Addendum

**Order No. 81-N of the**
**Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia**
**Dated 03.04.2010**

# STATE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD FOR QUALIFICATION OF BACHELOR OF HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Specialty ***060100 –*** ***Medical Work***
*Code, name*

Qualification ***Bachelor of Medicine***

## I *060100* - GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEDICAL WORK SPECIALTY

**1.** ***060100*** - The medical work profession is approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia Resolution No. 1038-N of August 30, 2007.

**2. The qualification of the graduate is Bachelor of Medicine**

***060100*** - ***The normative completion of the basic educational program for the preparation of a Bachelor of Medicine in the specialty of Medical Practice in the current form of education is 5 years (Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Higher Postgraduate Professional Education", 14.12.2004, Article 9, Clause 4, Article 26, Clause 1, Clause 5).***

**3. Qualification characteristics of the Bachelor of Medicine**

The object of a Bachelor of Medicine's professional activity is a healthy or sick person:

***060100*** - After mastering the Bachelor of Medicine degree program in the specialty "Medical Science", a bachelor of Medicine can engage in research, teaching, clerical, educational and organizational activities in fundamental and theoretical fields of medicine:

A Bachelor of Medicine, after completing an internship program lasting at least one year, has the right to carry out therapeutic and preventive activities under the supervision of a licensed specialist doctor.:

4. Types of professional activities

A Bachelor of Medicine with the specialty ***060100*** - medical work can perform the following types of activities:

1) medical-preventive

2) diagnostic

3) educational

4) organizational

5) research

5. General tasks of professional activities

1) A Bachelor of Medicine who has successfully completed the educational program of the Bachelor of Medicine with the specialty ***060100*** - medical work is ready to independently solve the following research, educational and organizational tasks:

a. Implementation of professional functions in laboratories of fundamental and theoretical orientation of medical science.

b. Teaching professional subjects in secondary medical educational institutions.

c. Implementation of hygienic education of patients and their family members.

d. Organization of work in medical institutions and preparation of medical documents.

e. Provision of medical assistance to the population in emergency conditions of epidemics and in foci of mass infection.

f. Implementation of work in the information sphere.

g. Implementation of public health propaganda and educational work.

2) A bachelor of medicine with the specialty ***060100*** - medical work, after mastering the educational program of an internship lasting at least one year, is ready to solve the following tasks under the guidance of a licensed specialist:

a. Implementation of primary, secondary and tertiary preventive work for diseases (healthy people, patients, members of their families and collectives).

b. Mastery of laboratory instrumental examination methods, diagnosis of diseases with early and typical manifestations, propaedeutic and emergency conditions and provision of first aid.

c. Implementation of treatment with therapeutic and surgical methods.

d. Diagnosis and monitoring of physiological pregnancy.

e. Examination of patients' work capacity.

f. Implementation of forensic medical examination.

6. Qualification requirements

1) In order to solve professional problems, a bachelor of medicine must be able to perform the following functions:

a. Compilation of medical documents.

b. Participation in forensic medical examination and compilation of documents.

c. Provision of medical assistance to the population in foci of mass infection.

d. Organization of work of medical personnel under his/her supervision in the departments of the health care system in accordance with the normative documents of the service.

e. Implementation of effective medical advocacy activities among the healthy and sick population.

2) In order to solve professional problems, a bachelor of medicine, after mastering the internship educational program lasting at least one year, under the guidance of a medical specialist, must be able to perform the following functions:

a. Implementation of individual and public prevention of diseases, dispensary examination of healthy and sick people.

b. Implementation of planned and emergency medical care, diagnosis and treatment.

***7. The possibility of continuing education as a Bachelor of Medicine***

A Bachelor of Medicine who has successfully completed the Bachelor of Medicine program in the specialty ***060100*** Medical Work and received certification has the right to continue education in internship, master's or postgraduate studies.

