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**EVALUATION MATERIALS FOR INTERIM CERTIFICATION FOR THE DISCIPLINE: Epidemiology**

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Qualification	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Multidisciplinary Clinical Training
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

**STANDARD TASKS FOR CONTROL WORK**

Topics	Sample tests, case-study, essay, points for oral quiz
<b>1. Epidemic theory</b>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests</b></p> <p><b>1. The author of the theory of the natural foci of vector-borne infectious diseases is ...</b>            a) Gamaley N. (1859 - 1949); b) Zabolotny D. (1866 - 1929);            c) Gromashevsky L. (1887 - 1979); d) Pavlovsky E. (1884 - 1969);</p> <p><b>2. The founder of epidemiology in Russia, a supporter of the concept of the contagious nature of epidemics, developed a system of anti-epidemic measures during the plague on the empirical basis:</b>            a) Ivanovsky D. (1864 - 1920); b) Mechnikov I. (1845 - 1916);            c) Samoilovich D. (1744 - 1810); d) Gamaley N. (1859 - 1949);</p> <p><b>3. The author of the theory of transmission of infectious diseases:</b>            a) Gromashevsky L. (1887 - 1979) b) Ivanovsky D. (1864 - 1920)            c) V. Belyakov (1921 - 1996); d) Zabolotny D. (1866 - 1929) <b>4. The epidemic process is:</b>            a) the process of interaction of the parasite pathogen and the human body within the population;            b) the process of interaction of the parasite pathogen and host organism;            c) spatial and temporal continuity in the development of epidemic foci, provided by evolutionarily developed mechanisms for the functioning of parasitic systems.</p> <p><b>5. Which is NOT a manifestation of the epidemic process?</b>            a) epizooty; b) outbreak; c) epidemic; d) pandemic</p> <p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b></p> <p><b>№ 1</b>  <b>A sewage network failure occurs in a city, as a result of which sewage was released into the water supply network. The growth of which infectious diseases (listed) should be expected, how soon and why?</b></p> <p><b>№ 2</b>  <b>Among these answers, select the 7 major ones that characterize a water outbreak of intestinal infections, and provide a rationale for the answer:</b> 1) territorial limitation; 2) the presence of outbreak precursors; 3) lack of seasonality; 4) the presence of summer seasonality; 5) people taken ill are of all ages, except for children</p>

	<p>under the age of 1 year; 6) mainly children younger than 1 year of age are falling ill; 7) big variety of registered nosological forms of intestinal infections; 8) the emergence of only one nosological form of intestinal infection; 9) emergence of various sero-, phage- or biovars of pathogens; 10) emergence of a single sero-, phage-or biovar pathogen; 11) the incubation period for infections is at maximum or average rate; 12) the incubation period for infections is short; 13) severe infectious diseases prevail; 14) mild and suppressed forms of infectious diseases prevail.</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b>          “The contribution of Russian natural scientists, doctors and scientists to the evolution of views on causality in epidemiology”          "Epidemiology as the diagnostic science of preventive medicine"          “The role of climatic conditions in the development of the epidemic process”          “Parasitic systems as a biological basis of the epidemic process”          “Susceptibility of the population as a prerequisite for the start and continuity of the epidemic process”</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical stages in the development of epidemiology.</li> <li>2. Laws of epidemiology.</li> <li>3. Domestic scientists who have contributed to the development of epidemiology as a science.</li> <li>4. Specificity of epidemiological activity.</li> </ol> <p>Causation of diseases.</p>
