

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of therapeutic and surgical disciplines



Course Description

«GENERAL SURGERY»

field of knowledge 22 «Health care»
in the specialty 222 «Medicine»

Developer
Head of the Developer's Department
Guarantor of the Educational Program
Director of the Institute
Head of educational and methodical department

Kornienko M.Yu.
Zak M.Yu.
Klymenko M.O.
Hryshenko G.V.
Shkirchak S.I.

Discription of the educational discipline (annotation)

Title of indices	Characterization of educational discipline	
	«GENERAL SURGERY»	
Field of knowledge	22 «Health care»	
Specialty	222 «Medicine»	
Educational program	Master of Medicine	
Higher education level	Master	
Status of discipline	Normative	
Curriculum	3rd	
Academic year	2019/2020	
Semester number	Full-time	External form of education
	5 - 6	-
Total ECTS credits / hours	5 credits (2,5 / 2,5) / 150	
Course structure: – lectures – seminars (practical) – hours of independent work of students	Full-time	External form of education
	30 (18 / 12) 50 (25 / 25) 70 (35 / 35)	-
Percentage of classroom load	53 %; IWS 44%	
Language of instruction	English	
Form of intermediate control	Attestation – 5 th semester	
Form of final control	Exam – 6 th semester	

General surgery as an academic discipline:

a) based on morphological students studying subjects - anatomy; histology, cytology, cytology and embryology; physiology, pathological anatomy; Pathophysiology; propaedeutic of internal diseases propaedeutic of pediatrics, radiology, pharmacology and integrated with these disciplines;

b) laying the foundations study of surgery, pediatric surgery, traumatology and orthopedics, neurosurgery, anesthesiology and intensive care, urology, obstetrics and gynecology and other disciplines that use surgical techniques treatment, providing integration of teaching with these disciplines and forming of abilities to apply knowledge in further education and professional activities;

c) provides an opportunity to get practical skills and the ability to form a professional diagnosis and medical assistance in certain pathological conditions and during the care of surgical patients.

Subject program includes the following sections: Introduction to surgery. Urgent surgical conditions. Basics of Anesthesia and Critical Care Medicine. Surgical infection. Fundamentals of Clinical Oncology. Curation of surgical patients.

Structural blocks of content topics:

- 1. Introduction to surgery. Desmurgy. Aseptic and antiseptic. Features of patient care in the surgical department. Surgery.*
- 2. Hemorrhage, blood loss. Fundamentals hemotransfuziology.*
- 3. General anesthesiology and resuscitation.*
- 4. Injuries and damage.*
- 5. Surgical infection. Mortification.*
- 6. Fundamentals of Clinical Oncology.*
- 7. abnormalities.*
- 8. Plastic on and reconstructive surgery.*
- 9. Surgical parasitic diseases.*
- 10. Curation of surgical patients.*

The types of educational activities of students according to the curriculum are: a) lectures, revealing issues relevant sections of discipline. b) practical classes, c) independent work of students (IWS), the organization which have a significant role consult teachers. Thematic plan of lectures, workshops, CPC ensure implementation in the educational process of all those who are part of the program.

Practical clinical studies include:

- mastering the skills of first aid in emergency surgical conditions;
- bandager mastery of skills in different parts of the human body;
- mastering the skills of caring for surgical patients;
- study functional states in humans, in particular blood group;
- study of patients with surgical pathology;
- of differential diagnosis;
- use of surgical methods of diagnosis and treatment;
- solving clinical situation tasks and tests.

Current educational activity of students is controlled on practical lessons according to specific purposes and during individual work of teacher with students.

The following methods are used to determine the level of training students:

1. tests adapted to "step- 2"

2. Evaluation and interpretation of the results of clinical laboratory and instrumental examinations;
3. solving clinical situation tasks;
4. control skills.

Final control program is to complete the study in the differential offset.

Assessment of student from discipline is rating and is exposed by multi-scale as middle arithmetic estimation of mastering the module and a determination by the ECTS system and the traditional scale accepted in Ukraine.

2. PURPOSE study of educational discipline

The purpose of the study general surgery - *ultimate goals* are based on EPP preparation of doctor by profession according to the general surgery program and is the basis for building the content of the discipline. Description of the objectives formulated through ability as targets (actions). On the basis of the ultimate goals for each theme *specific objectives* set out in the form of certain abilities (actions) targets that achieve the ultimate objective of the study subjects.

The ultimate goals of discipline:

- To demonstrate the moral and ethical principles of medical specialist and principles of professional deference to the rank of general surgery.
- To demonstrate the skills of organization and mode of care for the surgical patient, to execute necessary medical manipulations.
- Apply basic principles of aseptic, antiseptics, pain relief.
- Analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental methods.
- Analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental methods. Conduct surveys and Physical Examination of surgical patients and analyze their results.

3. Program Content

**INTRODUCTION TO SURGERY. IMMEDIATE SURGICAL CONDITIONS.
FOUNDATIONS OF ANESTHESIOLOGY AND RESUSCITATION.
SURGICAL INFECTION. MORTIFICATION.
FUNDAMENTALS OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY.
CURATION OF SURGICAL PATIENTS.**

1. Introduction to surgery. Hygiene in the surgical hospital. Working medium staff in a surgical ward. Desmurgy, dressing material. Typical bandage dressing. Gypsum technology. Asepsis. Antisepsis. The organization works in the operating room. Surgery.

- *Identify the basic ethical and deontological position in surgery.*
- *Describe the structure and organization of surgical clinics of medical personnel.*
- *Explore the methods of modern aseptic and antiseptic.*
- *Demonstrate methods of preparation for the use of bandaging material, operating clothes, surgical instruments, suture material.*
- *To demonstrate processing techniques of hand surgery and the surgical field.*
- *To study the organization of work in clean and purulent dressing, especially in nursing dressing.*
- *To study the organization of work in the operating room.*
- *Demonstrate imposition bandages and casts.*
- *Investigation of the care of patients operated on the head, neck, chest, abdominal cavity, perineum, limbs, with fractures.*

- *Classification of surgery.*
- *Organize preparation of patients for routine and urgent surgical intervention.*
- *Organize care for patients in the postoperative period.*

Topic 1. Introduction to surgery. Hygiene in the surgical hospital. Working medium staff in a surgical ward.

Milestones Surgery, Surgical national school; organization of surgical care in *Ukraine*. Rules of conduct in the surgical clinic. Question surgical ethics. The structure of the surgical clinic. The concept of hygiene in surgical hospital for the purpose of preventing the spread of hospital infections. Body hygiene, nursing clothes, hygiene linen and clothing of patients. Duties guard and senior nurses. Post nurse. Medical documentation. Medical manipulation: thermometry, injections (a technique of).

Topic 2. Organization of a clean dressing. Desmurgy, dressing material. Typical bandage dressing. Bandages on his head, neck and chest. Caring for patients operated on the head, neck, chest

Nursing a clean dressing. Sanitation requirements dressing. Organization of work. Types of bandaging material, its properties. Typical bandage dressing. Terms bandaging. Features care of patients undergoing surgery for head, neck and chest. Overlay bandages on his head, neck and chest.

