



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

Far Eastern Federal University

(FEFU)

INSTITUTE OF LIFE SCIENCES AND BIOMEDICINE (SCHOOL)

AGREED
Head of the EP

(Signed)

December 6, 2022

Y.S. Khotimchenko
(Name)

CLAIM

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology

(Signed)

December 6, 2022

E.V. Khozhaenko

(Surname)

WORK PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

Legal issues in medicine

Area of study 32.04.01 "Public Health"

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

Form of training: full-time

Course 1 semester 2

Lectures 6 p.m.

Practical training 18 hours

total hours of classroom load 36 hours,

Self-study 36 hours.

Credit: Semester 2

The work program of the discipline is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education in the direction of training 32.04.01 Public Health, approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated May 31, 2017 No. 485.

The work programme was discussed at the meeting of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Minutes No. 4 dated December 6, 2022.

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Ph.D., E.V. Khozhaenko

Compiled by: Ph.D., Associate Professor V.G. Moreva

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1. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (Graduating Structural Unit), minutes dated "____" _____ 2022. № _____
2. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (Graduating Structural Unit), Minutes dated "____" _____ 2022. № _____
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I. Goals and objectives of mastering the discipline:

Purpose:

formation of a holistic theoretical view of medical law in masters, disclosure of key problems of modern legislation in the field of health care.

Tasks:

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

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

3. To instill the 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 mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-3 Ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows Standards of Care PC-3.2 Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-5 Ability to assess the effectiveness of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management solutions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in the management of 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 Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, development of business planning and investment projects

Code and name of the competency indicator	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of learning in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows Standards of Care	Knows the standards of medical care Knows how to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Proficient in assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Is able to prepare reporting documentation for a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care 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 Is 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, developing a business plan, an investment project Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects Possesses the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects

PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, development of 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 process approach to the management of 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 is proficient in the methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the level of a business unit, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in the management of a medical organization and the possibility of using technological maps 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-based lectures, lectures-visualizations; practical classes – debate, round table (preparation and discussion of abstracts), mind mapping, glossary compilation.

II. Labor intensity of the discipline and types of training in the discipline
The total labor intensity of the discipline is 2 credits (72 academic hours).

Designation	Types of Study Sessions and Student Work
L	Lectures
Ave	Practical exercises
Pr electr.	
WED:	Student's independent work 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

Structure of the discipline:
Form of study – full-time

№	Section Name Discipline	Semester	Number of hours by type of training and work of the student					Forms of intermediate attestation	
			Lek	Lab	Ave	OK	WED		Control
1	General Principles of Law	2	18						
2	Class 1. Legal Regulation of Public Health Protection in the Russian Federation				2		4	-	

3	Class 2. Rights and Obligations of Patients, Medical Professionals				2		4		
4	Class 3. Normative regulation of transplantology. Legal Problems of Preventing the Spread of HIV Infection in the Russian Federation				2		4		
5	Class 4. Fundamentals of Medical Ethics. Legal Liability for Violation of Citizens' Rights to Health Protection				2		4		
6	Class 5. Medical expertise. Legal Aspects of Family Planning and Regulation of Mental Health Care				2		4		
7	Class 6. Professional and official offences and their Prevention in the field of health care. Medical Expertise of the Quality of Medical Care				2		4		
8	Class 7. Rights of citizens in the field of health care				2		4		
9	Class 8. Legal Regulation of Family Planning and Regulation of Human Reproductive Function				2		4		
10	Class 9. Legal Regulation of Psychiatric Care. Peculiarities of the Legal Status of Health Care Workers				2		4		
	Total:	2	18	-	18	-	36	-	Credit

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 regulations. Basic legal systems at the present stage (2 hours).

Topic 2. International Legal Constitutional Foundations of Health Care (2 hours)

International acts ratified by the Russian Federation in the field of health care.

Topic 3. Human rights in international instruments (declarations, charters, covenants). Rights of citizens in the field of health care (2 hours)

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

Topic 5. The 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 Health Care Workers and Patients (2 hours). Labor rights and obligations of a medical worker. Labor law. Employment contract. Commercial medicine.

Topic 8. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR QUALITY CONTROL OF MEDICAL CARE FOR THE POPULATION, SANITARY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES (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 exercises (18 hours, including 6 hours with the use of MAO)

Class 1. Legal Regulation of Public Health Protection in the Russian Federation (2 hours), including the use of the method of active learning – lecture-press conference (2 hours)

At the beginning of the lesson, the teacher names the topic of the lecture and asks students to ask him questions on this topic in writing. Each student should formulate the most interesting questions on the topic of the lecture within 2-3 minutes, write them on a piece of paper and give a note to the teacher. Within 3-5 minutes, the teacher sorts the questions according to their semantic content. He began to give a lecture. The presentation of the material is presented in the form of a coherent disclosure of the topic, and not as an answer to each question asked, but in the course of the lecture, appropriate answers are formulated. At the end of the lecture, the teacher conducts a final assessment in the past, identifying the knowledge and interests of the students.

The need to formulate a question and ask it correctly initiates mental activity, and the expectation of an answer to one's 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 needs of students, the degree of their preparedness for work, and their attitude to the subject.

Lesson plan:

1. Medical law is a complex interdisciplinary discipline.
2. General characteristics of medical law. The Concept and Sources of Medical Law.
3. The current state of health care in the Russian Federation and ways of its development.
4. Legal Regulation of Public Health Protection in the Russian Federation. Health Care Legislation.

Class 2. Rights and Responsibilities of Patients, Health Care Workers (2 hours)

1. Rights and responsibilities of patients.
2. Rights and Obligations of Health Care Workers.

Class 3. Normative regulation of transplantology. Legal Problems of Preventing the Spread of HIV Infection in the Russian Federation (2 hours) Using the active learning method – mind mapping.

