

**Стом-21ин**

**Federal state budgetary educational institution of higher education  
"North Ossetian state medical Academy"  
of the Ministry of health of the Russian Federation**

**Department of public health, healthcare and social - economic sciences**

**APPROVED**

**By protocol of the meeting of the Central  
coordinating educational and methodical  
Council**

**"25" 05 2023 No.**

## **EVALUATION FUND**

**on discipline «Bioethics»**

the main professional educational program of higher education - specialty program in the  
specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry, approved in **24.05.2023**

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department  
19. 05. 2023 (Protocol No.10)

Head of department  
doctor of science,  
Professor



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Vladikavkaz, 2023

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «СЕВЕРО-ОСЕТИНСКАЯ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ» МИНИСТЕРСТВА  
ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**РЕЦЕНЗИЯ**

**на оценочные материалы  
по дисциплине «Биоэтика» для студентов 2 курса  
по специальности 31.05.03 Dentistry**

Оценочные материалы составлен на кафедре общественного здоровья, здравоохранения и социально-экономических наук на основании рабочей программы учебной дисциплины «Биоэтика» основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования – программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.03 Dentistry и соответствует требованиям ФГОС ВО 3++ (Блок 1 «Дисциплины (модули)») по специальности 31.05.03 Dentistry

Оценочные материалы включают в себя:

- вопросы к модулю;
- вопросы к зачету
- эталоны тестовых заданий (с титульным листом и оглавлением),
- билеты к зачету

Банк тестовых заданий включает в себя следующие элементы: тестовые задания, варианты тестовых заданий, шаблоны ответов. Все задания соответствуют рабочей программе учебной дисциплины «Биоэтика» и охватывают все её разделы. Сложность заданий варьируется. Количество заданий по каждому разделу дисциплины достаточно для проведения контроля знаний и исключает многократное повторение одного и того же вопроса в различных вариантах. Банк содержит ответы ко всем тестовым заданиям и задачам. Количество билетов к зачету достаточно для проведения зачета и исключает неоднократное использование одного и того же билета во время зачета в одной академической группе в один день. Билеты к зачету выполнены на бланках единого образца по стандартной форме, на бумаге одного цвета и качества. Билет к зачету включает в себя 3 вопроса. Формулировки вопросов совпадают с формулировками перечня вопросов, выносимых на зачет. Содержание вопросов одного билета относится к различным разделам программы, позволяющее более полно охватить материал учебной дисциплины.

Сложность вопросов в билетах распределена равномерно. Замечаний к рецензируемому оценочным материалам нет. В целом, оценочные материалы по дисциплине «Биоэтика» способствует качественной оценке уровня владения обучающимися универсальными компетенциями.

Рецензируемые оценочные материалы по дисциплине «Биоэтика» могут быть рекомендованы к использованию для текущей и промежуточной аттестации на лечебном факультете у обучающихся 2 курса.

Председатель ЦУМК

естественнонаучных  
и математических дисциплин  
с подкомиссией по экспертизе  
оценочных средств, доцент



**TEST TASKS FOR THE DISCIPLINE «BIOETHICS »**  
**the main professional educational program of higher education –**  
**specialty program in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry, approved on May, 24, 2023**  
**(educational program is partially implemented in English language)**

**Form of education: Full-time**

**The period of development: 5 years**

**Department of Public health, healthcare  
and social-economic sciences**

**Semester: 2/2st year**

Topic: MORALITY AND ETHICS

001. Medicine is one of the following types of knowledge:

- 1) natural science
- 2) humanitarian
- 3) interdisciplinary

002. The fundamental basis forming the medical profession is:

- 1) economic
- 2) cognitive (epistemological)
- 3) moral

003. The main purpose of professional activity of the doctor is:

- 1) recovery and preservation of human life
- 2) social trust in the medical profession
- 3) respect for colleagues
- 4) material benefit

004. The main distinguishing feature of the professional ethics of a doctor is:

- 1) the right to deviant behavior
- 2) a conscious choice of moral principles and rules of conduct
- 3) criminal liability for non-compliance with professional ethical standards
- 4) the absolute necessity to subordinate personal interests corporate
- 5) priority to the interests of medical science over the interests of a particular patient

005. Medicine and ethics have in common:

- 1) man as a subject of study
- 2) research methods
- 3) mastering the techniques to overcome the conflicts in human relations

- 4) the pursuit of knowledge of the mechanisms of human behavior and management
- 5) focus on achieving financial well-being

006. The correct definition of ethics as a science is:

- 1) ethics is science about the relationship of living beings among themselves
- 2) ethics - the science of the nature and meaning of moral relations and moral principles
- 3) ethics - the science of minimizing the evil in human relations
- 4) ethics - the science of knowing how to behave in society

007. The ratio of common ethical teachings, and professional biomedical ethics has the character of:

- 1) regulatory
- 2) defining
- 3) informative
- 4) no communication between them