**II *060100* - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BASIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE PREPARATION OF A BACHELOR OF MEDICINE IN THE SPECIALTY OF MEDICAL WORK**

8. The basic educational program for the preparation of a bachelor of medicine is developed in accordance with these state educational standards and includes the curriculum of the specialty, the programs of educational courses, educational and industrial practices.

9. The requirements for the conditions for the implementation of the mandatory minimum content of the basic educational program for the preparation of a bachelor of medicine and the terms of study are regulated by this state educational standard.

10. The basic educational program for the preparation of a bachelor of medicine is formed by republican, university, student-chosen (elective) components courses.

The courses selected by the student in each educational block must complement the courses specified in the republican component in terms of content.

11. The main educational program for the preparation of a Bachelor of Medicine must provide for the study and study of courses included in the educational blocks of 2 modules and a final attestation.

| **THEORETICAL COURSE MODULE** | | **CLINICAL COURSE MODULE** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1) | the educational block of humanitarian, socio-natural sciences (republican, university, elective components) courses | 1) | the educational block of internal medicine |
| 2) | biomedical training course | 2) | the educational block of surgery |
| 3) | military medical training course | 3) | Educational block for courses on pediatric, obstetric and gynecological diseases |
| | | 4) | the educational block of preventive medicine course |

**12.** The content of the university component of the basic educational program for the Bachelor of Medicine should ensure the preparation of a bachelor of Medicine in accordance with the qualification characteristics established by this state educational standard.

**III *060100* - MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTENT OF THE BASIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE PREPARATION OF A BACHELOR OF MEDICINE IN THE SPECIALTY OF MEDICAL WORK**

| N | THE NAME OF THE COURSES AND THEIR MAIN SECTIONS | Credits | Hours |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **MODULE OF THE THEORETICAL COURSE** | | |
| | **13. THE EDUCATIONAL BLOCK OF HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIO-NATURAL SCIENCE COURSES** | | |
| | **The Republican component** | | |
| **1)** | **History of Armenian Nations**<br>Study of Armenian history. With a historical-geographical overview of the Armenian Highlands as the ancestral homeland of Indo-European peoples, from the origin of the Armenian people to the present day. The periods of the reign of the Armenian people, the liberation struggle, the struggles against foreign invaders, the process of development of Armenian political thought and struggle, the problem of the origin of the Armenian Question, the Great Genocide, the formation of the First Republic (1918-1920), the Sovietization of Armenia and territorial issues (1920-1921), the Artsakh issue, the proclamation of the Republic of Armenia in 1991, and Armenia's domestic and foreign policy. | **3** | **90** |
| **2)** | **Armenian language and terminology**<br><br>The origin of the Armenian language: Armenian as an Indo-European language. Orthographic, phonetic, and punctuation features of Armenian. Armenian vocabulary: native and borrowed professional terms. Spelling and use of Armenian equivalents of professional terms in medical speech. Use of foreign terms that do not have Armenian equivalents in professional vocabulary. Principles of transcription of foreign terms. Morphological groups of vocabulary, their use in speech. Word order, simple and compound professional terms: principles of composition. Armenian equivalents of Greek-Latin suffixes, suffixes, and term elements in medical vocabulary. Grammatical features of parts of speech and their correct use in speech. Language and medicine: Speech: peculiarities of the construction of professional speech. Complex sentence, forms of connection. Language and style, types of style. Medical style. Forms: use in | **5** | **150** |