After a block of theoretical material summarizing the lecture material and the results of students' independent work on this topic (30 minutes), students are invited to divide into 2 groups. The task for the first group is to make a map for the block "Regulatory Regulation of Transplantology", for the second group - for the block "Legal Problems of Preventing the Spread of HIV Infection in the Russian Federation".

It takes 30 minutes to create mind maps.

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

Students are taught the following rules for making maps.

1. Take a piece of paper and draw a block (free-shaped, 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:

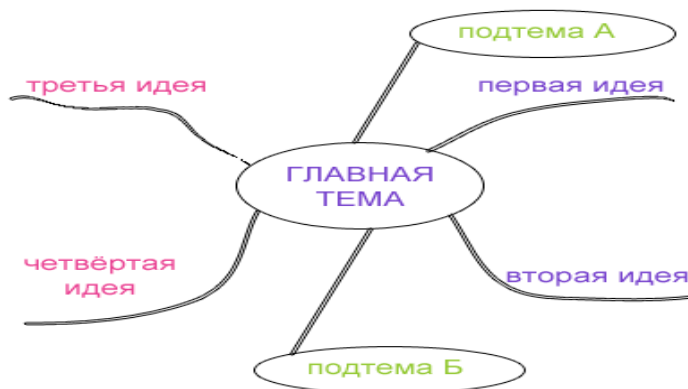


3. Your main theme may have several associations, let's say there will be four to begin with, draw lines for each idea. Label each line:

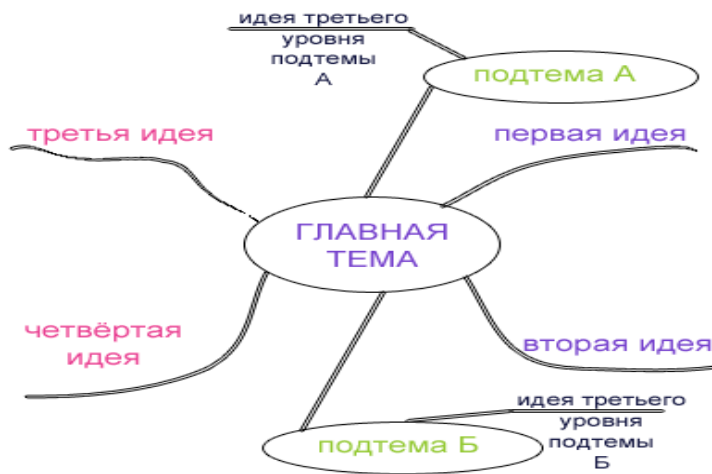


4. Don't spend too much time creating a neat drawing with straight lines, speed is more important here, not neatness.

If your main theme can't be supplemented with just the ideas you wrote earlier, draw additional lines from the central theme and label them, in this case we've 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 period of time, your mind map will begin to take shape, so don't worry about your drawing starting to look like a network with branches all over the leaf. Mind maps reflect your thought processes, and it's usually something personal for each person.

If a mind map is used as a blueprint for a conversation or a plan to achieve a goal, then each of the main lines emanating from the central rectangle can be numbered to demonstrate consistency.

Pre-Self-Study Questions

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" dated 22.12.92 No. 4180-1, Law of the Russian Federation "On Donation of Blood and Its Components" dated 09.06.93 No. 5142-1.
3. Conditions and procedure for transplantation.
4. Blood donor rights. Blood donor benefits.
5. Donor's Responsibilities.
6. The patient's refusal of a blood transfusion.
7. Refusal of parents to give blood transfusions to their child.
8. Legal Problems of Protection of Human Genetic Dignity.
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 their family members.

Class 4. Fundamentals of Medical Ethics. Legal Responsibility for Violation of Citizens' Rights to Health Protection (2 hours) Using the Active Learning Method – Discussion

Pre-Self-Study Questions

1. Substantiation of Ethical Regulation of the Work of a Medical Worker
2. Provision of medical care as a specific type of professional activity
3. Different interpretations of general moral norms and moral norms in medicine.
4. Grounds and conditions of liability of medical institutions and employees for violations of patients' rights.
5. Civil liability of medical institutions.
6. Liability insurance for damage caused during the provision of medical care.
7. Criminal liability of health care workers.
8. Administrative liability for violation of citizens' rights in the field of health care.
9. Disciplinary Liability of Medical Workers.
10. Patient Responsibility.

Class 5. Medical expertise. Legal Aspects of Family Planning and 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.

Class 6. Professional and official offences and their Prevention in the field of 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. Accident in medicine.
3. An urgent need for medical practice.
4. The Concept, Types and Meaning of Medical Expertise.
5. Legal Regulation of Medical Expertise.

Class 7. 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 maintenance.
3. Rights of certain groups of the population in the field of health protection.

Class 8. Legal Regulation of Family Planning and Regulation of Human Reproductive Function (2 hours)

1. Legal Problems of Protection of Human Genetic Dignity.
2. Legal Problems of Family Planning.
3. The Concept of 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.

Class 9. Legal Regulation of Psychiatric Care. Peculiarities of the Legal Status of Health Care Workers (2 hours)

1. The Concept and Types of Psychiatric Care.
2. Legal Regulation of Psychiatric Care.
3. The Law of the Russian Federation "On Psychiatric Care and Guarantees of the Rights of Citizens in Its Provision" dated 22.07.93 No. 3185-1.

4. Medical examination of drug addicts.

5. Compulsory treatment, coercive measures of a medical nature.

6. Training of health workers.

7. Features of legal regulation of the work of health care workers.

Schedule of independent work in the discipline

№ p/n	Due Date/Deadlines	Type of independent work	Approximate time limits for execution	Form of control
1	Week 1-6	Preparation of abstracts	12 hours	Protection
2	Week 7-12	Preparing a presentation	12 hours	Protection
3	Week 13-18	Preparation for the colloquium	12 hours	Credit

Students' independent work consists of preparing for practical classes, working on recommended literature, writing reports on the topic of the seminar, preparing presentations and essays.

