



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Far Eastern Federal University"

(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

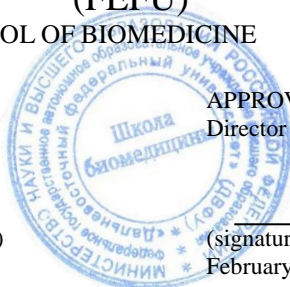
AGREED
Head of OP

(signature)
February 02, 2021

Yu.S. Khotimchenko
(FULL NAME)

APPROVE

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology



E.V. Khozhaenko
(signature) (I.O. Surname)
February 02, 2021

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

Legal issues in medicine

Direction of training 32.04.01 "Public Health"

Educational program "Leadership and governance in public health (program in English for foreign citizens)"

Full-time training form

course 1 semester 2
lectures at 6 p.m.
practical classes 18 hours.
including using MAO lek. 4 hours/practice 6 o'clock
total classroom hours 36 hours,
including using MAO 10 hours
independent work 36 hours.
control work is not provided
term paper / term project are not provided
credit 2 semester

The work program of the discipline is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the field of study 32.04.01 Public health, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated May 31, 2017. No. 485.

The work program was discussed at a meeting of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology protocol No. 5 dated January 28, 2021.

Director of the Department Ph.D., E.V. Khozhaenko

Compiled by: Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Moreva V.G.

Reverse side of the title page of the RPD

1. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department / department / department (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department / department / department (issuing structural unit), protocol dated “ ____ ” _____ 2021 No. _____
2. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department / department / department (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department / department / department (issuing structural unit), protocol dated “ ____ ” _____ 2021 No. _____
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I. Goals and objectives of mastering the discipline:

Target:

formation of a holistic theoretical understanding of medical law among masters, disclosure of key problems of modern legislation in the field of healthcare.

Tasks:

1. Provide the student with knowledge of the current legislation of the Russian Federation, international law in the field of medicine.

2. To acquaint the student with modern views on the rapidly developing discipline - medical law, lay a holistic view of the system and structure of the Russian legislation on healthcare, identify and analyze the main trends in the field of medical law, analyze the legal framework for the rights of patients and medical workers.

3. To instill skills and abilities to use the acquired knowledge in practical activities.

As a result of studying this discipline, students form the following universal, general professional and professional competencies (elements of competencies).

Professional competencies of graduates and indicators of their achievement:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
organizational and managerial	PC-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
organizational and managerial	PC-5 The ability to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management decisions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in managing a medical organization, use technological maps of the processes of a medical organization	PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization PC-5.2 Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, developing business planning and investment projects

Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of training in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care	Knows the standards of medical care Able to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Knows how to evaluate the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Possesses the skill of assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Able to prepare reporting documentation of a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization	Knows the methods of planning a medical organization Able to plan the work of a medical organization
PC-5.2 Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects	Knows the rules for drawing up a plan for a medical organization, develop a business plan, an investment project Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects Has the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects
PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, developing business planning and	Knows the principles of goal-setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of

investment projects	financial management, as well as the method of a process approach to managing a medical organization Able to develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification He owns the methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the business unit level, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in managing a medical organization and the ability to use flow charts of the processes of a medical organization.
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For the formation of the above competencies within the framework of the discipline "Legal issues in medicine" the following methods of active / interactive learning are used: active / interactive learning: lectures - conferences, problem lectures, visualization lectures; practical exercises - debate, round table (preparation and discussion of abstracts), compiling an intellect map, compiling a glossary.

II. The complexity of the discipline and types of training sessions in the discipline

The total complexity of the discipline is 2 credit units (72 academic hours).

Designation	Types of training sessions and work of the student
L	Lecture classes
Etc	Practical lessons
Right electr.	
SR:	Independent work of the student during the period of theoretical training
including control	Independent work of the student and contact work of the student with the teacher during the period of intermediate certification
	And other types of work

Discipline structure:

Full-time form of education

N o.	Section name disciplines	Se me ster	The number of hours by type of training sessions and work of the student					Forms of intermediate certification	
			Lek	lab	Etc	OK	SR		Con trol
1	General foundations of law	2	18						
2	Lesson 1. Legal regulation of the health of citizens in the Russian				2		4	-	

	Federation								
3	Lesson 2. Rights and obligations of patients, medical workers			2		4			
4	Lesson 3. Normative regulation of transplantology. Legal problems of preventing the spread of HIV infection in the Russian Federation			2		4			
5	Lesson 4. Fundamentals of medical ethics. Legal liability for violation of the rights of citizens to health care			2		4			
6	Lesson 5. Medical examination. Legal aspects of family planning and the regulation of mental health care			2		4			
7	Lesson 6. Professional and official offenses and their prevention in health care. Medical examination of the quality of medical care			2		4			
8	Lesson 7. The rights of citizens in the field of health protection			2		4			
9	Lesson 8. Legal regulation of family planning and regulation of human reproductive function			2		4			
10	Lesson 9. Legal regulation of the provision of psychiatric care. Features of the legal status of healthcare workers			2		4			
	Total:	2	18	-	18	-	36	-	offset

III. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE

Module 1. General principles of law (18 hours)

Topic 1.Rule of law and normative-legal acts. The main legal systems at the present stage (2 hours).

Topic 2International legal constitutional foundations of health protection (2 hours)

International acts ratified by the Russian Federation in the field of healthcare.

Topic 3.Human rights in international acts (declarations, charters, pacts). The rights of citizens in the field of health protection (2 hours)

Topic 4.Russian legislation in the field of healthcare (2 hours).

Topic 5.Constitution of the Russian FederationThe Constitution is the main guarantor of the rights of citizens of the Russian Federation (2 hours).

Topic 6.The concept of medical law: subject, method system

Topic 7.Legal status of healthcare workers and patients (2 hours).Labor rights and obligations of a medical worker. Labor law. Employment contract. Commercial medicine.

Topic 8. Plegal basis for quality control of medical care to the population, sanitary and epidemiological well-being and pharmaceutical activity (2 hours).

Topic 9. Remedies for health violations (2 hours).

IV. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE PRACTICAL PART OF THE COURSE AND INDEPENDENT WORK

Practical classes (18 hours, including using MAO - 6 hours)

Lesson 1. Legal regulation of the health care of citizens in the Russian Federation (2 hours) incl. using the method of active learning - lecture-press conference (2 hours)

At the beginning of the lesson, the teacherThe lecturer names the topic of the lecture and asks students to ask him questions in writing on this topic. Each student must, within 2-3 minutes, formulate the most interesting questions on the topic of the lecture, write them on a piece of paper and pass the note to the teacher. The teacher sorts the questions according to their semantic content within 3-5 minutes.niyu and begins to lecture. The presentation of the material is presented in the form of a coherent disclosure of the topic, and not as an answer to every question asked, but in the course of the lecture, the corresponding answers are formulated. At the end of the lecture, the teacher conducts a final assessment inprosov, revealing the knowledge and interests of students.

The need to formulate a question and ask it correctly initiates mental activity, and the expectation of an answer to your question concentrates the student's attention.

The main purpose of the lecture-press conference at the beginning of the course is to identify the range of interests and students, the degree of their readiness for work, attitude to the subject.

Lesson plan:

1. Medical law is a complex intersectoral discipline.
2. General characteristics of medical law. The concept and sources of medical law.
3. The current state of healthcare in the Russian Federation and ways of its development.
4. Legal regulation of the health of citizens in the Russian Federation. Health legislation.

Lesson 2. Rights and obligations of patients, medical workers (2 hours)

1. Rights and obligations of patients.
2. Rights and obligations of medical workers.

Lesson 3. Normative regulation of transplantology. Legal problems of preventing the spread of HIV infection in the Russian Federation (2 hours) using the method of active learning - compiling an intellect map.

After a block of theoretical material summarizing the lecture material and the results of students' independent work on this topic (30 min.), students are invited to divide into 2 groups. Assignment for the first group: to make a map according to the block "Regulatory regulation of transplantation", for the second group - according to the block "Legal problems of preventing the spread of HIV infection in the Russian Federation".

30 minutes are allotted for compiling mind maps.

After the end of the work, students will present their cards. During the presentation, the groups ask clarifying questions. The teacher monitors the progress of work, clarifies information, makes corrections, etc.

Students are offered the following rules for mapping.

