

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ**  
**Харківський національний медичний університет**

**FINAL CLASS WITH GRADING TEST**  
**ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE «PEDIATRIC PROPEDEUTICS»**

***Teacher's guide for the 3<sup>rd</sup> year***  
***English medium students***

**ПІДСУМКОВЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ**  
**ТА ДИФЕРЕНЦІЙОВАНИЙ ЗАЛІК**  
**З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ПРОПЕДЕВТИКА ПЕДІАТРІЇ»**

***Методичні розробки***  
***до аудиторної роботи викладачів***  
***зі студентами 3-го курсу***

Затверджено  
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**Number of class periods:** practical trainings – 2.

### **Contents**

Evaluation of the knowledge obtained by a student and the level his/her practical training is one of the final stages of student learning activities and definition of learning success.

Evaluation makes it possible to assert that the student receives the necessary knowledge, understanding, skills and competence. Competence means the proven ability of students to use knowledge, learned behavior and personal skills in educational or work situations. Competence is the ability to transfer knowledge into practice.

The forms of monitoring and evaluating are listed pursuant to the program of the work practice "Pediatric Propedeutics" and the Instruction on the evaluation of academic activities in the course of the European credit transfer system in the organization of the educational process".

### **Specific goals:**

- to prepare for evaluation by the teacher mastering of the knowledge and skills of.

### **To know:**

- To interpret the child health criteria.
- To analyze the basic statistical indices of medical institutions.
- Interpret the historical stages of pediatrics in Ukraine.
- Determination of the period of childhood of a child taking into account anatomical and physiological characteristics.
- Identification of pathological factors and their hazardous influence on a child during different age periods.
- Training of the use of terminology related the periodization (embryopathies, early and late-term fetopathies, prenatal, antenatal, intranatal, postnatal and so on).
- Use of the age criteria for identification of the period of childhood to which the child belongs.
- Determine of the meaning of perinatal and exogenous factors on the development of a child of different age.
- Collect of the medical history of a newborn child.
- Evaluate of the state of a newborn child using Apgar score and Silverman score.
- Determination of the maturity of a newborn child, maturity or prematurity
- Carry out anthropometric measurements, assessment of the physical development of children.
- Carry out clinical examination of a newborn child.
- Determine of transient states of newborn children.
- Identify of high-risk newborn children (according to their medical history).
- Carry out the primary hygienic care of newborn children.
- Maintenance of the sanitary and hygienic conditions in the neonatal.

- Measure of the main body parameters (weight, height, head, chest, hip, calf, shoulder circumferences, body mass index).
- Calculate of anthropometric indexes.
- Calculate of appropriate parameters of the physical development according to the empirical equations, sygmal and empirical tables, alignment charts.
- To assess of the physical development based on the received data.
- To assess of psychomotor development of children under 1 year of life by months.
- To assess of psychomotor development of preschool children, preschool, junior and senior school age.
- To interpret the results of clinical investigation (statics, motility, sensory reactions, speech, mental development).
- To conduct syndrome diagnosis of the nervous system diseases of children.
- To collect anamnesis of infants and evaluate it.
- To calculate the amount of food per day for child, according to the age.
- To make a one-day menu for child one year with breastfeeding, taking into account the needs in food ingredients.
- To evaluate the correct techniques of breastfeeding.
- Issues in the prevention of hypogalactia and mastitis.
- To demonstrate the methods of calculation for child with introduction of solid foods, taking into account the needs in food ingredients.
- To explain the definition of mixed or artificial feeding, the classification and characteristics of milk formulas.
- To collect anamnesis of children with mixed or artificial feeding and evaluate it.
- To calculate the amount of food per day for children with mixed and artificial feeding, according to the age.
- To make a one-day menu for child with mixed and artificial feeding, taking into account the needs in food ingredients.
- To evaluate the correct techniques and schemes of mixed and artificial feeding.
- To demonstrate the methods of calculation for child of mixed or artificial feeding with introduction of solid foods, taking into account the needs in food ingredients.
- To demonstrate the technique of interrogation and inspection of the nervous system.
- To interpret the results of clinical and paraclinical investigations.
- To appoint laboratory and instrumental methods of investigations of the nervous system of children.
- To conduct syndrome diagnosis of the nervous system diseases of children.
- To get skills of care of children with diseases of the nervous system.
- To fulfill examinations of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, taking into consideration peculiarities in the methods of examination in children.
- To fill in a case history for performing an objective examination of the osteomuscular system in children.