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 a discussion constitute the content of the student's independent work. Lecture notes, professional literature, educational and methodological support of the discipline can become material for preparation. Forms of current control: survey, group discussion, presentation of the report.

One of the necessary components of successful completion of the course is writing an essay

The teacher offers each student individual and differentiated assignments. Some of them can be carried out in a group (for example, the preparation of a report and a presentation on the same topic can be done by several students with a division

of their responsibilities - one prepares the scientific and theoretical part, and the second analyzes the 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 a discussion constitute the content of the master's independent work. Lecture notes, professional literature, educational and methodological support of the discipline can become material for preparation. Forms of current control: survey, group discussion, control tasks, presentation of the report.

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 relevant section of the discipline. For the methodological support of the development of the discipline, the department develops teaching aids (recommendations and instructions for students and teachers, etc.), where the goals and methods of conducting classes are described in detail.

Independent work of students includes the study of teaching aids, materials, work on the Internet, which makes it possible to form appropriate skills and is the foundation for making rational management decisions in the economic field of healthcare. The active use of computer-based training 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 of successful completion of the course is writing an essay

Recommendations for Abstracting Educational and Scientific Literature

Abstracting of educational and scientific literature involves an in-depth study of individual scientific works, which should ensure the development of the necessary skills for working on the book. All this will contribute to the expansion of scientific horizons, the improvement of 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 areas of development of this science at the present stage. Particular attention should be paid to those literary sources that (directly or indirectly) can help the specialist in his practical activities. However, this section also includes works and individual

studies on issues that go beyond the discipline being studied. It is recommended to use this literature if you want to expand your knowledge in any branch of science.

Along with the literature on general issues for masters, literature is assumed, taking into account the profile of their professional activity, obtained independently. Not all the proposed literature is equal in content and volume, so different approaches to its study are possible. In one case, it can be a general abstract of several literary sources of different authors devoted to the consideration of the same issue, in the other case, it can be 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 (problematic). In order to decide what to do in each case, you should consult with the teacher.

The choice of a specific work for the abstract should be preceded by a detailed acquaintance with the list of all literature given in the curriculum of the discipline. It is recommended to first familiarize yourself with the selected work by looking at the subheadings, highlighted texts, diagrams, tables, and general conclusions. Then it is necessary to read it carefully and thoughtfully (delving into the ideas and methods of the author), making notes on a separate sheet of paper about the main provisions and 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. Only strict definitions and formulations of laws should be written out verbatim. Sometimes it's helpful to include one or two examples to illustrate. In the event that there are unclear passages, it is recommended to read the following exposition, as it can help to understand the previous material, and then return to the comprehension of the previous exposition.

The result of the 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 the study of the problem. Reading scientific literature should be critical. Therefore, it is necessary to 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 assess the practical and theoretical significance of the results of the reviewed work. A very desirable element of the abstract is the expression by the listener of his own attitude to the ideas and conclusions of the author, supported by certain arguments (personal experience, statements of other researchers, etc.).

As mentioned above, abstracts of monographs and journal articles of a research nature must contain a definition of the problem and specific objectives of the research, a description of the methods used by the author, as well as the

conclusions that he came to as a result of the research. The proposed literature for abstracting is constantly updated.

Aims and objectives of the abstract

An abstract (from the Latin *refero* – I report, report) is a brief summary of a problem of a practical or theoretical nature 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 a term paper, which is a comprehensive study of a problem, an essay is aimed at analyzing one or more scientific papers.

The objectives of writing an abstract are:

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

The objectives of writing an abstract are:

- to teach the student to convey the opinions of the authors, on the basis of whose works the student writes his essay, as correctly as possible;
- teach the student to competently state his/her position on the problem analyzed in the essay;
- prepare the student for further participation in scientific and practical conferences, seminars and competitions;
- help the student to determine the topic of interest to him, the further disclosure of which can be carried out when writing a term paper or a diploma;
- Understand for yourself and state the reasons for your agreement (disagreement) with the opinion of this or that author on this or that problem.

Basic requirements for the content of the abstract

Students should use only those materials (scientific articles, monographs, manuals) that are directly related to the topic they have chosen. Detached reasoning that is not related to the problem under analysis is not allowed. The content of the abstract should be specific, only one problem should be investigated (several are allowed, only if they are interrelated). The student must strictly adhere to the logic of the presentation (start with the definition and analysis of concepts, proceed to the formulation of the problem, analyze the ways to solve it and draw appropriate conclusions). The abstract should end with conclusions on the topic.

In terms of its *structure*, the abstract consists of:

1. Title page;

2. Introduction, where the student formulates the problem to be analyzed and researched;

3. The main text, in which the selected topic is sequentially revealed. Unlike a term paper, the main text of the abstract involves dividing 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 drawn on the basis of the main text.

5. List of references. This list includes 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 should be numbered. The paragraph indentation from the beginning of the line is 1.25 cm.

The procedure for submitting an essay and its evaluation

Essays are written by students during the semester within the deadlines 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 who teaches the course.

Based on the results of the test, the student is given a certain number of points, which is included in the total number of points scored by the student 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, and literacy of design are taken into account.

Guidelines for Preparing Presentations

General requirements for the presentation:

- The presentation should not be less than 10 slides;
- The first page is the title page, on which the following must be presented: the name of the project; surname, first name, patronymic of the author;
- the next slide should be the table of contents, where the main stages (moments) of the presentation are presented; It is desirable that from the content via a hyperlink it is possible to go to the desired page and return to the content again;
- design and ergonomic requirements: color compatibility, limited number of objects on the slide, text color;
- The last slides of the presentation should be a glossary and a list of references.