Theme 3. Caring for patients operated on abdominal cavity, perineum, limbs. Bandages on his stomach, perineum, limbs. Care of patients with fractures. Gypsum technology.

Care of patients in the postoperative period who underwent intervention on the limbs. Features care of patients operated on his stomach, perineum. Features food. Typical bandages on his stomach, perineum, limbs. Features care of patients with fractures. Types of bandages hardening. Tests on the quality of gypsum powder. Terms plaster technique.

Theme 4. Asepsis. Sterilization bandaging material and operating linen. The organization works in the operating room. Surgical treatment of hand surgery and the surgical field.

Getting to know the method of manufacturing napkins, tampons, balls. Training and operating linen bandaging material to sterilization techniques in styling bix Shymelbusha. The structure and operation of the autoclave, safety. Methods of preparing to hand surgery operation. Hand care surgeon outside the clinic. Processing of the surgical field. The structure of the operating unit. Types of cleanings. Methods for transporting patients to the operating room. Operating Rules dressing clothes.

5. Subject to Aseptic. Organization of sterilization. Preparation and sterilization of cutting, optical, general surgical tools. Sterilization suture material.

Training tools for sterilization. Method of cleaning and disinfecting solutions. Samples for quality before sterilization processing tools. Methods of sterilization cutting, optical, general surgical tools. Types of suture material. Methods of sterilization of suture material.

6. antiseptic. Care of patients with purulent diseases.

Features care of patients with purulent diseases. Organization of purulent dressing. Features dressings and care for patients with anaerobic infection. Methods of modern antiseptics their characteristics. Utilization of bandaging material contaminated with purulent discharge.

7. Subject surgery. Prepare patients for operations. Care of patients in the postoperative period.

The concept of the surgery. Classification of surgery, stages of implementation. Preoperatively its task. Features prepare patients for routine and emergency operations. Preoperative period: skin care patient, oral rehabilitation, shaving hair, intestinal cleansing using enemas, hygiene linen and clothing of patients. Basic principles of nursing in the postoperative period. Preventing possible complications. Dining patients.

2. Hemorrhage, blood loss. Fundamentals hemotransfusiology.

Specific goals:

- *Classify types of bleeding and severity of bleeding.*
- *To be able to apply the methods of the interim and final stop bleeding.*
- *To demonstrate methods for determining blood type and Rh factor.*
- *To demonstrate the determination of compatibility tests on blood donor and recipient.*
- *Able to determine indications and contraindications for transfusion of blood and of blood components, blood transfusion techniques to learn.*
- *Organize a blood transfusion and monitor patients during its execution.*
- *To classify a group of substitutes.*
- *Classify errors and complications of blood transfusion.*
- *Master prevention and treatment measures for complications of blood transfusion.*

Theme 8. Bleeding and blood loss. Methods interim and final stop bleeding.

Definition and types of bleeding. Determination of blood loss. Independent mechanism to stop bleeding. Methods temporary stop bleeding (finger pressing, bandage twist, plait). Finite stop bleeding: mechanical, physical, biological. Vascular suture. Transplantation, alloplastic.

Subject 9. The doctrine of blood. Samples of blood transfusion.

The history of blood transfusion. Method for determining blood type and Rh affiliation. Identifying individual, Rh and biological compatibility.

Theme 10. Blood, blood, blood substitutes. Complications of blood transfusion.

Indications and contraindications for blood transfusion. Ways and methods transfusion .. Mechanism of transfused blood and blood components. Macroscopic determining the quality levels. Preparations of blood components. Observation of patients during transfusion, documentation. Groups substitutes.

Theme 11. Possible errors and complications of blood and blood components, classification, pathogenesis, clinic. Preventing complications of blood transfusion.

3. General anesthesiology and resuscitation.

Specific goals:

- *Classify types of local anesthesia.*
- *Examine the preparations for the implementation of local anesthesia.*
- *Identify indications and contraindications for different types of local anesthesia technique and demonstrate their performance.*
- *Summarize made possible complications of the various methods of local anesthesia, to be able to prevent and treat.*
- *Classify types of inhalation anesthesia technique and demonstrate their performance.*
- *Non inhalation classify types of anesthesia.*
- *To demonstrate the technique of applying various means non inhalation anesthesia.*
- *Summarize the possible complications of anesthesia, organize their prevention and treatment.*
- *Identify the clinical manifestations of terminal conditions.*
- *Master the techniques of resuscitation in terminal patients.*

Topic 12. Local anesthesia.

Variety of local anesthesia (infiltration layers, regional, spinal, intraosseous). Preparations for local anesthesia. Indications, contraindications. Possible complications.

Subject 13. Inhalation anesthesia. Non inhalationh anesthesia.

Indications, contraindications. Possible complications. The concept of sedation. Preparations for inhalation, endotracheal anesthesia. Stages of ether anesthesia. Mask anesthesia technique of. The structure of the device for inhalation anesthesia. The types of breathing circuits. The method

of endotracheal anesthesia. Varieties non-inhalation anesthesia. Drugs. Methods of application. Complications of anesthesia for stages and levels.

14. Subject resuscitation in surgical patients.

Urgent conditions. Intensive care and cardiac pulmonary resuscitation. Indications and technique of artificial respiration and indirect heart massage. Testing equipment cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a phantom.

4. Injuries and damage.

Specific goals:

- *Identify and classify wounds, wound healing periods.*
- *Demonstrate the ability to provide first aid to the victim of a wound.*
- *Perform initial debridement.*
- *To carry out surgical treatment of purulent wounds.*
- *Summarize the principles of wound treatment depending on the phase of wound healing.*
- *Identify the different types of injuries.*
- *To diagnose soft tissue injury, skull, chest, abdominal cavity.*
- *Demonstrate first aid measures suffered from various types of injuries.*
- *Classify and diagnose bone fractures.*
- *Demonstrate first aid for fractures.*
- *Learn the basic methods of conservative and surgical treatment of fractures.*
- *Summarize the consequences of fracture.*
- *Classify and diagnose sprains.*
- *Demonstrate treatment of dislocations.*
- *Classify and diagnose thermal, chemical, radiation burns, an electric.*
- *Make arrangements first aid to victims of burns, electrical.*
- *Develop a program to treat victims with burns.*
- *Classify and diagnose frostbite.*
- *Organize first aid to victims of frostbite.*
- *Plan treatment program suffered from frostbite.*

15. Subject Wounds and wound process. Prevention of infection in the wound. Treatment of clean wounds.

Wounds definition, classification. The structure of the wound and the progress of wound healing in a clean wound. Characteristics of certain types of wounds and first aid for them. The conditions in which there is infection in the wound and remove them. Structure of clean wounds. Primary debridement. Types of primary joints. The treatment of clean wounds in the postoperative period.

16. Subject infected wounds.

Infected wounds. The course of wound healing in purulent wound. Surgical treatment of purulent wounds kinds of secondary sutures. Treatment of running sore depending on the phase of wound healing. Types of drainage of purulent wounds.

Theme 17. Closed soft tissue damage, skull, chest, abdominal cavity.

The concept of injuries. Clinical manifestations of closed soft tissue injury, skull, chest, abdominal cavity. Prevention of traumatic shock, pneumothorax, internal bleeding. Features first aid and transporting patients with these injuries.

