

CONTROL AND MEASURING DEVICES

Questions of the border control program 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

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Questions of the border control program 1

1. Patterns of development and history of medical knowledge.
2. Content and types of medical activity.
3. Fundamentals of medicine. Introduction to the medical profession.
4. Personal hygiene. Moral and ethical aspects of a physician's professional activity.
5. The nursing process. Goals and planning of nursing interventions.
6. Safe care: goals, objectives, and methods.
7. Fundamentals of a healthy lifestyle and measures of medical prevention.
8. Patient care and its significance.
9. Fundamentals of patient care.
10. Therapeutic and protective regimen.
11. Sanitary and anti-epidemic regimen.
12. Organization of patient nutrition.
13. Various functional positions of the patient in bed.
14. Concept of body biomechanics.
15. Transportation of patients.

Test questions:

1. One of the levels of decontamination of hands is ... the level.
 A) hygienic
 B) infectious
 C) Epidemiological
 D) focal
 E) Current
2. Disinfection methods do not apply....
 A) Mechanical
 B) chemical
 C) gas
 D) physical
 E) Combined
3. Hand washing and wet cleaning refer to ... disinfection methods.
 A) physical
 B) mechanical
 C) biological
 D) chemical
- E) combined
4. The mechanical disinfection method includes...
 A) boiling
 B) Vacuum cleaning
 C) Incineration
 D) Pasteurization
 E) firing
5. The duration of hand washing during hygienic treatment is carried out during
 A) 2-3 minutes
 B) 5 minutes
 C) 5 seconds
 D) 30 seconds – 1 minute
 E) 2 seconds
6. Hygienic treatment of the hands of medical personnel is carried out
 A) before and after meals
 B) after using the toilet
 C) before feeding patients
 D) before caring for an uninfected patient

E) before and after performing invasive procedures

7. What is a healthy lifestyle?

- A) the formation of a healthy lifestyle, focused on the preservation of the lifestyle of a citizen, the prevention of diseases and hygienic education of the population, based on the preservation of public health and the prevention of diseases;
- C) the population principle of general information that ensures a healthy lifestyle;
- C) conducting classes on "virology" in educational institutions;;
- D) Prevention of diseases;
- (E) Protection of public health.

8. Who carries out the formation of a healthy lifestyle?

- A) Primary health care professionals;
- C) specialists of the district center for the formation of a healthy lifestyle;
- (C) Methodological supervisor in the field of health authorities and health coordination entities.

D) sanitary and epidemiological station;
E) a lawyer.

9. Explain the concept of "prevention":

- A) a set of medical services aimed at the prevention (development) of diseases, the formation of a healthy lifestyle;
- C) medical services aimed at the prevention of acute diseases;
- (C) A set of health-related measures;
- (D) A set of preventive health measures;
- E) a set of measures for the treatment of the disease.

10. According to the World Health Organization, the health of the population is based on work:

- A) 10%;
- C) 50%;
- C) 100%;
- D) commonality is not related;
- E) No such studies have been conducted.

11. What is the basis of the prevention system?

- A) The doctor of the Health Protection Center

C) sanepid Specialists of the Sanepid Control Center

C)district doctors at the polyclinic

D) doctors of the neuropsychiatric dispensary

E) Doctors of the blood donation center.

12. In the general certificate of health for pre-school education, except for the following element... is included.

- A) physical, socio-psychological well-being;
- C) labor employee's capabilities;
- C) absence or presence of a disease;
- D) having a comfortable home;
- E) Job availability.

13. The main values affecting the preservation of public health, except ...

- A) the level of culture of the population;
- C) the environmental factor of the environment;
- (C) Accessibility and quality of medical care;

D) the security of the employment contract.

(E) The health care system.

14. After the activity of professional activity, the doctor experiences fatigue and inactivity, changes in blood pressure, headache, insomnia - this is ...