- To prescribe a complex of methods for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the osteomuscular system.
- To interpret the received data of examination with taking into consideration morphofunctional peculiarities of a child's organism.
- To make syndromic diagnosis in children with pathology of their skin, bone system, and muscular system.
- To be able to fulfill examinations of the respiratory system, taking into consideration peculiarities in the methods of examination in children.
- To be able to fill in a case history for performing an objective examination of the respiratory system in children.
- To prescribe a complex of methods for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the respiratory system.
- To interpret the received data of examination with taking into consideration morphofunctional peculiarities of a child's organism.
- To make syndrome diagnosis in children with pathology of respiratory system.
- To collect anamnesis for a patient with diseases of the respiratory system.
- To prescribe the number of laboratory and instrumental investigations in case of respiratory system diseases in children.
- To provide syndrome-based diagnosis of respiratory system diseases in children.
- To interpret the survey data.
- To collect anamnesis of a patient with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
- To conduct an objective examination of the cardiovascular taking into account the child's age characteristics.
- To interpret the results of investigation.
- To prescribe the laboratory investigations in case of the cardiovascular system diseases in children.
- To prescribe the instrumental investigations in case of the cardiovascular system diseases in children.
- To provide syndrome-based diagnosis of the cardiovascular system diseases in children.
- To demonstrate the technique of interrogation, inspection, palpation and percussion of the abdomen.
- To interpret the results of clinical and paraclinical investigations.
- To appoint laboratory and instrumental methods of investigations of the digestive system of children.
- To conduct syndromic diagnosis of the digestive system diseases of children.
- To get skills of care of children with diseases of the digestive system.
- To demonstrate the technique of interrogation and inspection of the urinary system.
- To interpret the results of clinical and paraclinical investigations.
- To appoint laboratory and instrumental methods of investigations of the urinary system of children.

- To conduct syndromic diagnosis of the urinary system diseases of children.
- To get skills of care of children with diseases of the urinary system of children.
- To collect anamnesis of children with diseases of the blood and immune system.
- To demonstrate the conduction of the objective examination of the immune system and blood in children according to age.
- To identify the major syndromes diseases of the blood and immune system.
- To differentiate the clinical signs of immunodeficiency, anemia.
- To interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation of the blood and immune system. Peculiarities of myelogram in children.
- To demonstrate the technique of interrogation and inspection of the endocrine system.
- To interpret the results of clinical and paraclinical investigations.
- To appoint laboratory and instrumental methods of investigations of the endocrine system of children.
- To conduct syndrome diagnosis of the endocrine system diseases of children.
- To get skills of care of children with diseases of the endocrine system.
- To collect anamnesis of a patient with diseases of the metabolism disorder.
- To conduct an objective examination of the child with metabolic diseases.
- To interpret the results of investigation.
- To be able to fulfill examinations of the child, taking into consideration peculiarities in the methods of examination in children.
- To be able to fill in a case history for performing an objective examination of the child.
- To prescribe a complex of methods for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the child.
- To interpret the received data of examination with taking into consideration morpho-functional peculiarities of a child's organism.
- To make syndrome diagnosis in children.

