Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

**Medical Institute**

**Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines**

**Current issues of gastroenterology**

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| Specialty |  222 Medicine | Course | 5 |
| Educational and professional programStatus |  Medicine Selective | Semester | 9-10 |
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|  |  | ECTS | 3 |
| Form of study |  Day | Hours | 90 |

Semester control Credit

Teacher developer-working program

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|  | MAKSIM ZAKDoctor of Medical Sciences, Head of the Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines |
| Name  |
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| Teacher profile | Maksim Zak/ М.Ю. Зак |
| e-mail | ukrgastro@gmail.com |

Relevance and importance of studying the discipline

 Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract is a set of characteristic, constant or intermittent symptoms that signal a violation of the digestive system or a particular organ of this system, have a certain dependence on exogenous, endogenous and genetic factors. According to statistics, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract are the second most common in Ukraine. Among the causes of these diseases are especially malnutrition and stress. Nutrition determines the duration and quality of human life. The modern rhythm of life: "snacking" on the run, "fast food", alcohol abuse and constant stress at work and at home can lead to the development of both acute processes and chronic diseases.

 Life in modern society dictates its rules, and our body tries to adapt to these rules, respectively, primarily suffers from one of the most important systems of the body is the digestive system. When the digestive system suffers, there is an interdependent disturbance in the work of other body systems, and hence a violation of homeostasis. Maintaining the stability of the internal environment of the body is the most important condition for normal metabolism in the body, and hence health and related quality of life. The clinical picture of diseases of the digestive system differs in its course in different age groups, but thanks to various studies and the introduction of new technologies in the diagnosis of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, it is possible to make the most accurate diagnosis and provide competent medical care. Modern pharmaceuticals allow you to get the maximum effect and minimum side effects in the treatment of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. For the detection and timely treatment of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract provide preventive measures. These measures involve treatment and prevention facilities that have an approved system of preventive examinations, as well as, if necessary, outpatient treatment.

 Therefore, the deepening of the study of gastroenterology is necessary for medical students, which will help to improve student knowledge and systematize knowledge in the diagnosis, treatment and medical examination of patients with gastrointestinal pathology.

Description of the discipline

The discipline "Current issues of gastroenterology" absorbs the most important topics of clinical pathophysiology, important for understanding the pathogenesis and principles and methods of pathogenic treatment of gastrointestinal diseases. These topics were selected from among many by very careful selection, taking into account the need for general practitioners.

Including:

Topic 1: Methods of studying the function of the facets of digestion;

Topic 2: Modern approaches to erythematous therapy of Helicobacter pylori infection in patients with gastrointestinal pathology;

Topic 3: Malabsorption syndrome in the practice of a gastroenterologist;

Topic 4: Antiretroviral therapy of chronic hepatitis;

Topic 5: Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic and treatment of irritable bowel syndrome;

Topic 6: Intensive care for emergencies in gastroenterology;

Topic 7: Tumor diseases of the digestive system;

Topic 8: Screening programs in gastroenterology;

Topic 9: Stages and principles of medical examination of the population with gastrointestinal pathology;

Topic 10: Congenital enzymopathy and anomalies of the gastrointestinal tract.

 The curriculum is designed for future physicians of therapeutic, surgical, pediatric, obstetric and gynecological profiles. It pays great attention to the profiling of training, aimed at in-depth study of the mechanisms of pathological processes and diseases, especially important and widespread in the relevant profile. The discipline consists of lectures and practical classes, the purpose of which is an in-depth study of the most common typical pathological processes, ie the processes that underlie many nosological units.

 The discipline consists of 3 credits, 90 academic hours, of which 32 hours of classroom classes, including 16 hours of lectures and practical classes, 58 hours of independent work of students, as well as 2 hours - final control (credit).

 Lectures are given with the presentation of demonstration material in the form of multimedia presentations. Practical classes are held in the form of group discussions on situational tasks and tests. The test takes the form of testing and an interview.

Expected results of studying the discipline

After studying the discipline "Current issues of gastroenterology" student / future doctor will:

*1. To have an idea* of ​​the pathological processes occurring in the body in gastrointestinal pathology, the nature of compensatory mechanisms, the principles of choosing rational pathogenically sound methods of therapeutic treatment and the best options for surgery.

*2. Know:*

- etiology and pathogenesis of gastrointestinal diseases;

- origin and mechanisms of disease symptoms;

- the relationship between the pathogenesis of the disease and its clinical manifestations;

- methods of functional diagnostics to assess the degree of dysfunction of the digestive system;

- optimal methods of pathogenic therapy in gastroenterology.

*3. Be able to:*

- choose the best methods of therapy for gastrointestinal pathology and justify them;

- correctly interpret the data of methods of functional diagnostics;

- correctly assess the degree of dysfunction of the digestive system;

- to assess the specific and nonspecific reactivity of the patient and take into account its features when choosing adequate treatment methods, the most optimal in general and for each patient in particular.