1. Take a sheet of paper and draw a block (arbitrary shape, it can be a circle, oval, square, any other image or text) in the center of the sheet:



2. Inside the block, write the name of the topic you want to work with:

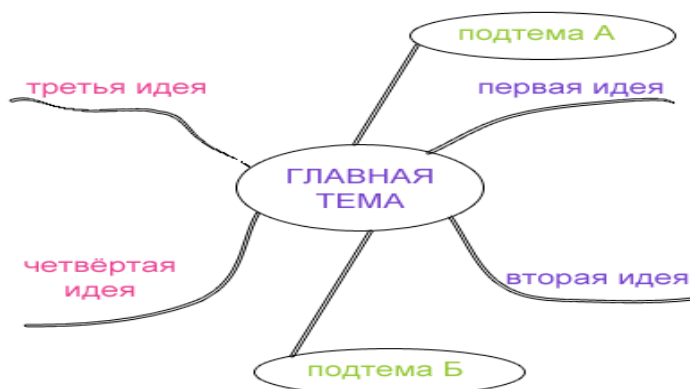


3. Your main topic can have several associations, let's say there are four to start with, draw lines for each idea. Sign each line:



4. Don't spend too much time creating a neat drawing with straight lines, speed is more important here than neatness.

If your main theme cannot be completed with only the ideas you wrote earlier, draw additional lines from the central theme and label them, in this case we have defined them in blocks:



5. Since each additional idea (second level association) can have its own associations, expand your mind map by creating lines (associations) from the new idea or subtopic. These will be third level associations or ideas:



In a short amount of time your mind map will start to take shape, don't worry if your drawing starts to look like a net with branches spread all over the sheet. Mind maps reflect your thought processes and are usually something personal to each individual.

If the mind map is being used as a plan for a conversation or a plan to achieve a goal, then each of the main lines emanating from the central box can be numbered to show the sequence.

Questions for preliminary self-training

1. The concept and objects of donation and transplantation. The concept of donor and recipient. Legislative regulation of donation.
2. Law of the Russian Federation "On transplantation of human organs and (or) tissues" of December 22, 1992 No. 4180-1, Law of the Russian Federation "On donation of blood and its components" of June 9, 1993 No. 5142-1.
3. Conditions and procedure for transplantation.
4. Blood donor rights. Benefits of a blood donor.
5. Donor Responsibilities.
6. Refusal of the patient from blood transfusion.
7. Refusal of parents from blood transfusion to the child.
8. Legal problems of protecting the genetic dignity of a person.
9. Organization of activities to prevent the spread of HIV infection in the Russian Federation.
10. Medical examination for HIV.
11. Providing medical care to HIV-infected people.
12. Rights and social protection of HIV-infected citizens and members of their families.

Lesson 4. Fundamentals of medical ethics. Legal responsibility for violating the rights of citizens to health care (2 hours) using the method of active learning - discussion

Questions for preliminary self-training

1. Justification of the ethical regulation of the work of a medical worker
2. Provision of medical care as a specific type of professional activity
3. Different interpretation of general moral norms and moral norms in medicine.
4. Grounds and conditions of liability of medical institutions and employees for violations of the patient's rights.
5. Civil liability of medical institutions.
6. Liability insurance for damage caused during the provision of medical care.
7. Criminal liability of healthcare workers.
8. Administrative liability for violation of the rights of citizens in the field of health protection.
9. Disciplinary responsibility of medical workers.
10. Patient responsibility.

Lesson 5. Medical examination. Legal aspects of family planning and the regulation of mental health care (2 hours)

1. Medical expertise as a means of proof.
2. Legal aspects of family planning.
3. Legal regulation of psychiatric care.

Lesson 6. Professional and official offenses and their prevention in health care. Medical examination of the quality of medical care (2 hours)

1. Medical errors and other forms of harm to the health of patients.
2. Medical accident.
3. An absolute necessity in medical practice.
4. The concept, types and significance of medical expertise.
5. Legal regulation of medical expertise.

Lesson 7. The rights of citizens in the field of health protection (2 hours)

1. Legal regulation of medical activity in modern conditions.
2. The right to health care and its content.
3. The rights of certain groups of the population in the field of health protection.

Lesson 8. Legal regulation of family planning and regulation of human reproductive function (2 hours)

1. Legal problems of protecting the genetic dignity of a person.
2. Legal problems of family planning.
3. The concept of the demographic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020

4. Legal regulation of medical activity on artificial termination of pregnancy.

5. Artificial insemination.

Lesson 9. Legal regulation of the provision of psychiatric care. Features of the legal status of health workers (2 hours)

1. The concept and types of psychiatric care.
2. Legal regulation of psychiatric care.
3. Law of the Russian Federation "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision" dated July 22, 1993 No. 3185-1.

4. Medical examination of drug addicts.

5. Compulsory treatment, compulsory medical measures.

6. Professional training of medical workers.

7. Peculiarities of legal regulation of labor of healthcare workers.

Schedule for the implementation of independent work on the discipline

No. p/n	Date/Due dates	Type of independent work	Approximate lead times	form of control
1	1-6 weeks	Preparation of abstracts	12 hours	Protection
2	7-12 weeks	Presentation preparation	12 hours	Protection
3	13-18 weeks	Preparing for the colloquium	12 hours	offset

Independent work of students consists of preparing for practical classes, working on recommended literature, writing reports on the topic of the seminar, preparing presentations, abstracts.

The study of lectures and preparation for a practical lesson, the preparation of a report on a selected aspect of the topic or the selection of practical material for participation in the discussion constitute the content of the student's independent work. Lecture notes, professional literature, educational and methodological support of the discipline can become the material for preparation. Forms of current control: survey, group discussion, presentation of the report.

One of the necessary components for the successful development of the course is writing an essay.

The teacher offers each student individual and differentiated tasks. Some of them can be carried out in a group (for example, preparing a report and presentations on the same topic can be done by several students with a division of their duties - one prepares a scientific and theoretical part, and the second analyzes practice).

List of types of independent work

Preparation for a practical lesson, preparation of a report on a selected aspect of the topic of a practical lesson or selection of practical material for participation in the discussion constitute the content of the master's independent work. Lecture notes, professional literature, educational and methodological support of the discipline can become the material for preparation. Forms of current control: survey, group discussion, control tasks, report presentation.

Search and study of the latest theoretical and applied sources on social management in Internet resources.

Assessment of knowledge and skills is carried out at an intermediate control point after passing the appropriate section of the discipline. For methodological support of mastering the discipline, the department develops teaching aids (recommendations and instructions for students and teachers, etc.), which detail the goals and methods of conducting classes.

Independent work of students includes the study of teaching aids, materials, work on the Internet, which makes it possible to form the appropriate skills and abilities, is the foundation for making rational management decisions in the economic field of healthcare. Active use of computer teaching and control technologies in the educational process contributes to the formation of students' skills to use modern innovative educational programs.

One of the necessary components for the successful development of the course is writing an essay.

Recommendations for summarizing educational and scientific literature

Abstracting educational and scientific literature involves an in-depth study of individual scientific works, which should ensure the development of the necessary skills to work on a book. All this will contribute to the expansion of scientific horizons, increase their theoretical training, and the formation of scientific competence.

Textbooks, individual monographic studies and articles on issues provided for by the program of the academic discipline are offered for abstracting. When selecting literature on the chosen issue, it is necessary to cover the most important directions in the development of this science at the present stage. Pay special attention to those literary sources that (directly or indirectly) can assist a specialist in his practical activities. However, this section also includes works and individual studies on issues that go beyond the discipline under study. This literature is recommended to use if you want to expand your knowledge in any branch of science.

Along with literature on general issues, masters are supposed to read literature, taking into account the profile of their professional activity, obtained independently. Not all of the proposed literature is equivalent in content and volume, so a different approach to its study is possible. In one case, this may be a general abstract of several literary sources by various authors devoted to the consideration of the same issue, in another case, a detailed study and abstract of one of the recommended works or even its individual sections, depending on the degree of complexity of the issue (problematics). In order to decide what to do in each case, you should consult with the teacher.

The choice of a specific work for abstracting should be preceded by a detailed acquaintance with the list of all literature given in the curriculum of the discipline. It is recommended that you first familiarize yourself with the selected work by viewing subtitles, highlighted texts, diagrams, tables, and general conclusions. Then it must be read carefully and thoughtfully (delving into the ideas and methods of the author), making notes along the way on a separate sheet of paper about the main provisions, key issues. After reading, you should think over the content of the article or a separate chapter, paragraph (if we are talking about a monograph) and briefly write it down. Literally, only strict definitions, formulations of laws should be written out. Sometimes it is helpful to include one or two examples in the entry to illustrate. In the event that there are incomprehensible places, it is recommended to read the following presentation,

The result of work on literary sources is an abstract.