18. Subject fractures. Mechanism of. The formation of callus. First aid for fractures.

Determination of fracture. Classification. The mechanism of fracture. Types displacement of bone fragments. The formation of callus. The clinical picture. Methods of diagnosis. First aid for fractures, her task. Means of transport immobilization. The structure of the tire Diterihs and Kramer. Provide first aid to the patient with a fracture. Overlay tires from scrap materials, Kramer and Diterihsa.

Theme 19. Treatment of fractures in the hospital. Dislocations.

The main tasks of fracture in the hospital. The main types of closed and open treatment. Anesthesia. Fixation and extension treatment. Indications for surgical intervention. The

method of surgery for fractures. The consequences of fracture. Dislocations concept. Classification. Mechanism of. Clinical manifestations. Differential diagnosis between fracture and dislocation. Treatment of dislocation.

Subject 20 . Burns. Burn disease.

Classification of burn depth, area, weight. Clinical manifestations of thermal burns. Symptoms of burning chemicals. Radiation burns. Periods course of burn disease. First aid for different types of burns. Treatment of burns in the hospital. The treatment of burn disease by flow. Types of surgery for burns.

21. Subject frostbitten. Electrical.

Freezing. Definition. Degree. Clinical manifestations. Features first aid to the patient with frostbite in a jet to run. Treatment in a hospital frostbites. Electrical, peculiarities. First aid at electric trauma.

5. Surgical infection. Mortification.

Specific goals:

- *Classification of surgical infection.*
- *To diagnose acute purulent diseases of soft tissues and perform differential diagnosis between them and other diseases.*
- *Apply for various diseases festering necessary conservative and surgical treatment.*
- *To study the pathogenesis and clinical forms of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis.*
- *Demonstrate an emergency method of screening test for the early diagnosis of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis.*
- *Develop a treatment policy in various forms of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis.*
- *To study the clinical features, diagnostic methods, treatment strategy chronic osteomyelitis.*
- *To study the peculiarities of acute suppurative disease in AIDS patients and drug addicts.*
- *To study the clinical manifestations anaerobic gas gangrene, tetanus, diphtheria wounds, anthrax and plan treatment programs.*
- *Choose a method of preventing tetanus, diphtheria, anthrax, gas gangrene.*
- *To explain the current classification of sepsis, methods of diagnosis and plan treatment program for patients with sepsis.*
- *To study the pathogenic aspects of endogenous intoxication at a surgical infection and methods of detoxification and immune.*
- *Explore clinic osteoarticular tuberculosis, actinomycosis, syphilis.*
- *Identify and classify necrosis, gangrene, ulcers, fistulas, foreign bodies.*
- *Demonstrate the first aid to injured foreign body.*
- *Make a plan of treatment of patients with different types of necrosis, gangrene, ulcers, fistulas, foreign body.*

Topic 22. Surgical infection.

Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Methods of general and local treatment.

Subject 23 Acute purulent diseases of soft tissue , abscess, cellulitis, furuncle, carbuncle .

The clinical picture. Methods of diagnosis and diffusion erentsiyoniyi diagnosis. Operative intervention in these diseases.

Topic 24. Acute suppurative disease zhelezistyh organs, soft tissues hydradenitis, mastitis, erysipelas, lymphadenitis, lymphangoitis, paraproctitis .

The clinical picture. Diagnosis. Treatment.

Theme 25. Purulent diseases brush.

Felon, cellulitis brush. Definition, classification. The clinical picture. Diagnosis, Treatment.

Subject 26. Festering bone disease.

Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Pathogenesis, sequestration, capsule formation. Diagnosis, treatment tactics. Types of surgery. Chronic forms of osteomyelitis, treatment.

Theme 27. Sharp specific surgical infection.

Tetanus. Diphtheria wounds. Anthrax. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinic. Methods of diagnosis. Treatment.

Subject 28 acute non-specific surgical infection.

Gas gangrene. Putrefactive infection.

Topic 29. General festering infection (sepsis). Endogenous intoxication in acute surgical infection

The modern concept of sepsis position. Classification. Pathogenetic features of leaks. Modern diagnostic methods. Principles of treatment. Endogenous intoxication at a surgical infection. The methods of detoxification and immune. Surgical aspects of AIDS and drug addiction.

Subject 30. Chronic specific surgical diseases.

Chronic infection specific chronic tuberculosis, actinomycosis, syphilis. The etiology, clinical presentation. Methods of diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

31. Subject pleurisy. Peritonitis.

6. Fundamentals of Clinical Oncology.

Specific goals:

- *Explore the classification of tumors, clinical groups of patients with cancer.*
- *To diagnose benign and malignant tumors.*
- *To demonstrate the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant growth.*
- *Suggest algorithm study of patients with suspected tumors with the aim of setting on or off disease.*
- *To explain modern methods of treatment of tumors.*

32. Subject tumor.

Tumors. Classification, clinical groups. International classification. Differential diagnosis of malignant and benign growth. The clinical picture. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.

7. Mortification.

Topic 33. Acute and chronic abuse of arterial, venous blood circulation and lymphatic circulation.

34. Subject necrosis. Gangrene. Ulcers. Fistula. Foreign bodies.

Necrosis, gangrene, fistula, ulcer. Types, etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis, treatment. Clinic foreign bodies of various locations, first aid.

8. Abnormal development. General questions plastic surgery. Surgical parasitic diseases.

Subject 35 . Abnormal development.

Major anomalies of human development: causes, clinical signs, methods of correction ..

Theme 3 6 . Plastic on or reconstructive surgeons me.

Common methods of plastic and reconstructive plastic surgery. Skin transplantation. Biological terms transplant tissues.

Theme 3 7 . Surgical parasitic diseases.

Surgical parasitic diseases: causes, clinical, surgical treatment.
Echinococcus. Ascariasis. Opisthorchiasis.

9. Curation of surgical patients.

Specific goals:

- *Demonstrate basic methods of objective examination of surgical patients.*

- To treat the main symptoms, the results of additional research methods to formulate a diagnosis.
- Prepare treatment plan.
- Examine circuit for writing history.
- Demonstrate the ability to issue medical history from a survey of the patient.

Subject 38. The method of examination and curation of surgical patients:

The structure of history. Methods of examination of patients. Modern laboratory, tool and hardware research methods. Completeness examination of the patient. The wording of the diagnosis. Purpose of treatment.

39 Subject examination of the patient, write history

40. Subject Curation of surgical patients.

Registration and protection of academic history.

5. PRELIMINARY TEST CREDIT STRUCTURE

6.

