

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

Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines



APPROVE"
1st vice-rector
Ivanenko N.M

2019 year.

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

'GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE WITH IN-DEPTH STUDY OF PEDIATRICS'

Academic year 2020-2021

Area of knowledge 22 "Health"

(code and name of the field of knowledge)

Specialization 222 "Medicine" - the second (master's) level

(code and name of the specialty)

VI course

Developer	Zack M.Yu.
Head of the Department of	
Developer	Zack M.Yu.
Guarantor of the educational	Klimenko M.O.
program	
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Description of the discipline

The name of the indicator	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	General practice - family medicine with in-depth study of pediatrics	
Branch of knowledge	22 "Health care"	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Selective	
Curriculum	6th	
Academic year	2020-2021	
Semester numbers:	Daily form	Correspondence form
	11th, 12th	
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	4.0 credits (2.0 / 2.0) / 120 (60/60) hours	
Course structure: - lectures - practical training - hours of independent work of students	Daily form	Correspondence form
	-	
	60 (30/30) 60 (30/30)	
Percentage of classroom load	50 %	
Language of instruction		
Form of intermediate control (if any)	Certification for the 11th semester	
Form of final control	Differentiated credit - 12th semester	

2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

The **purpose** of teaching / studying the discipline "General practice - family medicine with in-depth study of pediatrics" is to master students' methods and techniques of clinical examination of the patient, features of professional communication between doctor and patient, subjective and objective manifestations of diseases (symptoms and syndromes), causes and mechanisms origin and development (semiology) in order to establish the diagnosis, treatment tactics, preventive measures at the outpatient stage of treatment of the patient. Students study the modern practice of family medicine by curating mainly outpatients with the main symptoms and syndromes, various clinical courses of diseases and their complications, in practice studying modern approaches to diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases and syndromes in each of the sections and internal diseases standards of diagnosis and treatment, evidence-based medicine data, as well as emergencies in the family medicine clinic.

A significant part of the study of the discipline "General practice - family medicine with in-depth study of pediatrics" is clinical anatomy, physiology, methodology of examination of a sick child; disease prevention; etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of the most common diseases of childhood; first aid, principles of treatment of emergencies; measures to organize a sanitary-epidemic regime in a family outpatient clinic.

Objectives of study: the acquisition by the student of competencies, knowledge, skills and abilities to carry out professional activities in the specialty of:

- 1) mastering the basic principles of examination of the patient according to the traditions of the domestic therapeutic school
- 2) methodically correct questioning and examination of patients with pathology of internal organs in a family clinic
- 3) interpretation of the relationship between the patient's complaints and the preliminary assessment of the affected system of the adult and child population
- 4) generalization of results of interrogation and inspection of sick adults, children and distinction on their basis of the main symptoms and syndromes
- 5) analysis of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies of the affected systems
- 6) generalization of the results of examination of the affected systems and identification of the main symptoms and syndromes of its defeat to make a correct diagnosis.
- 7) providing emergency medical care at the pre-hospital stage of treatment in a family outpatient clinic
- 8) drawing up a plan of examination of adults and children, to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the most common diseases in the clinic of internal medicine and their complications.

Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary links). General practice - family medicine as a discipline:

a) is based on students' understanding of the basic principles and knowledge of theoretical medicine and previous clinical disciplines and integrates with these disciplines;

b) creates therapeutic, at the outpatient stage of treatment of the patient, clinical bases for further mastering by students of clinical disciplines (internal medicine, pediatrics, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, infectious diseases, general practice (family medicine), palliative and hospice medicine, etc.), which provides integration of teaching with the main clinical disciplines, the ability to use this knowledge in the process of further training and in the professional activity of a doctor;

c) forms the therapeutic basis of clinical thinking;

d) provides the possibility of therapeutic analysis of clinical situations for further diagnosis, treatment, prevention of diseases.

Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, students have:

- Master the theoretical knowledge needed to detect human diseases
- Master the practical techniques and methods of physical and laboratory-instrumental examination of adults and children
- Master general methodological approaches to clinical examination of adults and children
- Diagnosis of certain internal human diseases with their typical manifestations
- Formation of students' moral, ethical and deontological qualities in professional communication with the patient
- Justify and formulate a preliminary diagnosis of the most common diseases in the family medicine clinic.
- Make a plan for examination of the patient, interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the most common diseases in the family medicine clinic and their complications.
- Carry out differential diagnosis, substantiate and formulate a clinical diagnosis of major diseases in a family medicine clinic.
- To determine the tactics of management (recommendations regarding the regime, diet, treatment, rehabilitation measures) of the patient with the most common diseases in the family medicine clinic.
- Prescribe non-drug and drug treatment, including prognosis-modifying, the most common diseases in the clinic of internal medicine.
- Carry out non-drug and drug primary and secondary prevention of major diseases in the family medicine clinic.
- To determine the prognosis and efficiency of patients with major diseases in the clinic of internal medicine.
- Diagnose and provide medical care in emergencies in the clinic of internal medicine, pediatrics
- Apply the basic algorithms of intensive care in emergencies in the clinic of family medicine, pediatrics
- Perform medical manipulations for adults and children
- Maintain medical records at the family medicine clinic.
- Demonstrate mastery of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination.

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program, students must:

- **know:**
- principles of organization of medical care at home and in day hospitals;
- principles of sequence of management of patients in the system outpatient family doctor - inpatient - outpatient family doctor, clear indications and contraindications to hospitalization;
- Carry out treatment in the outpatient setting of patients after discharge from the hospital;
- Assess the prognosis of life and ability to work in the most common diseases;
- Diagnose and provide medical care in emergencies at the prehospital stage;
- preparation of medical documentation used by the family doctor;
- formation and development of the idea of hospice movement and palliative care;
- definitions of palliative and hospice care (PCB), the evolution of views;
- essence, principles, components of PCBs;
- PCB philosophy;
- the concept of the process of dying (phase) and death;
- the concept of "incurable disease";
- characteristics of the incurable patient;
- the concept of quality of life of a patient with an incurable disease and his relatives;
- ways of communication with the incurable patient and his relatives
- forms of PCB organization;
- the concept of pain management and other debilitating symptoms;
- principles of team approach in PCBs;
- psychological and spiritual aspects of PCBs;
- ethical and legal issues of PCBs;

- the concept of emotional burnout, prevention methods;

- *be able to:*

- to carry out prevention of the most widespread diseases;
- identify risk factors for the disease;
- assess the patient's health and be able to monitor health;
- draw up a medical and social passport of the patient;
- to analyze and compile a program of formation and preservation of health individual, family.
- diagnose incurable disease, terminal condition and its phases;
- to diagnose, treat pain, having a wide range of modern technologies of anesthesia;
- to diagnose, treat other debilitating symptoms (vomiting, shortness of breath, etc.) that accompany the incurable condition;
- calculate the dose of analgesic and prescribe appropriate prescriptions;
- keep records and store potent and narcotic agents in accordance with current legislation;
- to carry out resuscitation measures for terminally ill patients;
- provide psychological support to terminally ill patients and their relatives during illness and grief;
- apply the rules of conduct with the deceased in accordance with applicable law;
- adhere to bioethical and legal norms when providing PCBs;
- to consult incurable patients and their relatives on medical and non-medical support during incurable illness, including care, nutrition, social, legal or spiritual support, etc .;
- work in a multidisciplinary team;
- apply techniques for the prevention of emotional burnout and combating its consequences;

- *have competencies:*

- on the application of knowledge of internal medicine for the diagnosis, treatment of diseases of the internal organs, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, as well as for the prevention of the occurrence and development of diseases;
- about the main perspective methods of research in internal medicine for early diagnosis and treatment of the most common diseases of internal organs according to unified medical protocols.

The developed program corresponds to the **educational-professional program (EPP)** and is focused on the **formation of competencies:**

- *general competencies (GC) - GC3-GC5, GC8 EPP:*

- GC3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding
- GC4. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
- GC5. Ability to make an informed decision; work in a team; interpersonal skills.
- GC8. Definiteness and perseverance in terms of tasks and responsibilities.

- *professional (FC) - FC1 - FC7, FC 11, FC13, FC 14, FC 16 - FC 18 EPP:*

- FC 1. Patient interviewing skills.
- FC 2. Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.
- FC 3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.
- FC 4. Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.
- FC 5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.
- FC 6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.
- ФK7. Ability to diagnose emergencies.
- ФK11. Skills to perform medical manipulations.
- ФK13. Family planning counseling skills.
- ФK14. Ability to carry out sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures.
- ФK16. Ability to determine the tactics of management of persons subject to dispensary supervision.
- ФK17. Ability to conduct a performance examination.
- ФK18. Ability to keep medical records.

According to the educational-professional program, the expected **program learning outcomes (PLO)** include skills **PLO2, PLO3, PLO8, PLO11, PLO13-PLO18, PLO22, PLO23, PLO 25, PLO 28, PLO30, PLO 32, PLO 33, PLO 35, PLO 41 EPP:**

- PLO 2: Have specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the learning process. Be able to solve complex problems and problems that arise in professional activities. Clear and unambiguous communication of own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that substantiate them to specialists and non-specialists. Responsible for making decisions in difficult conditions

- PLO 3: Have in-depth knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. Ability to effectively form a communication strategy in professional activities. To be responsible for professional development, ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy.

- PLO 8: Know the responsibilities and ways to perform the tasks. Be able to set goals and objectives to be persistent and conscientious in the performance of duties. Establish interpersonal relationships to effectively perform tasks and responsibilities. Responsible for the quality of the tasks.

- PLO 11: Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including occupational history), in a health care facility, its unit or at the patient's home, using the results of an interview with the patient, according to the standard patient survey scheme. Under any circumstances (in the health care facility, its unit, at the patient's home, etc.), using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, according to certain algorithms:

- collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands); assess the psychomotor and physical development of the child;
 - examine the condition of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation areas of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion boundaries heart and blood vessels, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels);
 - examine the condition of the respiratory organs (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, chest palpation, percussion and auscultation lungs);
 - examine the condition of the abdominal organs (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, finger rectal examination);
- examine the condition of the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation);
examine the state of the nervous system;
examine the condition of the genitourinary system;
- assess the state of fetal development according to the data
calculation of fetal weight and auscultation of its heartbeat.

- PLO 13. In the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision and among the attached population:

- Be able to identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1) by making an informed decision, using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, physical data examination of the patient, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

- Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis disease (according to list 2) by taking a reasonable solutions, by comparison with standards, using preliminary patient history and examination data patient, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

- PLO 14. In the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:

- Assign laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 4) by making an informed decision, on the basis of the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
- Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
- Establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (according to list 2) by making an informed decision and logical analysis, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, conclusions differential diagnosis, knowledge of man, his organs and system, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

- PLO 15. To determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a previous clinical diagnosis , using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

- PLO 16. Determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

- PLO 17. To determine the nature of treatment (conservative, operative) of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at home of the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes. Determine the principles of treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including field conditions, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems , adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

- PLO 18. Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the human condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care facilities, its units), including in an emergency , in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

- PLO 22. Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in a medical institution, at home or at work on the basis of previous clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision and using standard techniques.

