Assessment tools for conducting attestation in discipline "Ophthalmology" for students of of 2022 year of admission under the educational program specialist in the specialty 31.05.01 General medicine, direction (profile) General medicine, form of study Full-time for the 2025–2026 academic year

1. Assessment tools for conducting current certification in the discipline
1.1. Assessment tools for conducting certification in seminar-type classes
Certification in seminar-type classes includes the following types of tasks: testing, solving situational problems, a test, an interview on test questions, assessment of the acquisition of practical skills (abilities).

1.1.1. Examples of test tasks
Competencies and indicators to be tested: OPK-4 (OPK-4.3.1), OPK-6 (OPK-6.1.1), OPK-7 (OPK-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)
1. In emmetropia, the rays, having passed through the optical system of the eye, are focused:
1) in front of the retina;
2) on the retina;
3) behind the retina;
4) both in front of and behind the retina.

2. Blepharitis is:
1) inflammation of the skin of the entire eyelid;
2) inflammation of the edge of the eyelid;
3) eyelid tumors;
4) congenital eyelid anomalies.

3. What types of blindness and low vision primarily determine the prognosis for vision in this category of patients:
1) reversible, irreversible;
2) developed in old age;
3) congenital;
4) developed in early childhood.

4. When providing first aid for a penetrating eye wound, do not:
1) administer antitetanus serum;
2) apply a sterile binocular bandage;
3) administer antibiotics;
4) remove a foreign body from the eye.

5. An inflammatory disease of the cornea is called:
1) conjunctivitis;
2) keratitis;
3) iritis;
4) cyclitis.

6. Anterior uveitis does not occur in the form of:
1) iritis;
2) cyclitis;
3) iridocyclitis;
4) choroiditis.

7. Cataract is:
1) inflammatory disease of the lens;
2) clouding of the lens;
3) ectopia of the lens;
4) change in the shape of the lens.

8. The main types of glaucoma are:
1) senile, complicated, toxic, traumatic;
2) primary, secondary, congenital;
3) diabetic, hypertensive, nephropathic;
4) stabilized, non-stabilized.

9. In case of retinal detachment, patients complain of:
1) lacrimation and photophobia;
2) pressing pain in the eye;
3) appearance of a "curtain" in front of the eye;
4) pain when moving the eye.

10. Melanoma is:
1) congenital cystic formation;
2) a variant of benign lipoma;
3) malignant pigment tumor;
4) benign pigment tumor.

1.1.2. Examples of situational tasks

Competencies and indicators tested: OPK-4 (OPK-4.3.1), OPK-6 (OPK-6.1.1), OPK-7 (OPK-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)

1. A mother came to you with a 7-year-old child who was hit in the right eye with a snowball during play.

The examination revealed: erosion on the skin of the upper eyelid of the right eye, hemorrhage under the conjunctiva of the right eyeball. There is erosion in the cornea in the optical zone, the anterior chamber is deep, at its bottom there is a streak of blood, iridodonesis. A distinct pink reflex from the fundus. Visual acuity of the right eye = 0.08 with corr. + 8.0 D = 0.6. The left eye is healthy, visual acuity = 1.0.

Questions:

1. What diagnosis should be made?
2. What emergency care should be provided?

1.1.3. Examples of test options

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: OPK-4 (OPK-4.3.1), OPK-6 (OPK-6.1.1), OPK-7 (OPK-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)

Option 1

1. Hyperopia (farsightedness): age dynamics, degrees, correction features
2. Main types of surgical interventions for ametropia.

Option 2

1. Myopia. Its degrees. Clinical course options. Main methods of optical correction.
2. Astigmatism: types, principles of correction.

1.1.4. Examples of interview control questions

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: OPK-4 (OPK-4.3.1), OPK-6 (OPK-6.1.1), OPK-7 (OPK-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)

1. The concept of blindness and low vision. Prevalence in the world, factors influencing the prevalence of blindness. The concepts of "visual analyzer", "organ of vision". Their main parts.
2. The accessory apparatus of the eyeball, its main parts, their functions.
3. Anatomy of the orbit. Its contents.