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| | professional speech. Practical writings. Difficulties in mastering literary speech /correct and incorrect forms/. | | |
| 3) | **Physical Education**<br><br>Teaching and improving the mastery of various sports aimed at the student's physical development, physical fitness, and maintenance and improvement of health. | - | - |
| | **University component** | | |
| 4) | **Philosophy**<br>Philosophy in the System of Culture: Ontology, Activityology, Epistemology, Value Theory: Human Problems in Philosophy: Social Philosophy: Philosophy of Medicine: Origins and Consequences of Biosocial Dualism in Philosophy and Medicine. | **4** | **120** |
| 5) | **Latin**<br>Study of Latin grammar, vocabulary, anatomical, clinical, pharmacological, and chemical terms. Translation of anatomical, dental, botanical, chemical, pharmacological, and clinical terms and prescriptions of medium difficulty from Latin to Armenian and from Armenian to Latin. | **5** | **150** |
| 6) | **History of Medicine**<br>The development of medical thought from prehistoric times to the 19th century. The origin and development of medicine from demonological (magical) medicine to modern scientific medicine. The history of medical systems (Egyptian, Ayurvedic, ancient, Arabic, European) and schools, the scientific contribution of their founders and the greatest medical scientists. | **2,5** | **75** |
| 7) | **Bioethics**<br>Ethics, medical ethics, deontology, bioethics: Background of the origin of bioethics, stages of development, theoretical foundations, historical models. Types of doctor-patient relationships. Doctor's duties and patient's rights. Iatrogenic diseases. Medical confidentiality. Informed consent. Moral and legal aspects of abortion, cloning, gene technologies, forced hospitalization and sterilization. Euthanasia: Euthanasia in the world, in ancient and modern Armenia. Narek - a medical clinic. Documents and declarations on bioethics adopted by the RA National Assembly and the international community. | **2,5** | **75** |
| | **Medical Psychology**<br><br>Psychology: subject, object and methods. The role of psychological knowledge in the work of a doctor. The personality of a doctor as a factor of trust. Modern concepts of education. Education and the personality. Psychological | | |

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| **8)** | characteristics of activity as a form of purely human behavior. Conscious and automated components of activity.<br><br>Will as a regulation of the conscious organization of activity. The concept of frustration. Mechanisms of mental defense. The patient and the doctor as partners in a given field of activity. The psychological meaning of the disease. Perception of the therapeutic and diagnostic process. Emotional support of behavior. Factors causing moods. Prevention of fear and anxiety. Features of professional communication of a medical worker. Medical pedagogy. Pedagogical types of professional activity of a doctor. | **4** | **120** |
| | **Elective Courses** | | |
| **9)** | Foreign language (Russian, English, German, French, Spanish) Reinforcing the secondary school curriculum, teaching new linguistic and grammatical material, original literature in a foreign language necessary for professional reading and translation. Various means of developing oral speech, which allow using a foreign language as a means of professional communication (written, oral). Skills in the development of professional texts for the use of information received for professional purposes, translation, proofreading, referencing (in the native and foreign language). Oral communication skills (listening, dialogue and monologue). | **10** | **300** |
| | 14.Educational block of Biomedical courses | | |
| | University component | | |
| **1)** | **Medical Physics**<br>The main components of physics. Physical techniques and processes. | **4,5** | **135** |
| **2)** | **Mathematics, medical informatics, statistics**<br>Mathematical methods for solving mental problems and their application in medicine.<br>Information theoretical foundations. | **4,5** | **135** |
| **3)** | **Medical chemistry**<br>Chemical nature of matter. Chemical phenomena and processes. Basic laws and concepts of chemistry.<br><br>Chemistry and medicine. | **9** | **270** |