When preparing an abstract, it is necessary to highlight the most important theoretical provisions and substantiate them independently, paying attention not only to the result, but also to the methodology used in studying the problem. Reading scientific literature should be critical. Therefore, one should strive not only to assimilate the main content, but also the method of proof, to reveal the features of different points of view on the same issue, to evaluate the practical and theoretical significance of the results of the work being reviewed. A highly desirable element of the abstract is the listener's expression of his own attitude to the ideas and conclusions of the author, supported by certain arguments (personal experience, statements of other researchers, etc.).

Abstracts of monographs, journal articles of a research nature must certainly contain, as already mentioned above, the definition of the problem and specific objectives of the study, a description of the methods used by the author, as well as the conclusions that he came to as a result of the study. The proposed literature for referencing is constantly updated.

Goals and objectives of the abstract

An abstract (from Latin refero - I report, I report) is a summary of a practical or theoretical problem with the formulation of certain conclusions on the topic under consideration. The problem chosen by the student is studied and analyzed on the basis of one or more sources. Unlike term paper, which is a comprehensive study of the problem, the abstract is aimed at analyzing one or more scientific papers.

Goals essay writing are:

- developing students' skills to search for topical problems of modern legislation;
- developing the skills of concise presentation of the material, highlighting only the most significant points necessary to reveal the essence of the problem;
- developing the skills of analyzing the studied material and formulating one's own conclusions on the chosen issue in writing, in a scientific, literate language.

tasks essay writing are:

- to teach the student to accurately convey the opinions of the authors, on the basis of whose work the student writes his essay;
- to teach the student to correctly express his position on the problem analyzed in the abstract;
- prepare the student for further participation in scientific and practical conferences, seminars and competitions;
- help the student decide on the topic of interest to him, the further disclosure of which can be carried out when writing a term paper or diploma;
- to clarify for themselves and state the reasons for their agreement (disagreement) with the opinion of one or another author on this issue.

Basic requirements for the content of the abstract

The student should use only those materials (scientific articles, monographs, manuals) that are directly related to the topic he has chosen. Distracted reasoning that is not related to the analyzed problem is not allowed. The content of the abstract should be specific, only one problem should be investigated (several are allowed, only if they are interconnected). The student must strictly adhere to the logic of presentation (start with the definition and analysis of concepts, move on to posing the problem, analyze ways to solve it and draw appropriate conclusions). The abstract should end with a conclusion on the topic.

In its structure, the abstract consists of:

1. Title page;
2. Introductions, where the student formulates a problem to be analyzed and researched;

3. The main text, in which the chosen topic is consistently revealed. Unlike a term paper, the main text of the abstract involves the division into 2-3 paragraphs without highlighting chapters. If necessary, the text of the abstract can be supplemented with illustrations, tables, graphs, but they should not "overload" the text;

4. Conclusions, where the student formulates conclusions based on the main text.

5. List of used literature. This list refers to both those sources that the student refers to when preparing the essay, and others that were studied by him when preparing the essay.

The volume of the abstract is 10-15 pages of typewritten text, but in any case should not exceed 15 pages. Spacing - 1.5, font size - 14, margins: left - 3 cm, right - 1.5 cm, top and bottom - 1.5 cm. Pages must be numbered. The paragraph indent from the beginning of the line is 1.25 cm.

The procedure for submitting the abstract and its evaluation

Abstracts are written by students during the semester within the time limits set by the teacher in a particular discipline, reported by the student and submitted for discussion. The printed version is handed over to the teacher leading the discipline.

Based on the results of the test, the student is given a certain number of points, which is included in the total number of student points scored by him during the semester. When evaluating the abstract, the correspondence of the content to the chosen topic, the clarity of the structure of the work, the ability to work with scientific literature, the ability to pose a problem and analyze it, the ability to think logically, knowledge of professional terminology, literacy of design are taken into account.

Guidelines for preparing presentations

General presentation requirements:

- presentation should not be less than 10 slides;
- the first page is the title page, which must be presented: the name of the project; surname, name, patronymic of the author;
- the next slide should be the content, which presents the main stages (moments) of the presentation; it is desirable that from the content using a hyperlink you can go to the required page and return to the content again;
- design-ergonomic requirements: color compatibility, limited number of objects per slide, text color;
- The last slides of the presentation should be a glossary and bibliography.

Topics for essays and presentations

1. Medical ethics and law in the system of market relations.
2. Medico-legal problems of health care reform.
3. Health as a legal category.
4. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in healthcare.
5. The list and essence of defects in the provision of medical care
6. Personal non-property rights in medicine.
7. The concept and essence of the contract for the provision of medical care.
8. International Medical Law
9. Medical ethics and law in the system of market relations.
10. The main features of medical law as a complex industry.
11. Relationship between medical law and healthcare legislation.
12. Patient's rights.
13. Ensuring the availability of drug care for the population of the Russian Federation.
14. System for ensuring the quality and safety of medical care.

Criteria for assessing students' independent work

Evaluation of independent work is carried out according to the following criteria:

- the completeness and quality of the tasks performed;
- possession of methods and techniques of computer modeling in the issues under study, the use of software tools;
- the quality of the report design, the use of rules and standards for the design of text and electronic documents;
- use of data from domestic and foreign literature, Internet sources, regulatory information and best practices;
- absence of factual errors related to understanding the problem.

When evaluating the knowledge of masters, not only the amount of knowledge is taken into account, but, first of all, the quality of assimilation of the material, understanding the logic of the academic discipline, the ability to freely, competently, logically present what has been learned is evaluated, the ability to reasonably defend one's own point of view.

“Excellent” marks the answer to independent tasks, in which the material is systematically, logically and consistently presented.

The “good” rating implies knowledge of the material and the ability to draw independent conclusions, comment on the material presented; answer with minor flaws.

Assimilation of the material is assessed as "satisfactory" when the student has not studied some sections deeply enough, allows fuzzy formulations, and gives incomplete answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is put in the case when the student does not know a significant part of the educational material, makes significant mistakes; knowledge is unsystematic.

Abstract Evaluation Criteria

- 100-86 points are given to the student if the student expressed his opinion on the formulated problem, argued it, accurately defining its content and components. The data of domestic and foreign literature, statistical information, information of a regulatory nature are given. The student knows and owns the skill of independent research work on the research topic; methods and techniques for analyzing the theoretical and / or practical aspects of the area under study.

- 85-76 - points - the work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; no more than 1 mistake was made when explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, data of domestic and foreign authors are given. Demonstrated research skills and abilities. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem.

- 75-61 points - the student conducts a fairly independent analysis of the main stages and semantic components of the problem; understands the basic foundations and theoretical justification of the chosen topic. The main sources on the topic under consideration are attracted. No more than 2 errors were made in the sense or content of the problem.

- 60-50 points - if the work is a retold or completely rewritten source text without any comments or analysis. The structure and theoretical component of the topic is not disclosed. Three or more than three errors were made in the semantic content of the problem being disclosed.

If the abstract meets all the requirements for design and content, then the student receives a maximum of 100 points for its implementation. If the abstract is made with minor flaws, such as using fewer sources or not fully disclosing certain issues, then the student receives 75-99 points. If the teacher believes that the topic is only half disclosed, but the main issues of the topic are still touched upon, only one or two sources are used, then the student receives 50-74 points. If the topic of the abstract is not disclosed, there are no references to the literature, and the student does not answer the questions asked on the abstract, then the score for the abstract is not set.

V. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROVISION OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Independent work is defined as an individual or collective learning activity carried out without the direct guidance of a teacher, but according to his instructions and under his control. Independent work is a cognitive learning activity, when the sequence of a student's thinking, his mental and practical operations and actions depends and is determined by the student himself.

Independent work of students contributes to the development of independence, responsibility and organization, a creative approach to solving problems at the educational and professional levels, which ultimately leads to the development of the skill of independent planning and implementation of activities.

The purpose of independent work of students is to master the necessary competencies in their field of study, experience in creative and research activities.

Forms of independent work of students:

- work with basic and additional literature, Internet resources;
- self-acquaintance with the lecture material presented on electronic media in the library of an educational institution;
- preparation of abstract reviews of sources of periodicals, reference notes, predetermined by the teacher;
- search for information on the topic with its subsequent presentation to the audience in the form of a report, presentations;
- preparation for the implementation of classroom control work;
- performance of home control works;
- performance of test tasks, problem solving;
- drawing up crossword puzzles, schemes;
- preparation of reports for presentation at a seminar, conference;
- filling out a workbook;
- essay writing, term paper;
- preparation for business and role-playing games;
- compiling a resume;
- preparation for tests and exams;
- other activities organized and carried out by the educational institution and student self-government bodies.