- PLO 23: In a medical institution on the basis of anamnestic data, general examination, bimanual, external and internal obstetric examination of pregnant women and mothers, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, with using the standard procedure:

- assess the general condition of the pregnant woman, parturient and parturient;

- determine the duration of pregnancy;
- determine the expected date of birth and fetal weight;
- determine and estimate the size of the female pelvis;
- determine and evaluate the topography of the fetus in the uterus
- determine the tactics of pregnancy;
- determine and assess the condition of the fetus during pregnancy;
- determine the tactics of childbirth;
- assess the general condition of the newborn;
- assess the condition of manure;
- determine the state of involution of the uterus;
- prescribe rational breastfeeding to pregnant women, children of the first year life and developmental delay, premature babies;
- assess the condition of lochia and lactation.

- PLO 25. To form, in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision on production, using the generalized procedure of an estimation of a state of human health, knowledge of the person, its bodies and systems, adhering to the corresponding ethical and legal norms, by acceptance of the reasonable decision, among the fixed contingent of the population:

dispensary groups of patients;

groups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision (newborns, children, adolescents, pregnant women, representatives of professions that must undergo a mandatory dispensary examination).

- PLO 28. Organize secondary and tertiary prevention measures among the assigned population, using a generalized procedure for assessing human health (screening, preventive medical examination, seeking medical care), knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, in the conditions of a health care institution, in particular: to form groups of dispensary supervision; to organize medical and health-improving measures differentiated from the group of medical examination.

- PLO 30. Carry out in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision: detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (according to list2); primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease.

- PLO 32. In the health care facility, or at the patient's home on the basis of the obtained data on the patient's health, using standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by adopting reasonable decision:

- determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients that subject to dispensary supervision;
- determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy people persons subject to dispensary supervision;
- calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children the first year of life.

- PLO 33. To determine the presence and degree of restrictions on life, type, degree and duration of disability with the issuance of relevant documents in a health care facility on the basis of data on the disease and its course, features of professional activity.

- PLO 35. On the territory of service according to standard methods of descriptive, analytical epidemiological and medical-statistical researches:

- conduct screening to identify the most important non-infectious diseases;
- evaluate in the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data on morbidity, including chronic non-communicable diseases, disability, mortality, integrated health indicators; identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases; to form risk groups of the population.

- PLO 41. In the conditions of a health care institution or its subdivision according to standard methods:

- select and use unified clinical protocols on the provision of medical care, developed on the basis of evidence medicine;
- participate in the development of local protocols for medical care assistance;
- to control the quality of medical care on the basis of statistical data, expert evaluation and sociological data research using indicators of structure, process and performance results;
- identify factors that hinder the improvement of quality and safety medical care.

3. THE PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

The curriculum consists of two blocks:

BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE

SECTIONS:

1. Modern approaches to the socio-medical and organizational justification of PHC in cities and rural areas.
2. Features of the organization outside of hospital, palliative and hospice care.
3. The use of computer science in clinical medicine. Family and insurance medicine in Ukraine.
4. Medical and social aspects of public health - the basis of preventive and curative medicine. Health monitoring.
5. Providing emergency care at the pre-hospital stage in the practice of a family doctor (general practitioner).
6. Perinatal care in the activities of a family doctor.

BLOCK 2. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, EMERGENCY CARE AND DISPENSARY SUPERVISION OF THE MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY IN FAMILY CONDITIONS

SECTIONS:

Section 1. Differential diagnosis of the most common respiratory diseases in children. Emergency care for major emergencies.

Section 2. Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the circulatory system in children. Emergency care for major emergencies.

Section 3. Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the digestive system in children. Emergency care for major emergencies.

Section 4. Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the urinary system in children. Emergency care for major emergencies.

Section 5. Dispensary supervision of healthy and sick children in the clinic. Emergency care for major emergencies. Counseling in the context of an incurable disease.

BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE

Contents section 1

Modern approaches to the socio-medical and organizational justification of PC

Specific goals:

- to find out the place of family medicine in the general structure of health care;
- explain the basic model of PHC;
- substantiate the principles of family care - continuity of medical care;
- characterize the main functions of the family doctor - the ability to communicate with the patient and his family and solve their socio-medical problems;
- analyze the indicators of the necessary medical records of family medicine.

Topic 1. The place of family medicine in the general structure of health care and the principles of family care.

Organization of family doctor's work.

Principles of organization of the existing PHC system and its shortcomings. Basic principles and advantages of the new PHC model. Expediency of transition from precinct-territorial medical care to family medicine. Principles of family care - continuity of medical care. Basic medical records in family medicine. The main functions and content of the work of a family doctor.

Features of work of the family doctor and the district therapist. Features of communication of the family doctor with the patient and his family. Psychogenic, deontological aspects of the family doctor's activity. Solving medical and social problems of the family.

Contents section 2

Features of the organization of outpatient, palliative and hospice care.

Specific goals:

After completing the end-to-end program, students should know:

- - formation and development of the idea of hospice movement and palliative care;
- the concept of the process of dying (phase) and death;
- the concept of "incurable disease";
- characteristics of the incurable patient;
- the concept of quality of life of a patient with an incurable disease and his relatives;
- ways of communication with the incurable patient and his relatives
- - forms of PCB organization;
- the concept of pain management and other debilitating symptoms;
- principles of team approach in PCBs;
- psychological and spiritual aspects of PCBs;
- ethical and legal issues of PCBs;
- the concept of emotional burnout, prevention methods;

Topic 2. Counseling in the context of incurable disease and imminent death. The concept of counseling and its ethical principles. Counseling skills

Diagnose incurable disease, terminal condition and its phases. Diagnose, treat pain, having a wide range of modern technologies of anesthesia. Carry out diagnosis, treatment of other debilitating symptoms (vomiting, shortness of breath, etc.) that accompany the incurable condition.

Topic 3. Organization of medical care for incurable patients. Care, methods of palliative treatment of the main symptoms and syndromes

Calculate the dose of analgesic and prescribe appropriate prescriptions. Keep records and store potent and narcotic agents in accordance with current legislation. Carry out resuscitation measures for terminally ill patients.

Topic 4. Clinical classification of pain. The mechanism of pain in incurable patients. Principles of treatment of chronic pain, modern treatment regimens. Emergencies in the context of incurable disease and imminent death.

Provide psychological support to terminally ill patients and their loved ones during illness and grief. Apply the rules of conduct with the deceased in accordance with applicable law. Adhere to bioethical and legal norms when providing PCBs. Advise incurable patients and their relatives on medical and non-medical support during incurable illness, including care, nutrition, social, legal or spiritual support, etc.

Topic 5. Principles of multidisciplinary approach in working with incurable patients and their relatives. Bad news. The concept of emotional burnout, prevention methods

Work in a multidisciplinary team. Apply methods to prevent emotional burnout and combat its consequences.

Content section 3

The use of computer science in clinical medicine. Family and insurance medicine in Ukraine

Specific goals:

- to interpret the general characteristics of the directions of practical application medical informatics.
- analyze the data of automated medical examination.
- to analyze the data of telemetric observation of the functional parameters of patients with cardiovascular diseases (arrhythmia, coronary heart disease, hypertension, etc.).
- substantiate the obtained screening methods (AT measurement) in order to study the influence of individual risk factors on the development and course of hypertension.
- to link the obtained data of telemetric observation of the state of health of the population in order to improve the performance of the family doctor.
- interpret the concept of "health insurance", "insurance medicine" - goals and purpose;
- determine the components of health insurance, and know the responsibilities and rights of insurance entities;
- to master the activity of a family doctor in the conditions of insurance medicine in Ukraine.

Topic 6. Basics of information support of the clinic, family doctor's clinic.

Automated control systems for PHC. Automated systems of medical examination and rehabilitation of patients. Automated systems for analyzing the results of functional research. Introduction of telemedicine in the practice of a family doctor. The expediency of introducing the screening method into the practice of family medicine. Introduction of new technologies in the provision of medical services on the basis of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 7. The structure of health insurance, the activities of a family doctor in terms of insurance medicine.

The order of health insurance. The structure of the PHC insurance policy. The economic essence of insurance medicine. Sources of funding for insurance medicine. The patient's right to freely choose a doctor in terms of health insurance. Organization of the doctor's work in state and non-state health care institutions. Problems of introduction of insurance medicine in Ukraine. Organization of quality control for different types of insurance.

Content section 4

Medical and social aspects of public health - the basis of preventive and curative medicine.

Specific goals:

- to master the basic principles of treatment and prevention of the population of Ukraine.
- be able to assess the state of health.
- analyze the significance of risk factors and know their classification.
- to detect early signs of the main clinical syndromes during preventive examinations and medical examinations.
- to master the method of drawing up programs for patients in an outpatient setting for the most common therapeutic diseases (cardiovascular, bronchopulmonary, abdominal organs, urinary system, musculoskeletal system and blood diseases) and examination of disability.

Topic 8. Medical and social aspects of public health. The role of the family doctor in the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, prevention and medical examination.

The concept of health, intermediate state, disease. Functional clinical syndromes in the practice of a family doctor. Ability to determine the state of health, to compile a medical and social health passport. General principles of health promotion. Risk factors for diseases, their exacerbation and complications, control of risk factors. Prevention is primary and secondary.

Modern views on prevention and medical examination, taking into account the assessment of health, age, sex of the individual and the definition of risk factors.

Topic 9. Organization of outpatient therapeutic care for the most common therapeutic diseases.

Interaction of family doctor with secondary and tertiary levels of medical care. Indications and contraindications for the management of patients in an outpatient setting (first level), day hospitals, organization of hospitals at home. The influence of the family on the recovery process and reduce the risk of developing pathological conditions.

Carrying out treatment of patients after their hospitalization and rehabilitation in an outpatient setting. Conducting medical and social examination of disability in an outpatient setting.

Application of the developed program of family problems, taking into account the available risk factors, assessment of the psychological state and health of the family, conducting prevention, early diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation in the detection of functional and organic pathology of the therapeutic profile.

Content section 5

Providing emergency care at the prehospital stage in the practice of a family doctor.

Specific goals:

- know the organization and content of the work of ambulances.
- identify diseases and conditions that require urgent care.
- be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate medical care for major syndromes that require immediate medical attention in the practice of a family doctor.
- be able to conduct cardiopulmonary resuscitation: restoration of airway patency, treatment of arrhythmias, defibrillation.
- be able to stop external bleeding.
- know the doses, indications and contraindications for the use of essential drugs.
- identify cases that require emergency medical care family doctor (disturbance of consciousness, convulsions, pain, shortness of breath, bleeding, psychomotor arousal, bites, pity, electric shock, drowning, trauma, action low and high temperatures).