<p><b>2. Anti-epidemic measures.</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests 1.</b>  <b>Find a match:</b>  <u>elements of the epidemiological process</u> - 1) source of infection; 2) the mechanism of transmission; 3) susceptible organism  <u>anti-epidemic measures</u> - a) vaccine prevention; b) disinfection; c) isolation; d) sanitary and hygienic; e) disinfection</p> <p><b>2. In case of particularly dangerous (quarantine) infection, all work on localizing the outbreak, preventing the spread of an infectious disease, eliminating the outbreak in the administrative territory is headed and organized by:</b>          a) medical service; b) center of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance;          c) law enforcement agencies; d) public service; e) sanitary and anti-epidemic commission</p> <p><b>3. The main function of anti-epidemic community services is:</b>          a) analytical; b) control; c) executive; d) organizational; e) methodical</p> <p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b>  <b>№ 1</b>          An outbreak of acute intestinal infection occurred among the students of a boarding school. In 2 days, 40 patients turned to the doctor. Everyone had been offered scrambled eggs for breakfast. Salmonellosis was diagnosed in 25 patients. What measures need to be taken?</p> <p><b>№2</b>          During the outbreak of influenza in the maternity hospital, 5 cases of flu among newborns were registered. What anti-epidemic measures should be held?</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b>          “Epidemiological surveillance as the basis of anti-epidemic activities nowadays”          "The modern understanding of the problem of eliminating infections and the role of anti-epidemic measures in its solution."</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Characteristics of the epidemiological research method.</li> <li>2. Characteristics of the epidemiological survey.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Algorithm for epidemiological diagnostics.</li> <li>4. Techniques for epidemiological research:</li> <li>5. Definition of the concept of "anti-epidemic measures".</li> <li>6. Classification of anti-epidemic measures.</li> <li>7. The quality of anti-epidemic measures.</li> </ol>
<p><b>3. The state and prospects of immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases.</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests</b></p> <p><b>1. What is NOT to be done in case of diphtheria outbreak:</b></p> <p>a) identification of exposed persons; b) observation of exposed persons; c) bacteriological examination of exposed persons; d) administering AD-Manatoxinum to persons with a low level of anti-diphtheria immunity; e)</p>
	<p>administration of anti-diphtheria serum to exposed persons</p> <p><b>2. Evaluate the correctness of the 1<sup>st</sup>, the 2<sup>nd</sup> statement and then evaluate the correctness of the logical connection between the two statements:</b></p> <p>Immunoprophylaxis is crucial in the prevention of anthroponotic infections with an aerosol transmission mechanism (1), because in case of anthroponotic infections with an aerosol transmission mechanism it is difficult to identify the source of infection (2).</p> <p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b></p> <p><b>№ 1</b></p> <p>By order of the institution you are entrusted to lead the work in the vaccination room. What activities should you take to properly organize immunoprophylaxis?</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b></p> <p>“Immunoprophylaxis of Hepatitis B”</p> <p>“Legal Basis for Immunization”</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The place of immunoprophylaxis in the system of anti-epidemic measures.</li> <li>2. Preparations used to create active and passive immunity, their characteristics.</li> <li>3. Indications and contraindications for vaccinations.</li> <li>4. Post-vaccination reactions and complications.</li> <li>5. Methods for assessing the quality and effectiveness of immunization.</li> </ol>
<p><b>4. Epidemiology and prevention of respiratory tract infections.</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests</b></p> <p><b>1. Infectious diseases with an aerosol transmission mechanism of bacterial etiology:</b></p> <p>a) ornithosis; b) rubella; c) scarlet fever; d) pertussis; e) chicken pox</p> <p><b>2. Find a match:</b></p> <p><u>aerogenic infections</u> - 1) rubella; 2) chicken pox; 3) diphtheria; 4) measles</p> <p><u>season of predominant rise in the incidence of disease</u> - a) spring; b) summer; c) autumn; d) winter</p> <p><b>3. The causative agents of aerosol infections can be transmitted by:</b></p> <p>a) waterway transmission; b) food route of transmission; c) vertical transmission path; d) transmissive path; e) air-dust transmission path; e) community-acquired transmission; g) airborne transmission</p> <p><b>4. Find a match:</b></p> <p>infectious disease - 1) epidemic parotitis; 2) chicken pox; 3) pertussis; 4) rubella</p> <p>ways of transmission - a) airborne; b) airborne dust; c) contact and household; d) placental</p> <p><b>5. Evaluate the correctness of the 1<sup>st</sup>, the 2<sup>nd</sup> statement and then evaluate the correctness of the logical connection between the two statements:</b> Immunization is crucial in the prevention of anthroponotic infections with an aerosol transmission mechanism (1), because the incidence of some of the anthroponotic infections with an aerosol transmission mechanism is very high (2).</p>