**Be able to (list of practical skills to the subject):**

- To interpret the child health criteria.
- To analyze the basic statistical indices of medical institutions.
- Interpret the historical stages of pediatrics in Ukraine.
- Determination of the period of childhood of a child taking into account anatomical and physiological characteristics.
- Identification of pathological factors and their hazardous influence on a child during different age periods.
- Training of the use of terminology related the periodization (embryopathies, early and late-term fetopathies, prenatal, antenatal, intranatal, postnatal and so on).
- Use of the age criteria for identification of the period of childhood to which the child belongs.
- Determinate of the meaning of perinatal and exogenous factors on the development of a child of different age.

- Collect of the medical history of a newborn child.
- Evaluate of the state of a newborn child using Apgar score and Silverman score.
- Determination of the maturity of a newborn child, maturity or prematurity
- Carry out anthropometric measurements, assessment of the physical development of children.
- Carry out clinical examination of a newborn child.
- Determinate of transient states of newborn children.
- Identificate of high-risk newborn children (according to their medical history).
- Carry out the primary hygienic care of newborn children.
- Maintenance of the sanitary and hygienic conditions in the neonatal.
- Measure of the main body parameters (weight, height, head, chest, hip, calf, shoulder circumferences, body mass index).
- Calculate of anthropometric indexes.
- Calculate of appropriate parameters of the physical development according to the empirical equations, sygmal and empirical tables, alignment charts.
- To assess of the physical development based on the received data.
- To assess of psychomotor development of children under 1 year of life by months.
- To assess of psychomotor development of preschool children, preschool, junior and senior school age.
- To interpret the results of clinical investigation (statics, motility, sensory reactions, speech, mental development).
- To conduct syndromic diagnosis of the nervous system diseases of children.
- To collect anamnesis of infants and evaluate it.
- To calculate the amount of food per day for child, according to the age.
- To make a one-day menu for child one year with breastfeeding, taking into account the needs in food ingredients.
- To evaluate the correct techniques of breasfeeding.
- Issues in the prevention of hypogalactia and mastitis.
- To demonstrate the methods of calculation for child with introduction of solid foods, taking into account the needs in food ingredients.
- To explain the definition of mixed or artificial feeding, the classification and characteristics of milk formulas.
- To collect anamnesis of children with mixed or artificial feeding and evaluate it.
- To calculate the amount of food per day for children with mixed and artificial feeding, according to the age.
- To make a one-day menu for child with mixed and artificial feeding, taking into account the needs in food ingredients.
- To evaluate the correct techniques and schemes of mixed and artificial feeding.
- To demonstrate the methods of calculation for child of mixed or artificial feeding with introduction of solid foods, taking into account the needs in food ingredients.
- To demonstrate the technique of interrogation and inspection of the nervous system.

- To interpret the results of clinical and paraclinical investigations.
- To appoint laboratory and instrumental methods of investigations of the nervous system of children.
- To conduct syndromic diagnosis of the nervous system diseases of children.
- To get skills of care of children with diseases of the nervous system.
- To fulfil examinations of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, taking into consideration peculiarities in the methods of examination in children;
- To fill in a case history for performing an objective examination of the osteomuscular system in children;
- To prescribe a complex of methods for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the osteomuscular system;
- To interpret the received data of examination with taking into consideration morphofunctional peculiarities of a child's organism;
- To make syndromic diagnosis in children with pathology of their skin, bone system, and muscular system.
- To be able to fulfill examinations of the respiratory system, taking into consideration peculiarities in the methods of examination in children;
- To be able to fill in a case history for performing an objective examination of the respiratory system in children;
- To prescribe a complex of methods for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the respiratory system;
- To interpret the received data of examination with taking into consideration morphofunctional peculiarities of a child's organism;
- To make syndrome diagnosis in children with pathology of respiratory system.
- To collect anamnesis for a patient with diseases of the respiratory system.
- To prescribe the number of laboratory and instrumental investigations in case of respiratory system diseases in children.
- To provide syndrome-based diagnosis of respiratory system diseases in children.
- To interpret the survey data.
- To collect anamnesis of a patient with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
- To conduct an objective examination of the cardiovascular taking into account the child's age characteristics.
- To interpret the results of investigation.
- To prescribe the laboratory investigations in case of the cardiovascular system diseases in children.
- To prescribe the instrumental investigations in case of the cardiovascular system diseases in children
- To provide syndrome-based diagnosis of the cardiovascular system diseases in children
- To demonstrate the technique of interrogation, inspection, palpation and percussion of the abdomen.