Topic 10. Organization of emergency medical care in the practice of a family doctor.

Emergency care by a family doctor in case of sudden death in the prehospital stage

Basic principles and role of a family doctor in providing emergency care in the city and in the countryside.

The need for timely medical care to reduce legality and disability - the ultimate reduction in state budget expenditures. The frequency of sudden death in the overall structure of mortality.

Causes of sudden death. Options for circulatory arrest. Research aids to determine the type of circulatory arrest.

Methodology of assistance in cardiac arrest, primary respiratory arrest, traumatic death.

Topic 11. Emergency care in the practice of a family doctor for pain.

Diagnose pain syndromes in different clinical situations. Distinguish between forms of acute and chronic pain. Make a differential diagnosis between somatic pain and psychosomatic disorders. Diagnose pain in different clinical situations and treat it.

Methodology of care for a patient with acute coronary syndrome at the pre-hospital stage. Treatment strategy for a patient with acute arterial occlusion regardless of the place of its occurrence.

Topic 12. Providing emergency care in the practice of a family doctor for seizures and loss of consciousness.

Convulsions and emergency care at the prehospital stage. Classification by the court. Features of care for generalized and local seizures. Providing emergency care in case of loss of consciousness. Causes of loss of consciousness

Topic 13. Providing emergency care in the practice of a family doctor for stings, bites, electric injuries, drownings and exposure to low and high temperatures.

Stings, bites, electric injuries, drowning emergency care at the prehospital stage. Classification of electric burns. Features of care for hypothermic and hyperthermic conditions.

Content section 6

Perinatal care in the activities of a family doctor

Topic 14. Organization of medical and preventive care for newborns. Antenatal preventive patronage. Medical monitoring of newborn health. Dispensary supervision of newborns born with low body weight.

Topic 15. Dispensary method in the work of a family doctor. Plans of dispensary supervision at children depending on pathology. Analysis of the effectiveness of medical examination.

Topic 16. Basic principles of a medical institution that has the status of "Child-friendly hospital".

Topic 17. Fundamentals of pharmacotherapy and pharmacodynamics in neonatology. The effect of drugs on the fetus and newborn.

Topic 18. Basic orders and instructions for children's health. Morbidity and mortality of children of different ages. Infant mortality, structure, risk factors, ways to reduce.

Topic 19. The structure and organization of the children's clinic. New forms of organization of medical and preventive care for children. Cooperation between a general practitioner-family medicine and a pediatrician. Features of the family doctor's work with the pediatric contingent.

BLOCK 2. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, EMERGENCY CARE AND DISPENSARY SUPERVISION OF THE MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY IN FAMILY CONDITIONS

Contents section 1.

Differential diagnosis of the most common respiratory diseases in children.

Specific goals:

- identify different clinical variants and complications of the most common respiratory diseases in children
- to determine the tactics of the patient with the most common respiratory diseases in children
- to demonstrate the ability to keep medical records of sick children with respiratory pathology
- plan the examination of a sick child and interpret the results obtained when the most common respiratory diseases
- to make a differential diagnosis and make a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the most common respiratory diseases to diagnose and provide emergency care in emergencies caused by respiratory diseases in children.

Topic 1. Differential diagnosis of pneumonia in children. Complications of pneumonia.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in different clinical variants and complications of pneumonia in children. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in various clinical variants of pneumonia and its complications (pleurisy, abscess, pyothorax, pneumothorax). Differential diagnosis of pneumonia, bronchitis and bronchiolitis in children. Establishing a preliminary diagnosis. Tactics of patient management in different clinical variants of pneumonia and its complications. Prevention of pneumonia and its complications in children.

Topic 2. Emergency care for acute respiratory failure.

Diseases that most often develop acute respiratory failure, clinical picture, treatment, emergency care.

Topic 3. Differential diagnosis of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in bronchial asthma, bronchiolitis and acute obstructive bronchitis in children. Features of bronchial asthma in children depending on the severity and level of control. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in bronchial asthma, bronchiolitis and acute obstructive bronchitis and their complications. Differential diagnosis of bronchial asthma and bronchial obstruction syndrome on the background of acute respiratory diseases in children of different ages. Establishing a preliminary diagnosis. Tactics of patient management in different clinical variants of bronchoobstructive syndrome and its complications in children. Prevention of bronchial asthma and bronchial obstruction syndrome on the background of acute respiratory diseases in children of different ages.

Topic 4. Emergency care for asthma attacks.

Factors contributing to the development of asthmatic status, the clinical picture of asthmatic status. Emergency care, drugs used for asthma attacks and asthmatic status.

Topic 5. Differential diagnosis of chronic non-specific lung diseases.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, hereditary and congenital diseases of the bronchopulmonary system (cystic fibrosis, idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis, primary ciliary dyskinesia, Wilms-Campbell syndrome, bronchioplasty, bronchomalacia, bronchomalacia and bronchomalacia lungs) in children. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, hereditary and congenital diseases of the bronchopulmonary system and their complications. Differential diagnosis of chronic, hereditary and congenital diseases of the bronchopulmonary system in children. Tactics of patient management in hereditary, congenital and chronic diseases of the bronchopulmonary system and their complications in children. Features of management of patients in the terminal stage of the disease.

Topic 6. Prevention of hereditary, congenital and chronic diseases of the bronchopulmonary system in children.

Factors contributing to the development of acute and chronic lung diseases, clinical picture. Emergency care, drugs used for asthma attacks and asthmatic status.

Contents section 2.

Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the circulatory system in children.

Emergency care for major emergencies in pulmonology and cardiology practice.

Specific goals:

- identify different clinical variants and complications of the most common diseases of the circulatory system in children
- to determine the tactics of the patient with the most common diseases of the circulatory system in children
- demonstrate the ability to keep medical records of sick children with pathology of the circulatory system
- plan the examination of a sick child and interpret the results of the most common diseases of the circulatory system
- make a differential diagnosis and make a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the most common diseases of the circulatory system
- diagnose and provide emergency care in emergencies caused by diseases of the circulatory system in children

Topic 7. Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes of circulatory system diseases in children accompanied by cardiomegaly. Clinical variants of the course and complications of myocarditis, endocarditis, pericarditis, cardiomyopathies, congenital and acquired heart defects in children. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in myocarditis, endocarditis, pericarditis, cardiomyopathies, congenital and acquired heart defects in children. Differential diagnosis of inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases of the circulatory system in children with cardiomegaly. Tactics of patient management in myocarditis, endocarditis, pericarditis, cardiomyopathies, congenital and acquired heart defects in children. Treatment and prevention of chronic heart failure.

Topic 8. Emergency care for acute and chronic heart failure.

Diseases that most often cause heart failure, the clinical picture of acute and chronic heart failure. Treatment, regimen and diet in patients with HF.

Topic 9. Differential diagnosis of cardiac arrhythmias and conduction in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, complete atrioventricular block. Clinical variants of paroxysmal tachycardia and atrial fibrillation in children. Data from instrumental studies in extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, complete atrioventricular block. Differential diagnosis of extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation and complete atrio-ventricular block.

Topic 10. Emergency care for paroxysmal arrhythmias.

Tactics of patient management with extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, complete atrioventricular block in children. Prevention of cardiac arrhythmias and conduction in children.

Topic 11. Differential diagnosis of systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, acute rheumatic fever, dermatomyositis, scleroderma, Kawasaki disease, nodular polyarteritis and other systemic vasculitis in children. Clinical variants of course and complications of systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in children. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in children. Differential diagnosis of systemic connective tissue diseases in children. Differential diagnosis of arthritis in children. Tactics of management of patients with systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in children.

Topic 12. Prevention of DSTD.

Primary and secondary prevention of acute rheumatic fever in children.

Topic 13. DCTD therapy.

Complex therapy for acute rheumatic fever, UIA, scleroderma, dermatomyositis, SLE.

Contents section 3.

Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the digestive system in children.

Specific goals:

- identify different clinical variants and complications of the most common diseases of the digestive system in children
- to determine the tactics of the patient with the most common diseases of the digestive system in children
- demonstrate the ability to keep medical records of sick children with pathology of the digestive system
- plan the examination of a sick child and interpret the results of the most common diseases of the digestive system
- make a differential diagnosis and make a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the most common diseases of the digestive system
- diagnose and provide emergency care in emergencies caused by diseases of the digestive system in children

Topic 14. Differential diagnosis of functional and organic diseases of the stomach in children.

Clinical picture, laboratory and instrumental research methods. Tactics of children with functional and organic diseases of the stomach. Diagnosis of complicated gastric and duodenal ulcers in children, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency care. Prevention of functional and organic diseases of the stomach in children.

Topic 15. Differential diagnosis of functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in children (functional dyspepsia, irritable bowel syndrome, functional constipation, reflux disease, gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, crosacidosis, mucosacidase insufficiency) , nonspecific ulcerative colitis). Clinical - instrumental researches and differential diagnostics of dyspeptic, abdominal pain syndrome, and intestinal absorption disturbance syndrome in children. Clinical variants of gastric and duodenal ulcers, nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Tactics of children with functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines. Diagnosis of complicated gastric and duodenal ulcers in children, tactics of a general practitioner,

emergency care. Prevention of functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in children.

Topic 16. Emergency care for complicated peptic ulcer disease in children.

Clinical variants of the course, data of laboratory and instrumental researches at differential diagnostics. Tactics of patient management.

Topic 17. Differential diagnosis of diseases of the hepatobiliary system in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in biliary dyskinesias, acute and chronic cholecystitis and chronic hepatitis in children. Clinical variants of biliary dyskinesias, acute and chronic cholecystitis and chronic hepatitis in children. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in biliary dyskinesias, acute and chronic cholecystitis and chronic hepatitis in children. Differential diagnosis of biliary dyskinesias, acute and chronic cholecystitis and chronic hepatitis in children. Tactics of patient management in biliary dyskinesias, acute and chronic cholecystitis and chronic hepatitis in children. Prevention of biliary dyskinesias, acute and chronic cholecystitis and chronic hepatitis in children.

Topic 18. Prevention of diseases of the hepatobiliary system in children.

Tactics of patient management in biliary dyskinesias. Prevention of biliary dyskinesias, acute and chronic cholecystitis and chronic hepatitis in children.

Contents section 4.

Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the urinary system in children.

Emergency care for major emergencies in gastroenterological and nephrological practice.