	<p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b></p> <p><b>№ 1</b></p> <p>A 3-year-old child attending kindergarten was diagnosed with scarlet fever on the 2nd day of illness. The family lives in a 2-room apartment, the child’s mother is a midwife working in a maternity home, the father is a taxi driver, the sister is 8 years old and a schoolgirl, she had scarlet fever 4 years ago. What anti-epidemic measures need to be taken?</p>
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	<p><b>№ 2</b></p> <p>The diagnosis of “oropharyngeal diphtheria?” has been made to a 3-year-old child who is not vaccinated due to the parents’ refusal. The child lives with his parents and doesn’t have siblings. What activities should be carried out on the site of infection?</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b></p> <p>"Regional features of aerosol infections epidemiology in KhMAO" "The epidemiological characteristics of influenza compared to other general infectious diseases" "The state and prospects of aerosol infections immunoprophylaxis at the modern stage of medicine development" "Anti-epidemic measures during an epidemic outbreak of measles in a kindergarten</p> <p>"Anti-epidemic measures during an epidemic outbreak of diphtheria in a kindergarten"</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b></p> <p>1. Aerosol infections, classification, general characteristics of the group. 2. Epidemiological characteristics of diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infection, influenza, measles, rubella, mumps, chickenpox, scarlet fever, ornithosis.</p> <p>3. Conditions for the implementation of the mechanism of transmission of pathogens of aerosol infections.</p> <p>4. Comparative characteristics of the epidemic process of aerosol infections with different routes of transmission of the pathogen.</p> <p>5. Preconditions and precursors of a worsening epidemiological situation in relation to aerosol infections.</p>
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<p><b>5 Epidemiology and prevention of intestinal infections.</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests</b></p> <p><b>1. Infectious diseases with the fecal-oral transmission mechanism are infections controlled by</b></p> <p>a) disinfection measures; b) deratization activities; c) clinical diagnostic activities; d) regime restrictive measures; e) sanitary and veterinary measures; f) sanitary and hygienic measures; g) specific immunoprophylaxis.</p> <p><b>2. A water outbreak of intestinal infections is characterized by:</b></p> <p>a) the absence of outbreak precursors; b) seasonality; c) a variety of sero-, phage-, and biovariants of the isolated pathogens in patients; d) the prevalence of typical forms of the disease; d) predominantly minimal incubation period</p> <p><b>3. In case of transient carriage, typhoid bacteria are detected in:</b></p> <p>a) blood; b) urine; c) feces; d) bile; d) saliva</p> <p><b>4.</b></p> <p><b>Find a match:</b></p> <p><u>types of infections</u> - 1) cholera; 2) typhoid fever; 3) hepatitis E; 4) poliomyelitis; 5) dysentery</p>
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	<p><u>organotropic pathogens</u> - a) the mucosa of the small intestine; b) the lymphatic apparatus of the small intestine; c) nasopharyngeal mucosa; d) liver cells; e) colon mucosa; e) cells of the spinal cord</p> <p><b>5. Intestinal infections predominantly transferred by water:</b> a) poliomyelitis; b) cholera; c) hepatitis A; d) hepatitis E; d) typhoid fever</p> <p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b> <b>№ 1</b> An outbreak of acute intestinal infection occurred among the students of a boarding school. In 2 days, 40 patients turned to the doctor. Everyone had been offered scrambled eggs for breakfast. Salmonellosis was diagnosed in 25 patients. What measures need to be taken?</p>