Topic	Number of hours			Individual.
	Lectures	Practical	IW	
<i>1. Introduction to surgery. Desmurgy. Aseptic and antiseptic. Features of patient care in the surgical department. Surgery.</i>				
1. Introduction to surgery. Hygiene in the surgical hospital. Working medium staff in a surgical ward.	2	2	2	1. Suchasni methods under ■ Preparation and erased ationsurgical instruments
2. Organization of a clean dressing. Desmurgy, dressing material. Typical bandage dressing. Bandages on his head, neck and chest. Caring for patients operated on the head, neck and chest. Caring for patients operated abdominal cavity, perineum, limbs. Bandages on his stomach, perineum, limbs. Care of patients with fractures. Gypsum technology.		2	4	
3. Asepsis. Sterilization bandaging material and operating linen. The organization works in the operating room. Surgical treatment of hand surgery and the surgical field. The organization works in sterilization. Preparation and sterilization of cutting, zahalnohirurhichnyh optical instruments. Sterilization suture material.	2	2		
4. Antyseptyka. Types of antiseptics. Care of patients with purulent pathology	2	2		
5. Surgery. Prepare patients for operations. Care of patients in the postoperative period.		2		
<i>2. Hemorrhage, blood loss. Fundamentals hemotransfuziolohipi.</i>				
6. Bleeding and blood loss. Methods interim and final stop bleeding.	2	2		
7. The doctrine of blood. Samples of blood transfusion.	2	2		

8. Blood, blood, blood substitutes ..				
9. Complications of blood transfusion.	2	2	4	3.Uskladnennyya transfusion of blood and its components
3. General anesthesiology and resuscitation.				
10. Local anesthesia. Inhalation anesthesia. Non-inhalation anesthesia.	2	2	4	4.Sertsevo resuscitation and intensive care
11. resuscitation in surgical patients.			4	
Injuries and damage				
11 Wounds and wound process. Prevention of infection in the wound. Treatment of clean wounds. Infected wounds.	2	2	4	5.LTratment infected wounds in different stages of wound healing. "
12. Closed soft tissue damage, skull, chest, abdominal cavity.	2	2		
13. Fractures. Mechanism of. The formation of callus. First aid for fractures. Treatment of fractures in the hospital. Dislocations.	2	2		
14 Burns. Burn disease. Frostbite, electrical accident.		2	4	6.Burns, burn disease, current therapies. "
5. Surgical infection. Mortification.				
15 . Surgical infection.	2	2		
16 . Acute purulent diseases of soft tissues: abscess, cellulitis, furuncle, carbuncle.		2		
17 . Acute suppurative disease glandular organs, soft tissues hydradenitis, mastitis, erysipelas, lymphadenitis, lymphangoitis, paraprctitis		2	4	7. Lactation mastitis
18 . Purulent diseases brush. Festering bone disease.	2	2	4	8. Purulent necrotic processes brush
19. Sharp specific surgical infection. Acute non-specific surgical infection.	2	2	4	9.Profilaktyka tetanus.
20 Total purulent infection (sepsis). Endogenous intoxication in acute surgical infection.		2	4	10 .Sepsis modern aspects of pathogenesis, treatment
21. Chronic specific surgical diseases		2	4	11. Endogenous intoxication.

22. Acute purulent diseases of serous cavity	2	2	4	Modern methods of detoxification 1 2. Chronic specific surgical diseases: syphilis, osteoarticular tuberculosis, actinomycosis.
<i>6. Fundamentals of Clinical Oncology .</i>				
23. Tumors.		2	4	Jan. 3. Tumors
<i>7. Necrosis.</i>				
24. Acute and chronic abuse of arterial, venous blood circulation and lymphatic circulation . Mortification. Necrosis. Gangrene. Ulcers. Fistula. Foreign bodies.	2		4	14. Acute and chronic abuse of arterial, venous blood circulation and lymphatic circulation. Mortification. Necrosis. Gangrene. Ulcers. Fistula. Foreign bodies.
<i>8 abnormalities. Plastic or reconstructive surgery. Surgical parasitic diseases</i>				
25. Anomalies development.			2	May 1. Abnormal development.
26 plastic or reconstructive surgery			4	
27. Surgical parasitic diseases			2	June 1. Plastic or reconstructive surgery
<i>9. Curation of surgical patients.</i>				
28. The method of examination of surgical patients neck, chest			2	January 7. Surgical parasitic diseases
29. Examination of the patient, writing the history of the disease		2		January 8. Methods of examination of surgical patients: head, neck, chest, abdomen.
30. Protection of history		2		
<i>The differential credit</i>		2		
TOGETHER	30	50	70	

6. LECTURES.

number ZP	Topic	Qty hours
--------------	-------	--------------

Introduction to surgery. Urgent surgical conditions. Basics of Anesthesia and Critical Care Medicine. Surgical infection. Fundamentals of Clinical Oncology.		
1	Introduction and concept about surgery .	2
2.	Aseptic and antiseptic	2
3	Surgery. Preparing the patient for surgery. Care of patients in the postoperative period	2
4.	Bleeding and blood loss. Methods interim and final stop bleeding	2
5.	The doctrine of blood. Tests on blood transfusion. Blood and blood products	2
6	General anesthesiology and resuscitation. Local anesthesia Inhalation anesthesia. neingalyatsionnyh anesthesia Resuscitation in surgical patients	2
7	Wounds. Classification. Wound healing. Festering wounds.	2
8	Injuries. Fractures. Dislocations.	2
9	Burns. Classification. Burn disease. Electrical. Freezing.	2
10	Surgical infection. Classification. Acute purulent infection.	2
11	Acute purulent diseases of soft tissues hidradenitis, mastitis, erysipelas, paraproctitis, glandular, lymphangitis.	2
12	Purulent diseases brush	2
13	Sharp specific surgical infection. Anaerobic infections. Gas gangrene. Tetanus. Diphtheria wounds. Anthrax.	2
14	General festering infection (sepsis). Endogenous intoxication at a surgical infection. The methods of detoxification and immune. Surgical aspects of AIDS and drug addiction	2
15	Acute purulent diseases of serous cavity	2
	TOGETHER	30

7. PRACTICAL LESSONS ON DISCIPLINE

Number ZP	Topic	Qty hours
<i>INTRODUCTION TO SURGERY. URGENT SURGICAL CONDITIONS. FOUNDATIONS OF ANESTHESIOLOGY AND RESUSCITATION.</i>		
<i>1. Introduction to surgery. Desmurgy. Aseptic and antiseptic. Features of patient care in the surgical department. Surgery.</i>		
1	Introduction to surgery. Hygiene in the surgical hospital. Working medium staff in a surgical ward.	2
2	Organization of a clean dressing. Desmurgy, dressing material. Typical bandage dressing. Bandages on his head, neck and chest. Caring for patients operated on the head, neck and chest. Caring for patients operated abdominal cavity, perineum, limbs. Bandages on his stomach, perineum, limbs. Care of patients with fractures. Gypsum technology.	2