Specific goals:

- identify different clinical variants and complications of the most common diseases of the urinary system in children
- to determine the tactics of the patient with the most common diseases of the urinary system in children
- demonstrate the ability to keep medical records of sick children with pathology of the urinary system
- plan the examination of a sick child and interpret the results of the most common diseases of the urinary system
- to make a differential diagnosis and make a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the most common diseases of the urinary system in children
- diagnose and provide emergency care in emergencies caused by diseases of the urinary system in children

Topic 19. Differential diagnosis of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children. Differential diagnosis of hereditary diseases of the urinary system in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system (urinary tract infections, urethritis, cystitis, pyelonephritis), dysmetabolic nephropathy, hereditary tubulopathies (phosphate-diabetes, Debre-de-Tony-Fancuciu syndrome, necrosis) and interstitial nephritis in children. Clinical variants of the course and complications of infectious-inflammatory diseases of the urinary system, interstitial nephritis, dysmetabolic nephropathy and hereditary tubulopathies in children. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in the most common infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system, interstitial nephritis, dysmetabolic nephropathy and hereditary tubulopathy in children. Differential diagnosis of the most common infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system, interstitial nephritis, dysmetabolic nephropathy and hereditary tubulopathies in children. Tactics of managing a sick child with the most common infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system and their complications, interstitial nephritis, dysmetabolic nephropathy and hereditary tubulopathy in children.

Topic 20. Prevention of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children.

Prevention of urethritis, cystitis, pyelonephritis.

Topic 21. Glomerulonephritis in children.

Clinical and morphological variants of primary glomerulonephritis in children. Differential diagnosis of acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis with hereditary Alport nephritis, rapidly progressing glomerulonephritis, Berge's disease, etc. Nephrotic syndrome in children: differential diagnosis, complications. Clinical variants of chronic glomerulonephritis in children. Indications for kidney biopsy in children. Tactics of managing a sick child with acute and chronic glomerulonephritis. Acute renal failure in children: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory symptoms, differential diagnosis, management of sick children. Chronic kidney disease in children. Chronic renal failure in children: leading clinical and laboratory symptoms and syndromes, differential diagnosis, treatment tactics and prevention. Features of management of patients in the terminal stage of the disease.

Topic 22. Emergency care for ACD and CKD.

Topic 23. Emergency care in gastroenterological and nephrological practice.

Emergency care for acute liver failure and complications, portal hypertension syndrome. Emergency care for acute urinary retention. Acute renal failure. Emergency care,

Topic 24. Dysmetabolic nephropathy.

Contents section 5.

Dispensary supervision of healthy and sick children in the clinic. Emergency care for major emergencies in outpatient practice.

Specific goals:

- Identify different clinical options and complications in dispensary supervision of healthy and sick children in the clinic
- To determine the tactics of managing children in dispensary supervision of healthy and sick children in the clinic
- Demonstrate the ability to maintain pediatric medical records in the clinic
- Plan examinations of children and interpret the results obtained during dispensary supervision of healthy and sick children in the clinic
- Carry out differential diagnosis and make a preliminary clinical diagnosis of children who are under dispensary supervision in the clinic
- Diagnose and provide emergency care to children who are under dispensary supervision in the clinic

Topic 25. Medical observation of children in the first three years of life in the clinic.

The procedure for mandatory preventive examinations of children under three years of age. Rational feeding and nutrition of a child under three years of age. Assessment of physical and psycho-motor development of a child under three years. Tactics of a general practitioner in violation of physical and neuropsychological development of children in the first three years of life. Principles of effective counseling. Differential diagnosis and prevention of the most common deficiency conditions (rickets, iron deficiency anemia) in young children. Preventive vaccinations for children under three years.

Topic 26. Tactics of the doctor at disturbances of physical and neuropsychic development of the child of early age.

Topic 27. Vaccination calendar. Indications and contraindications to vaccination.

Topic 28. Tactics of managing children with jaundice at the station.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in children with jaundice in the neonatal period. Clinical variants and complications of jaundice of newborns at the outpatient stage of observation.

Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in the diagnosis of hemolytic, conjugative and mechanical jaundice in newborns. Differential diagnosis of jaundice in newborns. Tactics of management of newborns with manifestations of jaundice at the site. Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in children with perinatal pathology of the nervous system. Clinical variants of late manifestations of birth trauma and neonatal asphyxia. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies in perinatal lesions of the nervous system in children. Differential diagnosis of perinatal CNS lesions in infants. Tactics of management of children with perinatal lesions of the CNS in the clinic.

Topic 29. Integrated management of childhood diseases.

Strategy of integrated management of childhood diseases and its purpose. General signs of danger of the child's condition. Assessment, classification, treatment, consultation and follow-up for cough, shortness of breath, diarrhea, ear problems, sore throat, fever, eating disorders and anemia, in the presence of HIV infection in children from 2 months to 5 years. Features of management of patients in the terminal stage of the disease. Counseling in the context of an incurable disease. Assessment, classification, treatment, consultation and follow-up in children under 2 months of age with jaundice, diarrhea, feeding problems and low body weight, severe disease and local bacterial infection.

Topic 30. Medical care for adolescents in the clinic.

Procedure for mandatory preventive medical examinations of adolescents. Nutrition: prevention of obesity, diabetes. Assessment of puberty. Medical and psychological counseling. Tactics of a general practitioner for autonomic dysfunction and hypertension. Differential diagnosis of primary and secondary arterial hypertension in adolescents. Tactics of managing a patient with hypertension at the site. Prevention of autonomic dysfunction and hypertension in children.

Emergency care for hyperthermic and convulsive syndromes, foreign body aspiration, Quincke's allergic edema, anaphylactic shock, autonomic crises, hypertensive crisis.

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE "GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE WITH IN-DEPTH STUDY OF PEDIATRICS"

Topic	CPC	Practice. occupation, Number of hours	Individual work
<p><u>BLOCK 1 CURRENT ISSUES OF GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE</u></p> <p><i>Contents section 1</i></p> <p><i>Modern approaches to the socio-medical and organizational justification of PC</i></p>			
<p>Topic 1. The place of family medicine in the general structure of health care and the principles of family care. Organization of family doctor's work.</p>	1	1	
<p><i>Contents section 2</i></p> <p><i>Features of the organization outside of hospital, palliative and hospice care.</i></p>			

<p>Topic 2. Counseling in the context of incurable disease and imminent death. The concept of counseling and its ethical principles. Counseling skills.</p>	1	1	<p>Analysis of clinical cases, work with archival material of the clinic, preparation of literature review on clinical cases that have difficulties in differential diagnosis and / or treatment, presentation at the clinical medical and / or clinical and pathological conference.</p>
<p>Topic 3. Organization of medical care for incurable patients. Care, methods of palliative treatment of the main symptoms and syndromes.</p>	1	1	
<p>Topic 4. Clinical classification of pain. The mechanism of pain in incurable patients. Principles of treatment of chronic pain, modern treatment regimens. Emergencies in the context of incurable disease and imminent death.</p>	1	1	
<p>Topic 5. Principles of multidisciplinary approach in working with incurable patients and their relatives. Bad news. The concept of emotional burnout, prevention methods.</p>	1	2	
<p>Content module 3. Family and insurance medicine in Ukraine. The use of computer science in clinical medicine.</p>			
<p>Topic 6. The structure of health insurance, the activities of a family doctor in terms of insurance medicine.</p>	1	2	
<p>Topic 7. Fundamentals of information support of the clinic, family doctor's clinic.</p>	1	2	
<p>Content module 4. Medical and social aspects of public health are the basis of preventive and curative medicine</p>			
<p>Topic 8. Medical and social aspects of public health. The role of the family doctor in the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, prevention and medical examination.</p>	1	2	
<p>Topic 9. Organization of out-of-hospital therapeutic care for the most common therapeutic diseases.</p>	1	2	
<p>Content module 5. Providing emergency care at the prehospital stage in the practice of a family doctor.</p>			
<p>Topic 10. Organization of emergency medical care in the practice of a family doctor. Immediate care by a family doctor in case of sudden death in the prehospital stage</p>	2	1	

Topic 11. Principles of treatment of chronic pain, modern treatment regimens. Emergencies in the context of incurable disease and imminent death.	2	1	
Topic 12. Providing emergency care in the practice of a family doctor for seizures and loss of consciousness.	2	1	
Topic 13. Provision of emergency care in the practice of a family doctor in case of regrets, bites, electric injuries, drownings and the effects of low or high temperatures.	2	1	
Contents section 6.			
Perinatal care in the activities of a family doctor			
Topic 14 Organization of medical and preventive care for newborns. Antenatal preventive patronage. Medical monitoring of newborn health. Dispensary supervision of newborns born with low body weight.	2	2	Analysis of clinical cases, work with archival material of the clinic, preparation of literature review on clinical cases that have difficulties in differential diagnosis and / or treatment, presentation at the clinical medical and / or clinical and pathological conference.
Topic 15 Dispensary method in the work of a family doctor. Plans of dispensary supervision at children depending on pathology. Analysis of the effectiveness of medical examination.	2	2	
Topic 16. Basic principles of a medical institution that has the status of "Child-friendly hospital".	2	2	
Topic 17. Fundamentals of pharmacotherapy and pharmacodynamics in neonatology. The effect of drugs on the fetus and newborn.	2	2	
Topic 18. Basic orders and instructions for children's health. Morbidity and mortality of children of different ages. Infant mortality, structure, risk factors, ways to reduce.	2	2	
Topic 19. The structure and organization of the children's clinic. New forms of organization of medical and preventive care for children. Cooperation between a general practitioner-family medicine and a pediatrician. Features of the family doctor's work with the pediatric contingent.	3	2	
TOTAL BLOCK 1, credits ECTS – 2,0, hours - 60	30	30	

BLOCK 2. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, EMERGENCY CARE AND DISPENSARY SUPERVISION OF THE MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY IN FAMILY CONDITIONS			
CHAPTER 1			Analysis of clinical cases, work with archival material of the clinic, preparation of literature review on clinical cases that have difficulties in differential diagnosis and / or treatment, presentation at the clinical medical and / or clinical and pathological conference.
Differential diagnosis of the most common respiratory diseases in children. Emergency care for major emergencies.			
Topic 1. Integrated management of childhood diseases (IMCD).	-	1	
Topic 2. HIV infection in the strategy of IMCD	-	1	
Topic 3. Differential diagnosis of pneumonia in children.	-	1	
Topic 4. Complications of pneumonia in children	-	1	
Topic 5. Tactics of management of children with pneumonia	-	1	
Topic 6. Differential diagnosis of bronchial obstruction syndrome (BOS) in children.	-	1	
Topic 7. Bronchial asthma in children. Diagnosis and modern treatment schemes	1	-	
Topic 8. Emergency care for acute respiratory failure, asthma attacks	1	-	
Topic 9. Differential diagnosis of non-specific lung diseases (HNLD)	1	-	
Topic 10. Bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis	1	-	
Topic 11. Tactics of managing children with HNLD	1	-	
Section 2			
Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the circulatory system in children.			
Topic 12. Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.	-	1	
Topic 13. Tactics of examination of children with cardiomegaly	-	1	
Topic 14. Tactics of treatment of children with diseases accompanied by cardiomegaly	-	1	
Topic 15. Differential diagnosis of heart rhythm disorders in children.	1	-	
Topic 16. Emergency care in cardiac practice	1	-	
Topic 17. Diffuse connective tissue diseases in children.	1	-	
Topic 18. JIA, acute rheumatic fever.	1	-	
Topic 19. Systemic vasculitis	1	-	
Section 3			
Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the digestive system in children.			