008. To the form of social regulation of medical activity does not apply:

- 1) ethics
- 2) morality
- 3) etiquette
- 4) the right
- 5) art

009. Morality is a concept that defines:

- 1) a set of subjective effects and human behavior
- 2) to the good inclination and the ability to endure the hardships and privations of everyday life
- 3) part of the philosophy
- 4) ofclassification culture mores
- 5) cultural-historical phenomenon, namely the ability of a person to assist another person

010. Etiquette is a form of behavior, meaning

- 1) recognition of the importance of specific rules of behavior in social and professional relationships
- 2) custom
- 3) special conditional politeness
- 4) the science of the nature and meaning of moral relations and moral principles
- 5) the person's ability to social adaptation
- 6) recognition of the importance of social subordination

011. The moral is:

- 1) ofclassification culture by the criterion of "good-evil" attitude and manners of the people
- 2) a set of scientific facts
- 3) philosophical doctrine
- 4) strict compliance with the law and the Constitution
- 5) form the "collective unconscious", which indicates the due
- 6) mind game
- 7) area of scientific knowledge relating to universal laws of development of society

012. The concept of "right" includes all of these meanings, except that:

- 1) element of the system power state
- 2) the form of enforcement and punishment of man by man
- 3) the phenomenon of social solidarity and coherence of man with man
- 4) the "spiritually educated will"
- 5) the set of state laws relating to any form of business(e.g., medical law)
- 6) the science of jurisprudence
- 7) the individual will to punish and punish people

013. The moral regulation of medical activity from legal features:

- 1) freedom of choice of action
- 2) randomness of the motif activities
- 3) criminal impunity
- 4) social approval
- 5) cash interest

014. Biomedical ethics and medical law must be able to:

- 1) independence
- 2) medical law - a priority
- 3) needs to be maintained the priority of biomedical ethics
- 4) biomedical ethics is a criterion of correctness of medical law
- 5) medical law determines the correctness of biomedical ethics

015. Morality and right in Kant are in the ratio:

- 1) morality is subject to the law
- 2) morality and law are not opposed to each other, for this is akin to the realm of the spirit
- 3) morality opposes the law
- 4) the right is subject to the ethics

016. German psychiatrist and philosopher Karl Jaspers, under the phenomenon of the "criminal state" understands:

- 1) expressed in law the rights of the people
- 2) legalized the freedom of human actions
- 3) adoption of state law, contrary to moral norms
- 4) the device forcing the person to compliance with the law

017. The value of human life in biomedical ethics is determined by:

- 1) age (years)
- 2) mental and physical usefulness
- 3) racial and national identity
- 4) financial viability
- 5) uniqueness and originality of the individual

018. The concept of "honor" of a person includes all of the above except:

- 1) physiological and psychological characteristics of a person
- 2) following this word
- 3) the reasonableness
- 4) a sense of responsibility for committing the act
- 5) social origin (aristocratic nobility)
- 6) inner nobility
- 7) innocence to sin
- 8) loyalty to the elected principles

019. The concept of "dignity" of a person includes all these meanings except:

a) purity of thoughts and intentions, motives of the act; b) the image and likeness of God; C) health; d) physiological characteristics of the human body; d) freedom; e) economic and financial success; g) public recognition and popularity; d) a critical self-esteem, belief in yourself; and) availability of skills and talents of a person; K) awareness of the purpose of human life.

- 1) b, d, f, and
- 2) C, d, e
- 3) b, e, and
- 4) a, b

020. To the correct definition of justice is:

- 1) justice is primarily the principle of distribution of wealth and money
- 2) justice is equality
- 3) justice is righteousness, the fulfillment of the law and answer good for evil
- 4) justice is the principle governing the relations between people
- 5) justice is retribution "the best" - "best"
- 6) justice is a situational use, action, result

021. Good is all of the above except:

- 1) the ability and willingness to help your neighbor
- 2) the benefit that is valuable and significant in and of itself
- 3) individual health
- 4) what is the opposite of evil
- 5) absolute will
- 6) an unattainable ideal
- 7) property and wealth
- 8) what benefits
- 9) knowledge about the nature and existence of good

022. Evil is what is listed, except:

- 1) that separates from the ideal of moral perfection, the biblical commandments of God
- 2) death
- 3) crime and lawlessness
- 4) what is harmful to human life
- 5) violation of the divine order
- 6) associated with Vice and moral corruption
- 7) that leads to unhappiness and disaster
- 8) what can be profitable and benefit
- 9) intellectual fiction

023. The ratio of good and evil is that:

- 1) good self-sufficient and samoznaev
- 2) the good exists independently and separate from evil
- 3) evil is self-sufficient
- 4) evil is the absence of good
- 5) good and evil are one and the same
- 6) good and evil have reciprocal conditionality

024. Debt is something that is fulfilled in force:

- 1) professional duties
- 2) the imperative of the time
- 3) the demands of conscience and the investigation of the moral ideal
- 4) the ideological justification of social progress
- 5) the order of the chief
- 6) mutual benefit
- 7) the requirements of loved ones

025. To the conscience of man include the listed properties except:

- 1) the ability to survive the debt neispolnenie
- 2) inner knowing of good and evil
- 3) the requirement of the categorical imperative
- 4) the moral sense, encouraging to good and aversion from evil
- 5) the ability to recognize the quality of the act