Topics of abstracts 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 health care.
5. 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 branch.
11. Correlation between medical law and health care legislation.
12. Patient's rights.
13. Ensuring the availability of medical care for the population of the Russian Federation.
14. System for ensuring the quality and safety of medical care.

Criteria for Evaluating Students' Independent Work

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

- completeness and quality of completed tasks;
- • Mastery of methods and techniques of computer modeling in the issues under study, the use of software tools;
- the quality of the report, the use of rules and standards for the preparation of text and electronic documents;
- use of data from domestic and foreign literature, Internet sources, regulatory and legal information and best practices;
- No factual errors related to understanding the problem.

When assessing 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 of the logic of the academic discipline, the ability to freely, competently, logically coherently present what has been studied, the ability to defend one's own point of view with arguments.

The answer to independent tasks, in which the material is presented systematically, logically and consistently, is graded as "excellent".

A "good" assessment presupposes knowledge of the material and the ability to draw independent conclusions, comment on the material presented; A response with minor flaws.

"Satisfactory" is the assessment of the assimilation of the material when the student has not studied some sections deeply enough, allows unclear formulations, gives incomplete answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is given in the case when the student does not know a significant part of the educational material, makes significant mistakes; Knowledge is haphazard.

Criteria for evaluating the abstract

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

- 85-76 points - the work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; No more than 1 mistake was made in explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, the data of domestic and foreign authors are given. Research skills and abilities have been demonstrated. There are no factual 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 involved. No more than 2 errors were made in the meaning or content of the problem.

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

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

V. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Independent work is defined as individual or collective learning activities carried out without the direct supervision of the teacher, but according to his tasks and under his supervision. Independent work is a cognitive learning activity, when the sequence of the 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 students' independent work is to acquire the necessary competencies in their field of training, experience in creative and research activities.

Forms of independent work of students:

- work with basic and additional literature, Internet resources;
- independent acquaintance with the lecture material presented on electronic media in the library of the educational institution;
- preparation of abstract reviews of periodical sources, 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 classroom tests;
- doing home tests;
- performing test tasks, solving problems;
- compilation of crosswords, schemes;
- preparation of reports for presentation at a seminar or conference;
- filling out a workbook;
- writing essays, term papers;
- preparation for business and role-playing games;
- resume writing;
- preparation for tests and exams;
- other types of activities organized and carried out by the educational institution and student self-government bodies.

VI. MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COURSE OBJECTIVES

Item No.	Supervised modules/sections/topics of the discipline	Codes and Stages of Competency Formation	Valuation Tools - Name	
			Current control	Intermediate Attestation

1	<p>General Principles of Law</p> <p>Class 1. Legal Regulation of Public Health Protection in the Russian Federation</p> <p>Class 2. Rights and Obligations of Patients, Medical Professionals</p> <p>Class 3. Normative regulation of transplantology. Legal Problems of Preventing the Spread of HIV Infection in the Russian Federation</p> <p>Class 4. Fundamentals of Medical Ethics. Legal Liability for Violation of Citizens' Rights to Health Protection</p> <p>Class 5. Medical expertise. Legal Aspects of Family Planning and Regulation of Mental Health Care</p> <p>Class 6. Professional and official offences and their Prevention in the field of health care. Medical Expertise of the Quality of Medical Care</p>	<p>PC-3.1; PP-3.2; PP-3.3; PP-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 the medical organization; Methods of planning a medical organization 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 process approach to the management of a medical organization</p> <p>Can: provide first aid; assess the resources of the medical organization and implement a quality management system; prepare reporting documentation for 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>Owens: first aid skills; the ability to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement</p>	<p>UO-1 – interview, UO-2 – colloquium, PR-4 – abstract Tests- PR-1</p>	Credit
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	<p>Class 7. Rights of citizens in the field of health care</p> <p>Class 8. Legal Regulation of Family Planning and Regulation of Human Reproductive Function</p> <p>Class 9. Legal Regulation of Psychiatric Care.</p> <p>Peculiarities of the Legal Status of Health Care Workers</p>		<p>a quality management system;</p> <p>necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution;</p> <p>skills in drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects;</p> <p>methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the level of a business unit, development and implementation of marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach to the management of a medical organization and the possibility of using technological maps of the processes of a medical organization.</p>		
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VII. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

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17. Federal Law "Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian Federation on Health Protection of Citizens" No. 323-FZ of November 9, 2011 (as amended by Federal Laws No. 89-FZ of 25.06.2012, No. 93-FZ of 25.06.2012).

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33. Center for Medical Law <http://pravo-med.ru/>
34. Health Economics: Textbook. 2nd ed. Ed. by A.V. Reshetnikov. Moscow, GEOTAR-Media Publ., 2010. - 272 p. (in Russian). <http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970416044.html>

**List of resources of the information and telecommunication network
"Internet" necessary for mastering the discipline**

1. Patent Database and Patent Search <http://www.freepatent.ru/>
2. NEB - <http://elibrary.ru>
3. <http://ru.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. Legal reference system Consultant Plus.
10. <http://vladmedicina.ru> Medical portal of Primorsky Krai
11. <http://www.rosminzdrav.ru> Official website of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
12. <http://meduniver.com> Medical website about various fields of medicine
13. Use of video materials of the site <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 high data compression ratio;
- ABBYY FineReader 11 is a software for optical character recognition;
- Adobe Acrobat XI Pro is a software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF format;
- ESET Endpoint Security is a comprehensive protection for Windows-based workstations. Virtualization support + new technologies;
- WinDjView 2.0.2 is a program for recognizing and viewing files with the DJV and DjVu formats of the same name.