Topic 20. Functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in young children	-	1
Topic 21. Functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in older children	-	1
Topic 22. Tactics of management of children with functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract	-	1
Topic 23. Differential diagnosis of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in young children	-	1
Topic 24. Differential diagnosis of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in older children	1	-
Topic 25. Emergency care for complicated peptic ulcer disease in children	1	-
Topic 26. Differential diagnosis of functional and organic diseases of the hepatobiliary system.	1	-
Topic 27. Differential diagnosis of functional and organic diseases of the pancreas.	1	-
Topic 28. Modern methods of treatment of functional and organic diseases of the pancreas and hepatobiliary system	1	-
Section 4		
Differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the urinary system in children.		
Topic 29. Differential diagnosis of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children.	-	1
Topic 30. Diagnosis and treatment of cystitis	-	1
Topic 31. Prevention of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children	-	1
Topic 32. Differential diagnosis of glomerulonephritis in children.	-	1
Topic 33. Principles of treatment of glomerulonephritis in children.	-	1
Topic 34. Dysmetabolic nephropathy	-	1
Topic 35. Tubulointerstitial nephritis	-	1
Topic 36. AKD and HKD	-	1
Section 5		
Dispensary supervision of healthy and sick children in conditions polyclinics. Emergency care for major emergencies.		
Topic 37. Medical observation of children under three years in the clinic.	1	1
Topic 38. Differential diagnosis of jaundice in newborns	1	1
Topic 39. Vaccination of children, vaccination calendar.	1	1
Topic 40. Indications and contraindications for vaccination	1	1

Topic 41. Vaccination of children with chronic diseases	1	1	
Topic 42. Deficient conditions in young children	1	1	
Topic 43. BEN in children	1	1	
Topic 44. IDA in children	1	1	
Topic 45. Medical observation of adolescents in the clinic	1	1	
Topic 46. Differential diagnosis of hypertension in adolescents	1	-	
Topic 47. Differential diagnosis of obesity in adolescents	1	-	
Topic 48. Syndrome of autonomic dysfunction	1	-	
Topic 49. Emergency care at the outpatient stage in anaphylactic shock	1	-	
Topic 50. Emergency care at the outpatient stage of hyperthermia and convulsive syndrome	1	-	
Topic 51. Prevention of emergencies in the outpatient clinic	1	-	
Total BLOCK 2: ECTS credits - 2.0; hours - 60	30	30	
<u>TOTAL FROM THE DISCIPLINE</u>	60	60	
<u>YEARS: 120</u>			
<u>LOANS: 4.0</u>			

4. CONTENT OF THE COURSE

4.1. THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES

BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE

№	Topic	Topic
1	The place of family medicine in the general page The place of family medicine in the general structure of health care and the principles of family care. Organization of family doctor's work.	1
2	Counseling in the context of incurable disease and imminent death. The concept of counseling and its ethical principles. Counseling skills.	1
3	Organization of medical care for incurable patients. Care, methods of palliative treatment of the main symptoms and syndromes.	1
4	Clinical classification of pain. The mechanism of pain in incurable patients. Principles of treatment of chronic pain, modern treatment regimens. Emergencies in the context of incurable disease and imminent death.	1
5	Principles of multidisciplinary approach in working with incurable patients and their relatives. Bad news. The concept of emotional burnout, prevention methods.	2
6	The structure of health insurance, the activities of a family doctor in terms of insurance medicine.	2
7	Basics of information support of the polyclinic, family doctor's outpatient clinic.	2

8	Medical and social aspects of public health. The role of the family doctor in the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, prevention and medical examination.	2
9	Organization of out-of-hospital therapeutic care for the most common therapeutic diseases	2
10	Organization of emergency medical care in the practice of a family doctor. Immediate care by a family doctor in case of sudden death in the prehospital stage	1
11	Clinical classification of pain. The mechanism of pain in incurable patients. Principles of treatment of chronic pain, modern treatment regimens.	1
12	Providing emergency care in the practice of a family doctor in case of convulsions and loss of consciousness.	1
13	Providing emergency care in the practice of a family doctor in case of complaints, bites, electric injuries, drownings and exposure to low and high temperatures.	1
14	Organization of medical and preventive care for newborns. Antenatal preventive patronage. Medical monitoring of newborn health. Dispensary supervision of newborns born with low body weight.	2
15	Dispensary method in the work of a family doctor. Plans of dispensary supervision at children depending on pathology. Analysis of the effectiveness of medical examination.	2
16	Basic principles of operation of a medical institution that has the status of "Child-friendly hospital".	2
17	Fundamentals of pharmacotherapy and pharmacodynamics in neonatology. The effect of drugs on the fetus and newborn.	2
18	Basic orders and instructions for children's health. Morbidity and mortality of children of different ages. Infant mortality, structure, risk factors, ways to reduce.	2
19	Structure and organization of children's polyclinic. New forms of organization of medical and preventive care for children. Cooperation between a general practitioner-family medicine and a pediatrician. Features of the family doctor's work with the pediatric contingent.	2
	TOGETHER FOR BLOCK 1	30

TOGETHER FOR BLOCK 1

Topic	Number of hours
Topic 1. Integrated management of childhood diseases (IVHDV).	1
Topic 2. HIV infection in the strategy of IVHDV	1
Topic 3. Differential diagnosis of pneumonia in children.	1
Topic 4. Complications of pneumonia in children	1
Topic 5. Tactics of management of children with pneumonia	1
Topic 6. Differential diagnosis of bronchial obstruction syndrome (BOS) in children.	1
Topic 7. Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in children.	1
Topic 8. Tactics of examination of children with cardiomegaly	1
Topic 9. Tactics of treatment of children with diseases accompanied by cardiomegaly.	1

Topic 10. Functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in young children	1
Topic 11. Functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in older children	1
Topic 12. Tactics of management of children with functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract	1
Topic 13. Differential diagnosis of organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in young children.	1
Topic 14. Differential diagnosis of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children.	1
Topic 15. Diagnosis and treatment of cystitis	1
Topic 16. Prevention of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children	1
Topic 17. Differential diagnosis of glomerulonephritis in children.	1
Topic 18. Principles of treatment of glomerulonephritis in children.	1
Topic 19. Dysmetabolic nephropathy	1
Topic 20. Tubulointerstitial nephritis	1
Topic 21. AKD and CKD	1
Topic 22. Medical observation of children under three years in the clinic.	1
Topic 23. Differential diagnosis of jaundice in newborns	1
Topic 24. Vaccination of children, vaccination calendar.	1
Topic 25. Indications and contraindications for vaccination	1
Topic 26. Vaccination of children with chronic diseases	1
Topic 27. Deficiency in young children	1
Topic 28. PEN in children	1
Topic 29. IDA in children	1
Topic 30. Medical observation of adolescents in the clinic	1
Total hours for block 2	30

TOGETHER FOR TWO BLOCKS (practical classes, hours) - 60 hours.

4.2. THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

№	Topic	Number of hours
BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE		
1	Preparation for practical classes - theoretical training and development of practical skills	10
2	Preparing and writing a medical history	8
3	Preparation for the final modular control	6
4	Individual work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the abstract in a practical lesson. • Report at clinical conferences of departments. • Report the history of the disease in a practical lesson • Writing abstracts, articles 	6
Together with Block 1		30

№	Topic	Number of hours
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BLOCK 2. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, EMERGENCY CARE AND DISPENSARY SUPERVISION OF THE MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY IN FAMILY CONDITIONS		
1	Preparation for practical classes - theoretical training and development of practical skills	10
2	Preparing and writing a medical history	8
3	Preparation for the final modular control	6
4	Individual work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the abstract in a practical lesson. • Report at clinical conferences of departments. • Report the history of the disease in a practical lesson • Writing abstracts, articles 	6
Together with Block 2		30

Together with the discipline (hours of independent work) - 60 hours.

BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE

1. Family medicine is a new branch in the health care system of Ukraine.
2. The concept of family medicine. Principles of its implementation in Ukraine.
3. Experience of Western Europe and America in the field of family medicine.
4. Advantages of the family principle of medical care.
5. Basic principles and models of family medicine.
6. The main activities of family physicians.
7. Regulatory documents on family medicine.
8. The main indicators of work in the field of family medicine.
9. Home hospitals, profiles, forms. Day hospital.
10. Visitation visits.
11. Communication between the family nurse, the patient, his family members.
12. Medical ethics and subordination.
13. Family doctor's bag for emergency medical care at home.
14. Deontology in the work of a family doctor. Geriatric patient, features of work with him. Herodiet.
15. Medical secrecy.
16. Iatrogenic diseases, egogeny. Prevention.
17. Types of occupational disorders, their impact on the patient.
18. Medical workers and the law.
19. Medical examination of the population of the family medicine department. See. Participation of the family nurse in its carrying out.
20. Organization of preventive work with infants, elderly patients, pregnant women.
21. Prevention of rickets, anemia, dystrophy in the field of family medicine.
22. Prevention of oncopathology, tuberculosis, participation of a family nurse in its implementation.
23. Anti-epidemic work at the site, the participation of a family nurse in its implementation.
24. Restrictive measures for influenza, childhood infections.
25. Organization, immunization of the population of the family medicine department.
26. Functional responsibilities of the family nurse in the center of especially dangerous infections.
27. Cough. Definition, nature of cough, main causes. Nosologies accompanied by cough.