- A) a negative direction to the activity performed
- C) "emotional burnout"
- C) stress
- D) dehumanization
- E)Professional reformation

15. Chronic fatigue syndrome is based on...

- A) night duty
- C) shift work
- C) in case of excessive intake of the disease
- D) a large number with emotionality in relationships with people
- E) A professional emotional approach to life in general

16. Provides fast and restful deep sleep...

- A) Watch movies before going to bed with your family
- C) walk in any weather before going to bed

C) drink tea with your family before going to bed
D) The behavior of gig-yen norms
E) working on a computer

17. Disinfection of the bath is carried out as follows

A) rub with "Comet", exposure for 5 minutes, then rinse with running water
B) wash with hot water and powder
C) treated with 3% chloramine solution, 60 minutes exposure
D) wipe with a 6% solution of hydrogen peroxide and rinse with running water
E) powder exposure for 15 minutes

18. The couch used to examine the patient must be disinfected....

A) 1 time per day
B) after each patient

C) 2 times a day
D) during general cleaning
E) once a week

19. First aid in case of contact with the disinfectant in the eyes – rinsing ...

A) 5-15 drops of ammonia
B) 2% sodium thiosulfate solution
C) a slightly pink solution of potassium permanganate
D) 5% iodine solution
E) 2% sodium bicarbonate solution

20. The basic requirements for disinfectants do not apply...

A) causes damage to the treated items
B) high bactericidal activity
C) water solubility
D) Ease of use
E) harmless to humans

Questions of the border control program 2

1. Medical ethics: concept and basic principles.
2. Ethical aspects of relationships between physicians and colleagues.
3. Basic clinical skills and vital signs.
4. Hospital-acquired (nosocomial) infection.
5. Care of elderly patients.
6. Fundamentals of communication when working with a patient and their family.
7. Communicative culture, ability, and competence.
8. Basic principles of effective communication with patients, their family members, and colleagues.
9. Assessment of the patient's functional status: general condition, level of consciousness, position, anthropometric data, and thermometry.
10. Assessment of vital signs: condition of the skin, respiration, pulse and its characteristics, and blood pressure measurement.
11. Therapeutic nutrition.
12. Principles of feeding patients.
13. Assessment of the patient's functional status.

Test questions:

1. The increase in the incidence of nosocomial infections is not due to ...
 - A: using immunosuppressants
 - B: construction of large hospital complexes
 - C: widespread use of antibiotics
 - D: insufficient control over disinfection of medical instruments
 - E: an increase in the number of parenteral manipulations
2. The first place in the structure of the WBI is occupied by ...
 - A: Intestinal infections
 - B: Skin infections
 - C: Purulent septic infections
 - D: Urinary tract infection
 - E: ENT infections
3. Risk factors for nosocomial infections cannot be...
 - A: patient's gender
 - B: Length of hospitalization
 - C: age of the patient
 - D: number of parenteral interventions
 - E: the presence of concomitant diseases
4. Which of these situations can be interpreted as nosocomial infection...
 - A: salmonellosis, diagnosed during bacteriological examination of a patient with cholecystitis on the 10th day of hospitalization
 - B: Toxigenic rhinebacteriidiphtheria in oropharyngeal swabs taken from a patient with angina on the 1st day of hospitalization
 - C: pneumonia in a flu patient, detected in the hospital on the 2nd day of hospitalization
 - D: measles (Filatov spots found on day 5 in a patient with pneumonia)
 - E: salmonella London was isolated in the urology department of a patient with pyelonephritis during urine culture, urine was taken on the day of hospitalization
5. In which department can groups of increased risk of nosocomial infection be formed...
 - A: burn damage
 - B: Neurological

C: Therapeutic
D: Psychiatric
E: Rehabilitation Department

6. What pathogens can be transmitted by airborne dust during nosocomial infection?
A: legionella
B: Klebsiella
C: human immunodeficiency virus
D: shigella
E: pneumocysts

7. Nosocomial infections do not apply....
A: Parenteral infection by drug injection
B: infection of patients in the clinic;
C: infection of medical workers during the provision of medical care in a polyclinic
D: infection of patients in hospitals;
E: infection of medical workers while providing medical care in a hospital

8. Complete loss of consciousness in case of damage to vital centers of the brain ...
A. coma
B. sopor
C. stupor
D. delirium
E. hallucinations

9. A state of deafness in which the patient is poorly oriented in time and space, but the orientation in his own personality and others is preserved, sluggishly and belatedly answers questions.
A. coma
B. sopor
C. stupor
D. delirium
E. hallucinations

10. Consciousness is clear, facial expression is painful, active actions enhance painful symptoms correspond to ...
A. satisfactory condition
B. condition of moderate severity
C. serious condition
D. moderate severity
E. terminal condition

11. The patient has a deep clouding of consciousness. The patient is unresponsive, speech contact is impossible, does not follow commands, and is motionless. A

short-term recovery from the pathological state is possible. This condition is characteristic of ...