VIII. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Practical classes of the course "Legal issues in medicine" are held in all sections of the curriculum and are 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, there is the development of skills of independent research in the process of working with scientific literature, periodicals, the formation of the ability to defend one's point of view with arguments, listen to others, answer questions, and conduct discussions.

Lectures are focused on covering 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.

Independent work on the course *is especially important for the professional training* of students. 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, notes, annotating sources, writing tests.

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

The course should contribute to the development of skills for informed and independent evaluations of facts and scientific concepts. Therefore, in all forms of knowledge control, especially when passing a test, attention should be paid to the understanding of 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. Problematic lecture.

The lecture begins with the teacher's statement of the problems, which are solved in the course of the presentation of the material. Answering a problem requires reflection from the entire audience. During the lecture, the students' thinking takes place with the help of the teacher's creation of a problem situation before they receive all the necessary information that constitutes new knowledge for them. In this way, students try to find a solution to a problem situation on their own.

Educational problems are accessible in their complexity for students, they take into account the cognitive capabilities of the students, proceed from the subject being studied and are significant for the assimilation of new material and the development of personality - general and professional.

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

Practical classes are focused on the most fundamental and problematic issues and are designed to stimulate the development of one's own position on these topics.

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

Conference or Round Table

When using this method, it is possible to invite various specialists who are engaged in the study of the problem under consideration or work on the 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 the one that is more interesting for them. The selected questions are passed on to the invited specialist of the "round table" to prepare for the presentation and answers. At the same time, several specialists engaged in the study of this problem may be invited to the round table. In order for the round table to be active and engaged, it is necessary to encourage the audience to exchange views and maintain an atmosphere of free discussion.

With the use of all these forms of classes, students get real practice of formulating their point of view, comprehending the system of argumentation, i.e. 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 master oral speech, to listen, hear and understand others, and to conduct an argument correctly and reasonably. Teamwork requires not only individual responsibility and independence, but also self-organization of the team's work, demandingness, 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 peculiarities 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 an action from one participant to another; Self-management skills are developed.

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

In the previous lesson, the teacher instructs 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 trainee must determine whether there is a problem in it, what it is, and determine his attitude to the situation. At the same time, each student should analyze the causes, course and results of the activities carried out by getting used to the role of specific historical figures. The practical lesson begins with an introductory speech by the teacher, in which the problems for discussion are voiced. In the course of the discussion, each of the students has the opportunity to get acquainted with the options for the solution, listen to and weigh the many of their assessments, additions, changes, enter into a dialogue and discussion.

In the course of discussing the issues of the practical lesson, the analytical skills of the trainers 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 based on the students' performances, makes 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. There are three more people - expert analysts.

The practical lesson is implemented in four stages:

The first is preparatory (carried out 1-2 weeks before the practical lesson). The teacher instructs about the purpose, content, nature, and rules of participation in the game. Student training 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 received proposals and ideas, which will allow you to purposefully and meaningfully analyze and summarize the results of the lesson.

Mutual criticism and evaluations are strictly forbidden, as they prevent the emergence of new ideas. It is necessary to refrain from actions and gestures that may

be misinterpreted by other participants in the session. No matter how fantastic or improbable an idea put forward by any of the participants in the session, it should be met with approval. The more proposals are put forward, the more likely it is that a new and valuable idea will emerge.

Secondly, 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 thinking activities to search for non-traditional ways to solve problems, when discussing controversial issues, hypotheses, problem or conflict situations.

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

For current control and intermediate certification, several oral interviews, test tests and colloquiums are conducted.

IX. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

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

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 persons with disabilities at FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilets, information and navigation support signs.

Name of Equipped Premises and Self-Study Rooms	List of Main Equipment
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax	Multimedia audience: Electric Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; DLP projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi;

village, 10, School of Biomedicine, room M 422, area 158.6 m ²	CP355AF Avervision visualizer, MP-HD718 Multipix camcorder; CORSA-2007 Tuarex Specialized Equipment Fastening Subsystem; Video Switching Subsystem: Audio Switching and Sound Reinforcement Subsystem: Power Amplifier, Wireless LAN Based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) Access Points.
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10, School of Biomedicine, aud. M 419, area 74.9 m ²	Multimedia audience: Electric Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; DLP projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; CP355AF Avervision visualizer, MP-HD718 Multipix camcorder; CORSA-2007 Tuarex Specialized Equipment Fastening Subsystem; Video Switching Subsystem: Audio Switching and Sound Reinforcement Subsystem: Power Amplifier, Wireless LAN Based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) Access Points.
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10, Oud. M612, area 47.2 m ²	Computer class for 22 workplaces: HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, VT, 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 collection (building A - level 10)	HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, VT, 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 displays and Braille printers; equipped with: portable devices for reading flat-printed texts, scanning and reading machines, a video magnifier with the ability to adjust color spectrums; magnifying electronic magnifiers and ultrasonic markers

ASSESSMENT FUND

WOS Passport

Professional competencies of graduates and indicators of their achievement:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-3 Ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows Standards of Care PC-3.2 Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-5 Ability to assess the effectiveness of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management solutions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in the management of 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 Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, development of business planning and investment projects

Code and name of the competency indicator	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of learning in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows Standards of Care	Knows the standards of medical care Knows how to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Proficient in assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Is able to prepare reporting documentation for a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care 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 Is 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, developing a business plan, an investment project Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects Possesses the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects

<p>PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, development of business planning and investment projects</p>	<p>Knows the principles of goal-setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management, as well as the method of process approach to the management of 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 is proficient in the methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the level of a business unit, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in the management of a medical organization and the possibility of using technological maps of the processes of a medical organization.</p>
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Item No.	Supervised modules/sections/topics of the discipline	Codes and Stages of Competency Formation	Valuation Tools - Name	
			Current control	Intermediate Attestation