- To interpret the results of clinical and paraclinical investigations.
- To appoint laboratory and instrumental methods of investigations of the digestive system of children.
- To conduct syndromic diagnosis of the digestive system diseases of children.
- To get skills of care of children with diseases of the digestive system.
- To demonstrate the technique of interrogation and inspection of the urinary system.
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- To get skills of care of children with diseases of the endocrine system.
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- To conduct an objective examination of the child with metabolic diseases.
- To interpret the results of investigation.
- To be able to fulfill examinations of the child, taking into consideration peculiarities in the methods of examination in children;
- To be able to fill in a case history for performing an objective examination of the child;
- To prescribe a complex of methods for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the child;
- To interpret the received data of examination with taking into consideration morpho-functional peculiarities of a child's organism;
- To make syndrome diagnosis in children.

**Materials needed for methodological support:**

1. Case histories of children with breastfeeding and after introduction of solid food.
2. Case histories of children with different diseases.
3. Graphical patterns of individual issues of the previous themes.

### The technological card of the lesson

| № | Step of the lesson   | Study time, min | Tutorials  |  | Place of the lesson         |
|---|--|-----------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
|   |  |                 | Learning tools   | Equipment                              |                             |
| 1 | Determination of the initial level of knowledge            | 45              | Testing  | Tests                                  | Classroom                   |
| 2 | Break  | 10              |  |  |                             |
| 3 | Checking of practical skills                               | 45              | Independent work of a student under the guidance of a teacher - training of practical skills | Premises and equipment of the hospital | Departments of the hospital |
| 4 | Break  | 30              |  |  |                             |
| 5 | Solution for the situation tasks of the topics             | 25              | Solving and discussion of situational assignments  | Situational tasks                      | Classroom                   |
| 6 | Answering for control questions for the topics of module 1 | 20              |  |  | Classroom                   |
| 7 | Break  | 10              |  |  |                             |
| 8 | Answering for control questions of the topics of module 1  | 35              |  |  | Classroom                   |
| 9 | Summation of the lesson. Assignment to the next lesson     | 10              | Discussion   |  | Classroom                   |

**The estimated basis of the action** in performance of the learning objectives the topic (sections 4, 6):

1. Self classroom work in the departments for young children and pathology of newborn – medical history, characteristics of pregnancy and childbirth, evaluation according to Apgar score, evaluation training of mothers to artificial and mixed feeding, the correct technique of artificial and mixed feeding.

2. Familiarity with the control weighting and evaluating of artificial and mixed feeding effectiveness.

## Assignments for testing the final level of knowledge

### Situational tasks:

1. A child was born with weight 3000g, length 50 cm. He is 4 weeks old now. He is breastfed 7 times a day with three hours day and 6-hour night intervals. The child is anxious from time to time, looks for the mother's breast actively, sucking greedily, and cries when he is taken away from mother's breast. The baby hadn't gained weight past week. At the control weighing the child sucked 40 ml of milk for a feeding.

- Estimate the child's weight.
- Estimate the amount of milk for one feeding.
- Whether does the child need feeding correction? If it is required, perform it.

2. A child was born with weight 3100g, length - 50cm. He is 3 months old now. His weight is 5500 g. The child is breastfed, does not receive juices.

- Estimate the child's weight. What is normal weight for this age?
- Assess the adequacy and effectiveness of feeding.
- Is the nutrition correction required? If the answer is "yes", characterize (without calculations) measures on child nutrition correction.

3. A child was born with weight 3300 g, length 51 cm. He is 11 months at the present time. He has received an artificial feeding since 2- months-old.

