery
13. Which condition can cause a "saddle nose" deformity?
- A) Allergic rhinitis
 - B) Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (*Correct*)
 - C) Sinusitis
 - D) Nasal polyps
14. Which instrument is commonly used to examine the ear?
- A) Otoscope (*Correct*)
 - B) Laryngoscope
 - C) Bronchoscope
 - D) Endoscope
15. What is the primary site of airway obstruction in sleep apnea?
- A) Nasal passages
 - B) Larynx

- C) Pharynx (*Correct*)
 - D) Trachea
16. What is a common treatment for pharyngeal abscess?
- A) Oral antibiotics
 - B) Drainage (*Correct*)
 - C) Antihistamines
 - D) Corticosteroids
17. What is the main cause of sensorineural hearing loss in adults?
- A) Aging (*Correct*)
 - B) Allergies
 - C) Infections
 - D) Trauma
18. Which symptom differentiates allergic rhinitis from a viral infection?
- A) Nasal obstruction
 - B) Itchy eyes (*Correct*)
 - C) Sneezing
 - D) Coughing
19. What is the term for the surgical removal of the tonsils?
- A) Adenoidectomy
 - B) Myringotomy
 - C) Tonsillectomy (*Correct*)
 - D) Polypectomy
20. What is a common complication of untreated otitis media?
- A) Hearing loss (*Correct*)
 - B) Tinnitus
 - C) Meniere's disease
 - D) Nasal polyps
21. Which virus is commonly associated with laryngeal papillomatosis?
- A) Epstein-Barr virus
 - B) Human papillomavirus (HPV) (*Correct*)
 - C) Herpes simplex virus
 - D) Influenza virus
22. What type of cancer is most commonly found in the larynx?
- A) Adenocarcinoma
 - B) Squamous cell carcinoma (*Correct*)
 - C) Basal cell carcinoma
 - D) Melanoma

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Tasks)

| Grade | Assessment criteria |
|-------------|--|
| outstanding | All competencies (parts of competencies) aimed at the formation of which the discipline is aimed at are formed at a level not lower than "excellent", knowledge, skills, and proficiency in relevant competencies are demonstrated at a level higher than stipulated by the program. |
| excellent | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "excellent". |
| very good | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at |

| Grade | Assessment criteria |
|----------------|---|
| | a level not lower than "very good" |
| good | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "good". |
| satisfactory | All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "satisfactory", while at least one competence is formed at the "satisfactory" level |
| unsatisfactory | At least one competence has been formed at the "unsatisfactory" level. |
| poor | At least one competence is formed at the "bad" level |

5.2. Description of scales for assessing learning outcomes in the discipline during interim certification

Шкала оценивания сформированности компетенций

| Уровень сформированности компетенций (индикатора достижения компетенций) | плохо | неудовлетворительно | удовлетворительно | хорошо | очень хорошо | отлично | превосходно |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | не зачтено | | зачтено | | | | |
| <u>Знания</u> | Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа | Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки | Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибок | Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок | Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок | Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Ошибок нет. | Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки. |
| <u>Умения</u> | Отсутствие минимальных умений. Невозможность оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа | При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки | Продemonстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме | Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с | Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами. | Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с отдельными недочетами, выполнен | Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме без недочетов |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | недочетами | | ы все задания в полном объеме | |
| <u>Навыки</u> | Отсутствие базовых навыков. Невозможность оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа | При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки | Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторым и недочетами | Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторым и недочетами | Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов | Продемонстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов | Продемонстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач |

Scale of assessment for interim certification

| Grade | | Assessment criteria |
|-------|----------------|---|
| pass | outstanding | All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "outstanding", the knowledge and skills for the relevant competencies have been demonstrated at a level higher than the one set out in the programme. |
| | excellent | All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "excellent", |
| | very good | All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "very good", |
| | good | All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "good", |
| | satisfactory | All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "satisfactory", with at least one competency developed at the "satisfactory" level. |
| fail | unsatisfactory | At least one competency has been developed at the "unsatisfactory" level. |
| | poor | At least one competency has been developed at the "poor" level. |

5.3 Model control assignments or other materials required to assess learning outcomes during the interim certification with the criteria for their assessment:

5.3.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency ОПК-4

1. Vasomotor rhinitis – allergic form.
2. Vasomotor rhinitis – a neurovegetative form.
3. Sore throat of the pharyngeal tonsil. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
4. Sore throat in scarlet fever and measles. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
5. Sore throat in leukemia. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
6. Sore throat in diphtheria. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
7. Simanovsky–Plaut–Vincent angina. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

8. Rosacea and rhinophyma.
9. Rosacea and rhinophyma.
10. Rhinoliths.
11. Retropharyngeal abscess. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
12. Phlegmonous sore throat. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
13. Peritonsillar abscess. Etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
14. Parapharyngeal abscess. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
15. Nasal bleeding: etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment methods.
16. Monocytic sore throat. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
17. Herpetic and fungal sore throats. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
18. Hematoma and abscess of the nasal septum.
19. Hematoma and abscess of the nasal septum.
20. Furuncle of the nose. Sycosis of the nasal vestibule.
21. Furuncle of the nose. Sycosis of the nasal vestibule.
22. Foreign bodies of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. Clinical presentation,
23. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of inflammatory diseases of the paranasal sinuses.
24. Erysipelas of the external nose.
25. Erysipelas of the external nose.