3.	Asepsis. Sterilization bandaging material and operating linen. The organization works in the operating room. Surgical treatment of hand surgery and the surgical field. The organization works in sterilization. Preparation and sterilization of cutting, optical instruments. Sterilization suture material.	2
4	Antisepsis. Methods antiseptics	2
5.	Surgery. Prepare patients for operations. Care of patients in the postoperative period.	2
2. Hemorrhage, blood loss. Fundamentals hemotransfuziology.		
6	Bleeding and blood loss. Methods interim and final stop bleeding.	2
7	The doctrine of blood. Samples of blood transfusion.	2
8	Blood transfusions, blood products, blood substitutes.	2
9	Complications of blood transfusion.	2
3. General anesthesiology and resuscitation.		
10	Local anesthesia. Inhalation anesthesia. Non-inhalation anesthesia.	2
11	Resuscitation in surgical patients.	2
4. Injuries and damage		
12	Wounds and wound process. Prevention of infection in the wound. Treatment of clean wounds. Infected wounds.	2
13	Closed soft tissue damage, skull, chest, abdominal cavity.	2
14	Fractures. Mechanism of. The formation of callus. First aid for fractures. Treatment of fractures in the hospital. Dislocations.	2
15	Burns. Burn disease. Frostbite, electrical accident.	2
SURGICAL INFECTION. MORTIFICATION. FUNDAMENTALS OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY. CURATION OF SURGICAL PATIENTS.		
5. Surgical infection. Mortification.		
16	Surgical infection. Classification. Etiology, Pathogenesis. Methods of total andistsev th treatment.	2
17	Acute suppurative skin disease and its applications and subcutaneous tissue, abscess, cellulitis, furuncle, carbuncle, hydradenitis, erysipelas, erizipyeloyid	2
18	Acute suppurative disease glandular organs and cellular spaces, mumps, mastitis, mediastinitis, retroperitoneal abscess, cellulitis on the neck, Paraproctitis.	2
19	Festering bone disease, cellulitis cysts panaritiums Purulent diseases of bones and joints, arthritis, bursitis, acute and chronic osteomyelitis	2
20	Sharp specific surgical infection, tetanus, anthrax, diphtheria. Acute non-specific surgical infection, gas gangrene. Necrotic infection	2
21	General festering infection (sepsis). Endogenous intoxication in acute surgical infection.	2
2 2	Chronical specific surgical infection, tuberculosis, syphilis bones and joints, actinomyces aspects of HIV	2
23	Acute purulent diseases of serous cavity, pleurisy, peritonitis.	
24	Tumors	

2 5	Acute and chronic abuse of arterial, venous blood circulation and lymphatic circulation Mortification. Necrosis. Gangrene. Ulcers. Fistula. Foreign bodies.	2
9. Curation of surgical patients.		
2 6	Methods of examination of surgical patients: head, neck, chest, abdomen. Scheme of writing history. Examination of the patient, Supervision.	2
2 7	Protecting history	2
	Exam	
	TOGETHER	5 4

8. Types of independent work of students (IWS) and its control.

Number	Types of jobs	hours	type of control
1.	Modern methods of preparation and sterilization of surgical instruments	2	Current control on practical classes The differential credit
2.	Minimally invasive surgery	4	
3.	Complications of blood and its components Cardiopulmonary resuscitation and intensive care	4	
4.	Treatment of infected wounds in stages of wound healing Burns, burn disease, current therapies.	4	
5.	lactation mastitis Purulent necrotic processes brush.	4	
6.	Preventing tetanus. Chronic specific surgical diseases: syphilis, osteoarticular	4	
7.	tuberculosis, actinomycosis.	4	
8.	Sepsis modern aspects of the pathogenesis and treatment.	4	
9.	Endogenous intoxication. Modern methods of	4	
10.	detoxification. Tumors	4	
11.	Acute and chronic abuse of arterial, venous blood circulation and lymphatic circulation.	4	
12.	Mortification. Necrosis. Gangrene. Ulcers. Fistula. Foreign bodies.	4	
13.	Abnormal development.	4	
14.	Plastic or reconstructive surgery Surgical parasitic diseases	4	
15.	Methods of examination of surgical patients: head, neck, chest, abdomen	4	
16.		4	
17.		4	
18.		2	
		2	
	TOTAL	70	

9. THE INTRODUCTION IN SURGERY. IMMEDIATE SURGICAL CONDITIONS. FOUNDATIONS OF ANESTHESIOLOGY AND RESUSCITATION.

QUESTION CURRENT CONTROL.

1. Introduction to surgery. Desmurgy. Aseptic and antiseptic. Features nursing surgical department. Surgery.

Theme 1.

1. History of surgery in Ukraine.
2. Ponyattya of surgery and surgical diseases.
3. Predmet general surgery.
4. Этыка and ethics in surgery. Medical mystery.
5. Sanitarno - epidemiological regime in surgical wards, hygiene nurses and patients.
6. Work ward nurse surgical department, its functionality required ' bandages, medical documentation (medical appointment letter, temperature sheet).
7. Functional Duty ' bandages procedural nurse.
8. The concept of disinfection , death. means and methods of their use.
9. Profilaxis of the hospital infection, purulent and net rozmischennyya patients markyruvannya and disinfection of objects for care.
10. Safety of medical staff.

Theme 2

1. Sanitation requirements dressing. Organization of work.
2. Types desmurgy bandaging material properties.
3. Rules bandaging.
4. Typical bandage dressing.
5. Overlay bandages on the head, neck and chest.
6. Features care of patients undergoing surgery for head, neck and chest.
4. Typical bandages bandages on his stomach, perineum, limbs.
5. Features of care of patients with fractures.
6. Types of bandages hardening.
7. Proby the quality of gypsum powder.
8. Pravyly plaster technique.

Theme 3

1. Asepsis, concept, story development.
2. Major Sources of infection (exo and endogenous) ways of distribution (air-drip contact, implantation). Prophylaxis air-droplet infection. Prevention of contact infection.
3. Physical methods of sterilization.
4. Methods of chemical sterilization (gas, preservatives). Sterilization surgical instruments, cutting tools, rubber and plastic instruments, optical tools, Trans ' yazochnoho footage, gloves.
5. Controls sterility. Prevention implantation infection.
6. Sterilization suture material, dentures, implants.
7. Treatment of hand surgery: the classic methods - Spasokukotsky-Kochergin, Alfeld, Fyurbrynhera and modern facilities - pervomurium, chlorhexidine, dehiminom, tseryhelem, yevroseptom. Dress operatsiyinoho sterile clothing. Terms of preparation for the operation.
8. Prepare operating and linen bandaging material for sterilization.

9. Methods of laying and operating linen bandaging material in biksy Shymelbusha.
10. Methods of preparation before surgery hand surgery. Hand care surgeon outside the clinic.
11. Processing of the surgical field. The structure of the operating unit. Types of cleanings.
12. Pravyly operating dressing clothes.

Theme 4

1. antiseptic. Concept, story development.
2. Metody antiseptics.
3. Mechanical antiseptics (WC wound primary, secondary and surgical treatment, surgery and manipulation).
4. Fizychna and antiseptics (Bandages, hypertonic solutions, drainage, sorbents factor and external environment, technical methods).
5. Chemical and antiseptics. The main types of chemical preservatives (halides, salts of heavy metals, alcohols, aldehydes, phenols, dyes, acids, bases, oxidants, detergents, proizvodni nitrofurani, 8-hydroxyquinoline, hinoksalinu, nitromidazolu, tar, resin, vegetable, sulfonamides).
6. Biological antiseptic. Antibiotics are the main group (penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, Antifungal, polimyksyn B, etc.). Classification. Principles of rational antibiotic therapy. Antibiotic prophylaxis in surgery.
7. Zmishana antiseptic.
8. Features of care of patients with purulent diseases.