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| **4)** | Biology<br>The main patterns of the origin and development of life. Anthropogenesis and human ontogenesis. The laws of genetics. Biosphere and ecology. The phenomenon of parasitism. | **9** | **270** |
| **5)** | **Biochemistry**<br>The chemical nature of matter and the chemical phenomena and processes in the body. Clinical biochemistry: | **10.5** | **315** |
| **6)** | **Human anatomy**<br>The structure of the human body, the topographic and functional relationships of organs and organ systems. Development and individual characteristics. | **15.5** | **465** |
| **7)** | **Clinical anatomy**<br>Human structure according to body parts. Location of the vascular bundles. Structural features of body parts and possible diseases and pathological processes caused by them. | **11** | **330** |
| **8)** | **Histology**<br>The main patterns of development and vital activity of the organism at the levels of cellular, tissue and structural organization of organs. Tissue-functional features of tissue elements. Methods of study. | **10.5** | **315** |
| **9)** | **Normal physiology**<br>The functional systems of the human body, the role of the influence of the external environment in their regulation and self-regulation. The normal functioning of individual organs and systems. | **10.5** | **315** |
| **10)** | **Microbiology, virology, immunology**<br>Morphology, physiology of microorganisms. Genetics and ecology of microorganisms. The study of infection and immunity, the basics of chemotherapy. Pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms, the etiology of infectious diseases caused by them, pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis, treatment, specific and non-specific prevention. | **10.5** | **315** |
| **11)** | **Pharmacology**<br>Classification and basic characteristics of drugs. Pharmacodynamics and pharmacogenetics. Indications and contraindications for the use of drugs, their use and side effects. | **10** | **300** |
| **12)** | **Pathological anatomy**<br>The structural basis of the development of diseases and pathological processes. Structural changes in organs and tissues during pathological processes. | **11** | **330** |

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| 13) | **Pathophysiology**<br>Causes of the development of typical pathological processes, main mechanisms and outcome. Patterns of functional disorders of organs and organ systems. | 11 | 330 |
| | **15. Educational Block Military Medical Training** | | |
| | **Republican and university factory** | | |
| 1) | **General military training**<br>The main provisions of the RA Armed Forces regulations, the main types of weapons, their characteristics, the RA Armed Forces management system, means of communication, types of terrain, their tactical features. Methods of orientation in the terrain, types of modern combat, methods of tactics, the structure and activities of military support. | 1.5 | 45 |
| 2) | **Military toxicology**<br>The effect of combat toxic agents, multi-professional poisons, and ionizing radiation on the human body. The use of medical protective measures in war and peacetime, in the event of chemical and nuclear danger. | 1.5 | 45 |
| 3) | **Medical Service Organization Strategy**<br>The structure and tasks of the RA Armed Forces medical service, the main measures of medical support, the structure and tasks of the regimental medical service, medical military units and institutions, the principles of medical support of their work and combat operations, medical registration and reporting documents, the principles of planning the work of the medical service. | 4 | 120 |
| **MODULE OF CLINICAL COURSES**<br>**Collection and analysis of information about the patient's health status, mastery of the professional algorithm of practical diagnostic problems, treatment of patients and prevention of diseases. Mastery of medical skills. Compilation of medical documents.** | | | |
| **16. Educational Block of Therapeutical Diseases** | | | |
| 1) | **Basics of a healthy lifestyle** | 5 | 150 |
| 2) | Internal Medicine<br>a. propaedeutics<br>b. laboratory diagnostics<br>c. cardiology<br>d. gastroenterology<br>e. pulmonology<br>f. rheumatology | 17.5 | 525 |

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| | e. nephrology | | |
| **3)** | Dermatology | **3** | **90** |
| **4)** | Radiology | **3** | **90** |
| **5)** | Hematology | **1,5** | **45** |
| **6)** | Endocrinology | **3** | **90** |
| **7)** | Neurology | **4,5** | **135** |
| **8)** | Phtysiatry | **1,5** | **45** |
| **9)** | Imunology and alergology | **1,5** | **45** |
| **10)** | Psychiatry | **4,5** | **135** |
| **11)** | Forensic Medicine | **3** | **90** |
| **12)** | Oncology | **3** | **90** |
| **13)** | Family medicine (general practice medicine) | **1,5** | **45** |
| **14)** | Infectious diseases | **4,5** | **135** |
| **17. Educational Block of Surgical Diseases** | | | |
| **1)** | Surgical Diseases<br>a. general surgery<br>b. operative surgery<br>c. abdominal surgery<br>d. thoracic surgery<br>e. angioplasty | **17** | **510** |
| **2)** | Traumatology Orthopedics | **3** | **90** |
| **3)** | Urology | **1,5** | **45** |
| **4)** | Neurosurgery | **1,5** | **45** |
| **5)** | Plastic and microsurgery | **1,5** | **45** |
| **6)** | Orthopedics | **1,5** | **45** |
| **7)** | Anesthesiology, intensive care, emergency medicine | **4,5** | **135** |
| **8)** | Ophthalmology | **3** | **90** |