4. The paranasal sinuses and their role in diseases of the organ of vision. Superior orbital fissure syndrome

5. Anatomy of the eyelids, their functional significance

6. Anatomy and physiology of the lacrimal apparatus. Causes of lacrimation (by localization).

7. Anatomy of the conjunctiva, its functional significance.

8. The eyeball. Its structure as a whole.

9. The cornea. Its structure, functional significance.

10. The outer shell of the eyeball: its two sections, their structure, functional significance.

1.1.5. Examples of tasks for assessing the acquisition of practical skills (abilities)

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: OPK-4 (OPK-4.3.1), OPK-6 (OPK-6.1.1), OPK-7 (OPK-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)

1) Visometry - a method for checking central vision (visual acuity)

according to the Golovin-Sivtsev and Orlova table

2) Methods for checking peripheral vision:

A) Campimetry.

B) Perimetry: manual kinetic, computer static.

3) Evaluation of color perception:

A) using Rabkin tables

B) using Yustova screening tables

4) Study of binocular vision:

A) Sokolov method

B) Four-point test

1.2. Assessment tools for independent work of students.

The assessment of independent work includes testing.

1.2.1. Examples of test tasks with a single answer

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: OPK-4 (OPK-4.3.1), OPK-6 (OPK-6.1.1), OPK-7 (OPK-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)

1. Choose one answer out of four. Glaucoma is:

a) optic neuropathy, developing as a result of increased intraocular pressure, with the outcome in atrophy of the optic nerve;

b) inflammatory disease of the optic nerve;

c) non-inflammatory edema of the optic nerve due to increased intracranial pressure;

d) non-inflammatory edema of the optic nerve due to increased intraocular pressure.

2. Choose one answer out of four. A patient with an acute attack of PACG is strictly contraindicated in the use of eye drops:

a) mydriatics;

b) glucocorticosteroids;

c) nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs;

d) artificial tears.

3. Choose one answer out of four. An acute attack of PACG is characterized by:

a) eye pain with distant irradiation to the chest and abdominal organs;

b) eye pain with irradiation to half of the head on the affected side;

c) eye pain without irradiation;

d) eye pain with irradiation to the fellow eye.

4. Choose one answer out of four. An acute attack of PACG is characterized by such vegetative symptoms as

a) a feeling of fear, fever, nausea, vomiting;

b) depressive state, tearfulness;

c) increased sweating;

d) a feeling of fear, chills.

5. Choose one answer out of four. Vision of the diseased eye in a patient with an acute attack of PACG

a) sharply reduced;

b) moderately reduced;

c) slightly reduced;

d) unchanged.

1.2.2. Examples of test tasks with multiple choice and/or matching and/or sequencing

Indicators of achievement of competence tested: GPC-4 (OPK-4.3.1), GPC-6 (OPK-6.1.1), GPC-7 (OPK-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)

1. The eye of a patient with an acute attack of PACG is characterized by the presence of:

a) congestive injection;

b) mydriasis;

c) increased intraocular pressure;

d) miosis.

2. To relieve an acute attack of PACG, the patient is prescribed drops of

a) miotics;

b) carbonic anhydrase inhibitors;

c) mydriatics;

d) glucocorticosteroids.

3. To relieve an acute attack of PAUG, diuretics of the following classes are used:

a) carbonic anhydrase inhibitors;

b) loop diuretics;

c) osmotic diuretics;

d) aldosterone antagonists.

1. Establish a correspondence when choosing drugs for emergency treatment of an acute attack of pulmonary embolism and acute iridocyclitis.

1. Acute attack of PZUG	A. Glucocorticosteroids
2. Acute iridocyclitis	B. Osmotic diuretics

2. Establish a correspondence when choosing drugs for emergency treatment of an acute attack of pulmonary embolism and acute iridocyclitis.

1. Acute attack of PZUG	A. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
2. Acute iridocyclitis	B. NSAIDs

2. Establish a sequence of treatment measures when managing a patient with an acute attack of PGG
1. drug therapy
2. laser iridectomy
3. surgical treatment

1. Assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification in the discipline
Intermediate certification is conducted in the form of an exam.
2.1. Example of an examination ticket
Competencies and indicators to be tested: OPK-4 (OPK-4.3.1), OPK-6 (OPK-6.1.1), OPK-7 (OPK-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 6

1. Cornea: structure, trophism, innervation and functions.
2. Presbyopia: etiology, symptoms, correction.
3. Optic neuritis (papillitis): etiology, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment.
4. Practical skills: examination by lateral illumination.