VI. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GOALS OF THE COURSE

No. p / p	Controlled modules / sections / topics of the discipline	Codes and stages of formation of competencies	Appraisal tools - name	
			current control	intermediate certification

1	<p>General foundations of law</p> <p>Lesson 1. Legal regulation of the health of citizens in the Russian Federation</p> <p>Lesson 2. Rights and obligations of patients, medical workers</p> <p>Lesson 3. Normative regulation of transplantology. Legal problems of preventing the spread of HIV infection in the Russian Federation</p> <p>Lesson 4. Fundamentals of medical ethics. Legal liability for violation of the rights of citizens to health care</p> <p>Lesson 5. Medical examination. Legal aspects of family planning and the regulation of mental health care</p> <p>Lesson 6. Professional and official offenses and their prevention in health care. Medical examination of the quality of medical care</p> <p>Lesson 7. The rights of citizens</p>	<p>PC-3.1; PC-3.2; PC-3.3; PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3</p>	<p>Knows: standards of medical care; quality management system of a medical organization; reporting documentation of a medical organization; medical organization planning methods rules for drawing up a plan for a medical organization, develop a business plan, an investment project principles of goal setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management, as well as the method of a process approach to managing a medical organization</p> <p>Can: perform a first aid; evaluate the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system; draw up reporting documentation of a medical organization; plan the work of a medical organization draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification</p> <p>Owned by: first aid skills; the skill of assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality</p>	<p>UO-1 - interview, UO-2 - colloquy mind, PR-4 - abstract Tests- PR-1</p>	offset
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	<p>in the field of health protection Lesson 8. Legal regulation of family planning and regulation of human reproductive function Lesson 9. Legal regulation of the provision of psychiatric care. Features of the legal status of healthcare workers</p>		<p>management system; the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution; the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects; methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the business unit level, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in managing a medical organization and the possibility of using flow charts of the processes of a medical organization.</p>		
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VII. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

Main literature

1. Savoshchikova E.V. Medical law [Electronic resource]: monograph / E.V. Savoshchikov. — Electron. text data. - Orenburg: Orenburg State University, EBS DIA, 2017. - 146 p. — 978-5-7410-1883-5. —

Access mode: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/78786.html>

2. medical law: Proc. manual for university students studying in the specialty "Jurisprudence" Textbook / Deryagin G.B., Kicha D.I., Konovalov O.E. - M.:

UNITY-DANA, Law and Law, 2015. - 239 p.: 60x90 1/16. - (Dura lex, sed lex)
ISBN 978-5-238-01857-7 -

Access mode:<http://znanium.com/catalog/product/872863>

3. Fundamentals of medical law of the Russian Federation. [Legal foundations of medical and pharmaceutical activities in the Russian Federation]: textbook for masters / A. A. Mokhov. - Moscow, Prospect. - 2015. - 374p.

http://e.lanbook.com/books/element.php?p11_id=54648

4. Deryagin G.B. Medical law [Electronic resource]: a textbook for university students studying in the specialty "Jurisprudence" / G.B. Deryagin, D.I. Kicha, O.E. Konovalov. — Electron. text data. — M. : UNITI-DANA, 2015. — 239 p.

Access mode:<http://www.iprbookshop.ru/52620.html>

5. Russian Medical Law: Textbook / Ans. ed. Mokhov A.A. - M.: Yur.Norma, SIC INFRA-M, 2015. - 336 p.: 60x90 1/16 ISBN 978-5-91768-589-2 - Access mode:<http://znanium.com/catalog/product/496830>

6. Elina N.K. Medical Law [Electronic resource]: textbook for students of the specialty 33.05.01. (060301) pharmacy and teacher / N.K. Elina. — Electron. text data. - Samara: REAVIZ, 2014. - 152 p. — 2227-8397. —

Access mode:<http://www.iprbookshop.ru/64881.html>

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1. Medical law: textbook. Sashko S.Yu., Kochozova L.V. 2011. - 352 p.
Access mode:

<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970418451.html>

2. Deryagin G.B., Konovalov O.E., Kicha D.I. Medical law. Textbook for university students studying in the specialty "Jurisprudence" - Moscow: UNITY-DANA, 2012. - 239 p.

<http://www.iprbookshop.ru/16418>

4. Elina N.K. Methodological developments for seminars for a teacher and students in the discipline of Medical Law. GEF VPO in the direction of training (specialty) 060101 medical business. Publisher: REAVIZ. 2010.<http://www.iprbookshop.ru/18419>

Regulatory documents

1. Law of the RSFSR of November 20, 1990 N 340-1 "On State Pensions in the RSFSR".

2. Law of the USSR of May 15, 1990 "On the provision of pensions for citizens in the USSR".

3. Constitution of the Russian Federation.

4. Leontiev O.V. Legal support of medical activity. Textbook. Special Lit 2013. - 142 p.
5. Medical ethics and law. Textbook for universities, ed. A.V. Reshetnikova GEOTAR Media - 2007. - 272 p.
6. Tax Code of the Russian Federation. Part two.
7. Nor-Arevyan, O.A. Medical ethics and law / O.A.Nor-Arevyan: Dashkov, Science Spectrum, 2011 - 288 p.
8. Pavlyuchenko, V.G. Medical ethics and law: Textbook / V.G. Pavlyuchenko. - M.: Publishing house - trading corporation "Dashko and K °", 2007. - 412 p.
9. Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation "On approval of the procedure for issuing certificates of incapacity for work" dated June 29, 2011 N 624n (as amended on January 24, 2012 N 31n).
10. Salygina E.S. Legal support for the activities of a private medical organization. statute. - 2013. - 192 p.
11. Tolmachev, A.P. Medical ethics and law / A.P. Tolmachev. -M.: A-Prior, 2008. - 208 p.
12. Labor Code of the Russian Federation.
13. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of March 15, 2000 N 508 "On the amount of temporary disability benefits."
14. Federal Law "On donation of blood and its components" N 125 FZ dated July 20, 2012
15. Federal law "On compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with motherhood":Omega-L; 2010 - 48 p.
16. Federal Law "On the Basics of Compulsory Social Insurance" No. 165-FZ dated July 16, 1999 (as amended on July 11, 2011 N 200-FZ).
17. Federal Law "Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the protection of the health of citizens" N 323-FZ of November 9, 2011 (as amended by Federal Laws of 06/25/2012 N 89-FZ, of 06/25/2012 N 93-FZ).
18. Federal Law No. 212-FZ of July 24, 2009 "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund and Territorial Compulsory Medical Insurance Funds" (as amended on December 25, 2012).
19. Federal Law of May 19, 1995 N 81-FZ "On State Benefits to Citizens with Children" (as amended on December 22, 2005).
20. Federal Law No. 125-FZ of July 24, 1998 "On Compulsory Social Insurance against Occupational Accidents and Occupational Diseases" (as

amended on July 17, 1999, January 2, 2000, October 25, December 30, 2001, February 11, 2002).

21. Federal Law of October 24, 1997 N 134-FZ "On the subsistence minimum in the Russian Federation" (as amended on 03.12.2012 N 233-FZ).

22. Federal Law of October 6, 2003 N 131-FZ "On the General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation" (as amended on July 7, 2011).

23. Khrustalev M.Yu. Philosophy of saving life and saving health. Textbook for higher professional education. Geotar-Media 2013. - 399 p.

24. Khrustalev Yu.M. Bioethics. Textbook for universities in the specialties of health care. M. Medicine 2011. -. 407 p.

25. Vorobieva L.V. Medical Law: Textbook. - Tambov: TSTU Publishing House, 2010. - 80 p.

<http://window.edu.ru/resource/069/73069>

26. Dedyulina M.A., Papchenko E.V. Applied Ethics: Textbook. - Taganrog: Publishing House of the Technological Institute of the Southern Federal University, 2007. - 112

p.<http://window.edu.ru/library/pdf2txt/426/69426/44127/page3>

27. Journal "Legal Issues in Health"http://www.zdrav.ru/magazine/pravovye_voprosy_v_zdravookhraneni/

28. The program and topics of seminars for the study of the course "Ethics" / Comp. I'M IN. Fierce. - Vladivostok: Mor. state un-t im. adm. G.I. Nevelskoy, 2007. - 35 p.<http://window.edu.ru/resource/671/61671>

29. World Health Organization website<http://www.who.int/ru/> (access mode is free, around the clock).

30. Reference and legal system Consultant Plus

31. Financing health systems. The path to universal health coverage. World health report - 2010. - 106. p.http://www.who.int/whr/2010/whr10_en.pdf?ua=1

32. Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation - <http://www.fss.ru/ru/> (access mode is free, around the clock).