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| **9)** | Otolaryngology /ENT/ | **3** | **90** |
| **18. EDUCATIONAL BLOCK FOR PEDIATRIC, OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL COURSES** | | | |
| **1)** | **Pediatrics** | **6** | **180** |
| **2)** | Obstetrics | **3** | **90** |
| **3)** | Gyneacology | **4,5** | **135** |
| **19. EDUCATIONAL BLOCK FOR PREVENTIVE MEDICINE** | | | |
| **1)** | **Hygiene and Ecology**<br>Prevention in the medical system. Hygiene as a field of preventive medicine. Diseases caused by the influence of environmental factors. Issues of food, labor, children and adolescents, communal and radiation hygiene. Subject and problems of medical ecology. Environmental ecological issues determining the health status of the population. | **6** | **180** |
| **2)** | **Public Health**<br>Understanding public health. The main goals of studying the epidemic process, its forecast, methods, monitoring in reducing the level of morbidity. Understanding natural foci and endemic diseases. The main provisions of immunoprophylaxis in the modern era. Biological statistics, organization of healthcare, legal issues in the field of medicine. | **7,5** | **225** |

## IV 060100 - DEADLINES FOR THE ACQUISITION OF THE BASIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A BACHELOR OF MEDICINE IN THE SPECIALTY OF MEDICAL WORK:

**20.** The duration of the basic educational program for the preparation of a Bachelor of Medicine in the current form of training is 200 weeks, including theoretical training, including student research work, practical and laboratory classes, examination periods, and educational internships.

Summary certification up to 3 weeks.

Industrial internship up to 6 weeks.

Vacations - 30-35 weeks.

21. The maximum volume of a student's academic workload is set at 45 hours per week, including classroom (30 hours) and extracurricular (15 hours of independent work).

22. The volume of classroom classes of a student studying in the current form of education should not exceed 30 hours per week on average during theoretical training. The specified volume does not include physical education classes.

During the study of all courses provided for in the main educational programs for the preparation of a Bachelor of Medicine, students' independent work should constitute 30-50% of the maximum volume of the academic workload.

## V 060100 - REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE PREPARATION OF A BACHELOR OF MEDICINE IN THE SPECIALTY OF MEDICAL WORK

**23. Requirements for the development of the basic educational program for the preparation of a bachelor of medicine**

**1) Based on this state educational standard, the higher education institution independently develops and approves the basic educational program for the preparation of a doctor.**

The study of elective courses by the student is mandatory.

For all courses and internships provided for in the curriculum of a higher educational institution, the assignment of a final grade is mandatory ("excellent" (10-9), "good" (8-7), "satisfactory" (6-5), "unsatisfactory" (4-0), "passed" and "failed").

In all test and examination subjects, only written test questionnaires (interim exams) are conducted, which are evaluated according to a specially developed assessment procedure. The annual grade is formed based on the scores of the questionnaires. Examinations are conducted only in writing, using test options developed for the examination. The final grade is formed as a result of the average of annual and examination grades.

*2) In the case of implementing the main educational program of the specialty, the university has the right to change the number of hours allocated to the educational blocks of the courses by 15%.*

**24. Requirements for the staffing of the educational process**

The implementation of the main educational programs for the preparation of a Bachelor of Medicine must be ensured by scientific and pedagogical personnel, who, as a rule, have a basic education corresponding to the direction of teaching the courses (at least a graduate specialist or master's degree) and are consistently engaged in research and scientific-methodological activities. Lecturers teaching medical-biological, clinical and special professional courses, as a rule, must have an academic degree (60% candidates of science and 10% doctors of science) and work experience in the relevant field of activity (not less than 3 years).