List of questions to prepare for the midterm assessment:

№	Questions for midterm assessment	Verifiable indicators of achievement competencies
1.	The concept of blindness and low vision. Prevalence in the world, factors influencing the prevalence of blindness. The concepts of "visual analyzer", "organ of vision". Their main sections.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
2.	The adnexa of the eyeball, its main parts, their functions.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
3.	Anatomy of the orbit. Its contents.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
4.	Paranasal sinuses and their role in diseases of the organ of vision. Syndrome of the superior orbital fissure	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2

5.	Anatomy of the eyelids, their functional significance.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
6.	Anatomy and physiology of the lacrimal apparatus. Causes of lacrimation (by localization).	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
7.	Anatomy of the conjunctiva, its functional significance.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
8.	The eyeball. Its structure as a whole.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
9.	Cornea: structure, functional significance.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
10.	The outer shell of the eyeball: its parts, their structure, functional significance.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
11.	The vascular tunic of the eyeball: components, their functions.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
12.	Iris: structure, functional significance	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
13.	Ciliary body: structure, functional significance.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
14.	Choroid: structure, functional significance.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
15.	Retina: structure, functional significance.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
16.	The visual pathway: components. Visual centers.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
17.	Crystalline lens, vitreous body. Their structure, functions.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
18.	Anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Production of intraocular fluid, circulation, and its outflow pathways.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
19.	Blood supply of the eyeball and its adnexa.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
20.	Innervation (sensory and motor) of the eyeball and its adnexa.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
21.	Oculomotor muscles of the eye: structure, functions and innervation.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
22.	Central vision. Visual acuity, research methods. Variants of central vision disorders (metamorphopsia, macropsia, micropsia).	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
23.	Color vision. Methods of its study. Types of pathology of color perception.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
24.	Peripheral vision. Field of vision. Methods of its study. Types of peripheral vision disorders (hemianopsia, scotoma), their diagnostic value.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
25.	Anatomical and physiological foundations of binocular vision, methods of its study.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2

26.	Concepts of physical and clinical refraction. Types of clinical refraction. Principles and methods of correcting ametropia.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
27.	Accommodation of the eye. Its condition with different types of clinical refraction. Main accommodation disorders. Presbyopia: its causes, clinical manifestations, correction.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
28.	Types of clinical refraction of the eye, principles of optical correction of various refractive anomalies.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
29.	Myopia (nearsightedness) as a type of clinical refraction. Its degrees, pathogenesis. Variants of clinical course. Complicated myopia. Basic methods of optical correction.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
30.	Hyperopia (farsightedness): age dynamics, degrees, correction features.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
31.	Astigmatism: types, principles of correction.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
32.	Refractive surgery as a section of ophthalmic surgery. Main types of surgical interventions for ametropia.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
33.	Strabismus: etiopathogenesis, clinical forms.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
34.	Differential diagnosis of paralytic and concomitant strabismus.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
35.	Allergic diseases of the eyelids: clinical symptoms, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
36.	Blepharitis: etiology, clinical forms, treatment. Consequences of blepharitis.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
37.	Demodecosis of the eyelids as a cause of blepharitis: clinical picture, principles of treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
38.	Barley: clinical varieties, clinical picture, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
39.	Chalazion: clinical presentation, drug and surgical treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
40.	Abscess, phlegmon of the eyelids. Etiology, clinical picture, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
41.	Conjunctivitis: classification, epidemiology, clinical symptoms of acute and chronic conjunctivitis, basic principles of treatment depending on the etiology.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
42.	Bacterial conjunctivitis: main types, transmission routes, symptoms, complications, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
43.	Chlamydial conjunctivitis: trachoma, paratrachoma. Transmission routes, symptoms, complications, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2