5.3.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3

1. Edema of the larynx. Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
2. Eczema of the external nose.
3. Eczema of the external nose.
4. diagnosis, treatment methods.
5. Deviated septum of the nose (diagnosis, treatment methods).
6. Clinical forms of common sore throat. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
7. Chronic tonsillitis: etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, classification.
8. Chronic primary atrophic rhinitis (ozena).
9. Chronic inflammation of the sphenoid sinus. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
10. Chronic inflammation of the maxillary sinus. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
11. Chronic inflammation of the frontal sinus. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
12. Chronic inflammation of the ethmoid labyrinth cells. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
13. Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis.
14. Chronic hypertrophic pharyngitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
15. Chronic catarrhal pharyngitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
16. Chronic catarrhal and medicamentous rhinitis.
17. Chronic atrophic rhinitis (secondary).
18. Chronic atrophic pharyngitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
19. Agranulocytic sore throat. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
20. Acute inflammation of the sphenoid sinus. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
21. Acute inflammation of the maxillary sinus. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
22. Acute inflammation of the frontal sinus. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
23. Acute inflammation of the ethmoid labyrinth cells. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
24. Acute catarrhal rhinitis.
25. Acute catarrhal pharyngitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Control questions)

| Grade | Assessment criteria |
|----------------|---|
| outstanding | High level of training, impeccable mastery of theoretical material, the student demonstrates a creative approach to solving non-standard situations. The student gave a complete and detailed answer to all the theoretical questions of the ticket, confirming the theoretical material with practical examples. The student actively worked in practical classes. 100% completion of control exam tasks |
| excellent | Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, формируются на уровне не ниже «отлично». |
| very good | Good preparation. The student provides answers to all the theoretical questions of the ticket, but there are inaccuracies in the definitions of concepts, processes, etc. The student actively worked in practical classes. Completion of control exam tasks from 80 to 90%. |
| good | Overall, good preparation with noticeable mistakes or shortcomings. The student gives a complete answer to all the theoretical questions of the ticket, but there are inaccuracies in the definitions of concepts, processes, etc. Mistakes are made when answering additional and clarifying questions from the examiner. The student was working on practical classes. Completion of control exam tasks from 70 to 80%. |
| satisfactory | Minimum sufficient level of training. The student shows a minimum level of theoretical knowledge, makes significant mistakes, but when answering leading questions, he can orient himself correctly and give the correct answer in general terms. The student attended practical classes. Completion of control exam tasks from 50 to 70%. |
| unsatisfactory | The training is insufficient and requires additional study of the material. The student gives erroneous answers, both to the theoretical questions of the ticket, and to the leading and additional questions of the examiner. The student missed most of the practical classes. Completion of control exam tasks up to 50%. |
| poor | The preparation is absolutely insufficient. The student does not answer the questions asked. The student was absent from most of the lectures and practical classes. Completion of control exam tasks is less than 20%. |

6. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Основная литература:

1. Болезни уха, горла и носа / Пальчун В.Т., Гуров А.В. - Москва : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2018., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=663891&idb=0>.
2. Богомилский М.Р. Болезни уха, горла, носа в детском возрасте / Богомилский М.Р.; Чистякова В.Р. - Москва : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2016. - 544 с. - ISBN ISBN 978-5-9704-3951-7., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=734458&idb=0>.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Компанеец Соломон Маркович. Болезни уха, горла и носа : - / Компанеец С. М. - Москва : Юрайт, 2020. - 441 с. - (Антология мысли). - ISBN 978-5-534-09316-2 : 819.00. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Юрайт"., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=589453&idb=0>.

Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы (в соответствии с содержанием дисциплины):

ЭБС «Юрайт». Режим доступа: <http://biblio-online.ru>.

ЭБС «Консультант студента». Режим доступа: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru>.

ЭБС «Лань». Режим доступа: <http://e.lanbook.com/>.

ЭБС «Znaniyum.com». Режим доступа: www.znaniyum.com.

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных образовательной программой, оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран), техническими средствами обучения, компьютерами, специализированным оборудованием: Lecture halls equipped

with specialized furniture and technical training facilities (demonstration equipment – chalkboard, projector, screen, portable equipment (laptop)); seminar-type classrooms equipped with specialized furniture and technical training facilities (headliner with binocular magnifiers, otoscopic funnels of 4 sizes, otological microscope); seminar-type classrooms, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and interim assessment, equipped with specialized furniture and technical training facilities (demonstration equipment – chalk board, projector, screen, portable equipment (laptop)). A room for students to work independently, equipped

with a set of furniture, demonstration equipment (screen, projector), a personal computer with Internet access and access to the electronic information and educational environment of the organization

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки/специальности 31.05.01 - General Medicine.

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