- Estimate the child's weight. What is normal weight for this age?
- Determine the diet, the amount of food per one feeding.

4. A child was born with weight 3400 g, length 50 cm. He is 2.5 months old at the moment. His weight is 4600g. He has received an artificial feeding since the 1.5 months old.

- Estimate the child's weight. What is normal weight for this age?
- Determine the diet, the amount of food per one feeding.
- State a requirement for kcal per 1kg of weight.

5. A child was born with weight 3200 g, length - 51cm. He is 3 months old at the moment. He has received an artificial feeding since the age of 2 month.

- Estimate the child's weight. What is normal weight for this age?
- Determine the diet, the amount of food per one feeding.
- State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per 1kg of weight.

6. A child was born with a body weight 3400 g, with body length 51 cm. He is 5 months old at the moment. He has received an artificial feeding since the age of 8 weeks.

- Estimate the child's weight. What is normal weight for this age?
- Determine the diet, the amount of food per one feeding.
- State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per 1kg of weight.

- 7.** A child was born with weight 3000g, length 50cm. He is 1 month old at the moment. He has received an artificial feeding.
- Estimate the child’s weight. What is normal weight for this age?
  - Determine the diet, the amount of food per one feeding.
  - State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per 1kg of weight.
- 8.** A newborn is 4 days old. He was born in term with birthweight 3500 g. Icteric coloring of his skin appeared at the 3rd day, and it is increased by 4th day.
- Assess the skin color. Whether is it norm or pathology?
- 9.** A child was born with weight 3050 g, length 49cm. He is 6 months old at the moment. He has received an artificial feeding since the age of 2 months.
- Estimate the child’s weight. What is normal weight for this age?
  - Determine the diet, the amount of food per one feeding.
  - State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per 1kg of weight.
- 10.** A newborn is 10 days old. He sleeps for 20 hours a day, does not react to surrounding people, cries when wake up, has chaotic limb movements.
- Assess a psycho-motor development of the child.
- 11.** A child was born with a weight 3000 g, length 50 cm. He is 3 weeks old at the moment. Mother worries about sufficiency and adequacy of her breastfeeding. During clinical examination the child is active and calm. Skin is pink and pure. Body weight is 3400 g.
- Estimate measurements to assess the sufficiency and adequacy of breastfeeding.
  - What is normal baby’s weight for this age.
  - Determine the diet, the amount of food per day and per feeding.
  - State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per one day.
- 12.** A child was born with weight 3150 g, length 52 cm. The child is breastfed, he is 5 months old. The mother has applied to a clinic with a question – whether is it time for introducing an extra food to a child.
- Estimate the normal child weight for this age.
  - Compose a menu for one day.
- 13.** A child was born with a weight 3100 g, length 48 cm. The child is breastfed; he is 9 months old at the moment.
- Estimate the normal child weight for this age.
  - Determine the diet, the amount of food per feeding and day.
  - State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per 1kg of body weight.
- 14.** A child was born with a weight 3200g, length 51cm. The child has received an artificial feeding since the age of 1 month. He is 8 months old at the moment.
- Estimate the normal child weight for this age.
  - Determine the diet, the amount of food per feeding and day.

**15.** A child was born with a weight 2700g, length 48cm. The child has received a breastfeeding. He is 3 months old at the moment.

- Estimate the normal child weight for this age.
- Determine the diet, the amount of food per feeding and day.

**16.** A child was born with a weight 3400 g, length 48 cm. The child has received a breastfeeding. He is 8 months old at the moment.

- Estimate the normal child weight for this age.
- State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per 1kg of body weight.
- Compose a menu for one day.

**17.** A child was born with a weight 3000g, length 49cm. The child has received an artificial feeding. He is 6 weeks old at the moment.

- Estimate the normal child weight and length for this age.
- State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per 1kg of body weight.
- Determine an age-adequate food. Compose a menu for one day.