Not less than 80% of lecturers must be key employees of the university.

**25. Requirements for the educational and methodological support of the educational process**

The implementation of the main educational programs for the preparation of a Bachelor of Medicine must be ensured for each student with access to library funds and databases, where fund data, according to content, are provided with methodological manuals, instructions dedicated to the components of the courses provided for by the educational program (lectures, practical, seminar and laboratory classes, internship programs), as well as audiovisual, multi-media materials and demonstration manuals, computers, Internet connection, and the opportunity to use the "OVID" information system.

Laboratory and practical classes of all natural science, medical-scientific and clinical professional courses provided for by the main educational program must be provided with the necessary equipment, reagents, micro and macro preparations, experimental animals, microscopes, computers, medical diagnostic equipment, etc.

The university library must be equipped with educational and methodological complexes of courses provided for by the specialty curriculum, normative and legal acts of the specialty, reference literature and standards. Library The fund should have relevant domestic, Russian Federation and foreign biomedical journals and magazines for all professional courses. Students should be 100% provided with textbooks for the subjects taught.

**26. Requirements for the material and technical support of the educational process**

A higher education institution implementing the main educational program for the preparation of a bachelor of medicine must have an appropriate material and technical base, 70% of which should be its own material and technical base: university clinics, polyclinics, diagnostic centers, clinical, research laboratories and centers, pharmacies, training and production bases. These bases must comply with current sanitary and hygienic standards and fire safety rules, ensure the implementation of all forms of lectures, laboratory, seminar, practical classes, inter-course training provided for by exemplary curricula, as well as the

implementation of students' research work. The university may also use special professional (tuberculosis, oncology, dermatovenereology, hematology, radiology) clinics.

**27. Requirements for organizing internships**

1) 25% of the hours of all clinical subjects are allocated to practical training in hospitals, polyclinics and outpatient clinics. In addition, from the 2nd year, additional internships are organized at the end of each academic year. Educational and production internships included in the curriculum are conducted in the relevant professional bases provided for by the curriculum. The internship is managed by a person appointed by the relevant base and a university lecturer. The responsibilities of the parties to the internship are stipulated in the agreements signed between the university and the relevant bases.

*Educational Internship*

a. Introduction to the structure of a hospital and polyclinic and the functions of various departments II year 1 week

b. Nurse′s assistant III year 2 weeks

c. Family doctor′s assistant IV year 3 weeks

During the internship, the student gets acquainted with the structure of polyclinics and hospitals and the work of various departments (registration, reception, manipulation cabinets, various professional laboratories), learns and masters the interventions performed by the middle medical staff, gets acquainted with the work of a family doctor and, under the direct supervision and guidance of a doctor, examines therapeutic, obstetric, gynecological patients, sick children, evaluates the results of examinations, makes a diagnosis, formulates preliminary results, draws up a treatment plan, and formulates medical documents.

2) The student must be familiar with

a. the rules for recording, storing and issuing drugs (especially strong-acting, narcotic and expensive),

b. the work of physiotherapeutic treatments, the technique of methods,

c. the work of the pathoanatomical department,

d. the organization and conduct of anti-epidemic work.

## VI 060100 - REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LEVEL OF PREPARATION OF A BACHELOR OF MEDICINE IN MEDICAL WORK SPECIALTY

**28. Requirements for the professional training of a Bachelor of Medicine**

A Bachelor of Medicine must be able to solve the problems specified in point 1.3 of this state educational standard and corresponding to his/her qualification.

As a result of the courses in internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, and preventive medicine, a Bachelor of Medicine must develop medical behavior and clinical thinking, as well as skills that should contribute to solving professional problems.

