CONTROL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

1 test tasks for intermediate control
Title of the EP: "general medicine"
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Variant I

1. randomized controlled trials:
a) the" gold standard", a generally recognized standard of scientific research for assessing clinical efficacy
b) quantitative systematic review of literature or quantitative synthesis of primary data to obtain aggregate statistical indicators
c) peak of evidence and significant scientific research: quantitative assessment of the total impact established on the basis of the results of all scientific research
d) modern medical science, which is a generally recognized benchmark for scientific research to assess clinical efficacy
e) the method used to form a sequence of random assignment of test participants to groups

2.specify the number of patient groups required to conduct randomized controlled trials.
a) group 1
b) Group 2
c) Group 3
d) Group 4
e) Group 5

3. the control group in randomized controlled trials is:
a) the group in which the treatment is carried out, with proven effectiveness
b) a group of patients in which" large " complications are observed
c) a group in which treatment is not carried out or standard, traditional (conventional or patients receive a placebo)
d) the group of patients in whom re-hospitalization is observed
e) absolutely healthy patient group

4. the active treatment group in randomized controlled trials is:
a) a group of patients with untreated or standard, traditional treatment (normal or patients receive a placebo
b) absolutely healthy patient group
c) a group of patients in which" large " complications are observed
d) the group of patients for whom the treatment is carried out, the effectiveness of which is studied
e) the group of patients for whom re-hospitalization is observed

5.indicate the signs that determine the homogeneity of the groups.
a) patient groups should be comparable and homogeneous in terms of concomitant pathologies
b) patient groups should be comparable and homogeneous with healthy people
c) patient groups should be comparable and homogeneous in terms of family ties
d) groups of patients should be comparable and homogeneous at the place of residence

e) groups of patients should be comparable and homogeneous in area of residence.
6. representative of groups:
a) the division of patients into groups should be carried out at the discretion of the participants in the experiment
b) the number of patients in each group should be sufficient to obtain statistically correct results
c) patient groups should be comparable and homogeneous in terms of concomitant pathologies
d) patient groups should be comparable and homogeneous by age
e) patient groups should be comparable and homogeneous by gender
7.there are representatives of groups....
a) type 1
b) Type 3
c) Type 4
d) Type 5
e) Type 2
8. digital representation -...
a) the number of patients in each group should be sufficient to obtain statistically correct results
b) the number of observations that guarantee the receipt of statistically accurate data
c) represents the structural identity of the sample and general sets
d) division of patients into groups by random sampling
e) procedure used to compare the effects of drugs
9. clear criteria for treatment effectiveness:
a) development of national clinical guidelines
b) select the required number of participants in the experiment
c) the process of adding participants to the experiment
d) main indications related to the patient's breathing
e) the process of excluding participants from the experiment
10. true criteria for effectiveness include:
a) a sufficient number of patients to obtain statistically correct results
b) improve the quality of life, reduce the frequency of complications, relieve symptoms
c) the sample and the structural identity of the general sets
d) minimize the possibility of influence on the results of the study by its participants
e) open clinical trial
11. one of the true criteria for treatment effectiveness:
a) simple "blind" method
b) a method that ensures a balanced distribution of test subjects by groups

c) minimize the possibility of influence on the results of the study by its organizers
d) the result of laboratory and instrumental studies associated with the true endpoints of treatment
e) structural identity of the general set
12. criteria for final results when conducting randomized clinical trials include:
a) objectivity
b) representation
c) subjectivity
d) competence
e) morality
13. simple "blind" method:
a) the patient and the doctor do not know if they belong to a certain group
b) a method that ensures a balanced distribution of test subjects by groups
c) does not know the patient who belongs to a certain group, but the doctor knows
d) a method of reducing the conscious or unconscious possibility of influence on the results of the study by its participants
F) the patient, doctor and organizers do not know who belongs to a particular group (statistical processing)
14. double "blind" method:
a) a method of belonging to a certain group that the patient does not know, but the doctor knows
b) a method that ensures a balanced distribution of test subjects by groups
c) a method of minimizing the possibility of conscious influence on the results of the study by its participants
d) a method of belonging to a certain group that neither the patient nor the doctor knows
e) neither the patient, nor the doctor, nor the organizers know the method of belonging to a particular group
15. triple "blind" method:
a) the" blindness " method, in which the patient does not know that he belongs to a certain group, but the doctor knows
b) the method of" blindness", in which the patient and the doctor do not know about belonging to a certain group
c)" blind " method, which ensures a proportional distribution of patients into groups, taking into account factors affecting the results of treatment
d) a method to reduce the unconscious possibility of influencing the results of the study on the part of the participants
e) the method of "blindness" (statistical processing), in which the patient, doctor and organizers do not know whether they belong to a particular group.
16. open research method:

a) a method in which all participants in the study are informed about the conduct of a clinical trial.
b) a method in which the patient does not know that he belongs to a certain group ,but the doctor knows
c) a method in which the patient and the doctor are not aware of belonging to a certain group
d) a method that ensures a balanced distribution of test subjects by groups, taking into account factors that have a significant impact on the results of treatment
e) a method of minimizing the conscious or unconscious possibility of influencing the results of the study on the part of its participants
17 .considered important and informative... refusal to continue participating in randomized clinical trials.
a) ≤ 5%
b) ≥ 5%
c) <10%
d) >10%
e) ≤10%
18. the relevance and informativeness of the experiment is ensured in a randomized clinical trial …
a) during a short period of control
b) during a short period of control
c) in the absence of the need for an observation period
d) when the control period is 3 years
e) with a sufficiently long control period
19. objective criteria for final results in randomized clinical trials include:
a) indication in the general set
b) indications related to the patient's breathing
c) mortality from this disease
d) results of laboratory and instrumental studies,
e) determination of the necessary factors in the exhibiting group
20. objective criteria for final results when conducting randomized clinical trials include:
a) decrease in the frequency of complications
b) total mortality
c) relieve symptoms
d) planned life expectancy
e) minimize the possibility of influencing the results of the study by participants

Variant II

1.indicate the correct stage in the development of clinical guidelines.
a) select a topic to write clinical guidelines based on the most severe characteristics of the disease
b) the procedure for systematic review and scientific research and statistical indicators on this disease, development of draft recommendations
c) collection of Anamnesis, doctors ' opinions, systematic review behavior on this disease and scientific research and statistical indicators
d) quantitative systematic review of literature or quantitative synthesis of primary data to obtain aggregate statistical indicators
e) development of a draft proposal, conducting a systematic literature review and identifying systematic errors, audit behavior
2.indicate the stages of development of the implementation of evidence-based clinical guidelines.
a) conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis
b) conduct a systematic review of programs in the media and the Academy of Sciences
c) development based on evidence and consensus, statistical indicators
d) develop draft recommendations, complete the development of the CPR and obtain approval from key stakeholders
e) development based on consensus and severe disease characteristics
3. advantages of clinical guidelines:
a) used to conduct prospective studies, in which patients are included in the intervention group to identify causal relationships between medical intervention and clinical outcome
b) used as methodological material for the development of information and educational materials
c) used to develop brief reference books for practical health workers and handouts for patient training
d) used to separate patients by randomized groups, that is, by a random sampling method that allows you to exclude all possible differences between the compared groups that are likely to affect the results of the study
e) to carry out a quantitative systematic review of the literature to obtain aggregate statistical indicators or to quantify the synthesis of primary data
4. the statement that" the process of developing and evaluating guidelines should focus on the most important results for consumers " is a reference:
a) type of clinical guidance
b) the principle of developing clinical guidance
c) the principle of standard clinical management developments
d) basic principle of clinical guidance development

e) stage of development of clinical practical guidelines based on evidence
5.indicate the principle of development of clinical guidelines.
a) the development of clinical guidelines should be based on a quantitative synthesis of primary data to obtain aggregate statistical indicators
b) the development of clinical guidelines must be prepared within 10 years, including a distribution and implementation plan
c) the development of clinical guidelines should be based on the analysis of the medical interventions carried out
d) guidelines should be based on the results of clinical and economic analysis and the best results of a systematic review
e) the guidelines must be based on the best evidence and contain guidelines for the level of evidence of the individual provisions provided by the CPR
6. the development of a clinical protocol in a medical organization includes the following stages:
a) formation of a working group; formation of the text of the clinical protocol; implementation of the clinical protocol in the activities of a medical organization
b) integration of research; introduction of clinical guidance in the teaching methodology of medical universities; formation of a research group
c) Organization of the research group; development of clinical guidance; the Working Group includes
d) formation of a research group; implementation of clinical practical guidance in health practice
e) development of clinical practical guidance; formation of a management research group, implementation in health practice
7. there are sections of the clinical protocol being developed:
a) patient model, payroll model
b) patient model, list of drugs in the main and additional range, standard operations and procedures for fulfilling the requirements of the protocol
c) patient model, list of drugs in the main and additional range
d) model of remuneration of medical workers, standard operations and procedures for compliance with the requirements of the protocol
e) list of medicines of the main and additional assortment, standard operations and procedures for fulfilling the requirements of the protocol
8. indicate the most likely content of the clinical protocol:
a) standardized approaches to the diagnosis, treatment and Prevention of diseases based on the principles of evidence-based medicine
b) regulatory support of the quality management system of medical care in a medical organization
c) justification of the program of state guarantees for the provision of medical care to the population