**18.** A child was born with a weight 3100g, length 51cm. The child is breastfed. He is 7 months old at the moment.

- Estimate the normal child weight and length for this age.
- State a need for protein, fat, carbohydrate and calories per 1kg of body weight.
- Determine an age-adequate food. Compose a menu for one day.

**19.** The doctor is examining the newborn in maternity house at once after birth. The child birth weight is 3200 g, length 49 cm. He was born in term, with severe asphyxia. Assessment according Apgar score is 3 marks.

- How this baby should be fed?

**20.** The child was born with a weight of 3000 g, body length of 50 cm. Now he is 4-weeks-old. Breastfed 7 times a day with a 6-hour break at night. Timely he is worry, he is looking for the mother's breast actively, sucking greedily, crying. The baby is not gaining weight. The result of control weighing is 40 ml of milk.

- To calculate the amount of milk that he should suck in a single feeding.

**21.** A 4-days-old newborn was born from the 3<sup>rd</sup> pregnancy, 3<sup>rd</sup> childbirth. His weight is 3500.0g. The two previous pregnancies ended with the birth of healthy children. On the third day after birth yellowish color of the skin appeared, it worsened on the 4<sup>th</sup> day, and disappeared on 10 days.

- Is it the norm or pathology?

**22.** A baby was born at the 32 weeks gestation age, his weight is 2300.0 g.

- Estimate the level of maturation of the child.

23. During the questioning of the mother of a newborn child, it was established that the period from the beginning of labors till the umbilical ligation was done lasted 15 hours.

– What is the name of this period?

24. After an attack of bronchial asthma a child had his peripheral blood test.

–What changes can be expected?

25. A mother has hospitalized with an 1.5-month-old infant with complaints on vomiting. The infant is male, who was born with the body mass 3200.0 g. The pregnancy and delivery were normal. The infant has natural feeding. The vomiting appeared within 3 weeks after birth 4–5 times a day, the volume of the vomit mass was more than volume of the received milk. The subcutaneous tissue on the abdomen and extremities of the child is decreased. The large fontanel is depressed. The body mass of the infant is 3100.0 g.

– What is your idea about pathology?

### **Control methods**

**The grading test (GT)** is held by the teacher of an academic group at the final class of a certain academic course. The admission to the **GT** is determined by the points received in the course of current everyday educational activity ranging from a minimum of 70 points and a maximum of 120 points. The estimate for the GT itself ranges from 50 to 80 points. The final grade for the course is a sum of points received for the **CEA** and the **GT** ranging from a minimum of 120 and a maximum of 200 and corresponding with the traditional grade "satisfactory", "good", "excellent".

The forms of monitoring and evaluating are listed pursuant to the program of the work practice "Propedeutics Pediatrics" and the Instruction on the evaluation of academic activities in the course of the European credit transfer system in the organization of the educational process" approved by order № 352 of the Kharkiv National Medical University of Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 01.10.2015

Self-training of students (STS) is a part of academic activities and is included in the composition of ECTS credits of every section and course as a whole. In the new curriculum the STS covers 44.4%.

Aspects to be checked:

- 1) the level of knowledge development regarding the scientific and theoretical content of the section acquired during classes (the form of tests, structured tasks etc.);
- 2) the level of development of compulsory skills and abilities that are a part of the section;
- 3) completion of the student's individual tasks;
- 4) the amount of educational material attributed to self-training as separate educational topics (controlled in the form of tests).

The **maximum number of points** which may be consequently obtained by students is 200 points; this includes 120 points for current educational activity and 80 points for the final lesson.

**Current educational activity of students** is controlled during practical classes according to specific goals in the course of each practical class as well as during self-training in the hospital department. It is recommended to apply the following means of diagnostics of the students' level of readiness: control of practical skills, solving cases and test control of theoretical knowledge.

The current assessment of students on respective topics is conducted in the traditional 4-point grade scale ("excellent", "good", "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory") with further conversion into a multiscore scale.