1	<p>General Principles of Law</p> <p>Class 1. Legal Regulation of Public Health Protection in the Russian Federation</p> <p>Class 2. Rights and Obligations of Patients, Medical Professionals</p> <p>Class 3. Normative regulation of transplantology. Legal Problems of Preventing the Spread of HIV Infection in the Russian Federation</p> <p>Class 4. Fundamentals of Medical Ethics. Legal Liability for Violation of Citizens' Rights to Health Protection</p> <p>Class 5. Medical expertise. Legal Aspects of Family Planning and Regulation of Mental Health Care</p> <p>Class 6. Professional and official offences and their Prevention in the field of health care. Medical Expertise of the Quality of Medical Care</p>	<p>PC-3.1; PP-3.2; PP-3.3; PP-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 the medical organization; Methods of planning a medical organization 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 process approach to the management of a medical organization</p> <p>Can: provide first aid; assess the resources of the medical organization and implement a quality management system; prepare reporting documentation for 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>Owns: first aid skills; the ability to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement</p>	<p>UO-1 – interview, UO-2 – colloquium, PR-4 – abstract Tests- PR-1</p>	Credit
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	<p>Class 7. Rights of citizens in the field of health care</p> <p>Class 8. Legal Regulation of Family Planning and Regulation of Human Reproductive Function</p> <p>Class 9. Legal Regulation of Psychiatric Care.</p> <p>Peculiarities of the Legal Status of Health Care Workers</p>		<p>a quality management system;</p> <p>necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution;</p> <p>skills in drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects;</p> <p>methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the level of a business unit, development and implementation of marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach to the management of a medical organization and the possibility of using technological maps of the processes of a medical organization.</p>		
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Scale for assessing the level of competence formation

Code and Competency Statement	Stages of competence formation		criteria	Indicators	Points
PC-3 Ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit	Knows (Threshold)	Fundamentals of planning, organization and implementation of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	Knowledge of the basics of planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	Ability to draw up the necessary documentation for planning and controlling the activities of a structural unit	61-70

of a medical organization				of a medical organization	
	Can (Advanced)	analyze and evaluate the performance indicators of a structural unit of a medical organization	Ability to analyze and evaluate the performance indicators of the structural unit of the medical organization	ability to substantiate the criteria for evaluating the organization, planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	71-84
	Proficient (High)	Skills Preparation of the justification of the volumes medical care in accordance with the necessary resources in the structural unit of the medical organization	methods of justifying the volume of medical care in a structural unit of a medical organization	ability to prepare the necessary calculations for the organization, planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	85-100
PC-5 Ability to assess the effectiveness of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management solutions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in the management of a medical organization, use technological maps of the processes of a medical organization	Knows (Threshold)	Principles of goal-setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management	Knowledge of the basic concepts of research processes, including business processes in medicine	Ability to explain the main stages of research of a business plan of a medical organization, a 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	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	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 activities	medical activities	
	Proficient (High)	methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the level of a business unit, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets.	methods of collecting, processing, analyzing information and their presentation for the implementation of business strategies of a medical organization using technological maps of medical activity processes	Ability to formulate the main stages and explain the tasks for the implementation of marketing programs and analysis of financial markets using the process approach in the management of a medical organization and the use of technological maps of the processes of medical activities	85-100

Methodological Recommendations Defining the Procedures for Assessing the Results of Mastering the Discipline

Current assessment of students. It is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory. It is carried out in the form of control measures: defense of a test work, interviews to assess the actual results of students' learning and is carried out by the leading teacher.

The objects of assessment are:

- academic discipline (activity in classes, timeliness of various types of tasks, attendance of 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 attestation of students. It is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory. It provides for the consideration of the results of all stages of the course. Upon successful completion of the two stages of

the current certification, the student is given an intermediate certification (test, exam).

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

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

1. Assessment Tools for Intermediate Certification

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

Questions for the test

1. Fundamentals of Legislation on Public Health Protection as a Source of Medical Law.
2. The concept of international medical law.
3. Health protection and health care in the Russian Federation.
4. Specifics of the legal status of a medical institution.
5. Ensuring the availability of medical care for the population.
6. Realization of the right to information about factors influencing health.
7. The concept of voluntary informed consent for medical intervention.
8. Patient's refusal of medical care.
9. Basic conditions for transplantation.
10. Benefits for donors of blood and its components.
11. Legal means aimed at increasing the birth rate.
12. Basic Forms of Regulation of Human Reproductive Activity.
13. Legal grounds for abortion.
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 people.
18. Legal regulation of mandatory HIV testing of citizens.
19. Legal consequences of the detection of the human immunodeficiency virus.

20. The principle of prohibiting discrimination of citizens on the basis of the presence of certain diseases on the example of the legal status of HIV-infected persons.

21. Rights and social protection system for people living with HIV and 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 way mental health care is provided depending on the type of care.

25. Types of mental health care that are provided on an outpatient basis.

26. Grounds for Involuntary Psychiatric Care.

27. Procedure for hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital without the patient's consent.

28. Features of the organization of narcological care.

29. The procedure for conducting research on new drugs is carried out.

30. Rights of citizens in the implementation of immunoprophylaxis.

31. Measures for persons suffering from communicable diseases.

32. The system of measures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the Russian Federation.

33. Compulsory health insurance system.

34. The role of health insurance 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. Procedure for admission to professional activities in health care.

38. Legal regulation of the work 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. Peculiarities of the legal status of treating and family doctors; Doctors in private practice, traditional healers.

42. Medical malpractice. Types of medical errors.

43. Objective factors influencing the adverse outcome of treatment.

44. Professionally significant values of medicine.

45. Basic moral criteria for 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. Specifics of criminal liability of medical workers.