Theme 5

1. Preoperative period. The purpose and tasks. Stage: Diagnostic (establishing an accurate diagnosis, the decision at issue emergency operations and contraindication indications for surgery, assessment of body systems and organs), preparatory (psychological, somatic, special).
2. Preparation operation field "empty stomach" cleaning of intestine, urinary cyst premedication.
3. Stupin operational risk. Preoperative documents.
4. The main types of transactions (according emergency: Emergency, plans, urgently, for the purposes of implementation: diagnostic, therapeutic, short-term and multiples stages, repeated, concomitant and combined, on the power of the infection: clean, aseptic conditionally conventionally unification, typical and atypical, minimally). Stage operations (access, operas and cess zosib, end). Intraopetion complications and their Prevention (bleeding, organ damage).
5. Phase postoperative period (catabolic, the inverse of development, anabolic).
6. Therapy with uncomplicated (combating pain, renewing function of the cardiovascular system, respiratory failure prevention, correction fluid and electrolytic balance, desintoxication, nutrition, control of excretory system).
7. Complications and their prevention (bleeding, infection, complications from vascular, respiratory, digestive, urinary systems).

2. Hemorrhage, blood loss. Fundamentals blood transfusion.

Theme 6

1. Bleeding. Concept. Classification (anatomy, the mechanism of occurrence with respect to the environment, time of occurrence, the course, the degree of severity).
2. The compensatory-adaptive mechanisms of the body. Local and general symptoms of bleeding.
3. Special diagnostic methods. Laboratory methods. Defining about ' volume blood loss.
4. The concept of hemorrhagic shock.

5. The system of spontaneous hemostasis. Methods couple the temporary bleeding (overlay tow finger pressing, the maximum bending upper position, pressing , tamponade wound overlay clip, temporary bypass).

6. Types final stop bleeding: mechanical (ligation of vessels suturing blood vessels, wound tamponade, hugging bandage embolization vessel operations on the organs, vascular suture, reconstruction); physical (local hypothermia, cryosurgery, hot solutions diathermocoagulation, laser coagulation); Chemicals (local means of resorptive effect); biological.

Subject 7

1. The main antigenic blood system (cell: RBC, leukocyte, platelet, plasma).
2. Group antibodies. Reaction Isohemagglutination.
3. Determination of blood groups ABO system (standard serum, erythrocytes, cross-method, monoclonal antibodies). Possible errors.
4. Methods for determining the Rh factor.
5. The clinical significance of group differentiation Rule Otterberha.

Theme 8

1. Current regulations transfusion.
2. The mechanism of action of transfused blood (replacement, hemodynamic, immunologic, hemostatic, stimulating). Indications and contraindications for blood transfusion. Methods and techniques of transfusion (direct, indirect, Currency,). Autohemotransfusion. Reinfusion.
3. Technology transfusion (transfusiology history, macroscopic suitability blood test for compatibility individually for Rh factor biological sample) Protocol transfusion. Caring for patients after blood transfusion.
4. Components of blood (RBC point, leukocyte, platelet, plasma) and blood products (integrated action - albumin, protein, procoagulants hemostasis - cryoprecipitate, fibrinogen, thrombin, fibrinolysin, hemostatic sponge, prothrombin complex; immunological action).
5. Blood substitutes Classification (hemodynamic actions - polyglukin reopolyglukine, zhelatinal, Refortan; dezintoksikatsionoyi - gemodez, Neogemodez, polidez, parenteral nutrition - hydrolyzed casein, hidrolizyn, aminokrovin, aminon, polyamine, infuzol, intralipid, lipofundin, glucose, sorbitol, xylitol , saline, oxygen carriers - perftoran). The mechanism of action. Indications. The storage period. Technology transfusion. Possible complications and their prevention.

Subject 9

- 1 . Complications of blood transfusion. Mechanical character (acute dissemination heart air embolism, thrombosis and embolism), reactive nature transfusion reactions (pyrogenic, antigenic, nonhemolitical allergic).
2. transfusion shock. Clinic, treatment, prevention.
3. Syndrome massive blood transfusions. Clinic, treatment, prevention.
4. Citrated intoxication. Potassium intoxication. Infectious character. Causes, clinical, treatment and prevention.

3. General anesthesiology and resuscitation.

Subject 10

1. Local anesthesia. Drugs. Terminal anesthesia. Infiltration anesthesia. Anesthesia.
2. Epidural and spinal anesthesia.
3. novocaine blockade (vagosympatikal cervical, intercostal, paravertebral, perirenal, round ligament liver penicillium short-novocaine block). Methods of, possible complications.
- 4 .. Prepare for anesthesia. Premedication.
5. Teoriyi anesthesia.

6. Classification anesthesia (the factors that affect the central nervous system by way of introducing drugs; drugs for numerous applied, for use at various stages of operation). 4. Inhalation anesthesia. Drugs.

6. Equipment of anesthesia-respiratory.

7. Stadiyi and types of ether anesthesia (Mask, endotracheal, endobronchial). Muscle relaxants

8. Non-inhalation anesthesia. Intravenous anesthesia. Drugs.

9. General analgesia. Neuroleptanalgesia.

10. The current combined anesthesia.

Subject 11

1. Critical Care Medicine. Concept. The main parameters of vital signs (CNS, cardiovascular, respiratory) and methods of assessment (in the prehospital phase, at the special stage).

2. Terminal condition (agony, clinical and biological death). Diagnosis of clinical death.

3. Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (airway, ventilation, heart massage, precordial blow).

4. Drug therapy basic resuscitation (drugs, route of administration).

3. Basic specialized cardiovascular resuscitation (venous access, defibrillation, endotracheal intubation, drug treatment, protecting the brain).

4. Postreanimation disease. Indications and contraindications for resuscitation. Termination of resuscitation.

4. Injuries and damage

Subject 12

1. Rany. The main features of the wound (pain, bleeding, dehiscence).

2. Classification (by birth, depending on the nature of damage tissue, degree of infikovannosti for skladnisty, in relation to body cavities by area damage). Features of gunshot wounds.

3. Wound process. General reactions. The phases of wound healing (inflammation, regeneration and scar formation and regeneration).

4. Types of wound healing (primary, secondary, under the crust). Granulation tissue and its structure. Complications of wound healing. Scars and keloids.

5. Treatment of wounds.

4. Treatment of festering wounds. Local and general treatment of purulent wounds (antibiotics, dezyntoksykatsiya, immunotherapy, anti-inflammatory, symptomatic therapy).

6. Secondary surgical treatment.

Subject 13

1. Classification damage.

2. Zakryti damage to soft tissue bruise, sprain, break, concussion). Diagnosis and treatment.

3. Syndrom long compression patohenz, clinic, treatment.

4. shok. Teoriyi traumatic shock. The clinical picture. Phase. First aid and treatment guidelines.

5. Travmy head (concussion, contusion of the brain, skull fractures).

6. chest injuries (contusion, fractured ribs, pneumothorax). Clinic, diagnostic techniques (radiography, ultrasound, thoracoscopy, pleural puncture), first aid treatment.

7. Injuries to the abdominal cavity (hollow gap and parenchymal organs). Clinic, diagnostic techniques (radiography, ultrasound, laparoscopy, angiography, catheter technique sharyuyuchehe), treatment and first aid.