28. Acute respiratory diseases.
29. Bronchitis. Pneumonia. Age aspects.
30. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Classification. Age aspects.
31. Respiratory allergies.
32. Cardiac asthma. Pulmonary edema. Age aspects.
33. Preparing a patient with a cough for laboratory and instrumental examinations. Tactics of a family nurse in solving the patient's problems at home.
34. Shortness of breath. Definitions, types of shortness of breath, main causes. Diseases that are accompanied by shortness of breath.
35. Obstructive bronchitis. Stenotic laryngotracheitis.
36. Bronchial asthma. Age aspects.
37. Congenital stridor in infants.
38. Laboratory and instrumental examinations of a patient with shortness of breath at the prehospital stage, the participation of a family nurse in their conduct. Nursing approach to solving patient problems at home.
39. Chest pain. Causes. Nosologies that are accompanied by chest pain.
40. Angina pectoris. Myocardial infarction. Patient problems. Urgent therapy.
41. Pleurisy.
42. Neuralgia. Shingles.
43. Chest pain in children and adolescents. Age aspects.
44. Organization of medical and preventive care for newborns. Antenatal preventive patronage. Medical monitoring of newborn health. Dispensary supervision of newborns born with low body weight.
45. Dispensary method in the work of a family doctor. Plans of dispensary supervision at children depending on pathology. Analysis of the effectiveness of medical examination.
46. Basic principles of operation of a medical institution that has the status of "Child-friendly hospital".
47. Fundamentals of pharmacotherapy and pharmacodynamics in neonatology. The effect of drugs on the fetus and newborn.
48. Basic orders and instructions for children's health. Morbidity and mortality of children of different ages. Infant mortality, structure, risk factors, ways to reduce.
49. The structure and organization of the children's clinic. New forms of organization of medical and preventive care for children. Cooperation between a general practitioner-family medicine and a pediatrician. Features of the family doctor's work with the pediatric contingent.

BLOCK 2. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, EMERGENCY CARE AND DISPENSARY SUPERVISION OF THE MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY IN FAMILY CONDITIONS

1. Viral hepatitis. The role of the family doctor in identifying and providing care to children.
2. The influence of harmful factors on the development of the child.
3. Hygienic conditions for raising preschool children.
4. Feeding premature babies.
5. Acute rheumatic fever.
6. Acute respiratory viral infections.
7. Acute and chronic digestive schedules in children. Prevention/
8. Pediatric infections from the group of infectious respiratory tract and tuberculosis in children.
9. Epidemiological measures in the preschool institution.
10. Epidemiology and ways of infection transmission. Immunity. Specific prevention of infectious diseases (vaccination).
11. Mumps and meningitis.
12. General characteristics of infectious diseases and their prevention in children.

13. General information about injuries
14. Diseases of the endocrine system. Diabetes.
15. Diseases of the urinary system
16. Diseases of the digestive system. Helminthiasis in children.
17. Skin diseases in children. Skin care Prevention of skin diseases
18. Measures to combat the penetration of infections into the children's team.
19. Pathogens of infectious diseases, their classification.
20. The importance of nutrition for the body.
21. History of pediatrics. Brief description of the pediatrician
22. Intestinal infections. Intestinal infections: dysentery, salmonellosis.
23. Classification of infectious diseases. General characteristics of childhood infections.
24. Pertussis, diphtheria and their characteristics. Measles, its main symptoms. Chickenpox, scarlet fever, rubella.
25. Bleeding and its types. First aid for nasal, pulmonary and gastric bleeding
26. Inadequate behavior of the child. Methods of elimination of inadequate forms of behavior, their prevention
27. Neuroses in children, their forms. Prevention
28. Non-traumatic bleeding and first aid for them.
29. Responsibilities of a pediatrician in the medical care of preschool children.
30. Responsibilities of a preschool nurse.
31. Obesity and its prevention
32. Basics of protection and promotion of children's health.
33. The main legislative documents on the protection and promotion of children's health.
34. Basic principles of nutrition of children and features of metabolism.
35. Features of digestion of children of early and preschool age.
36. Mushroom poisoning, first aid.
37. Protection of motherhood and childhood in Ukraine.
38. Periods of childhood, their characteristics.
39. First aid for loss of consciousness.
40. First aid for electric injuries, thermal and chemical burns, frostbite.
41. First aid for an attack of bronchial asthma and foreign bodies that have entered the respiratory tract.
42. First aid for sunstroke and heat stroke.
43. First aid for traumatic injuries (closed and open bone injuries).
44. First aid for injuries (sprains, bruises, dislocations of joints, fractures)
45. Bandages, their types and rules of application
46. The concept of infectious diseases.
47. Rules of admission of children to preschool institution.
48. Natural, artificial and mixed feeding.
49. Recommendations of pediatricians regarding the daily routine of a preschooler.
50. The role of the educator in facilitating the child's adaptation.
51. Streptococcal and staphylococcal infections. Prevention of coccal diseases.
52. Tuberculosis and its prevention.
53. Formation of conditioned-reflex activity in the ontogenesis of the child.
54. Functional disorders of the higher nervous system in children
55. Diseases of the bronchopulmonary system.
56. Blood diseases: anemia, hemophilia, hemological diathesis, its prevention
57. Diseases of unbalanced diet.
58. Diseases of the visual organ. Prevention
59. Diseases of the cardiovascular system and blood. Prevention
60. Chronic lesions of the urinary system and metabolism.
61. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the technical staff of a children's institution.

62. Forms of sanitary-educational work when working with parents.

Individual tasks

Selection and review of scientific literature on the subject of the family medicine program of the student's choice with the writing of an abstract and its public defense.

Selection and review of scientific literature on the subject of research work of the department with the preparation of a scientific report at a meeting of the SNT or at student conferences.

Scientific research on the topic of research work of the department with the publication of results in scientific journals.

At the request of the student during the study of relevant topics, he can perform individual work, which is carried out in extracurricular activities and if it is successfully completed, it is additionally evaluated by the teacher.

The list and content of individual tasks can be determined in each case depending on the logistics of the departments.

Approximate list of individual tasks:

1. Carrying out interrogation of the indicative patient, his general inspection and inspection of the head, neck, extremities with allocation of the main symptoms and syndromes of the disease.
2. Carrying out of researches of function of external respiration at indicative patients, processing of the received data and the report at employment
3. ECG registration, participation in instrumental studies of the cardiovascular system in patients with data processing and report in class
4. Carrying out of physical and instrumental inspection of the demonstrative patient with preparation of the review of scientific literature concerning the investigated case
5. Work with the literature and other sources of information and preparation of an abstract report on modern methods of examination of patients in the clinic of internal medicine
6. Work with the literature and other sources of information and preparation of an abstract report on the features of the syndrome diagnosis of the disease with a typical course, selected at the request of the student

Tasks for independent work

The basic list of types of independent work of students, developed in accordance with the structure of the discipline, is presented in the section "Independent work". Mandatory type of independent work of students is the supervision of patients and writing a detailed medical history, which is provided in the study of the relevant tasks for independent work are:

1. Observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with pathology of the cardiovascular system with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice
2. Observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with pathology of the broncho-pulmonary system with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice
3. Observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with pathology of the digestive system with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice
4. Weekly observation of the patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with pathology of the urinary system with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice
5. Weekly observation of the patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with pathology of the endocrine system with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice

6. Weekly observation of the patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with pathology of the hematopoietic system with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice

The student independently chooses the disease for which he will conduct curation (questioning, examination) of the patient.

Typical test problems to be solved in practical classes:

1. The boy is 2 months old and has jaundice, sclera, fever. Child

Inhibited, shortness of breath, tachycardia. Liver 2.5 cm. Urine dark, feces light. From the anamnesis

It was found that the child at an early neonatal age suffered from hemolytic disease

Newborns, replacement blood transfusion surgery. The most likely reason

Which determined the child's condition

A Hepatitis

B Atresia of the bile ducts

C Gallbladder syndrome

D Hemolytic disease

E. Tyrosinemia

2. At the premature boy at the age of 1 month signs of hypothermia, t of a body of 35,0 ° are noted in a consulting room. The most likely way to warm the baby will be

A Undress the child, place under a radiant heat source t 36.0 °

B Wrap the child, place warmers t 45.00

C Arrange a warm bath with t water 38 °

D Undress the child, rub 70 ° with alcohol

E Undress the baby, rub with a dry diaper

3. A full-term baby 10 days during bottle feeding suddenly developed a cough attack, inspiratory dyspnea, retraction of the intercostal muscles, the child is restless, catching air with his mouth open. Most likely the child:

A Upper airway obstruction

B Obstruction of the lower respiratory tract

C Central apnea

D. Diaphragmatic hernia

E Intestinal obstruction

4. When visiting a children's clinic, a full-term newborn developed a respiratory delay of 20 seconds and bradycardia for 24 days. The child needs

A Conducting tactile stimulation

B Introduction of atropine

C Carrying out artificial ventilation

D Cardiac massage

E Introduction of adrenaline

4.3. Ensuring the educational process

1. Multimedia projectors, computers, screens for multimedia presentations, presentations.

2. Demonstration screens, laptops, files in Power Point and Word with tasks "Step-2" for practical and final classes.

3. Credit cards.

When studying the discipline, all types of teaching methods recommended for higher education are used, namely:

- by sources of knowledge: verbal (explanation, conversation, discussion); visual (demonstration); practical (practical work, mastering practical skills), on which special emphasis is placed on the study of the discipline;

- by the logic of the educational process: analytical (selection of individual symptoms of the disease), synthetic (clarification of the relationship of symptoms and selection of disease syndromes), their combination - analytical-synthetic, as well as inductive method (mainly in the study of block 1), deductive study of block 2), their combination - a translational method (in the study of both modules);

- by the level of independent mental activity: problem, partial-search, research.

Combining and generalizing the above teaching methods, when studying the discipline it is advisable to implement such methods of organizing classes as:

- method of clinical cases,

- problem-research method,

- method of individual educational and research tasks,

- method of competitive groups,

- method of training technologies,

- method of conducting scientific conferences with the use of interactive, interdisciplinary and information and computer technologies

Types of educational activities of the student, according to the curriculum, are practical classes, independent work of students.

Practical classes lasting 2 academic hours (80 minutes) are held in the clinic and consist of four structural parts:

1) mastering the theoretical part of the topic,

2) demonstration by the teacher of methods of research of the thematic patient,

3) the work of students to practice practical skills at the reception of the patient under the supervision of the teacher,

4) solving situational problems and test-control of mastering the material.

When conducting practical classes, the main place is occupied by mastering practical skills in physical examination of the patient and working directly with patients.

On the basis of mastering clinical methods of examination of the patient, the ability to synthesize and interpret, evaluate and analyze them, the student develops clinical thinking and skills of diagnosis, appointment of additional examination and treatment.

Independent work of students occupies an important place in the study of the discipline. In addition to the traditional pre-classroom training on theoretical issues of general practice - family medicine, it includes the work of students in departments of clinics, clinical laboratories and departments of functional diagnostics in extracurricular activities, the effectiveness of which should be ensured by teachers and support staff. Independent work includes the supervision of patients with an outpatient card, which involves questioning and complete physical examination of the patient to identify the leading syndromes, the appointment of diagnostic manipulations and participation in the algorithm of medical care for this patient.