- 6) the vector of the moral life, aimed at tribute
- 7) a symptom of mental disorder

026. Freedom differs from tyranny:

- 1) awareness of responsibility for committing the act
- 2) a justification of the wickedness of man
- 2) recognition of the ability of a person to do whatever he wants
- 3) failure to bend the will demand of the moral law
- 4) indifference to the human capacity for moral improvement

027. Freedom is:

- 1) a person's ability to do whatever you want
- 2) ability to work
- 3) law of nature
- 4) the law of social life
- 5) perceived opportunity and the ability for moral improvement
- 6) feature of human nature
- 7) complete emancipation of the instincts of man
- 8) negation of all moral and ethical constraints
- 9) the basis of human rights

028. The definition of "pleasure" connected with all listed, except:

- 1) meeting the needs of
- 2) deliverance from suffering
- 3) biological adaptive function
- 4) the triumph of reason
- 5) expression of interest social groups
- 6) disease

029. Choose the correct definition of justice:

- a) sensitive and intelligent b) distribution and giving; C) social and asocial; d) the ideal and the real.
- 1) and, in
- 2)
- 3) g
- 4) b, g

030. The moral perfection of man presupposes:

- a) a utopian belief; b) abilities of the person; C) the possession of Supreme power; d) wealth; d) intellectual reflection; e) knowledge about the purpose and meaning of human existence; g) professionalism.
- 1) b, e
- 2) and, W
- 3) d
- 4), g

031. The moral ideal is:

- 1) the image of Supreme perfection and the highest good
- 3) sample of professional skill
- 4) a wise man
- 5) a hero to sacrifice himself for the sake of saving another person's life
- 6) the President of a great country
- 7) the leader of the Duma fraction

032. The charity is:

- 1) selfless action, through which private resources are voluntarily distributed by their possessors to assist those in need
- 2) the Platonic idea.
- 3) the result of equality



- 4) pagan virtue
- 5) the satisfaction of selfish feelings

033. The concept of "mercy" includes all except:

- 1) feelings and abilities of compassion
- 2) willingness to provide assistance to those who need it
- 3) indulgence
- 4) willingness to fulfill any request man

035. According to the ethical anthropocentrism behavior and human behavior are determined by:

- 1) the interests of social groups
- 2) innate biological and material needs of man
- 3) moral obligation
- 4) professional obligations
- 5) national interests
- 6) the will of God

036. According to the ethical Antiochian behavior and human behavior are determined by:

a) the interests of social groups; b) the material needs of man; C) innate biological needs; d) moral obligation; d) professional obligations; e) the national interest; g) the will of God

- 1) g, d, W
- 2) a, d
- 3) b, C
- 4) e

**CTOM-21IH**

**QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MODULE ON DISCIPLINE**

**«BIOETHICS »**

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**The period of development: 5 years**

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and social-economic sciences**

**Semester: 2/2st year**

1. Ethics as a science of morality
2. Stages of development of medical ethics
3. History of medical ethics in Russia
4. The reasons for the emergence of bioethics
5. Technogenic culture and the problem of protecting human life and dignity
6. Definitions of Bioethics
7. Bioethics as a philosophy and science of human survival
8. Humanism as the basic idea of traditional ethics and bioethics
9. Problem field (subject) of bioethics
10. Bioethical infrastructure
11. Basic principles of bioethics
12. Basic rules of bioethics
13. Bioethics and respect for human rights and dignity
14. Ethics and law as social regulators in medicine
15. Main normative documents on bioethics
16. The entities participating in bioethical relationship
17. Ethical committees: history, types, tasks, guarantees of independence

18. Bioethics – the study of the preservation of life and safeguarding people's health
19. Philosophy of healthy lifestyle-dietetics (Kant)
20. Moral responsibility for the preservation of life and health. The theory of co-evolution
21. The moral requirements of the physician's personality in bioethics
22. Features of medical etiquette
23. Ethical norms of relations between medical workers

### **Questions for credit test on bioethics**

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22. Features of medical etiquette
23. Ethical norms of relations between medical workers
24. Basic models of relations between doctors and patients
25. Confidentiality (confidentiality)
26. Rule of informed consent to medical intervention
27. Bioethical problems of medical intervention in human reproductive functions
28. Bioethical and legal aspects of abortion
29. Comparative analysis of the Hippocratic Oath and the Oath of the Russian doctor
30. Bioethical problems of death and dying
31. Euthanasia: moral and legal aspects
32. Palliative care as an expression of the humane goals of bioethics. Hospices
33. Ethical and legal analysis of medical and biological (preclinical and clinical) studies involving human
34. Bioethical problems of medical genetics, their reflection in the documents of international and national organizations.
35. Ethical issues of the international project " Human Genome»

36. Bioethical aspects of human cloning.
37. Bioethical problems of Transplantology
38. AIDS: ethical issues and human rights
39. Features of ethical and legal regulation in epidemiology
40. Features of ethical and legal regulation in psychiatry