33. Medical Law Center <http://pravo-med.ru/>

34. Health Economics: a textbook. 2nd ed. / Ed. A.V. Reshetnikov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. - 272 p.<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970416044.html>

List of resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet", necessary for mastering the discipline

1. Patent Database and Patent Search <http://www.freepatent.ru/>

2. NEB -<http://elibrary.ru>
3. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>
4. <http://www.twirpx.com/>
5. <http://edu.znate.ru/docs/3997/index-94535-6.html>
6. student library <http://www.studmedlib.ru>
7. <http://www.medliter.ru/?page=list&id=09>
8. <http://www.rmj.ru/medjurnrus.htm>
9. Spravochno-legal system Consultant plus.
10. <http://vladmedicina.ru> Medical portal of Primorsky Krai
- eleven. <http://www.rosminzdrav.ru> Official website of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
12. <http://meduniver.com> Medical site about various fields of medicine
13. Use of site videos <http://www.youtube.com>

List of information technologies and software

- Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010;
- an office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.);
- 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with a high degree of data compression;
- ABBY FineReader 11 - software for optical character recognition;
- Adobe Acrobat XI Pro - a software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF format;
- ESET Endpoint Security - comprehensive protection of workstations based on Windows OS. Virtualization support + new technologies;
- WinDjView 2.0.2 is a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same name format DJV and DjVu.

VIII. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Practical classes of the course "Legal issues in medicine" are held in all sections of the curriculum, aimed at developing students' skills for independent research work. In the course of practical classes, the student performs a set of tasks on the topic being studied.

Active consolidation of theoretical knowledge is facilitated by the discussion of problematic aspects of the discipline in the form of a seminar and classes using active learning methods. At the same time, the development of skills of independent research activity in the process of working with scientific literature, periodicals, the formation of the ability to reasonably defend one's point of view, listen to others, answer questions, and lead a discussion take place.

Lecture classes are focused on highlighting the main topics in each section of the course and are designed to orient students in the proposed material, lay the scientific and methodological foundations for further independent work of students.

Particularly significant for the professional training of students is independent work on the course. In the course of this work, students select the necessary material on the issue under study and analyze it. Independent work with literature includes such techniques as drawing up a plan, theses, abstracts, annotating sources, writing tests.

Students need to be introduced to the main sources, without which it is impossible to fully understand the issues of the course. Therefore, these sources are recommended for students to study at home and are included in the program.

Mastering the course should contribute to the development of skills for reasonable and independent assessments of facts and scientific concepts. Therefore, in all forms of knowledge control, especially when passing a test, attention should be paid to understanding the main problem field, to the ability to critically use its results and conclusions.

In the process of teaching the discipline, the following methods of active / interactive learning are used:

Lectures:

1. Problem lecture.

The lecture begins with the teacher posing problems that are solved in the course of presenting the material. The answer to the problem requires thinking of the entire audience. During the lecture, students' thinking occurs with the help of the teacher creating a problem situation before they receive all the necessary information that constitutes new knowledge for them. Thus, students independently try to find a solution to the problem situation.

Educational problems are available according to their difficulty for students, they take into account the cognitive capabilities of students, proceed from the subject being studied and are significant for the assimilation of new material and personal development - general and professional.

The problem lecture provides creative assimilation by future specialists of the principles and patterns of the studied science, activates the educational and cognitive activity of students, their independent classroom and extracurricular work, the assimilation of knowledge and their application in practical classes.

Practical lessons focused on the most fundamental and problematic issues and are designed to stimulate the development of their own position on these topics.

In working with students, a variety of means, forms and methods of teaching (information-developing, problem-search) are used: the method of scientific discussion, a conference or a round table, an analysis of specific educational situations (case study).

Conference or round table

When using this method, you can invite various specialists involved in the study of the problem under consideration or working on a topic studied by students. These can be scientists, economists, artists, representatives of public organizations, government agencies, etc.

Before such a meeting, the teacher invites students to put forward a problem of interest to them on this topic and formulate questions for their discussion. If students find it difficult, the teacher can suggest a number of problems and, together with the students, choose a more interesting one for them. Selected questions are transferred to the invited expert of the round table to prepare for the presentation and answers. At the same time, several specialists involved in the study of this problem can be invited to the "round table". In order for the round table meeting to be active and interested, it is necessary to encourage listeners to exchange views and maintain an atmosphere of free discussion.

When applying all these forms of classes, students get a real practice of formulating their point of view, comprehending the system of argumentation, that is, turning information into knowledge, and knowledge into beliefs and views.

The collective form of interaction and communication teaches students to formulate thoughts in a professional language, to speak orally, to listen, hear and understand others, to argue correctly and reasonably. Joint work requires not only individual responsibility and independence, but also self-organization of the work of the team, exactingness, mutual responsibility and discipline. At such seminars, the subject and social qualities of a professional are formed, the goals of training and educating the personality of a future specialist are achieved.

The features of collective mental activity are that there is a rigid dependence of the activity of a particular student on a fellow student; it helps to solve the psychological problems of the team; there is a "transfer" of action from one participant to another; self-management skills develop.

There are various forms of organizing and conducting this type of training, such as a press conference.

At the previous lesson, the teacher gives the task to students to individually answer the questions of the practical lesson and collectively discuss options for solving the same situation, which significantly deepens the experience of the trainees. Faced with a specific situation, the student must determine whether there is a problem in it, what it consists of, determine their attitude to the situation. At

the same time, each student must, by getting used to the role of specific historical figures, analyze the causes, course and results of the events. The practical lesson begins with an introductory speech by the teacher, in which the problems for discussion are voiced. As the discussion proceeds, each of the students has the opportunity to get acquainted with the solutions, listen and weigh their many assessments, additions, changes, enter into a dialogue and discussion.

As the questions of the practical lesson are discussed, the analytical abilities of the trainees develop, contribute to the correct use of the information at their disposal, develop independence and initiative in decisions.

At the final stage of the lesson, the teacher, correcting the conclusions on the performances of students, draws general conclusions for each practical task and the overall result for the entire lesson.

Method of scientific discussion

The academic group is divided into two subgroups - generators and critics of ideas. Three more people stand out - expert analysts.

The practical lesson is implemented in four stages:

The first is preparatory (carried out 1-2 weeks before the practical session). The teacher instructs about the purpose, content, nature, rules of participation in the game. Student preparation includes:

- determination of the purpose of the lesson, specification of the educational task;
- planning the general course of the lesson, determining the time of each stage of the lesson;
- development of criteria for evaluating the proposals and ideas received, which will make it possible to purposefully and meaningfully analyze and summarize the results of the lesson.

Mutual criticisms and evaluations are strictly prohibited; they hinder the emergence of new ideas. You should refrain from actions, gestures that may be misinterpreted by other participants in the session. No matter how fantastic or incredible the idea put forward by any of the participants in the session, it should be met with approval. The more proposals put forward, the greater the likelihood of a new and valuable idea.

The second - the lesson begins with the fact that the generators of ideas quickly and clearly characterize the ruler, the situation in the country and express all proposals for solving the named problem;

Third - critics of ideas "attack" - select the most valuable, progressive of them, analyze, evaluate, criticize and include in the list of relevant assumptions that provide a solution to the problem;

Fourth - experts analyze and evaluate the activities of both subgroups, the significance of the ideas put forward.

The goal of the teacher is to organize collective mental activity to find non-traditional ways to solve problems, when discussing controversial issues, hypotheses, problematic or conflict situations.

When writing essays, it is recommended to independently find literature for it. The abstract reveals the content of the problem under study. Working on an essay helps to deepen the understanding of individual issues of the course, form and defend one's point of view, acquire and improve the skills of independent creative work, and conduct active cognitive work.

For carrying out current control and intermediate certification, several oral surveys, test-control works and colloquia are carried out.

IX. LOGISTICS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

The educational process in the discipline is carried out in the lecture, computer classes of the building of the School of Biomedicine of the FEFU campus, equipped with computers and multimedia systems, with a connection to the FEFU corporate network and the Internet, the simulation Center of the FEFU School of Biomedicine.

The material and technical support for the implementation of the discipline includes classrooms for lectures and practical classes, equipped with multimedia support and corresponding to sanitary and contrary rules and regulations.

In order to provide special conditions for the education of people with disabilities and people with disabilities in FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilets, information and navigation support signs.