A. coma
B. sopora
C. stupora
D. delirium
E. Hallucinations

12. Consciousness, in which the patient's position in the pastel is passive or forced, there are various degrees of depression of consciousness. There are pronounced symptoms of the disease. This condition corresponds to...

A. satisfactory condition
B. condition of moderate severity
C. serious condition
D. moderate severity
E. terminal state

13. A condition in which vital functions are not impaired, mild symptoms of the disease, clear consciousness, active position, characteristic of ...

A. moderate
B. condition b. satisfactory condition
C. severe condition
D. extremely severe condition
E. terminal condition

14. The patient's position in bed does not include ...

A. active
B. passive
C. forced
D. forced

15. The position that the patient occupies in order to alleviate his condition

A. Passive
B. active
C. supine
D. forced

16. The duration of measuring body temperature in the axillary region is at least (per minute)

A. 10
B. 5
C. 3
D. 2

E.4

17. Fever with a temperature rise from 39 to 41 ° C is called ...

- A. subfebrile
- B. febrile
- C. pyretic
- D. hyperpyretic
- E. hectic

18. Thermometry is performed per day ...

- A. 1 time
- B. if necessary
- C. every hour
- D. 2 times
- E. 4 times

19. The temperature in the rectum differs from the temperature in the armpit....

- A. 2-3° C above
- B. 2-3° C below
- C. 0,5-1° C above
- D. 0,5-1° C below
- E. 5-6° C below

20. The temperature in the axillary region is normal ...

- A. 35-36 ° C
- B. 35-37 °
- C. 38-39 °
- D. 36-37 ° C
- E. 33-34 ° C

16. The patient with a normal, normal type of breathing has sudden pauses of up to a minute. There is no strict pattern of the number of breaths and the duration of pauses. The patient's breathing is...

- A. Cheyne-Stokes
- B. Kussmaul

C. Biota

- D. Grokk
- E. normal

17. The patient has regular, rare, but noisy and deep breathing. In this case, the respiration of...

- A. Kussmaul
- B. Cheyne-Stokes
- C. Biota
- D. Grokk
- E. is normal

18. The patient's pulse rate and heart rate are 55 beats per minute. In this case, the patient has...

- A. tachycardia
- B. asystole
- C. apnea
- D. bradycardia
- E. pulse deficit

19. The patient has a pulse rate of 76 beats per minute and a heart rate of 85 beats per minute. In this case, the patient has ...

- A. bradycardia
- B. asystole
- C. apnea
- D. pulse deficit
- E. tachycardia

20. Normal systolic blood pressure level ...

- MMRI art
- A. 100-140
- B. 100-120
- C. 90-139
- D. 120-140
- E. 100-120

Questions of the border control program 3

1. Ethical aspects of the physician's relationships with nursing and junior medical staff.
2. Effective communication as a means of motivating nursing and junior staff.
3. Objectives and principles of medical law.
4. The right to health protection and medical assistance.
5. Deontological aspects of patient care.
6. Implementation of subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous injections.
7. Medical waste.

Test questions:

1. Which of these principles is the main one in the ethics of interaction between a doctor and medical staff?
 A) Benevolence
 B) Hierarchy
 C) Team approach
 D) Individualism
 E) Confidentiality
2. Which of the following approaches best facilitates effective communication with medical staff?
 A) Delegation of authority
 B) Direct indication
 C) Monologue
 D) Emotional manipulation
 E) Ignoring opinions
3. Which of the listed actions affects the motivation of junior medical staff?
 A) Regular acknowledgements
 B) Frequent critics
 C) Dismissal
 D) Salary reduction
 E) Ignoring successes
4. What is not ethical in the interaction of a doctor with medical staff?
 A) Disregard for personality
 B) Transmission of information
 C) Secrecy in work
- (D) Respect for opinions
 E) Teamwork
5. What element of communication improves the working atmosphere in a medical institution?
 A) Empathy
 B) Criticism for mistakes
 C) Ignoring the lower-level
 D) Clear guidelines
 E) Simplification of communications
6. What is the consequence of insufficient communication between doctors and nursing staff?
 A) Misunderstanding of tasks
 B) Effective treatment
 C) Increased satisfaction
 D) Sustainable relationships
 E) Increased trust
7. Which of the following actions can lead to increased trust among medical staff?
 A) Open discussions
 B) Ignoring questions
 C) Secrecy
 D) Isolation from the team
 E) Evaluation of only negative aspects
8. When interacting with junior medical staff, the doctor should keep in mind the need for:

A) Feedback
B) Ignoring their opinions
C) Rejections of offers
D) Arrogance
(E) Coercion

9. Why is empathy important when communicating between a doctor and medical staff?

A) Reduces the risk of conflict
B) Increases the load
C) Simplifies communication
D) Creates isolation
E) Enhances negativity

10. Which of the above is a key element in motivating nursing staff?

A) Recognition of achievements
B) Retention of information
C) Taking up time
D) Long silence
E) Isolation of responders

11. Which method of communication is considered the least effective when working with medical staff?

A) Busy phone conversations
B) Visual aids
C) Personal communication
D) Written instructions
(E) Group discussions

12. What is the most important ethical aspect of a doctor's work with junior staff?

A) Fairness
B) Dictatorial approach
C) Competition
D) Neglect
E) Secrecy

13. Which management style is most effective for increasing motivation in a team?

A) Democratic
B) Directive
C) Autarchic
D) Liberal
E) Proactive

14. What aspect of communication helps to improve interaction with nursing staff?

A) Clarity of instructions
B) Biases

C) Stereotypes
D) Generalizations
E) Ambiguity

15. Which of the following actions does not contribute to creating a positive atmosphere in a medical facility?

A) Constant dissatisfaction
B) Respect
C) Openness
D) Support
E) Discussion of problems

16. Which method of communication is most effective for training nursing staff?

A) Conducting interactive trainings
B) Existing static instructions
C) One-time consultations
D) Personal disregard
(E) Written recommendations

17. What kind of doctor's behavior can reduce the motivation of medical staff?

A) Emotional pressure
B) Constructive criticism
C) Recognition of successes
D) Support for ideas
(E) Discussing successes

18. Which of the listed incentive methods is most effective for interacting with junior staff?

A) Open recognition of merit
B) Hidden bonuses
C) Tacit approval
D) Ignoring
E) Waiting for the result

19. Which of the following actions should not be performed by a doctor in the process of managing nursing staff?

A) Coercion to perform tasks
B) Creating a team spirit
C) Open communication
(D) Encouraging initiative
E) Constant feedback

20. What is the main aspect of effective communication between a doctor and medical staff?

A) Emotional intelligence
B) Technical knowledge
C) Higher education

D) Working alone

E) Ignoring feedback

Questions of the border control program 4

1. Modern healthcare and medicine of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Medical insurance.
3. Deontological aspects of patient care (HIV, infectious diseases, oncology).
4. Methods for assessing a physician's communication skills by colleagues.
5. Skills for developing effective communication.
6. Communication barriers in the communication process.
7. Incurable patients, palliative care, and physician's approach.
8. Confidentiality and protection of personal data in medical practice.
9. Communicative and ethical issues of dying, resuscitation, and death.
10. Delivering bad news.
11. Conflict management (conflictology).
12. Observance of human rights in the field of healthcare.
13. Priority of preventive measures in healthcare.

Test questions:

1. The term "Deontology" was first proposed by ...
 - A) Aristotle
 - B) Bentham
 - C) Hippocrates
 - D) Ibn Sina
 - E) Lomonosov
2. ... is the science of morality and social obligation in the behavior and relationships of all people.
 - A) Medical psychology
 - B) Deontology
 - C) Ethics
 - D) Clinical psychology
 - E) Communication skills
3. Examines the requirements for the doctor's personality, appearance and behavior.:
 - A) medical deontology
 - B) medical psychology
 - C) Medical ethics
 - D) Clinical psychology
 - E) Communication skills
4. In relation to severe, dying patients, the doctor ...
 - A) goes into details and uses special terms
 - C) is able to answer questions in such a way as to avoid iatrogenic effects
 - C) it is better not to tell than to deceive
 - D) spares the patient, does it in such a way as to keep the patient's hope alive
 - E) knows what the patient wants and is afraid to hear.
5. When reporting an unfavorable forecast ...
 - A) to spare the feelings of the patient and his relatives
 - B) it is necessary to be able to answer questions about the prognosis in such a way as to avoid iatrogenic effects.
 - C) it is not necessary to go into details and resort to special terms
 - D) it is better not to talk than to deceive
 - E) to know what the patient wants and is afraid to hear
6. "Difficult" patients include:
 - A) introverts

B) extroverts
C) audials
D) visuals
E) kinesthetics

7. The teaching about the proper moral, ethical and intellectual image of a medical worker, about what should be the relationship between doctors, patients and their relatives, as well as between colleagues in the medical environment studies:

A) communication skills
B) clinical psychology
C) Medical ethics
D) Medical psychology
E) Medical deontology

8. What is the subject of medical secrecy?

A) information about the patient's condition during his illness
B) information about the fact of seeking medical help, the state of health the patient, the diagnosis of his disease and other information obtained during the examination (treatment)
C) Information obtained during his examination and treatment
D) providing medical care without the consent of citizens
E) at the request of the bodies of inquiry or preliminary investigation

9. The requirement of non-disclosure of medical secrets is lifted....

A) when requesting neighbors
B) at the discretion of the doctor
C) with the consent of the patient
D) when there is a threat of the spread of dangerous infections
E) when the patient is unconscious

10. The responsibility for maintaining medical confidentiality is borne by:

A) All medical workers who have received information about the patient's health status during treatment and examination
B) Doctors who received information about the patient's health status during treatment and examination
C) Relatives of the patient

D) Average medical workers who received information about the patient's health status during treatment and examination
E) The patient himself

11. What is the purpose of palliative care?

A) prolonging the age of life
B) reducing the age of life
C) provision of inpatient care
D) ensure the patient's recovery
E) positive effect on the course of the disease

12. Where can palliative and hospice care be provided?

A) only at home
B) only in the hospital
C) at home and in a special hospital
D) in a special sanatorium facility
E) in the multidisciplinary therapeutic department of Aurukhana

13. What types of care for palliative diseases in the elderly are more often used in Kazakhstan?

A) Hospice
B) home-based care
C) Palliative hospital
D) Department of nursing care
E) geriatric department of a multidisciplinary

14. What is the main interdisciplinary composition of the palliative care team?

A) doctor, nurse, psychologist, volunteer, oncologist, pharmacist
B) doctor, social worker, priest, cardiologist
C) doctor, nurse, pharmacist, oncologist, priest, volunteer
D) doctor, social worker, priest, oncologist, volunteer
E) doctor, nurse, social worker, psychologist, priest, volunteer

15. What is the purpose of palliative care?

A) conducting measures for the treatment of patients
B) providing financial assistance to relatives of seriously ill people
C) carrying out necessary rehabilitation and health-improving measures for patients with coronary heart disease

D) a group approach in providing care to incurable cancer patients, patients with AIDS, Alzheimer's disease

E) training their relatives in the methods of caring for the seriously ill, financial and psychological support

16. By what percentage, according to the World Bank, will the need for palliative care increase in the next 10-15 years?

A) 10

B) 20

C) 30

D) 45

E) lack of growth

17. What does the Latin term pallium, palliative, mean?

A) food

B) the house

C) Care

D) a raincoat

E) assistance

18. With what frequency do patients taking narcotic drugs come under the systematic supervision of a multidisciplinary team?

A) Once every 5 days

B) once every 10 days

C) once every 20 days

D) once every 30 days

E) once every 40 days

Questions of the border control program 5

1. Legal Aspects of Licensing and Certification of Medical Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. The problem of quality of medical care and standardization in medicine .
3. Electronic health care system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4. Legal foundations of medical prevention
Legal status of healthcare institutions
5. Patients' rights when applying to a healthcare institution
6. Legal status of healthcare institutions.
7. Procedure and conditions for licensing in the healthcare sector.