1) A Bachelor of Medicine must know

a. The basic physical, chemical, biological, and physiological patterns occurring in healthy and diseased organs.

b. The structure, topography, development, and functional interrelationship of cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems in a healthy and diseased organism.

c. General patterns of the origin and development of life, the vital activity of organs and the laws of heredity.

2) A Bachelor of Medicine must be able to

a. Diagnose and provide first aid in emergency situations.

b. Teach in secondary medical educational institutions (in specialized subjects).

d. Work in research laboratories as a junior researcher, senior laboratory assistant.

e. Work in various circles of public relations (local self-government bodies, ministries, committees, etc.) as specialist organizers of work aimed at increasing public health knowledge.

f. Work in reception areas of medical and preventive institutions as a medical assistant.

g. Work in medical and preventive institutions as a statistician.

h. Work in emergency stations as a medical dispatcher.

i. Solve professional problems using mathematical methods and master the principles of working with computers.

j. To master a foreign language (oral and written) in order to use and work with foreign language professional literature.

3) After mastering the internship educational program lasting at least one year, a Bachelor of Medicine, under the supervision of a medical specialist, must be able to

a. Participate in the implementation of preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures.

b. Participate in measures taken in case of emergency and life-threatening situations, as well as in cases of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of diseases.

c. Participate in the patient's treatment process using basic therapeutic and surgical methods.

d. Participate in the diagnosis, monitoring and delivery of physiological pregnancy.

e. Participate in forensic medical examination and preparation of documents.

f. Assess and analyze the health status of the population, the role of exogenous and environmental factors affecting the body, the quality of medical care, and modern scientific diagnostic and therapeutic methods used.

g. Work in computer tomography, nuclear magnetic resonance and X-ray diagnostic centers as a laboratory assistant.

h. Work in medical and preventive institutions (polyclinics, hospitals, epidemic stations, hospitals, etc.) as a medical assistant.

4) must be able to independently

a. Work in medical centers of educational institutions (kindergartens, schools), industrial institutions and rest homes as a medical assistant.

b. Work in an ambulance brigade as a medical assistant.

c. Work in an army battalion medical center with the rank of non-commissioned officer as a medical assistant.

**29. Requirements for the final attestation of a Bachelor of Medicine**

1) The final attestation allows to reveal both the theoretical and practical preparation of a Bachelor of Medicine in the field of professional tasks defined by these state educational standards, as well as to continue education in internship, master's degree, postgraduate studies. The final attestation of a Bachelor of Medicine must fully comply with the main educational programs of higher professional education. The final attestation of a Bachelor of Medicine includes a two-stage exam. Students who have fully completed the curriculum are allowed to participate in the final attestation.

2) The procedure for conducting the final attestation, main periods and programs

At the first stage, the degree of professional, practical preparation of a Bachelor of Medicine is assessed. It is conducted in clinical bases, where clinical training in the specialty 060100-medical work was carried out.

At the first stage, the Bachelor of Medicine is given the opportunity to sequentially demonstrate professional activity all necessary skills related to the subject, using for this purpose training devices, dummies, phantoms, medical equipment, laboratory data, ECG, radiography, etc. The degree of mastery of practical skills is assessed with the qualification "verified" or "unverified". At the second stage, the degree of theoretical preparation of the Bachelor of Medicine is assessed through computer testing. It includes a questionnaire from professional subjects. Test questions of various nature and types are used to verify and evaluate the logical conclusion of the clinical thinking of the Bachelor of Medicine. Test questions and problems of the interdisciplinary final exam are updated every year from the bank of test problems for interdisciplinary qualification. The results of the test exams are assessed as "excellent (10-9)", "good (8-7)", "satisfactory (6-5)" and "unsatisfactory (4-0)". A final grade is assigned based on the results of the second stage and a qualification is awarded.

A student who receives a “failed” or “unsatisfactory” grade in the first or second round of the final attestation does not receive a qualification. He or she has the right to participate in the repayment period in the given academic year, and in case of failure, to restore his or her student status the following year, participate in three-month courses, and take the final attestation.