Name of equipped premises and premises for independent work	List of main equipment
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks village, 10, School of Biomedicine, room M 422, area 158.6 m ²	Multimedia Audience: Motorized Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; Projector DLP, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; document camera CP355AF Avervision, video camera MP-HD718 Multipix; Subsystem of specialized equipment fastenings CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: Audio switching and sound amplification subsystem: power amplifier, wireless LAN based on 802.11 a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points.
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks village, 10, School of Biomedicine, room M 419,	Multimedia Audience: Motorized Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; Projector DLP, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; document camera CP355AF Avervision, video camera MP-HD718 Multipix; Subsystem of specialized equipment fastenings

area 74.9 m ²	CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: Audio switching and sound amplification subsystem: power amplifier, wireless LAN based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points.
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks settlement, 10, room M612, area 47.2 m ²	Computer class for 22 workplaces: HP ProOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, W, usb kbd/ mse, Win7Pro(64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty (25 pcs.)
Reading rooms of the FEFU Scientific Library with open access to the fund (building A - level 10)	HP ProOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, BT, usb kbd/ mse, Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty Internet access speed 500 Mbps. Workplaces for people with disabilities are equipped with Braille displays and printers; equipped with: portable devices for reading flat-print texts, scanning and reading machines, a video enlarger with the ability to regulate color spectra; magnifying electronic loupes and ultrasonic markers

X. VALUATION FUND

FOS passport

Professional competencies of graduates and indicators of their achievement:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
organizational and managerial	PC-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
organizational and managerial	PC-5 The ability to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management decisions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in managing a medical organization, use technological maps of the processes of a	PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization PC-5.2 Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, developing business planning and investment projects

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
	medical organization	

Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of training in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care	Knows the standards of medical care Able to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Knows how to evaluate the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Possesses the skill of assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Able to prepare reporting documentation of a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization	Knows the methods of planning a medical organization Able to plan the work of a medical organization
PC-5.2 Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects	Knows the rules for drawing up a plan for a medical organization, develop a business plan, an investment project Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects Has the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects
PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, developing business planning and investment projects	Knows the principles of goal-setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management, as well as the method of a process approach to managing a medical organization Able to develop corporate, competitive and functional

	<p>strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification</p> <p>He owns the methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the business unit level, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in managing a medical organization and the ability to use flow charts of the processes of a medical organization.</p>
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No. p / p	Controlled modules / sections / topics of the discipline	Codes and stages of formation of competencies		Appraisal tools - name	
				current control	intermediate certification
1	<p>General foundations of law</p> <p>Lesson 1. Legal regulation of the health of citizens in the Russian Federation</p> <p>Lesson 2. Rights and obligations of patients, medical workers</p> <p>Lesson 3. Normative regulation of transplantology. Legal problems of preventing the spread of HIV infection in the Russian Federation</p> <p>Lesson 4. Fundamentals of medical ethics. Legal liability for violation of the rights of citizens to health care</p> <p>Lesson 5. Medical examination. Legal aspects of family planning and the</p>	<p>PC-3.1; PC-3.2; PC-3.3; PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3</p>	<p>Knows:</p> <p>standards of medical care; quality management system of a medical organization; reporting documentation of a medical organization; medical organization planning methods</p> <p>rules for drawing up a plan for a medical organization, develop a business plan, an investment project</p> <p>principles of goal setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management, as well as the method of a process approach to managing a medical organization</p> <p>Can:</p> <p>perform a first aid; evaluate the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system; draw up reporting documentation of a medical organization; plan the work of a medical organization</p> <p>draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and</p>	<p>UO-1 - interview, UO-2 - colloquium, PR-4 - abstract Tests- PR-1</p>	offset

	<p>regulation of mental health care</p> <p>Lesson 6. Professional and official offenses and their prevention in health care.</p> <p>Medical examination of the quality of medical care</p> <p>Lesson 7. The rights of citizens in the field of health protection</p> <p>Lesson 8. Legal regulation of family planning and regulation of human reproductive function</p> <p>Lesson 9. Legal regulation of the provision of psychiatric care. Features of the legal status of healthcare workers</p>		<p>investment projects</p> <p>develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification</p> <p>Owned by:</p> <p>first aid skills;</p> <p>the skill of assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system;</p> <p>the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution;</p> <p>the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects;</p> <p>methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the business unit level, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in managing a medical organization and the possibility of using flow charts of the processes of a medical organization.</p>		
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Competence level assessment scale

Code and wording of competence	Stages of competence formation		criteria	indicators	Points
PC-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit	knows (threshold level)	basics of planning, organization and implementation of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	knowledge of the basics of planning and controlling the activities of a structural unit of a medical	the ability to draw up the necessary documentation for planning and controlling the activities of a	61-70

of a medical organization			organization	structural unit of a medical organization	
	can (advanced)	analyze and evaluate performance indicators of a structural unit of a medical organization	the ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a structural unit of a medical organization	the ability to substantiate the criteria for assessing the organization, planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	71-84
	owns (high)	skills preparation of substantiation of volumes medical care in accordance with the necessary resources in the structural unit of the medical organization	methods for substantiating the volume of medical care in a structural unit of a medical organization	the ability to prepare the necessary calculations for the organization, planning and control of the activities of the structural unit of a medical organization	85-100
PC-5 The ability to assess the effectiveness of the activities of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management decisions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in managing a medical organization, use technological maps of the processes of a medical organization	knows (threshold level)	principles of goal setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management	knowledge of the basic concepts of research processes, incl. business processes in medicine	the ability to explain the main stages of the study of the business plan of a medical organization, the process approach in the management of a medical organization	61-70
	can (advanced)	develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification	the ability to analyze and compare the stages of the process of strategic development of a medical organization, business planning and the use of technological maps of the processes of medical activity	the ability to develop investment projects and conduct their verification based on the use of a process approach in the management of a medical organization and the use of technological maps of the processes of	71-84

				medical activity	
	owns (high)	methods for formulating and implementing strategies at the business unit level, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods for investment analysis and analysis of financial markets.	methods of collecting, processing, analyzing information and presenting them to implement the business strategies of a medical organization using flow charts of medical activities	the ability to formulate the main stages and explain the tasks for the implementation of marketing programs and the analysis of financial markets using a process approach in the management of a medical organization and the use of technological process maps of medical activities	85-100

Methodological recommendations that determine the procedures for evaluating the results of mastering the discipline

Current certification of students. It is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory. It is carried out in the form of control measures: the defense of a test, an interview to assess the actual results of students' learning and is carried out by a leading teacher.

The objects of assessment are:

- academic discipline (activity in the classroom, the timeliness of the implementation of various types of tasks, attendance at all types of classes in the discipline being certified);
- the degree of assimilation of theoretical knowledge (survey);
- the level of mastery of practical skills and abilities in all types of educational work (colloquium);
- results of independent work.

Intermediate certification of students. It is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory. Provides for the accounting of the results of all stages of the development of the course. Provided that two stages of the current attestation have been successfully passed, the student is given an intermediate attestation (test, exam).

Test and examination materials. When assessing students' knowledge, intermediate control takes into account the amount of knowledge, the quality of their assimilation, understanding the logic of the academic discipline, the place of each topic in the course. The ability to freely, competently, logically coherently present what has been studied, the ability to reasonably defend one's own point of view are assessed.

Certification students in the discipline "Legal issues in medicine» is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the FEFU in the form of a test.

1. Evaluation tools for intermediate certification

Intermediate certification includes the student's answer to the test questions.

Questions for offset

1. Fundamentals of legislation on the protection of the health of citizens as a source of medical law.
2. The concept of international medical law.
3. Health protection and health care in the Russian Federation.
4. The specifics of the legal status of a medical institution.
5. Ensuring the availability of medical care for the population.
6. Implementation of the right to information about factors affecting health.
7. The concept of voluntary informed consent to medical intervention.
8. Patient's refusal of medical care.
9. Basic conditions for the implementation of transplantation.
10. Benefits for donors of blood and its components.
11. Legal means aimed at increasing the birth rate.
12. The main forms of regulation of human reproductive activity.
13. Legal grounds for artificial termination of pregnancy.
14. Legal regulation of artificial termination of pregnancy for social and medical reasons.
15. Legal regulation of medical sterilization.
16. Legal regulation of surrogacy.
17. Organization of activities for the prevention and diagnosis of HIV infection, treatment, adaptation of HIV-infected.
18. Legal regulation of mandatory HIV testing of citizens.
19. Legal consequences of detecting the human immunodeficiency virus.
20. The principle of prohibition of discrimination of citizens depending on the presence of certain diseases in them on the example of the legal status of HIV-infected people.