5. Final control

List of questions of differentiated credit

BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE

1. Family medicine is a new branch in the health care system of Ukraine.

2. The concept of family medicine. Principles of its implementation in Ukraine.

3. Experience of Western Europe and America in the field of family medicine.

4. Advantages of the family principle of medical care.

5. Basic principles and models of family medicine.

6. The main activities of family physicians.

7. Regulatory documents on family medicine.

8. The main indicators of work in the field of family medicine.
9. Home hospitals, profiles, forms. Day hospital.
10. Visitation visits.
11. Communication between the family nurse, the patient, his family members.
12. Medical ethics and subordination.
13. Family doctor's bag for emergency medical care at home.
14. Deontology in the work of a family doctor. Geriatric patient, features of work with him. Herodiet.
15. Medical secrecy.
16. Iatrogenic diseases, engageny. Prevention.
17. Types of occupational disorders, their impact on the patient.
18. Medical workers and the law.
19. Medical examination of the population of the family medicine department. See. Participation of the family nurse in its carrying out.
20. Organization of preventive work with infants, elderly patients, pregnant women.
21. Prevention of rickets, anemia, dystrophy in the field of family medicine.
22. Prevention of oncopathology, tuberculosis, participation of a family nurse in its implementation.
23. Anti-epidemic work at the site, the participation of a family nurse in its implementation.
24. Restrictive measures for influenza, childhood infections.
25. Organization, immunization of the population of the family medicine department.
26. Functional responsibilities of the family nurse in the center of especially dangerous infections.
27. Cough. Definition, nature of cough, main causes. Nosologies accompanied by cough.
28. Acute respiratory diseases.
29. Bronchitis. Pneumonia. Age aspects.
30. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Classification. Age aspects.
31. Respiratory allergies.
32. Cardiac asthma. Pulmonary edema. Age aspects.
33. Preparing a patient with a cough for laboratory and instrumental examinations. Tactics of a family nurse in solving the patient's problems at home.
34. Shortness of breath. Definitions, types of shortness of breath, main causes. Diseases that are accompanied by shortness of breath.
35. Obstructive bronchitis. Stenotic laryngotracheitis.
36. Bronchial asthma. Age aspects.
37. Congenital stridor in infants.
38. Laboratory and instrumental examinations of a patient with shortness of breath at the prehospital stage, the participation of a family nurse in their conduct. Nursing approach to solving patient problems at home.
39. Chest pain. Causes. Nosologies that are accompanied by chest pain.
40. Angina pectoris. Myocardial infarction. Patient problems. Urgent therapy.
41. Pleurisy.
42. Neuralgia. Shingles.
43. Chest pain in children and adolescents. Age aspects.
44. Organization of medical and preventive care for newborns. Antenatal preventive patronage. Medical monitoring of newborn health. Dispensary supervision of newborns born with low body weight.
45. Dispensary method in the work of a family doctor. Plans of dispensary supervision at children depending on pathology. Analysis of the effectiveness of medical examination.
46. Basic principles of operation of a medical institution that has the status of "Child-friendly hospital".
47. 47. Fundamentals of pharmacotherapy and pharmacodynamics in neonatology. The effect of drugs on the fetus and newborn.

48. Basic orders and instructions for children's health. Morbidity and mortality of children of different ages. Infant mortality, structure, risk factors, ways to reduce.
49. The structure and organization of the children's clinic. New forms of organization of medical and preventive care for children. Cooperation between a general practitioner-family medicine and a pediatrician. Features of the family doctor's work with the pediatric contingent.

BLOCK 2. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, EMERGENCY CARE AND DISPENSARY SUPERVISION OF THE MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY IN FAMILY CONDITIONS

1. Viral hepatitis in children. The role of the family doctor in providing care and medical examination.
2. The influence of harmful factors on the development of the child.
3. Hygienic conditions for raising preschool children.
4. Feeding premature babies.
5. Acute rheumatic fever.
6. Acute respiratory viral infections.
7. Acute and chronic digestive schedules in children. Prevention/
8. Pediatric infections from the group of infectious respiratory tract and tuberculosis in children.
9. Epidemiological measures in the preschool institution.
10. Epidemiology and ways of infection transmission. Immunity. Specific prevention of infectious diseases (vaccination).
11. Mumps and meningitis.
12. General characteristics of infectious diseases and their prevention in children.
13. General information about injuries
14. Diseases of the endocrine system. Diabetes.
15. Diseases of the urinary system
16. Diseases of the digestive system. Helminthiasis in children.
17. Skin diseases in children. Skin care Prevention of skin diseases
18. Measures to combat the penetration of infections into the children's team.
19. Pathogens of infectious diseases, their classification.
20. The importance of nutrition for the body.
21. History of pediatrics. Brief description of the pediatrician
22. Intestinal infections. Intestinal infections: dysentery, salmonellosis.
23. Classification of infectious diseases. General characteristics of childhood infections.
24. Pertussis, diphtheria and their characteristics. Measles, its main symptoms. Chickenpox, scarlet fever, rubella.
25. Bleeding and its types. First aid for nasal, pulmonary and gastric bleeding
26. Inadequate behavior of the child. Methods of elimination of inadequate forms of behavior, their prevention
27. Neuroses in children, their forms. Prevention
28. Non-traumatic bleeding and first aid for them.
29. Responsibilities of a pediatrician in the medical care of preschool children.
30. Responsibilities of a preschool nurse.
31. Obesity and its prevention
32. Basics of protection and promotion of children's health.
33. The main legislative documents on the protection and promotion of children's health.
34. Basic principles of nutrition of children and features of metabolism.
35. Features of digestion of children of early and preschool age.
36. Mushroom poisoning, first aid.
37. Protection of motherhood and childhood in Ukraine.
38. Periods of childhood, their characteristics.

39. First aid for loss of consciousness.
40. First aid for electric injuries, thermal and chemical burns, frostbite.
41. First aid for an attack of bronchial asthma and foreign bodies that have entered the respiratory tract.
42. First aid for sunstroke and heat stroke.
43. First aid for traumatic injuries (closed and open bone injuries).
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45. Bandages, their types and rules of application
46. The concept of infectious diseases.
47. Rules of admission of children to preschool institution.
48. Natural, artificial and mixed feeding.
49. Recommendations of pediatricians regarding the daily routine of a preschooler.
50. The role of the educator in facilitating the child's adaptation.
51. Streptococcal and staphylococcal infections. Prevention of coccal diseases.
52. Tuberculosis and its prevention.
53. Formation of conditioned-reflex activity in the ontogenesis of the child.
54. Functional disorders of the higher nervous system in children
55. Diseases of the bronchopulmonary system.
56. Blood diseases: anemia, hemophilia, hemological diathesis, its prevention
57. Diseases of unbalanced diet.
58. Diseases of the visual organ. Prevention
59. Diseases of the cardiovascular system and blood. Prevention
60. Chronic lesions of the urinary system and metabolism.
61. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the technical staff of a children's institution.
62. Forms of sanitary-educational work when working with parents.

Sets of practical tasks are formed directly from the list of practical skills that the student must master during the study of each of the two blocks of the discipline, which are standardized by the method of practical work.

List of practical skills

OF BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE

1. Diagnose incurable disease, terminal condition and its phases.
2. Diagnose, treat pain, having a wide range of modern technologies of anesthesia.
3. Calculate the dose of analgesic and prescribe appropriate prescriptions.
4. Keep records and store potent and narcotic agents, respectively to the current legislation.
5. Diagnose, treat other debilitating symptoms (vomiting, shortness of breath, etc.) that accompany the incurable condition.
6. Provide psychological support to terminally ill and their loved ones during illness and grief.
7. Have the specifics of managing seriously ill patients, including children with limited life expectancy.
8. Advise incurable patients and their relatives on medical and non-medical support during incurable illness, including care, nutrition, social, legal or spiritual support.
9. Be able to work in a multidisciplinary team.
10. To report bad news to the patient and his relatives.
11. Carry out resuscitation measures for terminally ill patients.
12. Be able to treat a deceased person in accordance with current legislation.
13. Adhere to bioethical and legal norms when providing PCBs.

14. To carry out prevention of a syndrome of emotional burnout and struggle against its consequences.

BLOCK 2. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, EMERGENCY CARE AND DISPENSARY SUPERVISION OF THE MOST COMMON PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY IN FAMILY CONDITIONS

I. Analysis of laboratory and instrumental research

1. General clinical blood test
2. General clinical analysis of urine
3. Analysis of urine according to Zymnysky
4. Analysis of urine by Nechiporenko
5. Analysis of urine for diastase
6. General analysis of feces
7. Blood protein and its fractions, acute phase parameters
8. Blood glucose
9. Blood electrolytes
10. Lipid profile of blood
11. Alkaline blood phosphatase
12. Blood transaminases
 13. Creatinine, blood urea
 14. Total blood bilirubin and its fractions, analyze the Polachek curve
 15. Coagulogram
 16. Analysis of pleural fluid
 17. Analysis of synovial fluid
 18. General analysis of sputum
 19. General immunological profile of blood
 20. Serological reactions in autoimmune diseases
 21. Microbiological study of biological fluids and secretions
22. Radiation examination of the CNS, thoracic and abdominal organs, urinary system.
23. Investigation of the function of external respiration
 24. Electrocardiography
25. Endoscopic examination of the bronchi
26. Endoscopic examination of the digestive tract
27. Echocardiography
28. Radiation examination of bones and joints
29. Radiation study of the CNS
30. Tuberculin diagnostics
31. Fractional study of gastric juice, bile and gastric pH

II. Medical manipulations

1. Carry out ECG recording
2. Carry out injections of medicinal substances
3. Measure blood pressure
4. Catheterize the bladder with a soft probe
5. Perform a pleural puncture
6. Perform artificial respiration, indirect heart massage
7. Determine blood groups, rhesus affiliation

III. Providing assistance in emergencies

1. Asthmatic status
2. Acute respiratory failure

3. Acute heart failure
4. Paroxysmal tachycardia attack
5. Morgan-Adams-Stokes syndrome
6. Hypertensive crisis
7. Collapse
8. Acute liver failure
9. Acute renal failure
10. Gastrointestinal bleeding
11. Collapse
12. Acute liver failure
13. Acute renal failure
14. Gastrointestinal bleeding

"0" variant of the ticket of differentiated credit

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Educational qualification level - master

Area of knowledge: 22 Health

Specialty 222 Medicine

Course - GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE WITH IN-DEPTH STUDY OF PEDIATRICS

Option № 0

1. Dispensary method in the work of a family doctor. Plans of dispensary supervision at children depending on pathology. Analysis of the effectiveness of medical examination. - **maximum number of points - 20.**
2. Integrated management of childhood diseases (IVHDV). - maximum number of points - 20.
3. Practical skill: algorithm of anthropometry of the newborn by the family doctor. - **maximum number of points - 20.**
4. Situational task: A 3-year-old child was hospitalized in the pediatric intensive care unit with a diagnosis of "Stenotic laryngitis". Ill for 2 days, body temperature 38.2oC, rough, "barking" cough, hoarse voice, stenotic breathing. The last 2 hours the condition has worsened, respiratory failure increases. What test should be given to the child to clarify the diagnosis? Principles of emergency care - **maximum number of points - 20.**

Approved at the meeting of the Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines, protocol № ___ from "___" _____ 2020.

