

CONTROL METHODS IN PHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT

- **Types of control:**

Ongoing control is carried out at each practical lesson depending on specific aims of each topic. It includes tests, structured written works, control of practical skills in conditions close to real professional activity.

For students' knowledge assessment the following diagnostic tools are used: tests, solving pharmacotherapeutic problems, prescribing drugs, identifying drugs according to international classifications, analyzing organisms' functions changes induced by drugs.

Control of self-study work

Control of self-study work is undertaken during corresponding practical. For topics which are not included into classroom lessons control is carried out during exam..

Final control includes semester control and attestation.

Semester exam – is the form of final control of acquirement of knowledge, skills, attitude (theoretical and practical pharmacology material for semester). Student is able to pass exam if he was present during all classroom lessons, performed all forms of work envisaged in the pharmacology programme and got at least 72 scores for studying pharmacology during semester. Semester examination is held in written form during exam session according to the time-table. Form of examination is standardized and includes control of practical and theoretical level.

- **Methodology for semester exam:**

I stage – tests of format A.

Student answers 50 questions related to all sections of pharmacology.

II stage — 5 cases

Student has to answer 5 cases in written form.

III- этап – testing of practical skills.

- **Assessment criteria**

Assessment criteria – ongoing learning activity of students is assessed according to traditional 4 scores scale. All types of work envisaged in the programme are taken into account. The student has to be assessed for each topic. Forms of assessment include control of theoretical and practical aspects of professional skill training.

Excellent (“5”) – The student answers correctly 90-100% of format A tests. Provides correct, explicit, logical answers to standardized questions of ongoing topic, including material of lecture and self-study work. Demonstrates pharmacology professional skills-building and competencies required for medical practice. Solves problems of increased complexity, is able to generalize information.

Good ("4") - The student answers correctly 70-89% of format A tests. Provides correct, explicit, logical answers to standardized questions of ongoing topic, including material of lecture and self-study work. Uses theoretical knowledge in practical problem solving. Is able to solve problems of low to medium complexity. Demonstrates professional skills-building and competencies greater than minimum necessary.

Satisfactory ("3") - The student answers correctly 50-69% of format A tests. Incompletely, by means of additional questions answers to standardized questions of ongoing topic, including material of lecture and self-study work. Is not able to formulate explicit, logical response on his own. While answering and demonstrating professional skills-building and competencies makes mistakes. The student solves the easiest problems, acquires the minimum necessary knowledge and skills.

Unsatisfactory ("2") - The student answers correctly less than 50% of format A tests. Does not know material of ongoing topic. Is not able to formulate explicit, logical response on his own, does not answer additional questions, does not understand the material content. While answering and demonstrating professional skills-building and competencies makes serious mistakes.

ONGOING CONTROL

Ongoing control is carried out at each practical lesson and is intended to test what has been learned by students.

FORMS OF FINAL CONTROL

Semester credit – is the form of final control based on the execution of certain work during practicals and self-study. Is carried out after finishing the semester and before the exam session.

Semester examination – is the form of final control of students mastering theoretical and practical material of educational discipline.

SCORES CALCULATION:

Maximal number of scores which the student may get for ongoing learning activity accounts for 120 scores.

Minimal number of scores which the student has to get for ongoing learning activity accounts for 72 scores.

Number of scores is calculated in the following equation:

$$x = \underline{CA \times 120}$$

5

CA – average for marks according to the traditional scale (rounding to the second figure after the point)

Table of conversion according to 200-scores scale:

4- scores scale	200- scores scale	4- scores scale	200- scores scale	4- scores scale	200- scores scale	4- scores scale	200- scores scale
5	120	4.45	107	3.91	94	3.33	80
4.95	119	4.41	106	3.87	93	3.29	79
4.91	118	4.37	105	3.83	92	3.25	78
4.87	117	4.33	104	3.79	91	3.2	77
4.83	116	4.29	103	3.74	90	3.16	76
4.79	115	4.25	102	3.7	89	3.12	75
4.75	114	4.2	101	3.62	87	3.08	74
4.7	113	4.16	100	3.58	86	3.04	73
4.66	112	4.12	99	3.54	85	3	72
4.62	111	4.08	98	3.49	84	Less than 3	Not enough
4.58	110	4.04	97	3.45	83		
4.54	109	3.99	96	3.41	82		
4.5	108	3.95	95	3.37	81		

Self-study work is assessed during ongoing control at corresponding practical. For topics which are not included into classroom lessons control is carried out during exam..

Table of exam assessment

Test control	Written control	Demonstration of practical skills
“5”- 45-50 scores (90 -100% correct answers)	“5”- 14-15 scores	“5”- 14-15 scores
“4”- 35-44 scores (70-89% correct answers)	“4”- 11-13 scores	“4”- 11-13 scores
“3”- 25-34 scores (50-69% correct answers)	“3”- 8-10 scores	“3”- 8-10 scores
“2”- 0 scores less than 50% correct answers)	“2” – 0 scores	“2” – 0 scores

Maximal number of scores which the student may get for exam accounts for 80.

Minimal number of scores which the student has to get to pass exam accounts for 50.

Calculation of scores for the discipline

Grade for the discipline is calculated as the sum of scores for ongoing learning activity (not less than 72) and exam scores (not less than 50).

Scores for the discipline are converted independently according to ECTS scale and traditional scale (4-scores). Scores in ECTS scale are not converted to traditional one and vice versa.

Grades of students of the same speciality are ranged according to ECTS scale in the following way:

ECTS grade	Statistical indicator
A	The best 10% students
B	The next 25% students
C	The next 30% students
D	The next 25% students
E	The last 10% students

Grade for the discipline for students who have successfully fulfilled the programme are converted according to 4-scores scale in the following way:

Discipline grade	Grade in 4-scores scale
From 170 to 200 scores	“5”
From 140 to 169 scores	“4”
From 139 to 120 scores	“3”
Less than 120 scores	“2”

Chief of pharmacology department

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