8. Multiple injuries.

Subject 14

1. Fractures. Classification. 2.Klinika. Diagnosis of fractures (absolute and relative signs). First aid.
- 3.Transportna immobilization.
- 4 .Likuvannya fractures (reposition, immobilization, accelerating the formation of callus).
- 5 .Uskladnennyya fractures.
- 6 dislocations. Classification. Diagnosis. First aid. Treatment.

Subject 15

1. Burns. Classification. The depth of the lesion.
2. Determining the Formula area care ward. Clinic. Prognosis (typically hundreds, Frank index).
3. Treatment of burns - first aid, local treatment.
4. Burn disease. Stages (shock, toxemia, septikotoksemiya, rekonvalestsensiya). Pathogenesis, clinic and treatment.
6. electrical. Pathogenesis. Clinic. First aid. Treatment.
7. frost and frostbitten. Etiology. Pathogenesis (local and general changes). Classification. The depth of the lesion. Clinic. Periods course (doreaktyvnyy, reactive). Common symptoms. First aid and treatment

5. Surgical infection. Mortification.

Subject 16 Surgical infection. Classification. Etiology, Pathogenesis. Methods general and the local treatment.

Subject 17

- 1.Furunkul, abrasions. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
2. Carbuncle. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
3. Abscess. Phlegmon. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
4. Beshyha.etiolohiya, classification, clinic, treatment. Ərizipeloyid.
5. Spiradenitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.

Tema18

1. Mastitis. The etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
2. Medyastenyt. The etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 3.Flehmony neck. The etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 4.Zabryushynna abscess. The etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 5 .. paraproctitis. The etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.

Subject 19

1. Anatomical and functional features of the fingers.
2. felon. The etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 3.Flehmona hand. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 4.Osteomielit - etiopathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
5. atypical forms y osteomyelita : Brodie abscess, sclerosing osteomyelit Harry albuminoznyy osteomyelit oliete. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment. .
6. Acute suppurative arthritis. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment. .
7. Bursitis. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.

Subject 29

- 1.Pravets . Classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 2.Sybirka. Ətiopatohenez. Clinic, likuvnnya, prevention.
- 3.Dyfteriya wounds. Ətiopatohenez. Clinic, treatments, prevention

4. Hazova gangrene
5. Hnylostna infection

Subject 21

1. Terminolohiya (sepsis, bacteremia syndrome systemic inflammatory response sepsis-syndrome, septic shock syndrome multiorgan dysfunction).
2. Teorii sepsis (bacteriological, toxic allergic, neurotrophic, tsytokininova) .
3. sepsis. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Markers of sepsis. Algorithm A iahnostyky. Treatment.

Subject 22

1. Tuberculosis of bones and joints (spondylitis, koksyt, honit) Etiopatohenez, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
2. Syphilis bones and joints. Etiopatohenez, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
3. Actinomycosis. Etiopatohenez, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
4. The problem of surgical AIDS.

Subject 23

1. peritonitis. The etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
2. pleurisy. The etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.

Topic 2 4

1. Basic properties of tumors (autonomy, polymorphism, atypical cells).
2. Theory of the origin of tumors (irritation, embryonic germs, regeneration, mutation, viral, immunologic, modern).
3. Awards benign and malignant tumors (polymorphism and atypical character growth, metastasis, retsiduvannya, the impact on the body).
4. Klasyfikatsiya (by type of tissue, degree of differentiation, TNMP , clinical in stages).
5. Diagnosis of malignancy syndrome ("plus tissue" abnormal discharge, small signs of organ dysfunction).
6. Precancerous disease. Special diagnostic methods
7. Pokazannya for surgical treatment of benign fluff-ling.
8. Principles of treatment of malignant tumors (ablation, antyblastyka, zoning, futlyarnist).

7. Mortification.

Subject 2 5

1. Acute and chronic abuse of arterial, venous blood circulation and lymphatic circulation
2. Dry and wet necrosis. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
3. gangrene. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
4. Trofichna ulcer. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
5. Norytsi. Clinic. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.

9. Curation of surgical patients.

Topic 2 6. Methods of examination of surgical patients: head, neck, chest, abdomen. Scheme of writing history examination of the patient.

Theme 2 7. Protecting history

10. THE LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS, WHICH SHOULD SEIZE STUDENTS'

<p>Introduction to surgery. Urgent surgical conditions. Basics of Anesthesia and Critical Care Medicine.</p>

1. Apply patch "cap".
2. Apply a bandage of Hippocrates.
3. Apply a bandage on his head.
4. Apply a bandage to both eyes.
5. Apply a bandage "bridle".
6. Apply praschepodibnu bandage.
7. Apply a bandage deodora.
8. Apply a bandage velpeau.
9. Apply a bandage on a breast.
10. Apply a bandage occlusions well with damaged penetrating the chest cavity.
11. Apply Koloskov bandage on the shoulder joint.
12. Apply "turtle" bandage on the elbow.
13. Apply a bandage "Knight's glove."
14. Apply a bandage on the wrist and fingers of type (mitten).
15. Determine blood group and Rh factor.
16. Identify individual and Rh compatible blood donor and recipient.
17. Macroscopic assessment of purity of blood.
18. Stop arterial bleeding finger pressing.
19. Stop arterial bleeding from a forearm using a tourniquet.
20. Stop arterial bleeding from a forearm and shoulder using twist.
21. Pick up tools for transaction ligation of vessels throughout.
22. Holding closed cardiac massage artificial respiration "mouth to mouth", "mouth-to-nose" phantom.
23. Holding the transport immobilization of upper and lower limbs.
24. Diagnosis of fractures on radiographs.

Surgical infection. Fundamentals of Clinical Oncology. Curation of surgical patients.

1. palpation of peripheral artery disease.
2. Diagnosis of osteomyelitis on radiographs.
3. Diagnosis of tuberculosis of the bone on radiographs.
4. Conduct an objective examination of the head and neck.
5. Conducting a physical examination of the chest.
6. Conduct physical examination of the abdomen.
- 7 an objective examination of the musculoskeletal system, determination of absolute and relative length of the limbs.

11. The list of issues for the differential standings in the discipline.

Introduction to surgery. Urgent surgical conditions. Basics of Anesthesia and Critical Care Medicine. Surgical infection. Fundamentals of Clinical Oncology. Curation of surgical patients.

1. MI Pirogov its role in the development of domestic surgery.
2. Development of surgery in Ukraine. The merits of local scientists.
3. desmurgy. Development desmurgy. The materials used in desmurgy.
4. Basic types of bandages.
5. Rules bandaging.
6. antiseptic. The method, the basic types (mechanical. Physical, chemical, biological antiseptic).
7. Asepsis. The history of development, determination methods.
8. Classification and requirements suture material.
9. Methods of sterilization of suture material.
10. Methods of preparing to hand surgery operation.
11. Methods operative field.