d) monitoring compliance with the action plan for the introduction of new treatment methods
e) allows the use of drugs that are not effective for patients
9. benefits of CPR for the practitioner:
a) Faced with a freelance situation, the practitioner can always seek clinical guidance and prescribe evidence-based medicine-based treatment for the patient
b) excludes the possibility of using clinical thinking
c) allows the use of more expensive methods of diagnosis and treatment
d) excludes the possibility of using methods of diagnosis and treatment based on evidence-based medicine
e) allows the use of drugs that are not effective
10.demonstrate the benefits of using evidence-based guidance.
a) clinical protocols developed by managers of hospitals and outpatient clinics, handouts for patient training are based on consensus and require an assessment of usefulness
b) used to develop brief clinical reference books for practical health workers and other tasks
c) development of protocols and standards for hospital and outpatient managers, Health Planning and other tasks that address the state problems of medical institutions, and used as a model for the development of specific budgets
d) development of realistic budgets, development of standards, protocols
e) it takes time to create a working group that includes all interested representatives
11.point out the disadvantages of using evidence-based guidelines.
a) it takes time to form a working group that includes all interested representatives.
b) with all possible approaches, the maximum number of test participants is required to compare all positive and negative effects
c) time is required for the distribution of patients by randomized groups, that is, by a random sampling method that allows you to exclude all possible differences between the compared groups that are likely to affect the results of the study
d) an indifferent substance is required (a procedure used to compare its effect with the effect of a specific drug or other intervention
e) Time is required for a quantitative systematic review of the literature and a quantitative synthesis of the source data to obtain summary statistical indicators
12. KPR is necessary for quality:
a) Internal certainty and generalization
b) system error features
c) ensure high quality, as it plays an important role in health care
d) high reliability and practical application
e) prevent possible systematic errors
13.indicate the correct definition of the term"clinical practice guidelines".

a) it is a scientific work in which the object of study is the results of a series of original studies
b) this is a review in which the results of the initial studies are considered, but not statistically combined
c) it is a quantitative analysis of the combined results of several clinical trials of the same intervention
d) it is a guide to the study of the pharmacokinetics of drugs
e) it is an effective tool for the continuous improvement of daily medical activities and the improvement of long-term results and favorable treatment outcomes
14. clinical guidelines do not apply:
a) patients
b) managers of outpatient clinics and hospitals
c) health leaders
d) health economists
e) experienced doctors
15. clinical guidelines are intended for:
a) students of medical universities and colleges
b) resident doctors and technical personnel
c) improving the quality of medical care and insurance
d) health care organizers
e) decrease in the quality and availability of medical care
16.indicate the purpose of applying clinical practice guidelines.
a) availability of medical care, increase in the cost of medical services
b) Quality Organization of medical care, insurance
c) improving the effectiveness of treatment, improving the organization of medical care
d) scientific approach to treatment
e) quality treatment
17.indicate the requirements for the development of clinical guidelines.
a) diagnosis, treatment, prevention, rehabilitation
b) demonstrate the optimal level of treatment and maintenance
c) increase the cost of medical services
d) reduced access to medical care
e) clinical practice
18.set goals for Agree Collaboration.
a) disseminate a critical approach to the creation of the KPR
b) KPR quality monitoring
c) unified approach to creating CPR
d) development of a unified approach to creating NTCs, definition of quality, monitoring criteria
e) qualitative CPR

19. set goals for The Agree survey
A) to develop a systematic approach to assessing the quality of KPR
b) the introduction of KJ in health practice
c) recommendation and meta-analysis
d) quality monitoring
e) availability
20. Agree survey is intended for:
a) state bodies
b) compilers of clinical recommendations-would follow a strict methodology for developing and self-evaluating the quality of their recommendations
c) Medical Representatives, their self-esteem and training
d) correct sequence of development, methodology
e) decide which clinical recommendations should be introduced

Жауаптары

1 нұсқа		2 нұсқа	
1.	B	1.	D
2.	C	2.	B
3.	C	3.	C
4.	D	4.	D
5.	A	5.	D
6.	D	6.	C
7.	A	7.	D
8.	C	8.	D
9.	D	9.	D
10.	B	10.	C
11.	D	11.	A
12.	D	12.	E
13.	D	13.	B
14.	D	14.	E
15.	C	15.	B
16.	D	16.	A
17.	D	17.	B
18.	D	18.	E
19.	C	19.	D
20.	C	20.	D