21. Rights and system of social protection of HIV-infected people and members of their families.
22. Social protection of medical workers whose activities are associated with the risk of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus.
23. Definition of mental health care and its types.
24. Differences in the procedure for providing psychiatric care depending on its type.
25. Types of mental health care provided on an outpatient basis.
26. Grounds for involuntary provision of psychiatric care.
27. The order of hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital without the consent of the patient.
28. Features of the organization of drug treatment.
29. The order is carried out research on new drugs.
30. The rights of citizens in the implementation of immunoprophylaxis.
31. Measures for persons suffering from infectious diseases.
32. System of measures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the Russian Federation.
33. Compulsory health insurance system.
34. The role of insurance medical organizations in the health insurance system.
35. Ensuring the rights of a citizen as an insured person in the health insurance system.
36. Features of professional training of medical and pharmaceutical workers.
37. The procedure for admission to professional activities in health care.
38. Legal regulation of health care workers.
39. Social protection of medical workers.
40. Features of pension provision in connection with medical and other work to protect the health of the population.
41. Features of the legal status of attending, family doctors; Doctors engaged in private practice, traditional healers.
42. Medical error. Types of medical errors.
43. Objective factors influencing the unfavorable outcome of treatment.
44. Professionally significant values of medicine.
45. The main moral criteria for the professional behavior and actions of a medical officer, manager.
46. Medical expertise as a means of proof.
47. Grounds and conditions of liability for improper provision of medical care.

48. The specifics of the criminal liability of medical workers.
49. Compensation for harm caused to the health of a citizen in the provision of medical care.
50. Disciplinary and material liability in case of violation of the rights of patients. Responsibility of the patient for non-compliance with medical prescriptions and internal regulations of the medical institution.

II. Evaluation tools for current certification

Abstract Evaluation Criteria

- 100-86 points are given to the student if the student expressed his opinion on the formulated problem, argued it, accurately defining its content and components. The data of domestic and foreign literature, statistical information, information of a regulatory nature are given. The student knows and owns the skill of independent research work on the research topic; methods and techniques for analyzing the theoretical and / or practical aspects of the area under study. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem; graphic work is framed correctly

- 85-76 - points - the work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; no more than 1 mistake was made when explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, data of domestic and foreign authors are given. Demonstrated research skills and abilities. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem. One or two errors were made in the design of the work

- 75-61 points - the student conducts a fairly independent analysis of the main stages and semantic components of the problem; understands the basic foundations and theoretical justification of the chosen topic. The main sources on the topic under consideration are attracted. No more than 2 mistakes were made in the sense or content of the problem, the design of the work

- 60-50 points - if the work is a retold or completely rewritten source text without any comments or analysis. The structure and theoretical component of the topic is not disclosed. Three or more than three errors were made in the semantic content of the problem being disclosed, in the design of the work.

Criteria for grading a student in the test for the discipline "Legal issues in medicine"

Credit score	Requirements for the formed competencies
"passed"	The grade "passed" is given to the student if he knows the material well, presents it competently and to the point, avoids significant inaccuracies in answering the question, correctly applies the theoretical provisions in solving practical issues and tasks, possesses the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation
"not counted"	The "failed" mark is given to a student who does not know a

	significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, uncertainly, with great difficulty answers the questions posed. As a rule, the “failed” mark is given to students who cannot continue their studies without additional classes in the relevant discipline.
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**Questions for colloquia, interviews
by discipline"Legal issues in medicine"**

1. What do you see as the aims and objectives of this course?
2. What is morality and morality?
3. What is ethics?
4. Define professional ethics.
5. Define the concept of "value".
6. How is value determined?
7. What is a person's system of value orientations?
8. Define and give examples of final values.
9. Define and give examples of instrumental values.
10. Define and give examples of derived values.
11. How is the hierarchical structure of a person's value orientations built?
12. Name two levels of functioning of value paradigms.
13. What is an ideology? Whose interests does it represent?
14. What are the priorities proclaimed by the state ideology?
15. Can values in general and socio-political values in particular be imposed on a person by force?
16. Are values and ideals the regulators of human behavior?
17. What is the role of values and value orientations in professional activity?
18. What does the culture of professional activity include?
19. What factors influence the development of professional culture?
20. What determines the effectiveness of social work in terms of interaction between a doctor and a patient, a leader and a subordinate?
21. Does the value system of the healthcare organizer influence the value system of the patient or subordinate?
22. What does the system of professional value orientations of medicine take into account?
23. List the basic values of a democratic society.
24. What are the key elements of the value complex of medicine.
25. Can you name the values of modern society?
26. Has a hierarchy of social values been formed and what is it like?
27. How do the value of the individual and the value of society in medicine correlate?

28. What is the value system of modern Russian professional social work?
29. Describe the meta-level of the values of medicine.
30. Describe the macro-level values of medicine.
31. List the professionally significant values of medicine.
32. Name the specific values of medicine, its value-means.
33. What is an ideal? What gives a person the presence of an ideal?
34. Name the main functions of the ideal of medical and medico-social work.
35. How is the perfect relationship between a social worker and his client understood?
36. What is the ideal content of the activity process?
37. How do you understand the ideal state of the client?
38. How do you understand the ideal state of a medical worker?
39. How do you understand the ideal state of medicine?
40. How do you understand the ideal state of society?
41. Define the term "person". Define the term "society". What is humanism?
42. What is meant by personality?
43. Why were people in early human societies very strongly attached to society? Does modern man depend on society and to what extent?
44. How is the question of the priority of society and the individual resolved?
45. Discuss the different ways in which society can be organized.
46. Name the highest value of modern society.
47. What is the main value of Russian society enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation?
48. What types of assistance existed in the pagan tribal space of the Slavs?
49. In what century were the prerequisites for state aid and mutual assistance to merge into a single socio-cultural process?
50. What is charity? Give examples of charity in Rus'.
51. Are mercy and compassion religious values?
52. Whom does religion prescribe to help? Tell us about the Christian tradition of mercy.
53. What values do religious beliefs have in common with the ideas of social work?
54. What is professional ethics? What is professional ethics?
55. What ethical norms and standards define professional communication?
56. When did professional ethics begin?
57. How is professional ethics related to the general morality of society?

58. What are the main tasks of the professional ethical system?
59. What gives a medical worker knowledge of the norms and principles of professional ethics?
60. What does the ethics of medicine require from specialists?
61. What means are available in the practice of medical activity to regulate the behavior and actions of specialists?
62. What are the main functions of the ethics of medicine.
63. List the main moral criteria for the professional behavior and actions of a medical officer, manager.
64. What are the basic ethical principles of medicine.
65. What is professional ethics in medicine based on?
66. What is mentality?
67. Define the concept of "ethnic (ethnogenetic) community".
68. Define the term "ethnosocial community". Can a people, a nation be made up of several ethnic groups?
69. What determines the ethnic and national self-consciousness of a person? Should they match?
70. List the main features and spiritual orientations of the Russian people, recognized by most researchers.
71. What is the most important constant, unchangeable component of the ethical system of medicine?
72. Describe the main trends in the development of professional ethics and axiology of medicine.
73. What is debt?
74. What are the two sides of the concept of debt?
75. What is a person's moral duty?
76. What does deontology study?
77. What is the peculiarity of professional moral norms?
78. How is deontology different from professional ethics?
79. What is the meaning of professional duty?
80. To what types of professional activity does society impose increased moral requirements?
81. What is the essence of professional duty and professional responsibility in medicine?
82. What is the deontology of medicine?
83. What is the peculiarity of the professional duty of a medical worker?
84. Fundamentals of legislation on the protection of the health of citizens as a source of medical law.
85. The concept of international medical law.

86. Health protection and health care in the Russian Federation.
87. The specifics of the legal status of a medical institution.
88. Ensuring the availability of medical care for the population.
89. Implementation of the right to information about factors affecting health.
90. The concept of voluntary informed consent to medical intervention.
91. Patient's refusal of medical care.
92. Basic conditions for the implementation of transplantation.
93. Benefits for donors of blood and its components.
94. Legal means aimed at increasing the birth rate.
95. The main forms of regulation of human reproductive activity.
96. Legal grounds for artificial termination of pregnancy.
97. Legal regulation of artificial termination of pregnancy for social and medical reasons.
98. Legal regulation of medical sterilization.
99. Legal regulation of surrogacy.
100. Organization of activities for the prevention and diagnosis of HIV infection, treatment, adaptation of HIV-infected.
101. Legal regulation of mandatory HIV testing of citizens.
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105. Social protection of medical workers whose activities are associated with the risk of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus.
106. Definition of mental health care and its types.
107. Differences in the procedure for providing psychiatric care depending on its type.
108. Types of mental health care provided on an outpatient basis.
109. Grounds for involuntary provision of psychiatric care.
110. The order of hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital without the consent of the patient.
111. Features of the organization of drug treatment.
112. The order is carried out research on new drugs.
113. The specifics of drug advertising.
114. Rules for the import into the Russian Federation and export from the Russian Federation of medicines.