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	<p><b>№ 2</b> On an outpatient visit a 40-year-old man who returned from a vacation in a health resort two days ago was diagnosed with acute dysentery due to clinical signs. What measures should be taken by the district general practitioner?</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b> "Regional features of intestinal infections epidemiology in KhMAO" "The epidemiological characteristics of dysentery compared to other general infectious diseases" "Immunoprophylaxis of intestinal infections at the present stage of medicine development" "Anti-epidemic measures during an epidemic outbreak of dysentery in a kindergarten" "History of cholera epidemics in Russia"</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anthroponous, zoonotic and sapronous intestinal infections, classification, general characteristics of the group.</li> <li>2. Epidemiological characteristics of typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever, dysentery, hepatitis A and E, poliomyelitis, cholera, escherichiosis.</li> <li>3. Conditions for the implementation of the mechanism of transmission of pathogens of intestinal infections.</li> <li>4. Comparative characteristics of the epidemic process of intestinal infections with different routes of transmission of the pathogen.</li> <li>5. Preconditions and harbingers of the worsening of the epidemiological situation in relation to intestinal infections.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>6. Epidemiology and prevention of anaerobic and highly dangerous infections.</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests</b></p> <p><b>1. In case of particularly dangerous (quarantine) infection, all work on localizing the outbreak, preventing the spread of an infectious disease, eliminating the outbreak in the administrative territory is headed and organized by:</b> a) medical service; b) center of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance; c) law enforcement agencies; d) public service; e) sanitary and anti-epidemic commission</p> <p><b>2. Among the passengers of Mumbai-Moscow flight, a patient with suspected cholera was identified. A complex of preventive and antiepidemic measures is taken to the patient, passengers and crew members. Indicate which of the listed measures is not carried out:</b> a) hospitalization of the patient; b) medical observation of crew members for 5 days; c) medical observation of passengers for 5 days; d) bacteriological examination of crew members and passengers (citizens of Russia); e) injection of cholera toxin to passengers and crew members</p> <p><b>3. Especially dangerous quarantine infections include the following intestinal</b></p>
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	<p><b>infections:</b>  a) Norwalk gastroenteritis; b) polio; c) cholera; d) typhoid fever  <b>4. Find a match:</b> <u>contact zoonoses</u> - 1) anthrax; 2) hydrophobia; 3) cat scratch fever  <u>ways of transmission</u> - a) contact; b) community acquired; c) air and dust; d) airborne; e) alimentary; e) transmissible  <b>5. Find a match:</b> <u>contact zoonoses</u> - 1) anthrax; 2) cat scratch fever; 3) hydrophobia  <u>maximum incubation period</u> - a) 8 days; b) 1.5 months; c) 1 year; d) 1.5 years</p>
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	<p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b></p> <p><b>№ 1 Hospitalization for the course of anti-rabies vaccination is obligatory to:</b>  a) patients having an aggravating allergy history; b) patients after eating the meat of a rabid cow; c) patients bitten by wolves or foxes; d) patients who applied on day 5 after being bitten by an unknown dog</p> <p><b>№2 Planned vaccinations against rabies are obligatory for:</b>  a) trauma surgeons; b) veterinary service employees; c) virological laboratories staff; d) population of cities and districts in which there have been cases of rabies among animals during the last 2 years</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b>  “Regional features of zoonotic infections epidemiology in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug”  “The epidemiological characteristics of salmonellosis compared to other general infectious diseases”  “Immunization for zoonotic infections at the modern stage of development of medicine”  "Anti-epidemic measures in case of anthrax"  “Anti-epidemic measures in case of salmonellosis in a kindergarten”</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b>  1. Relevance, medical and socio-economic significance of zoonotic infections. 2. Normative and methodological documents regulating preventive and antiepidemic measures for salmonellosis, botulism, brucellosis, tularemia, anthrax, rabies, foot and mouth disease, erysipeloid, ornithosis, Q fever.  3. Basic provisions, sections and features of epidemiological surveillance of botulism, rabies, foot and mouth disease, brucellosis, salmonellosis, tularemia, anthrax, erysipeloid, ornithosis, Q fever;  4. Content and organization of anti-epidemic measures to combat botulism, rabies, foot and mouth disease, brucellosis, salmonellosis, tularemia, anthrax, erysipeloid, ornithosis, Q fever.  5. Zoonotic infections, classification, general characteristics of the group.</p>