Test questions:

1. Which of the following rights does not apply to the rights of patients?
 - A) The right to receive medicines in the absence of an appointment
 - B) The right to receive information about the state of health
 - C) The right to choose a doctor
 - D) The right to participate in decision-making on treatment
 - E) The right to confidentiality
2. What is the patient's right to protect his personal and medical data?
 - A) The right to confidentiality
 - B) The right to free medical treatment
 - (C) The right to receive the results of the examination
 - (D) The right to assistance in an emergency
 - E) The right to choose a treatment method
3. Which of the following options is the patient's right to information?
 - A) The right to receive information about possible risks of treatment
 - B) The right to ignore the doctor's instructions
 - C) The right to no specialist advice
 - D) The right to refuse treatment
 - E) The right to urgent paperwork
4. Which of the patient's rights includes the possibility of changing the attending physician?
 - A) The right to choose a doctor
 - B) The right to information
 - C) The right to receive quality medical care
 - (D) The right to informal consultations
 - (E) The right to free medical care
5. What document confirms the rights of a patient in a healthcare institution?
 - A) The Charter of the medical institution
 - B) The status of a medical professional
 - (C) Code of Professional Ethics
 - D) Instructions for medical care
 - E) The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan
6. Which body is authorized to monitor compliance with patients' rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
 - A) Ministry of Health
 - (B) The Ministry of Justice
 - (C) The judicial system
 - (D) The Executive branch
 - (E) Local governments

7. Which of the listed rights corresponds to the patient's right to protect his interests?

- A) The right to complain about the actions of medical personnel
- B) The right to request additional treatment
- C) The right to sudden inspection
- D) The right to choose the time to visit a doctor
- E) The right to health insurance

8. What right does the patient's right to refuse treatment relate to?

- A) The right to refuse medical intervention
- B) The right to information
- C) The right to choose a doctor
- D) The right to receive a second opinion
- (E) The right to free medical care

9. What is the client's right related to access to medical records?

- A) The right to information
- B) The right to register
- C) The right to a mortgage
- D) The right to free consultation
- (E) The right to freedom

10. Which of the following items is not part of the informed consent process?

- A) Payment for medical services
- B) Access to necessary information
- C) Discussion of alternative treatment methods
- D) Signing of the treatment document
- E) The right to receive all possible outcomes

11. What document must be provided to confirm the patient's rights to apply to the institution?

- A) Passport
- B) Medical record
- (C) Financial report
- D) Vehicle rights
- E) Medical services agreement

12. What right of a patient can be restricted in an emergency situation?

- A) The right to choose a doctor

B) The right to receive information

(C) The right of access to medicines

(D) The right to opt out of the procedure

(E) The right to timely treatment

13. Which of the following aspects relates to patients' rights regarding consent to treatment?

- A) The patient has the right to receive information about his condition
- B) Consent is required only for surgical procedures
- (C) Consent can only be obtained orally.
- D) Consent completely cancels the right to refuse
- E) Informed consent is not necessary

14. What term describes the patient's right to confidentiality of his medical information?

- A) Medical secrecy
- B) The order of treatment
- (C) Principles of medical ethics
- (D) The right to medical care
- E) The right to choose a doctor

15. Which of the patient's rights includes the opportunity to ask questions to the attending physician?

- A) The right to information
- B) The right to refuse
- C) The right to choose a doctor
- (D) The right to participate in medical research
- (E) The right to financial cost protection

16. What is the patient's right to access educational materials on his disease?

- A) The right to receive information
- B) The right to choose a treatment method
- C) The right to free consultation
- (D) The right to medical care
- (E) The right to rehabilitation

17. Which of the above examples is not a patient's right?

- A) The right to financial remuneration for treatment

- B) The right to participate in clinical trials
- C) The right to choose a place of treatment
- D) The right to receive quality medical care

- E) The right to defend one's interests

18. Which of the following rights allows the patient to choose the time of the doctor's appointment?

- A) The right to a convenient time
- B) The right to information
- (C) The right to free access
- (D) The right to medical care

- E) The right to participate in research

19. Which of the patient's rights is related to access to alternative treatment methods?

- A) The right to information
- B) The right to choose a doctor
- C) The right to refuse treatment
- (D) The right to finance
- E) The right of access to medical services