49. Compensation for harm caused to the health of a citizen during the provision of medical care.

50. Disciplinary and material liability in case of violation of patients' rights. Patient's responsibility for non-compliance with medical prescriptions and internal regulations of the medical institution.

II. Assessment Tools for Ongoing Performance Appraisal

Criteria for evaluating the abstract

- 100-86 points are given to the student if the student expressed his opinion on the formulated problem, argued it, accurately determining its content and components. The data of domestic and foreign literature, statistical data, information of a regulatory and legal nature are given. The student knows and possesses the skill of independent research work on the research topic; methods and techniques of analysis of theoretical and/or practical aspects of the field under study. There are no factual errors related to understanding the problem; Graphically, the work is formatted correctly

- 85-76 points - the work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; No more than 1 mistake was made in explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, the data of domestic and foreign authors are given. Research skills and abilities have been demonstrated. There are no factual errors related to understanding the problem. One or two mistakes 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 involved. No more than 2 mistakes were made in the meaning or content of the problem, the design of the work

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

Criteria for Grading a Student at the Credit in the Discipline "Legal Issues in Medicine"

Assessment of the test	Requirements for the formed competencies
"Passed"	A grade of "passed" is given to a student if he/she knows the material well, presents it competently and to the point, without making significant inaccuracies in answering the question, correctly applies

	theoretical provisions in solving practical issues and problems, has the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation
"Not passed"	A "failed" grade is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, answers the questions with great difficulty. As a rule, a "failed" grade is given to students who cannot continue their studies without additional classes in the relevant discipline.

**Questions for colloquiums, interviews
in the discipline "Legal issues in medicine"**

1. What do you see as the goals and objectives of this course?
2. What is morality and ethics?
3. What is Ethics?
4. What is the definition of professional ethics?
5. What is the definition of "values"?
6. What determines value?
7. What is a system of value orientations of a person?
8. Define and give examples of final values.
9. Define and give examples of instrumental values.
10. Define and give examples of derivative values.
11. How is the hierarchical structure of a person's value orientations built?
12. What are the two levels of functioning of value paradigms?
13. What is ideology? Whose interests does it represent?
14. What are the priorities of 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 regulators of human behavior?
17. What is the role of values and value orientations in professional activity?
18. What does professional culture involve?
19. What factors influence the development of professional culture?
20. What does the effectiveness of social work depend on in terms of interaction between a doctor and a patient, a manager and a subordinate?
21. Does the value system of the health care organizer influence the value system of the patient, the 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?

27. What is the relationship between the value of the individual and the value of society in medicine?
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 of medical values.
31. List the professionally significant values of medicine.
32. What are the specific values of medicine, its values-means?
33. What is an ideal? What does it give a person to have an ideal?
34. What are 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 condition of a medical professional?
39. How do you understand the ideal state of medicine?
40. How do you understand the ideal state of society?
41. Define the term "human". What is the definition of "society"? What is humanism?
42. What is commonly understood by personality?
43. Why were people so strongly attached to society in early human societies? 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. Tell us about the different options for organizing a society.
46. What is 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 help existed in the pagan tribal space of the Slavs?
49. In what century were the prerequisites for state aid and mutual aid to merge into a single socio-cultural process?
50. What is charity? Give examples of charity in Russia.
51. Are mercy and compassion religious values?
52. Whom does religion prescribe to help? Tell us about the Christian tradition of charity.
53. What values do religious beliefs and ideas of social work have in common?
54. What is Professional Ethics? What are the benefits of professional ethics?

55. What ethical norms and standards define professional communication?
56. When did professional ethics begin?
57. How does professional ethics relate to the general morality of society?
58. What are the main tasks of the professional and ethical system?
59. What does knowledge of the norms and principles of professional ethics give to a medical professional?
60. What Does Medical Ethics Require of 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 medical ethics?
63. List the main moral criteria for the professional behavior and actions of a medical officer or manager.
64. What are the basic ethical principles of medicine?
65. What is the basis of professional ethics in medicine?
66. What is mentality?
67. Define the concept of "ethnic (ethnogenetic) community".
68. Define the concept of "ethno-social community". Can a people, a nation, be formed from several ethnic groups?
69. What determines a person's ethnic and national self-consciousness? Do they have to match?
70. List the main features and spiritual orientations of the Russian people that are recognized by the majority of 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 obligation?
76. What Does Deontology Study?
77. What is the peculiarity of professional moral norms?
78. How does deontology differ from professional ethics?
79. What is the essence of professional duty?
80. What types of professional activities does society place higher moral demands on?
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 Public Health Protection as a Source of Medical Law.

85. The concept of international medical law.

86. Health protection and health care in the Russian Federation.

87. Specifics of the legal status of a medical institution.

88. Ensuring the availability of medical care for the population.

89. Realization of the right to information about factors influencing health.

90. The concept of voluntary informed consent for medical intervention.

91. Patient's refusal of medical care.

92. Basic conditions for transplantation.

93. Benefits for donors of blood and its components.

94. Legal means aimed at increasing the birth rate.

95. Basic Forms of Regulation of Human Reproductive Activity.

96. Legal grounds for abortion.

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 people.

101. Legal regulation of mandatory HIV testing of citizens.

102. Legal consequences of the detection of the human immunodeficiency virus.

103. The principle of prohibiting discrimination of citizens on the basis of the presence of certain diseases on the example of the legal status of HIV-infected persons.

104. Rights and social protection system for people living with HIV and their families.

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 way mental health care is provided depending on the type of care.