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<p><b>7. Epidemiology and prevention of infections with the transmissible mechanism of transmission of the pathogen.</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests</b></p> <p><b>1. The author of the epidemiological theory of natural foci is:</b>  a) V.D. Belyakov; b) L.V. Gromashevsky; c) E.H. Pavlovsky; d) B.L. Cherkassky</p> <p><b>2. Natural focal diseases include:</b>  a) colibacillosis; b) malaria; c) Lyme disease; d) poliomyelitis</p> <p><b>3. Anthroponotic infections with the transmissible mechanism of transmission are:</b>  a) the plague; b) malaria; c) tularemia; d) typhus; e) borreliosis</p>
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	<p><b>4. In transmissible anthroponoses, the incidence of the disease is:</b>  a) associated with natural foci; b) is not associated with natural foci; c) is associated with natural foci for some infections</p> <p><b>5. Evaluate the correctness of the 1<sup>st</sup>, the 2<sup>nd</sup> statement and then evaluate the correctness of the logical connection between the two statements:</b> The natural foci of borreliosis are confined mainly to the forest landscapes of the temperate climate zone (1), because the forest landscape of the temperate climate zone is the habitat of ticks, the main carriers of borreliosis pathogens (2).</p>
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	<p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b></p> <p><b>№1</b>  <b>Evaluate the correctness of the 1<sup>st</sup>, the 2<sup>nd</sup> statement and then evaluate the correctness of the logical connection between the two statements:</b>  The method of using baits with chemicals has received the greatest use in the deratization practice (1), since it is the most convenient and simple to perform and is highly efficient (2).</p> <p><b>№2</b>  <b>In case of tick suction of unvaccinated persons older than 16 years of age, emergency prevention of tick-borne encephalitis is indicated by administering a specific immunoglobulin in the amount of:</b> a) 1.0 ml; b) 1.5 ml; c) 2.0 ml; d) 3.0 ml; e) 4.0 ml</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b>  “Regional features of vector-borne infections epidemiology in the KhantyMansi Autonomous Okrug”  “The epidemiological characteristics of influenza compared to other transmissible infections”  “The state and prospects of transmissible infections immunization at the present stage of development of medicine”  "Anti-epidemic measures in case of spring-summer tick-borne encephalitis"  "Anti-epidemic measures in case of Lyme disease"</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relevance, medical and socio-economic significance of vector-borne infections.</li> <li>2. Vector-borne infections, classification, general characteristics of the group. 3. Epidemiological characteristics of typhus, Brill-Zinsser disease (sporadic typhus), malaria, tick-borne spring-summer encephalitis, systemic tick-borne borreliosis (Lyme disease), Omsk hemorrhagic fever.</li> <li>4. Conditions for the implementation of mechanisms of transmission of pathogens of transmissible infections.</li> <li>5. Comparative characteristics of the epidemic process in typhus, Brill-Zinsser disease (sporadic typhus), malaria, tick-borne spring-summer encephalitis, systemic tick-borne borreliosis (Lyme disease), Omsk hemorrhagic fever.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>8. Epidemiology and prevention of viral hepatitis</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests</b></p> <p><b>1. To the external environment, pathogens of hepatitis A are released with:</b>  a) feces; b) sweat; c) urine; d) a nursing mother’s milk 2.  <b>Find a match:</b>  <u>intestinal infections</u> - 1) viral hepatitis A; 2) poliomyelitis; 3) shigellosis; 4) typhoid fever</p>