44.	Viral conjunctivitis: etiology, main types, transmission routes, symptoms, complications, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
45.	Allergic conjunctivitis: etiopathogenesis, main types, symptoms, treatment principles. Spring catarrh.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
46.	Inflammatory diseases of the orbit (abscess, phlegmon). Etiology, clinical picture, complications, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
47.	The main types of inflammatory diseases of the lacrimal organs (dacryoadenitis, canaliculitis, dacryocystitis).	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
48.	Chronic purulent dacryocystitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of surgical treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
49.	Dacryocystitis in newborns: causes and time of appearance, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
50.	Corneal developmental anomalies: keratoconus, keratoglobus, microcornea, megalocornea: clinical course, treatment principles. Their relationship with syndromic congenital ophthalmopathology.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
51.	Keratitis: classification, general symptoms. Main etiological factors. General principles of treatment, features depending on the etiology of the process.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
52.	Bacterial keratitis: etiology, clinical features, principles of treatment. Purulent corneal ulcer: etiology, clinical features, complications, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
53.	Herpetic keratitis: clinical forms, pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
54.	Keratitis outcomes: clinical picture, treatment principles. Surgical treatment of corneal leukomas. Keratoplasty: indications, types. The concept of keratoprosthetics.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
55.	Scleritis and episcleritis: etiology, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
56.	Uveitis: etiology, pathological mechanisms of uveitis development, classification. Features of symptoms depending on the localization of the inflammatory process.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
57.	Anterior uveitis (iridocyclitis): etiology, clinical picture, complications. Emergency care, principles of local and general treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
58.	Red eye syndrome. Differential diagnostics of acute conjunctivitis, acute iridocyclitis, acute attack of glaucoma.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
59.	Posterior uveitis (choroiditis): etiology, clinical features, complications, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
60.	Peripheral uveitis (parsplanitis): clinical features, complications, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
61.	Cataract, risk factors for development. Classification of cataracts.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2

62.	Surgical treatment of cataracts. Two methods of cataract extraction: intracapsular and extracapsular. Modern trends in cataract surgery. Secondary cataract: concept, treatment methods.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
63.	Aphakia: definition, clinical signs, correction methods. Pseudophakia, its optical advantages over aphakia.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
64.	Changes in the fundus of the eye in arterial hypertension. Classification. Ophthalmoscopic signs by stages.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
65.	Changes in the fundus of the eye in diabetes mellitus, their classification. Ophthalmoscopic signs by stages. Principles of modern treatment. Prevention of blindness in diabetic retinopathy.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
66.	Occlusion of the central retinal artery and its branches: clinical manifestations, emergency care, further treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
67.	Occlusion (thrombosis) of the central retinal vein and its branches: clinical manifestations, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
68.	Retinal detachment: concept, its difference from retinoschisis. Main types of retinal detachment: primary and secondary. Clinic (subjective and objective symptoms). Diagnostics.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
69.	Main directions in surgical treatment of primary retinal detachment. Risk factors for retinal detachment, methods of their diagnostics. Preventive measures.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
70.	Main types of optic nerve pathology. Optic neuritis, etiology, clinical picture depending on the localization of inflammation in the optic nerve. Non-infectious neuritis. Principles of optic neuritis treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
71.	Ischemic neuropathy: etiology, variants of localization of the process in the optic nerve, clinical features, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
72.	Congestive optic disc: concept, causes, differential diagnosis with optic neuritis. Pseudocongestive disc: causes.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
73.	Optic nerve atrophy: etiopathogenesis, main types, clinical picture, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
74.	The concept of glaucoma. Three main types of glaucoma (congenital, primary, secondary), their fundamental differences. The difference between glaucoma and ocular hypertension.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
75.	Congenital glaucoma: classification, clinical features, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
76.	Primary glaucoma, classification, diagnostics, clinical picture of two forms of primary glaucoma.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2