12. Surgery. Classification depending on the length and volume performance.
13. preoperatively. Determining the main problem.
14. The postoperative period. The definition of the problem.
15. Bleeding, reasons, types, diagnostics.
16. Temporary methods to stop bleeding.
17. Final methods to stop bleeding.
18. Hemorrhage Classification by severity, treatment guidelines.
19. The doctrine of blood type, Rh factor.
20. Methods and means of blood and blood products.
21. Determination of blood group and Rh factor.
22. Samples compatibility with blood transfusion.
23. Complications with blood and their prevention.
24. Blood substitutes and their classification, indications for use.
25. Milestones of Anesthesiology.
- 27 local anesthesia. Indications, contraindications.
28. The methods of local anesthesia, novocaine blockade.
29. General anesthesia, definitions, theories of origin.
- 30 Stages of anesthesia.
31. The terminal state.
32. The basic principles of resuscitation.
33. Classification of wounds, clinical signs.
34. Physical, clinical and biochemical changes in the wound. The pathogenesis of wound healing.
35. Phases (stages) wound healing.
36. Primary debridement.
37. Infectious complications wound.
38. Treatment of running sore depending on the phase of wound healing.
39. Slaughter, stretching, soft tissue tears. Clinic treatment.
40. Traumatic shock. Theories and modern looks. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
41. Fractures. Classification, clinical diagnostics.
42. First aid for fractures. Immobilization and transportation.
43. Basic principles of fracture.
44. dislocation. Mechanism of. Methods of treatment.
45. The syndrome of prolonged compression. Clinic treatment.
46. Burns, classification depending on the degree of damage.
47. Opikova illness, periods, clinical diagnostics, treatment ..
48. General principles of treatment of burns.
49. Description of chemical burns.
50. electrical, characteristics of the human organism. First aid for electric current.
51. frostbite, classification, clinic, treatment.
52. Boil, abrasions. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, treatment.
- 53 Carbuncle, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment.
54. abscess. The etiology, clinical features, treatment. Cellulitis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment.
55. hydradenitis, clinic, treatment.
- 56 lymphangitis, lymphadenitis. Causes, clinical diagnosis
57. Mastitis. The causes, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
58. erysipelas. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, treatment.
59. paraproctitis. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 60 felon. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment. Phlegmon brush. The clinic, diagnosis, treatment
61. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment.
62. Sepsis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

63. Tetanus. The etiology, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
64. Planned and emergency prevention tetanus.
65. Anaerobic infections, gas gangrene, gas abscess. Etiology, pathogenesis, hospital treatment.
- 66 Primary chronic forms of osteomyelitis (oliete, Brodie, Gare), clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.
67. osteo-articular tuberculosis. Pathological anatomy, clinical forms of treatment.
68. The causes and types of tissue necrosis.
69. Dry and wet gangrene. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
70. Trophic ulcer. Reasons clinical course. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 71 Fistula. The etiology, classification, diagnosis, treatment.
72. bedsores. Mechanism of. Treatment, prevention.
- 73.Obliteruyuchy endarteritis and atherosclerosis. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
- 74 chronic disorders of venous circulation.
75. Tumors. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification TNMR.
76. General principles of treatment of tumors.
- 77.Anomaliyi development.
- 78.Plastychna or reconstructive surgery
- 79.Hirurhichni parasitic diseases

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF QUALITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Current performance. Evaluation of the success of the study each topic subjects performed a traditional 4-point scale.

On a practical lesson to be interviewed at least 50% of students on seminar and - at least 30%. At the end of the semester the number of assessments of students on average should be the same. At the end of each lesson the teacher announces its student assessment.

At the end of the study subjects current progress is calculated as the average score, ie the arithmetic mean of all current estimates for traditional scale, rounded to two decimal places.

The last practical class teacher announces the results of their current student academic achievement, academic debt, as well as the performance of the curriculum fills gradebook student.

Until final certification allowed only those students who have academic debts and their average score for current educational activity in the discipline of not less than 3.00.

Retake unsatisfactory ratings. The student has the right term for a retake current unsatisfactory ratings only to achieve a grade point average of 3.00. Retake ratings "3", "4" for increasing the average score of the current success of the student is prohibited.

If a student received a minimum GPA of 3.00 for current success, even if not worked unsatisfactory ratings for current success, he gets credit or allowed to offset the differential.

Final control of knowledge on the subject. Academic discipline is a form of knowledge control - differential offset.

Final control material is at the end of production practice in the last session. Diagnostic tools are destroying learning the role of theory, of practical skills (demonstration methodology and technique proposed practical skills foregoing list) and the decision of situational problems . The maximum number of points that a student can receive during a control module is 5 and m maximum emphasis on demonstration performance prac cal skills and groove tion situational problem. Differential test is passed if student minimum score of 3 points.

Score discipline - a 50% success of the current (mean current estimates of all students) and 50% - estimate the differential offset.

For Evaluation of a 4-point scale traditional since the beginning of calculated GPA for discipline as an average of two components :

- 1) Average current point as the average of current estimates, rounded to two decimal places;
- 2) traditional assessment for differential offset.

Average score for discipline translated into traditional discipline assessment on a 4-point scale and is regarded as the arithmetic mean value of percent to mastering the required body of knowledge on the subject.

GPA for discipline	The ratio of the received medium Ball for discipline to the maximum possible value of this indicator	Evaluation subjects 4-point scale (National)
4.45 - 5.00	90 - 100%	5
3.75 - 4.44	75 - 89	4
3.00 - 3.74	60 - 74%	3

Converting of traditional assessment by multi-discipline scale.

The resulting GPA for discipline allows for the conversion of 200-point scale.

Example :

Average score for discipline	Score a 200-point scale
5.00	200
4.38	x
$X = (4.38 \times 200) : 5 = 175$ points	

Thus, if the discipline ends dyfzalikom student receives two evaluations : the first - the traditional 4-point and a second 200-point system.

Further calculations performs the Information Center of the University.

Evaluation of independent work of students

Independent work of students, which provides classes along with the theme of audience work, estimated during current control of theme on the proper lesson. Learning topics submitted only on independent work is checked during the final module control

9. LIST educational materials

a) main literature:

1. General Surgery. Selected lectures _ V.Ye. Vansovych, N.D. Voloshenkova, D.M. Davydov _ ed. by . V.V. Mishchenko - O._ OSMU, 2009
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery. Edited by O. James Garden , Edited by Andrew W. Bradbury , Edited by John L. R. Forsythe , Edited by Rowan W. Parks. 31 May 2012
3. Core Topics in General & Emergency Surgery : A Companion to Specialist Surgical Practice. Edited by Simon Paterson-Brown. 15 Aug 2013
4. Lecture Notes : General Surgery by Harold Ellis, Christopher Watson, Roy Calne. 03 May 2011
5. Atlas of General Surgical Techniques by Courtney M. Townsend, B. Mark Evers. 16 Apr 2010

b) additional literature:

1. Basic Surgical Techniques by R. M. Kirk. 21 Apr 2010
2. Surgical Anatomy and Technique : A Pocket Manual. Edited by Lee John Skandalakis , John Elias Skandalakis. 07 Nov 2013
3. Basic Surgical Skills and Techniques by Sudhir Kumar Jain, David L. Stoker, Raman Tanwar. 01 May 2013
4. Current Surgical Therapy by John L. Cameron, Andrew M. Cameron. 17 Jan 2014