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	<p><u>maximum incubation period</u> - a) 7 days; b) 3 non-dividers; c) 35 days; d) 45 days</p> <p><b>3. Intestinal infections, the most infectious for other people in the prodromal (initial) period of the disease, are:</b>  a) colibacillosis; b) shigellosis; c) typhoid fever; d) viral hepatitis A; e) viral hepatitis E; e) poliomyelitis</p> <p><b>4. Ways of transmitting viral hepatitis A:</b>  a) community-acquired; b) airborne; c) air-dust; d) alimentary; e) water</p> <p><b>5. Find a match:</b>  <u>intestinal infections</u> - 1) viral hepatitis E; 2) typhoid fever; 3) cholera; 4) escherichiosis  <u>maximum incubation period</u> - a) 72 hours; b) 6 days; c) 3 weeks; d) 60 days</p> <p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b></p> <p><b>№ 1</b>  A sewage network failure occurs in a city, as a result of which sewage was released into the water supply network. The growth of which infectious diseases (listed) should be expected, how soon and why?</p> <p><b>№ 2</b>  A 35-year-old man working as a bus driver was diagnosed with viral hepatitis on the 1st day of jaundice by the district doctor serving a home call. The patient was hospitalized. His family members are his wife, an engineer at a plant; his daughter attending kindergarten, 2 months ago she was given a normal human immunoglobulin; an 8-year-old son, who went away to a health camp 10 days ago. What measures should be taken in the outbreak of viral hepatitis A?</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b>  “Immunoprophylaxis of Hepatitis B”  “Legal Basis for Immunization”</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Viral hepatitis, classification, general characteristics of the group.</li> <li>2. Epidemiological characteristics of viral hepatitis.</li> <li>3. Conditions for the implementation of the mechanism of transmission of pathogens of viral hepatitis.</li> <li>4. Epidemiological characteristics of viral hepatitis A and E.</li> <li>5. Preconditions and precursors of the worsening of the epidemiological situation in relation to viral hepatitis.</li> </ol>
<p><b>9. Epidemiology and prevention of nosocomial infections.</b></p>	<p><b>1.1 Sample tests</b></p> <p><b>1. Increased risk of hospital infection diseases may primarily appear:</b>  a) in burn wards; b) in therapeutic departments; c) in surgical departments; d) in neurological departments; e) in urology departments</p> <p><b>2. The source of pathogens in the hospital can be:</b>  a) a person who had measles a month ago; b) a patient with chronic brucellosis; c) hepatitis A convalescent; g) bacterium secretion of meningococci</p> <p><b>3. In burns, traumatological and obstetric hospitals, purulent-septic nosocomial infections occur primarily because of:</b>  a) proteus; b) a pyocyanic stick; c) E. coli; g) staphylococcus</p> <p><b>4. Which of the following situations can be considered as nosocomial infection?</b>  a) toxigenic corynebacteria in a smear from a nasopharynx taken from a patient with angina on the 1st day of hospitalization;  b) in the urology department, Salmonella london revealed in a Pyelonephritis patient’s urine culture test, urine was taken on the day of hospitalization; c) dysentery diagnosed in a pneumonia patient on the 12th day of hospitalization in the therapeutic department</p>

	<p><b>5. In obstetric hospitals, infection of the newborn with a hospital-type strain of staphylococcus occurs by airborne transmission:</b> a) from mothers; b) from health workers; c) from the technical personnel of health care facilities; d) from visitors (relatives)</p> <p><b>1.2 Sample case-study</b></p> <p><b>№ 1</b> On the 4th day of hospital stay, a 6-year-old child was diagnosed with measles (rash on the face). What measures should be taken?</p> <p><b>№ 2</b> On the 3rd day of stay in the therapeutic hospital, a 5-year-old child was diagnosed with meningococcal infection and was immediately transferred to an infectious disease hospital. What anti-epidemic measures should be carried out in a therapeutic hospital?</p> <p><b>1.3 Sample list of essay topics:</b> “The epidemiological characteristics of nosocomial infections compared to general diseases incidence” " Anti-epidemic measures in case of hospital infections"</p> <p><b>1.4 Points for oral quiz.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hospital infections, classification, general characteristics of the group.</li> <li>2. Relevance, medical and socio-economic significance of hospital infections.</li> <li>3. Mechanisms of transmission and conditions for the implementation of mechanisms of transmission of pathogens of hospital infections.</li> <li>4. Preconditions and harbingers of the deterioration of the epidemiological situation in relation to hospital infections.</li> <li>5. Regulatory and methodological documents regulating preventive and antiepidemic measures in relation to hospital infections.</li> </ol>
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### SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR THE CREDIT (12<sup>th</sup> semester)

Summative assessment is carried out in the form of **credit**. Tasks for the credit include two theoretical points for **oral quiz**.