**The grade "Excellent"** is given when the student knows the program in toto, illustrating the answers with various examples; gives clear and comprehensive answers without any hints; delivers the material without any inaccuracies or errors; performs practical tasks of a different degree of complexity.

**The grade "Good"** is given when the student knows the whole program and understands it well, gives correct, consistent and structured but not completely comprehensive answers to questions, although he is able to answer additional questions without mistakes; solves all cases and performs practical tasks experiencing difficulties only in the most complex situations.

**The grade "Satisfactory"** is given to the student based on his satisfactory level of knowledge and understanding of the entire subject. The student is able to solve modified tasks with the help of hints; solves cases and applies practical skills experiencing difficulties in simple cases; is unable to deliver a consistent answer, but answers direct questions correctly.

**The mark "Unsatisfactory"** is given when the student's knowledge and skills do not meet the requirements of the grade "satisfactory".

Given the number of practical classes the grades are converted into the multiscore scale as follows:

**The mark "Excellent" – 72–80 scores**

**The mark "Good" – 60–71 scores**

**The mark "Satisfactory" – 50–59 scores**

**The mark "Unsatisfactory" – 0 scores**

#### **Conversion of the average score for current activity into a multipoint scale**

The conversion is performed under the "Instruction on the evaluation of academic activity of students...".

**Conversion of the average score for current activity into a multipoint scale  
(for courses that end with a grading test)**

| 4-point scale | 200-point scale |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 5             | 120             |
| 4.95–4.99     | 119             |
| 4.91–4.94     | 118             |
| 4.87–4.9      | 117             |
| 4.83–4.86     | 116             |
| 4.79–4.82     | 115             |
| 4.75–4.78     | 114             |
| 4.70–4.74     | 113             |
| 4.66–4.69     | 112             |
| 4.62–4.65     | 111             |
| 4.58–4.61     | 110             |
| 4.54–4.57     | 109             |
| 4.50–4.53     | 108             |
| 4.45–4.49     | 107             |
| 4.41–4.44     | 106             |
| 4.37–4.40     | 105             |
| 4.33–4.36     | 104             |
| 4.29–4.32     | 103             |
| 4.25–4.28     | 102             |
| 4.20–4.24     | 101             |
| 4.16–4.19     | 100             |
| 4.12–4.15     | 99              |
| 4.08–4.11     | 98              |
| 4.04–4.07     | 97              |
| 3.99–4.03     | 96              |
| 3.95–3.98     | 95              |

| 4- point scale | 200-point scale |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 3.91–3.94      | 94              |
| 3.87–3.90      | 93              |
| 3.83–3.86      | 92              |
| 3.79–3.82      | 91              |
| 3.74–3.78      | 90              |
| 3.70–3.73      | 89              |
| 3.66–3.69      | 88              |
| 3.62–3.65      | 87              |
| 3.58–3.61      | 86              |
| 3.54–3.57      | 85              |
| 3.49–3.53      | 84              |
| 3.45–3.48      | 83              |
| 3.41–3.44      | 82              |
| 3.37–3.40      | 81              |
| 3.33–3.36      | 80              |
| 3.29–3.32      | 79              |
| 3.25–3.28      | 78              |
| 3.21–3.24      | 77              |
| 3.18–3.20      | 76              |
| 3.15–3.17      | 75              |
| 3.13–3.14      | 74              |
| 3.10–3.12      | 73              |
| 3.07–3.09      | 72              |
| 3.04–3.06      | 71              |
| 3.00–3.03      | 70              |
| Less than 3    | Not sufficient  |

The **grading test** at the end of the course is a process in which the knowledge obtained during the course (semester) is tested. Inter alia, the following is tested:

- level of theoretical knowledge;
- development of creative thinking;
- skills necessary for individual work;
- competences, that is the ability to reproduce obtained knowledge and apply it when solving practical problems.

The grading test is held by the teacher of the group at the last class.