20. Which of the above points does not relate to the rights of patients in the field of medical care?

- A) The right to choose temporary residence in a medical facility
- B) The right to quality service
- C) The right to protect your personal data
- D) The right to conduct a case in court
- E) The right to hold doctors accountable

Questions of the border control program 6

1. Rights of certain groups of the population in the field of health care.
2. Medical expertise and legal aspects of disputed cases in medicine.
3. Legal status of medical workers.
4. State control in the field of public health protection.
5. Legal liability in medical practice
6. Legal regulation of medical care
7. Legal regulation of telemedicine and healthcare digitalization in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Test questions:

1. Who has the right to free medical care in Kazakhstan?
 - A) All citizens
 - B) Pensioners only
 - C) Only persons with disabilities
 - D) Only children under 18 years of age
 - E) Only working citizens
2. Which category of people is eligible for priority medical care?
 - A) Pregnant women
 - B) Men over 50 years of age
 - C) Students
 - D) Pensioners
 - (E) Youth under 25 years of age
3. Who has the right to receive information about their health?
 - A) Any patient
 - B) Relatives only
 - C) Doctors only
 - D) Only working citizens
 - E) No one
4. What document can a patient require to protect their rights?
 - A) Consent to treatment
 - B) Military ID
 - C) Passport
 - D) OSMS
 - E) Diploma of education
5. Who has the right to receive medical care in emergency situations?
 - A) All citizens and non-citizens
 - B) Stateless persons
 - C) Pensioners only
 - D) Only working citizens
 - E) Children only
6. What is guaranteed to people with disabilities?
 - A) Priority treatment
 - B) Free medicines
 - C) Public transport
 - D) Increased pensions
 - E) All of the above
7. What rights do patients have regarding their medical procedures?
 - A) Appeal to the court
 - B) Ignore doctors
 - C) Prohibit doctors from treating them
 - D) Give advice to doctors
 - E) Make excuses to doctors
8. What document confirms the right of citizens to medical care?
 - A) Compulsory medical insurance
 - B) Higher education diploma
 - (C) Consent to the examination
 - D) The form
 - E) Medical insurance policy
9. What is inappropriate for good practice by the medical staff?
 - A) Ignore the patient's complaints
 - B) Ensure patient safety
 - C) Inform relatives about the state of health

D) Treat with love
E) Respect the patient's right to choose

10. How often do patients have the right to change doctors?
A) At any time they wish
B) Once a year
C) Once a month
D) When changing the place of residence
E) Every three years

11. What law protects patients' privacy rights?
A) The Law on Personal Data
B) The Law on Healthcare
(C) The Civil Code
(D) The Criminal Code
E) Consumer Protection Law

12. What rights do patients have when receiving medical services?
A) The right to refuse services
B) The right to choose a diagnosis
(C) The right to refuse consultation
D) The right to medical requirements
E) The right to determine the treatment regimen

13. What is the key aspect in providing medical care?
A) Polite treatment
B) Accessibility
C) Professionalism
D) Benevolence
E) All of the above

14. How often do patients have the right to change the place of treatment?
A) At any time
B) No more than 2 times a year
C) Once a year
D) Once a month
E) Only when prescribed by a doctor

15. What does a patient need to go to court on health issues?
A) Evidence of a violation of rights
B) Consumer protection
C) Refusal of the doctor's consent
D) Personal statement
E) Neighborhood agreement

16. What document defines the rights and obligations of medical workers in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
A) The People's Health Code
B) The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan
C) The Law on Medical Activity
(D) The Code of Administrative Offences
(E) The Labour Code

17. What type of activity does monitoring medical organizations belong to?
A) State control
B) Market activity
C) Administrative control
D) Social audit
E) Professional audit

18. Which of the above does not apply to the rights of medical professionals?
A) The right to samooborona
B) The right to a profession
(C) The right to protection of professional secrecy
(D) The right to work in a safe environment
E) The right to leave

19. Who carries out state control in the field of healthcare?
A) Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan
B) District doctors
C) Private clinics
D) Sanitary control services
E) Public organizations

20. What law regulates the rights of citizens to receive medical care in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
A) The Law on Healthcare
B) The Law on Education
(C) The Law on Social Protection
(D) Employment Law
(E) The Mediation Act