77.	Modern principles and methods of conservative treatment of primary glaucoma.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
78.	The main methods of laser and microsurgical treatment of primary glaucoma.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
79.	Acute attack of glaucoma: etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, emergency care	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
80.	Differential diagnosis of acute attack of glaucoma and acute iridocyclitis, Emergency care.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
81.	Secondary glaucoma: classification, clinical features, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
82.	Clinical and structural characteristics and main nosological forms of tumors of the eyelids, conjunctiva and lacrimal gland.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
83.	Melanomas of the choroid of the eyeball: localization, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment principles.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
84.	Retinoblastoma. Modern diagnostic methods, clinical features, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
85.	Retinoblastoma. Modern diagnostic methods, clinical features, treatment.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
86.	Non-penetrating wounds: definition, classification by damage localization. Corneal erosions, non-penetrating wounds of the sclera, conjunctival wounds: clinical features, treatment. Superficially located, characteristics and removal tactics.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
87.	Penetrating wounds of the eyeball: definition, classification, clinical presentation, first aid.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
88.	Specialized ophthalmological care for penetrating wounds of the eyeball. Methods for diagnosing intraocular foreign bodies.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
89.	Principles of surgical treatment of penetrating eye wounds. Methods of removing intraocular foreign bodies.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
90.	Complications of penetrating wounds, principles of treatment. Sympathetic ophthalmia. Metalloses.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
91.	Eye contusions: definition, general characteristics of damage by depth and severity, first aid.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
92.	Damage to the auxiliary apparatus of the visual organ. Orbit: clinical symptoms of the main damage.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
93.	Damage to the adnexa of the organ of vision. Eyelids: blunt trauma, wounds. Principles of surgical treatment of eyelid wounds.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2
94.	Chemical eye burns. General characteristics, first aid.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2

95.	Causes of blindness after severe eye burns. Principles of optical rehabilitation of patients.	OPK-4.3.1; OPK-6.1.1; OPK-7.1.1; PC-5.1.2

2.2. List of practical skills to prepare for the midterm assessment:

Competencies and indicators to be tested: OPC-4 (OPC-4.3.1), OPC-6 (OPC-6.1.1), OPC-7 (OPC-7.1.1), PC-5 (PC-5.1.2)

1. Methodology for examining the adnexa of the eye and the eyeball in young children.

2. Methodology for examining the eyelids and conjunctiva. Their clinical properties are normal.

3. Examination of the lacrimal ducts and tear drainage ducts. Diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations for lacrimal sac pathology: method for squeezing contents out of the lacrimal sac, massage of the lacrimal sac.

4. Methodology for examining the cornea. Its characteristics are normal. Determination of corneal sensitivity, integrity of the corneal epithelium, measurement of the corneal diameter (its age norms).
5. Methodology for examining the iris. Its clinical properties are normal. Study of pupillary reactions.
6. Methodology for instilling medications, placing ointments in the conjunctival sac. Methodology for blocking the lacrimal ducts after instilling medications into the conjunctival cavity. Methodology for rinsing the conjunctival cavity.
7. Methodology for examining the eye with lateral illumination, diagnostic capabilities.
8. Methodology for examining transparent media of the eye (crystalline lens, vitreous body) in transmitted light. Diagnostic capabilities.
9. Methods of ophthalmoscopy (reverse, direct). Components of the normal picture of the fundus.
10. Methods for determining visual acuity (subjective, objective).
11. Basic methods for studying binocular vision.
12. Basic methods for studying the visual field.
13. Method for studying color perception.
14. Method for studying ophthalmotonus (by palpation and Maklakov tonometer).
15. Algorithm for removing superficial foreign bodies of the conjunctiva, cartilage of the eyelids, fornices, eyeball, as well as superficial foreign bodies of the cornea.
16. Methods for diagnosing foreign bodies in the eye (survey radiography, X-ray localization according to Komberg-Baltin, gonioscopy, ultrasound).
17. Dressings in ophthalmology, indications for their use, basic techniques for applying dressings.
18. Algorithm for selecting glasses. Determining the type and power of optical glass. Method for measuring the distance between the pupils.
19. Determination of the mobility of the eyeball. Methodology for determining the angle of strabismus.

The full fund of assessment tools for the discipline is available in the EIS of the Volgograd State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation at the link: https://elearning.volgmed.ru/mod/folder/view.php?id=269968

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minutes dated "06" June 2025 No. 14.

Head of the Department I.A. Gndoyan