

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PRACTICAL CLASSES

Excellent “5”	90-100% answers for format A tests (10 MCQs, single best answer of 5 given answers) are correct; correct clear, complete and logical answers for the questions about the current topic, including questions and tasks for individual work. Presence of qualitative and complete home task. A student closely links theory to practice and correctly demonstrates practical skills; able to solve clinical cases of increased complexity and to summarize the material. A student correctly conducts physical examination of thematic patient, has the necessary communication skills, and uses the principles of medical deontology
Good “4”	70-89% answers for format A tests are correct; clear and right answers for the questions about the current topic, including questions and tasks for individual work. There is a qualitative home task. A student correctly demonstrates practical skills or makes non-significant mistakes; able to solve typical clinical cases and cases of moderate complexity. A student correctly conducts physical examination of thematic patient, has the necessary practical skills, and makes no fatal mistakes during diagnosis and treatment. A student may communicate with patients and colleagues, using the principles of medical deontology.
Satisfactory “3”	60-69% answers for format A tests are correct. Homework is incomplete or contains mistakes. Inadequate or incomplete answers for the questions about the current topic and individual work. A student cannot build a clear, logical answer; makes significant mistakes when answering and demonstrating practical skills; solves only easy typical clinical cases, has a minimum of necessary practical skills; performs examination and plan treatments with errors that do not threaten the patient's life; has a minimum of communication skills, uses the principles of medical deontology.
Unsatisfactory “2”	Less than 60% answers for format A tests are correct. The home task is written very bad or is absent. A student does not know the material of the current topic, cannot answer independently and logically to additional questions, does not understand the content of the material; makes significant mistakes when answering and demonstrating practical skills; conducts examination and plan treatment with fatal consequences for a patient; has insufficient communication or verbal skills; insufficiently uses the principles of medical deontology

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING PRACTICAL SKILLS

Excellent “5”	Physical examination has been performed precisely, without any inaccuracies; the results of examination clearly correspond to patient’s diagnosis and condition; diagnosis is formulated correctly, according to a classification; the plan of further examinations is consistent with a diagnosis and includes all additional tests for differential diagnosis; results of laboratory and instrumental investigations are interpreted fully and correctly; administered treatment is adequate and individualized for a particular patient
Good “4”	Inaccuracies made by the student on physical examination do not significantly affect the quality of diagnosis and patient’s prognosis; diagnosis is formulated correctly; the plan of additional tests is consistent with the diagnosis and patient’s condition; the results of laboratory and instrumental investigations are well interpreted; administered therapy corresponds to the diagnosis with adequate for the patient dosage
Satisfactory “3”	Examination of a patient has been performed with mistakes that lead to the extension of diagnostic work, but do not cause death or complications; diagnosis has been made with inaccuracies on stage or course of the disease, but completely corresponds to the results of physical examination; the plan of additional tests does not include elements of differential diagnosis, but is reasonable, the results of laboratory and instrumental investigations are interpreted superficially; not rational treatment plan
Unsatisfactory “2”	Examination of a patient has been performed with significant errors that permit the diagnosis; wrong diagnosis that may lead to serious complications or death of a patient; the plan of additional tests does not meet the diagnosis and patient’s condition; wrong plan of treatment