

(speciality 221 "Dentistry")

### Verification of learning outcomes

When studying the discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine" uses a variety of teaching methods recommended for high school:

- by sources of knowledge: verbal (explanation, lecture, conversation, discussion); visual (demonstration); practical (practical work, mastering practical skills), on which special emphasis is placed on the study of the discipline;

- by the logic of the educational process: analytical (selection of individual symptoms of the disease), synthetic (clarification of the relationship of symptoms), their combination - analytical-synthetic, as well as the inductive deductive method.

Combining and summarizing the above teaching methods, when studying the discipline it is advisable to implement such methods of organizing classes as:

- method of clinical cases,
- method of individual educational and research tasks,
- method of competing groups,
- method of training technologies,
- method of conducting scientific conferences with the use of interactive technologies.

Types of educational activities of the student are lectures, practical classes, independent work of students.

Practical classes lasting 2 academic hours in the study of the subject "propaedeutics of internal medicine" are held on the basis of CNE "5th City Clinical Hospital of Lviv" in the departments of therapeutic profile and consist of four structural parts:

1. mastering the theoretical part of the topic,
2. demonstration by the teacher of methods of research of the thematic patient,
3. the work of students to practice practical skills at the patient's bedside under the supervision of a teacher,
4. solving situational problems and test-control of mastering the material.

In conducting practical classes, the main place is occupied by mastering practical skills in objective examination of the patient and working directly with patients.

Independent work of students, in addition to the traditional pre-classroom training on theoretical issues of propaedeutics of internal medicine, includes work in the departments of therapeutic hospitals, clinical laboratories and departments of functional diagnostics in extracurricular time. Independent (individual) work includes curation of patients with writing a medical history, which involves questioning and complete objective examination of the patient, generalization of data to determine the leading syndromes and registration of medical history.

An integral part of the learning process is a system of control and reporting of students on the quality of learning material. The main purpose of control is to ensure the scientific level of knowledge acquired by students, the strength of their skills and abilities. Monitoring the success and quality of student training includes:

- current control;
- self-control;
- final control.

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of the topic. All practical classes use objective control of theoretical training and acquisition of practical skills.

Intermediate control is carried out at the last lesson of the content module and provides standardized control over the assimilation of the relevant thematic block of information.

The control of the performance of independent work, which is provided in the topic along with the classroom work, is carried out during the current control of the topic in the relevant classroom. The control of mastering the topics that are submitted only for independent work and are not included in the topics of classroom training sessions is carried out during the final control.

Methods of current control: oral examination, written express control, speeches when discussing issues in practical classes, testing, control task:

*Theoretical knowledge* - written and computer testing, individual survey, interview, structured written content.

*Practical skills and abilities* - control over the implementation of standardized methods of practical skills:

- questioning the patient,
- general and local review,
- palpation, percussion, auscultation,
- evaluation according to a standardized algorithm of the results of instrumental and laboratory methods of examination of the patient,
- generalization of the results of subjective, physical, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient with the registration of a standardized medical history,
- drawing up a plan for further examination of the patient.

Methods of self-control: questions of self-control;

Methods of final control: FC.

<b>Final control</b>		
General evaluation system	Participation in the work during the semester - 100% Credit on a 200-point scale	
Rating scales	multi-point (200-point) scale, ECTS rating scale	
Conditions of admission to the final control	The student attended all practical (laboratory, seminar) classes and received at least 120 points for current performance	
Type of final control	Methods of final control	Enrollment criteria
Credit	All topics submitted for current control must be included. Grades from the 4-point scale are converted into points on a multi-point (200-point) scale in accordance with the Regulation "Criteria, rules and procedures for evaluating the results of student learning activities"	<i>The maximum number of points is 200.</i> <i>The minimum number of points is 122</i>

#### **Criteria for assessing credit**

***Evaluation of current educational activities.*** During the assessment of mastering each topic for the current educational activity of the student grades are set on a 4-point (traditional) scale, taking into account the approved assessment criteria for the discipline. This takes into account all types of work provided by the curriculum. The student receives a grade on each topic. Forms of assessment of current educational activities are standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training.

Current control is carried out in accordance with the specific objectives of each practical lesson. The following means of diagnosing the level of preparation of students are used for control: computer tests, control of practical skills in methods of examination of the patient with subsequent interpretation of the obtained data, analysis of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.

#### **Evaluation of current educational activities.**

The current assessment of students on relevant topics is carried out on a 4-point system (excellent, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory) with subsequent conversion into a multi-point scale.

**The grade "excellent"** is given in the case when the student knows the content of the lesson and lecture material in full, illustrating the answers with various examples: gives comprehensively accurate and clear answers without any leading questions; spreads the material without errors and inaccuracies; freely solves problems and performs practical tasks of varying complexity.

**The grade "good"** is given when the student knows the content of the lesson and understands it well, answers the questions correctly, consistently and systematically, but they are not exhaustive, although the student answers additional questions without errors; solves all problems and performs practical tasks, experiencing difficulties only in the most difficult cases.

**The grade "satisfactory"** is given to the student on the basis of his knowledge of the whole content of the lesson and with a satisfactory level of understanding. The student is able to solve modified (simplified) problems with the help of leading questions; solves problems and performs practical skills, experiencing difficulties in simple cases; is not able to systematically state the answer on his own, but answers directly asked questions correctly.

**The grade "unsatisfactory"** is given in cases when the student's knowledge and skills do not meet the requirements of "satisfactory" assessment.

**For disciplines which form of final control is credit:**

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current academic activity in the study of the discipline is 200 points.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current academic activity to enroll in the discipline is 120 points.

The calculation of the number of points is based on the grades obtained by the student on a traditional scale during the study of the discipline during the semester, by calculating the arithmetic mean (MA), rounded to two decimal places. The resulting value is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:

$$X = MA \times 200 / 5$$

Table 1. *For convenience, the table of recalculation on a 200-point scale is given:*

4- score scale	200- score scale	4- score scale	200- score scale	4- score scale	200- score scale	4- score scale	200- score scale
5	200	4.45	178	3.92	157	3.37	135
4.97	199	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.35	134
4.95	198	4.4	176	3.87	155	3.32	133
4.92	198	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.3	132
4.9	197	4.35	174	3.82	153	3.27	131
4.87	195	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.25	130
4.85	194	4.3	172	3.77	151	3.22	129
4.82	193	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.2	128
4.8	192	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.17	127
4.77	191	4.22	169	3.7	148	3.15	126
4.75	190	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.12	125
4.72	189	4.17	167	3.65	146	3.1	124
4.7	188	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.07	123
4.67	187	4.12	165	3.57	143	3.02	121
4.65	186	4.09	164	3.55	142		
4.62	185	4.07	163	3.52	141		
4.6	184	4.04	162	3.5	140		
4.57	183	4.02	161	3.47	139		
4.52	181	3.99	160	3.45	138	<b>3</b>	<b>120</b>
4.5	180	3.97	159	3.42	137	<b>Less than 3</b>	<b>Not enough</b>
4.47	179	3.94	158	3.4	136		

The scores of students studying in one specialty, taking into account the number of scores earned in the discipline are ranked on the ECTS scale as follows:

Table 2

Points ECTS	The statistical indicator
<b>A</b>	<b>The best 10% of students</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>The next 25% of students</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>The next 30% of students</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>The next 25% of students</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>The last 10% of students</b>

The ECTS score is not converted to the traditional scale, as the ECTS scale and the 4-point scale are independent.