115. Organization and implementation of sanitary and epidemiological supervision.
116. Powers of sanitary doctors.
117. The rights of citizens in the implementation of immunoprophylaxis.
118. Measures for persons suffering from infectious diseases.
119. System of measures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the Russian Federation.
120. Compulsory health insurance system.
121. The role of insurance medical organizations in the health insurance system.
122. Ensuring the rights of a citizen as an insured person in the health insurance system.
123. Features of professional training of medical and pharmaceutical workers.
124. The procedure for admission to professional activities in health care.
125. Legal regulation of health care workers.
126. Social protection of medical workers.
127. Features of pension provision in connection with medical and other work to protect the health of the population.
128. Features of the legal status of attending, family doctors; Doctors engaged in private practice, traditional healers.
129. Medical error. Types of medical errors.
130. Objective factors influencing the unfavorable outcome of treatment.
131. Organization of military medical expertise.
132. Examination of the quality of medical care.
133. Medical expertise as a means of proof.
134. Organization of forensic medical examination.
135. Organization of forensic psychiatric examination.
136. Organization of forensic psychological examination.
137. Organization of a comprehensive psychological and psychiatric examination.
138. Grounds and conditions of liability for improper provision of medical care.
139. The specifics of the criminal liability of medical workers.
140. Compensation for harm caused to the health of a citizen in the provision of medical care.
141. Disciplinary and material liability in case of violation of the rights of patients. Responsibility of the patient for non-compliance with medical prescriptions and internal regulations of the medical organization.

Evaluation tools for current certification

Control tests designed for students studying the course "Legal issues in medicine".

When working with tests, it is proposed to choose one answer option from three to four offered. At the same time, the tests are not the same in their complexity. Among the proposed there are tests that contain several options for correct answers. The student must indicate all the correct answers.

Tests are designed for both individual and collective decision. They can be used in both classroom and self-study. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is made by each teacher individually.

The results of the test tasks are evaluated by the teacher on a five-point scale for attestation or according to the "pass" - "fail" system. The grade "excellent" is given with the correct answer to more than 90% of the tests proposed by the teacher. Rating "good" - with the correct answer to more than 70% of the tests. Grade "satisfactory" - with the correct answer to 50% of the proposed

Sample test tasks

1. The purpose of bioethics is:

- a) to balance the rights of the individual, groups, the whole society in the conditions of rapid changes in medicine;
- b) prevent any abuse of new medical devices;
- c) if possible, seek fairness in the use of new opportunities in medicine;
- d) all of the above.

2. The principles of bioethics are:

- a) do no harm, do good, respect for patient autonomy, fairness;
- b) truthfulness rule, confidentiality rule, informed consent rule;
- c) all of the above.

3. The Constitution of the Russian Federation does not fix the provisions that:

- a) everyone has the right to health protection and medical care;
- b) discrimination due to the presence of any diseases among citizens is not allowed;
- c) the enumeration in the Constitution of the Russian Federation of fundamental rights and freedoms should not be interpreted as a denial or derogation of other universally recognized rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

4. Legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of health care:

- a) allows a citizen to directly get acquainted with medical documentation reflecting the state of his

health;

b) prohibits providing information to the patient about the state of his health in cases of unfavorable prognosis disease development.

5. For medical intervention it is necessary:

- a) obtain the voluntary consent of the patient;
- b) a court decision;
- c) the decision of the council of doctors.

6. Provision of medical care without the consent of citizens or their legal representatives:

- a) is allowed for minors;
- b) is allowed in relation to persons suffering from severe mental disorders, as well as persons who have committed socially dangerous act;
- c) is not allowed.

7. Euthanasia according to the legislation of the Russian Federation is:

- a) satisfaction of the patient's request to hasten his death by any actions or means, including termination of artificial life support;
- b) merciful killing;
- c) action or inaction, entailing the onset of easy death;
- d) causing a mild death in a suffering patient at the reasonable request of the patient with the help of various medicines and other means.

8. The concept of euthanasia is contained in:

- a) the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- b) Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the protection of the health of citizens;
- c) the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

9. Euthanasia in the Russian Federation:

- a) is allowed;
- b) prohibited.

10. Conducting medical experiments, scientific or other experiments involving people in the Russian Federations:

- a) prohibited;
- b) is allowed, but only upon receipt of the voluntary written consent of the subject or his legal representative;

c) allowed if the results of such a study can be used in the interests of curing the patient.

11. Transplantation of human organs and tissues in the Russian Federation is based on:

a) the principle of "presumption of disagreement" to the removal of organs and tissues of deceased people;

b) the principle of "presumption of consent" to the removal of organs and tissues of deceased people;

c) there is no correct answer.

12. Find the wrong statement:

a) only a capable citizen who has reached the age of 18 can be a donor for organ or tissue transplantation;

summer age;

b) a living donor during transplantation of organs or tissues must be in a genetic relationship with the recipient;

c) removal of organs and tissues for transplantation from persons who are in official or other dependence on the recipient is not allowed;

d) removal of organs and tissues for transplantation from living donors is prohibited.

13. In accordance with the Law "On donation of blood and its components", blood is withdrawn from ...

a) a living person between the ages of 18 and 60;

b) a living person between the ages of 18 and 50;

c) a living person, regardless of age.

14. In accordance with the Law "On donation of blood and its components", blood is withdrawn:

a) on the basis of the voluntary oral consent of the person to take his blood or its components;

b) on the basis of the voluntary written consent of the person to take his blood or its components.

15. Psychiatric care for citizens in the Russian Federation is provided in ...

a) by force;

b) voluntarily.

16. Discrimination against persons suffering from mental disorders:

a) is prohibited;

b) due to a mental disorder, a citizen may be temporarily (for a period not exceeding five years and with the right

subsequent re-examination) is recognized as unsuitable for certain types of professional

activities associated with increased risk;

c) Both answers are correct.

17. Criminal punishment is provided for:

a) illegal placement in a psychiatric hospital;

b) compulsory psychiatric examination.

18. A psychiatric examination of a person without his consent cannot be carried out in the following cases:

a) when the patient performs actions that give reason to assume that he has a severe mental disorder,

which causes its immediate danger to oneself or others;

b) when the patient performs actions that give reason to assume that he has a severe mental disorder,

which conditions his helplessness, i.e. inability to independently meet the basic needs of life

needs;

c) when the patient performs actions that give reason to assume he has a severe mental disorder,

which causes significant harm to his health due to a deterioration in his mental state, if the person

left without psychiatric help;

d) when the patient performs actions that give reason to assume that he has a severe mental disorder,

which determines his propensity to commit socially dangerous acts.

19. The human right to respect for his dignity and his rights, regardless of his genetic characteristics

enshrined in...

a) the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

b) the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights;

c) the Nuremberg Code.

20. Medical paternalism is:

a) such an approach to the provision of medical care, which assumes that the doctor can rely only on his own judgments about the patient's needs for treatment, information, counseling;

b) such an approach to the provision of medical care, which assumes that only the choice made by the patient, no matter how it differs from the position of the doctor, should determine the further actions of the latter.

Test Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation is carried out in an e-learning session on a 100-point scale.

The test includes 100 tasks, the maximum score for the test is 100.

Within the framework of the current level of assimilation of knowledge in the discipline, a test result of at least 61 points is allowed.

Tasks for self-fulfillment

1. Conduct an analysis/selections of periodic literature on the studied discipline. Based on the material worked out, 3 reports per semester should be prepared, which are included in the overall rating of the discipline.

2. Compilation of a glossary of terms for the discipline under study.

3. Writing an essay on a topic proposed by the teacher or independently chosen by the student and agreed with the teacher.

4. Preparation of presentations using multimedia equipment.

5. Independent solution of tax planning problems.

Guidelines for compiling a glossary

The glossary covers all highly specialized terms found in the text. The glossary must contain at least 50 terms, they must be listed in alphabetical order, the numbering must be observed. The glossary should be designed according to the principle of abstract work, a title page and page numbering must be present. The volume of work should be 10-15 pages. A carefully crafted glossary helps avoid confusion and improves the overall quality of all documentation. The glossary includes the most frequent terms and phrases, as well as all key terms with an explanation of their meaning. Glossaries can contain individual words, phrases, abbreviations, slogans, and even entire sentences.