Tasks for competence assessment «Knowledge»	Task type
<p><b>List of theoretical points for oral quiz</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical stages in the development of epidemiology.</li> <li>2. Laws of epidemiology.</li> <li>3. Domestic scientists who have contributed to the development of epidemiology as a science.</li> <li>4. Specificity of epidemiological activity.</li> <li>5. Classification of infectious diseases.</li> <li>6. Parasitic system and factors ensuring its stability.</li> <li>7. The origin of infectious diseases and their grouping in accordance with the main habitat of pathogens.</li> <li>8. Definition of the concept of "epidemic process".</li> </ol>	<b>-theoretical</b>

9. The doctrine of the epidemic process (LV Gromashevsky).
10. Parasitic systems as the biological basis of the epidemic process:
11. Patterns of the formation of the epidemic process (characteristics of sources of infection in anthroponoses, zoonoses, sapronoses, types of transmission mechanisms, characteristics of the susceptible population).
12. The doctrine of natural focus (E. N. Pavlovsky).
13. Manifestations of the epidemic process by intensity (incidence rates), by territory (global, zonal and regional nosoareals), in time (seasonality and cyclicity), by population groups (risk groups).
14. Characteristics of the epidemiological research method.
15. Characteristics of the epidemiological survey.
16. Algorithm for epidemiological diagnostics.
17. Techniques for epidemiological research.
18. Definition of the concept of "anti-epidemic measures".
19. Classification of anti-epidemic measures.
20. The quality of anti-epidemic measures.
21. The effectiveness of anti-epidemic measures.
22. Characteristics of anti-epidemic measures aimed at the source of infection, transmission mechanism, susceptible population.
23. Epidemiological surveillance.
24. Preparations used to create active and passive immunity, their characteristics.
25. Indications and contraindications for vaccinations.
26. Post-vaccination reactions and complications.
27. Methods for assessing the quality and effectiveness of immunization.
28. National vaccination calendar
29. Principles of emergency vaccine prevention of persons at risk of infection.
30. Aerosol infections, classification, general characteristics of the group.
31. Epidemiological characteristics of diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infection, influenza, measles, rubella, mumps, chickenpox, scarlet fever, ornithosis.
32. Conditions for the implementation of the mechanism of transmission of pathogens of aerosol infections.
33. Comparative characteristics of the epidemic process of aerosol infections with different routes of transmission of the pathogen.
34. Regulatory and methodological documents regulating preventive and anti-epidemic measures for influenza, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, mumps, chickenpox, meningococcal infection, rubella, whooping cough.
35. The main provisions, sections and features of epidemiological surveillance of influenza, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, mumps, chickenpox, meningococcal infection, rubella, whooping cough.
36. Content and organization of measures to combat influenza, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, mumps, chickenpox, meningococcal infection, rubella, whooping cough.
37. Anthroponous, zoonotic and sapronous intestinal infections, classification, general characteristics of the group.
38. Epidemiological characteristics of typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever, dysentery, hepatitis A and E, poliomyelitis, cholera, escherichiosis.
39. Conditions for the implementation of the mechanism of transmission of pathogens of intestinal infections.
40. Normative and methodological documents regulating preventive and anti-epidemic measures for typhoid fever, dysentery (Zone, Flexner, Grigorieva-Shiga), poliomyelitis, hepatitis (A, E).