108. Types of mental health care that are provided on an outpatient basis.

109. Grounds for Involuntary Psychiatric Care.

110. Procedure for hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital without the patient's consent.

111. Features of the organization of narcological care.

112. The procedure for conducting research on new drugs is carried out.

113. Specifics of advertising of medicines.
114. Rules for importing and exporting medicines into the Russian Federation and exporting them from the Russian Federation.
115. Organization and implementation of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance.
116. Powers of sanitary doctors.
117. Rights of citizens in the implementation of immunoprophylaxis.
118. Measures for persons suffering from communicable diseases.
119. The system of measures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the Russian Federation.
120. Compulsory health insurance system.
121. The role of health insurance 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. Procedure for admission to professional activities in health care.
125. Legal regulation of the work 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. Peculiarities of the legal status of treating and family doctors; Doctors in private practice, traditional healers.
129. Medical malpractice. Types of medical errors.
130. Objective factors influencing the adverse outcome of treatment.
131. Organization of military medical examination.
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. Specifics of criminal liability of medical workers.
140. Compensation for harm caused to the health of a citizen during the provision of medical care.

141. Disciplinary and material liability in case of violation of patients' rights. Patient's responsibility for non-compliance with medical prescriptions and internal regulations of the medical organization.

Assessment Tools for Ongoing Attestation

The control tests are intended for students studying the course "Legal issues in medicine".

When working with tests, you are asked to choose one answer option out of three or four proposed. At the same time, the complexity of the tests is not the same. Among the proposed tests, there are tests that contain several options for correct answers. The student needs to provide all the correct answers.

The tests are designed for both individual and collective solutions. They can be used in the process of both classroom classes and independent work. 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. An "excellent" grade is given if you answer more than 90% of the tests offered by the teacher. A "good" score is given if you answer correctly on more than 70% of the tests. Grade "satisfactory" – with a correct answer to 50% of the proposed

Sample test tasks

1. The purpose of bioethics is:

- a) to balance the rights of individuals, groups, and society as a whole in the context of rapid changes in medicine;
- b) prevent any misuse of new medical devices;
- c) to seek equity in the use of new medical opportunities as far as possible;
- d) all of the above.

2. The principles of bioethics are:

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

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

- (a) Everyone has the right to health care and medical care;
- b) discrimination on the basis of the presence of any diseases in citizens is not allowed;
- c) the enumeration of fundamental rights and freedoms in the Constitution of the Russian Federation shall not be interpreted as a denial or derogation of other universally recognized human and civil rights and freedoms.

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

(a) Allows a citizen to have direct access to medical records reflecting his or her condition.

Health;

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

5. In order to carry out a medical intervention, it is necessary to:

(a) Obtain the patient's voluntary consent;

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 permissible in respect of minors;

b) is allowed in relation to persons suffering from severe mental disorders, as well as persons who have committed
a socially dangerous act;

c) is not allowed.

7. Euthanasia under the legislation of the Russian Federation is:

(a) Satisfying the patient's request to hasten his or her death by any action or means, including

cessation of artificial life support;

b) merciful killing;

c) an act or omission resulting in a slight death;

d) inducing an easy death in the suffering patient at the patient's conscious request by means of various
medications and other means.

8. The concept of euthanasia is contained in:

a) the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

b) the Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian Federation on the Protection of Public Health;

c) the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

9. Euthanasia in the Russian Federation:

(a) Permitted;

b) is forbidden.

**10. Conducting medical experiments, scientific or other experiments with the participation of people in the Russian Federation
Federation:**

(a) Prohibited;

b) allowed, but only with the voluntary written consent of the subject or his/her legal consent.

Representative;

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

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

(a) The principle of "presumption of non-consent" to the removal of organs and tissues of deceased persons;

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 incorrect statement:

(a) A donor for organ or tissue transplantation may only be a legally capable citizen who has reached the age of 18-summer age;

b) the living donor in the case of organ or tissue transplantation must be genetically related to the recipient;

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

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 shall be 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 shall be withdrawn:

(a) On the basis of a person's voluntary verbal consent to the collection of blood or its components;

b) on the basis of a person's voluntary written consent to the collection of blood or its components.

15. Psychiatric care for citizens in the Russian Federation shall be provided in ...

(a) Compulsory;

b) voluntarily.

16. Discrimination against persons suffering from mental disorders:

(a) Prohibited;

b) as a result of a mental disorder, a citizen may be temporarily (for a period of not more than five years and with the right to subsequent re-examination) was found to be unfit to perform certain types of professional

high-risk activities;

c) both answers are true.

17. Criminal punishment shall be provided for:

(a) Unlawful confinement in a psychiatric hospital;

b) compulsory psychiatric examination.

18. A psychiatric examination of a person without his/her consent may not be carried out in the following cases:

(a) When the patient commits acts that give reason to believe that he or she has a serious mental disorder,

which causes him to be of immediate danger to himself or others;

b) when the patient commits actions that give reason to believe that he or she has a severe mental disorder,

which causes his helplessness, i.e. the inability to independently satisfy the basic

needs;

c) when the patient commits actions that give reason to believe that he or she has a severe mental disorder,

which causes significant harm to his health due to the deterioration of his mental state, if the person is

left without psychiatric care;

d) when the patient commits actions that give reason to believe that he or she 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) An approach to the provision of health care in which the physician can rely only on his or her own judgment about the patient's needs for treatment, information and counselling;

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

Test Evaluation Criteria

Assessment is carried out in an e-learning session on a hundred-point scale.

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

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

Self-paced tasks

1. Analyze a selection of periodicals on the discipline being studied. Based on the material studied, 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 being studied.
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 tasks.

Guidelines for compiling a glossary

The glossary covers all highly specialized terms that appear in the text. The glossary should contain at least 50 terms, they should be listed in alphabetical order, numbered. The glossary should be designed according to the principle of abstract work, there must be a title page and page numbering. The length of the work should be 10-15 pages. A well-designed glossary helps to avoid discrepancies and improve the overall quality of all documentation. Glossaries include the most frequent terms and phrases, as well as all key terms with an explanation of their meaning. Glossaries can contain single words, phrases, abbreviations, slogans, and even entire sentences.