### ***The method of conducting a grading test***

The grading test involves solving of a block of test questions, the evaluation of practical skills and theoretical knowledge pertaining to all topics of the course.

1. The task of solving a block of test questions is given at the last or penultimate class in the semester. The test involves no less than 30 basic (anchor) FRI test questions. The evaluation criteria applied is the following: if 90% of questions are answered correctly, the test is "passed". Students who failed to pass this test are not admitted to the next stage of the grading test.

2. Evaluation of practical skills and theoretical knowledge pertaining to all topics of the course on the day of the grading test.

Evaluation of practical skills is performed according to the criteria "completed" or "not completed". The assessment of theoretical knowledge is carried out pursuant to Table.

#### **Assessment of theoretical knowledge if practical skills are evaluated according to the criteria "completed" or "not completed"**

| Number of questions | «5» | «4» | «3» | Oral answers to questions on the card tickets that include the theoretical part of the course | A student gets from 10 to 16 points for every answer, which correspond to:<br>"5" – 16 points;<br>"4" – 13 points;<br>"3" – 10 points. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|--|
| 1                   | 16  | 13  | 10  |   |  |
| 2                   | 16  | 13  | 10  |   |  |
| 3                   | 16  | 13  | 10  |   |  |
| 4                   | 16  | 13  | 10  |   |  |
| 5                   | 16  | 13  | 10  |   |  |
|                     | 80  | 65  | 50  |   |  |

3. Tasks on practical and vocational training that show the skills and abilities during the follow-up of the topical patients, the evaluation of laboratory and instrumental research methods defined in the lists of the course working programs (CWP) and educational and qualification characteristics (EQC).

4. The task on the diagnostics and medical aid in emergency conditions (within CWP and EQS of the specialization).

5. Carrying out medical procedures under List 5 of the Academic branch standards.

### **Assessment of the student's individual tasks**

The list of individual tasks (participation with reports in student conferences, specialized contests, preparation of analytical reviews and presentations with checking for plagiarism) that determines the number of points for their successful performance which can be added as incentive points (up to a maximum of 10 points) is to be approved at the department's meeting.

**Points for individual tasks are given to a student only once by a commission (consisting of the head of the department, head teacher, the teacher of the group) in case of the student's successful performance and defense of his results. In any case, the total amount of points for the CEA may not exceed 120 points.**

### **Evaluation of self-training work of students**

The mastering of topics which are given for individual learning is checked during the final class and the grading test.

#### **Grade for the course**

The knowledge obtained during the course is evaluated directly after the grading test. The grade for the course represents a sum of points for **CEA** and **grading test** and ranges from a minimum of 120 points to a maximum of 200 points.

#### **Conformity of course evaluation in points with the traditional grade system**

| Evaluation of the course in points | Traditional grade for the course |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 180–200                            | «5»                              |
| 150–179                            | «4»                              |
| 120–149                            | «3»                              |

Only students who have obtained grades for all summarizing classes and the grading test receive a grade for the whole course.

After the completion of the course the head teacher or teacher puts down the points and corresponding grade in the student's grade book and fills in the report sheet of the course under form Y-5.03B – **grading test**.

The grade "**unsatisfactory**" is given to students who were admitted to the grading test, but failed to pass it or were not admitted to the grading test at all.

## NOTES

*Навчальне видання*

**ПІДСУМКОВЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ  
ТА ДИФІРЕНЦІЙОВАНИЙ ЗАЛІК  
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ПРОПЕДЕВТИКА ПЕДІАТРІЇ»**

**Методичні розробки  
до аудиторної роботи викладачів  
зі студентами 3-го курсу**

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                     Сіренко Тетяна Вадимівна  
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Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до Державного реєстру видавництв, виготівників і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції серії ДК № 3242 від 18.07.2008 р.

**FINAL CLASS WITH GRADING TEST  
ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE  
«PEDIATRIC PROPEDEUTICS»**

*Teacher's guide for the 3<sup>rd</sup> year  
English medium students*