Head of the Department Professor Zak M.Yu.

Examiner Professor Zak M.Yu.

An example of the final control work on block 1

Solving problems Step-2

1. The patient suddenly developed acute low back pain after lifting a heavy bag. Movements in spines are limited. There is no Achilles' reflex on the left, anesthesia has appeared pain sensitivity on the outer surface of the left leg. What a disease do you suspect
A Lumbosacral radiculitis

- B Lumbago
- C Lumbalgia
- D Femoral nerve neuritis
- E Spinal arachnoiditis

2. At the patient with the expressed meningeal syndrome, petechial rashes on skin, chills, body temperature 39 (C, inflammatory changes in peripheral blood and neutrophilic pleocytosis in the cerebrospinal fluid was diagnosed with purulent meningitis. Which of the available syndromes in a patient is crucial for the diagnosis of meningitis?

- A Neutrophilic pleocytosis
- B Petechial skin rash
- C Meningeal syndrome
- D Rising body temperature
- E Inflammatory changes in the blood

3. A 60-year-old patient had severe pain in his right arm for 2 days. Appeared on the 3rd day blistering rash in the form of a chain on the skin of the shoulder, forearm and hand. Sensitivity in the area of the rash is reduced. What disease can be diagnosed?

- A Herpetic ganglionitis
- B Dermatitis
- C Cervical and thoracic radiculitis
- D Psoriasis
- E Allergies

4. The patient 70 years after hypothermia developed severe pain in the left half of the head in the forehead and left eye. After 3 days on the background of fever to 37.6 (C appeared blistering rash on the forehead on the left and left upper eyelid. What can the disease be diagnosed?

- A Herpetic ganglionitis
- B Trigeminal neuralgia
- C Cold allergy
- D Allergic Dermatitis
- E Trigeminal neuritis

5. The patient on the background of burning girdle pain in the right half of the chest appeared on the skin blisters in the form of a chain in the middle chest department on the right. What disease should you think about?

- A Herpetic thoracic ganglionitis
- B Thoracic sciatica
- C Vertebrogenic thoracalgia
- D Intercostal neuralgia
- E Myalgia

6. A patient with a clavicle fracture developed a flaccid atrophic condition paralysis of the right hand with a violation of all types of sensitivity in it. What disease should I think?

- A Plexitis of the humeral plexus
- B Cervical and thoracic radiculitis
- C Cubital canal syndrome
- D Cervicothoracalgia
- E Polyneuritis

7. A patient with Morgan-Edem-Stokes syndrome lost while climbing stairs consciousness. The skin is pale, the pupils are wide, clonic - tonic convulsions, chest motionless. Diagnosis:

- A Clinical death
- B Social death
- C Preagony
- D Agony
- E Biological death

8. A young woman lost 8 kg of weight in 3 months, complains of palpitations, thickening neck, feeling of "lump" when swallowing, irritability, trembling fingers, protrusion eyes, low-grade fever. The most likely preliminary diagnosis?

- A Thyrotoxicosis
- B Hysteria.
- C Brain tumor.
- D Chroniosepsis.
- E Rheumatism.

A 9.25-year-old woman had an abortion six months ago. complains of loss of appetite, weakness, arthralgia, two weeks later appeared dark urine, and jaundice, on the background whose general condition continues to deteriorate. Suspected viral hepatitis Which of markers of viral hepatitis are more likely to be positive in the patient?

- A Anti-HBc IgM.
- B Anti-HEV IgM.
- C Anti-CMV IgM.
- D Anti-HBs
- E Anti-HAV IgM

10. A 37-year-old patient, 2 days after the incision of the heifer, had a spot on his arm, which day turned into a pustule with a black bottom, painless to the touch, with a crown daughter vesicles on the periphery. Painless swelling on the arm and shoulder. Increased to 39 0 body temperature. Pulse-100, AT-95/60, BH-30 per minute. Which diagnosis is the most probable?

- A Anthrax
- B Plague
- C Tularemia
- D Brucellosis
- E Herpes zoster

And so 30 problems with the subsequent analysis of typical errors.

An example of the final control work on block 2

Solving problems Step-2

1. A 7-year-old girl with diabetes (severe form, labile course). The day before I felt satisfied. In the evening the mother, returning from duty, found the girl unconscious. Objectively: no consciousness, moist skin, tone muscle increased, trismus, normal eyeball tone, pulse 78 beats per minute, rhythmic, blood pressure 95/60 mm Hg. art., heart tones of usual sonority. Breath 28 per minute, rhythmic, wet tongue, meningeal symptoms are negative. What coma does the patient have?

- A Hypoglycemic
- B Ketoacidotic
- C Hyperosmolar
- D Lactic acidotic
- E Brain

2. A 7-year-old child suffering from an atopic form of bronchial asthma has attacks bronchospasm. What urgent therapy should be performed at the prehospital stage?

- A Beta 2-adrenostimulants
- B Intal
- C Euphyllin
- D Demidrol
- E Calcium chloride

3. A 6-year-old child was administered intravenous ampicillin. The boy appeared 30 minutes later paleness, weakness, a feeling of tightness behind the chest, and shortness of breath, difficulty breathing.

Your actions.

- A subcutaneous injection of adrenaline
- B Intubation of the trachea
- C Apply the tourniquet above the injection site
- D Oxygen inhalation
- E Prescribing corticosteroids

4. A 4-month-old child with whooping cough was prescribed chloramphenicol succinate. 30 minutes later introduction there was a decrease in blood pressure, bradycardia, total cyanosis, disturbance of consciousness. What are the side effects of this condition?

- A Vascular collapse
- B Asphyxia
- C Encephalitic reaction
- D Methemoglobinemia
- E Ray syndrome

5. An 8-year-old boy drank about 50 ml of vodka. After 15 minutes there was psychomotor arousal with the subsequent development of lethargy, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, vomiting. The doctor ambulance stated a serious condition of the child with the development of mechanical asphyxia vomiting masses. What help should be provided in the first place?

- A Under the control of direct laryngoscopy to carry out intubation of a trachea, to suck out contents from trachea and main bronchi
- B Gastric lavage
- C Insert activated charcoal into the stomach
- D Introduce 10 % glucose solution at the rate of 10 ml / kg body weight
- E Inject 10% caffeine solution 0.1 ml / year of life intramuscularly

6. A 3-year-old girl with manifestations of lymphatic-hypoplastic abnormality of the constitution during SARS developed a paralytic form of collapse (tachycardia, filiform pulse, decrease systolic and diastolic blood pressure). What emergency care is needed to give a child?

- A 3% prednisolone solution should be administered at a dose of 2 mg / kg body weight.
- B Subcutaneously inject 10% caffeine solution at a dose of 0.1 ml / year of life
- C Subcutaneously administer cordiamine at a dose of 0.1 ml / year of life
- D Intramuscularly 1% mesatone solution at a dose of 0.1 ml / year of life
- E Lay the child horizontally with the legs raised

7. A 3-year-old child was hospitalized in the pediatric intensive care unit with a diagnosis "Stenotic laryngitis". Sick for 2 days, body temperature 38.2oC, rough, "barking" cough, hoarse voice, stenotic breathing. The last 2 hours the condition has worsened, is growing respiratory failure. Which of the following should be prescribed to the child to clarify diathesis?

- A Bacteriological examination of the nose and oropharynx for diphtheria
- B Bacteriological examination of the nose and oropharynx for viruses
- C General blood test
- D Direct laryngoscopy
- E Radiography of the thoracic cavity

8. A 3-year-old child ate watermelon. There was a paroxysmal cough while eating. The skin became cyanotic, shortness of breath. The parents changed the child's position, bowed their heads down, the cough decreased. the child was taken to the intensive care unit with suspicion on a foreign body of the respiratory tract. What appointments should the child make in the first place?

- A Bronchoscopy
- B Radiography of the thoracic cavity
- C Prescribe antibiotics orally
- D to administer intravenous euphyllin
- E Perform a direct laryngoscopy

9. A child 12 years old before endoscopic examination of the upper digestive tract irrigation of the oropharyngeal mucosa with 5% lidocaine solution. After 5 minutes on spots on the skin of the face, neck, and urticarial rash, difficulty breathing. What appointments need to be made first?

- A Prednisolone should be administered
- B Add calcium chloride solution beforehand
- C Enter the euphyllin solution beforehand
- D Inject tavegil intramuscularly
- E Intubate

10. An 11-year-old boy suffering from diabetes for 7 years received 10 units of simple insulin before breakfast and 6 IU before lunch. I ate little at lunch, after 30 minutes. Afternoon lost consciousness, convulsions, pallor and dampness of the skin, trismus of the jaws; heart sounds are muffled, tachycardia up to 105 / min, arterial hypotension. From what follows to start an emergency in this situation?

- A Intravenous injection of 40% glucose solution
- B Subcutaneous injection of 0.1% adrenaline solution
- C Intravenous glucocorticoids
- D Intravenous administration of 10% sodium chloride solution
- E Intravenous drip of 5% glucose solution

And so 30 problems with the subsequent analysis of typical errors.

6. Evaluation criteria and diagnostic tools for learning outcomes

TEACHING METHODS

a) practical classes, b) independent work of students, c) consultations.

Thematic plans of practical classes and VTS reveal the problematic issues of the relevant sections of internal medicine. Didactic tools are used to the maximum (multimedia presentations, slides, educational films, demonstration of thematic patients).

Practical classes are held in the clinic, which is the outpatient base of the department. Methods of organizing practical classes on general practice - family medicine requires:

- make the student a participant in the process of providing medical care to patients from the moment of their treatment, examination, diagnosis, treatment until the end of treatment;
- to master professional practical skills; skills of teamwork of students, doctors, other participants in the process of providing medical care;
- to form in the student, as in the future specialist, an understanding of responsibility for the level of their training, its improvement during training and professional activity.

To implement this, it is necessary at the first lesson of the relevant section to provide the student with a detailed plan of work in the clinic and provide conditions for its implementation. This plan should include:

- research that the student must master (or get acquainted with);
- algorithms (protocols) of examinations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine;
- supervision of patients to be carried out by the student during the cycle;
- reports of the patient's outpatient card in the study group, at practical conferences.

Patient supervision involves:

- 1) clarification of the patient's complaints, medical history and life, conducting a survey of organs and systems;
- 2) conducting a physical examination of the patient and determining the main symptoms of the disease;
- 3) analysis of laboratory and instrumental examination data;
- 4) formulation of the diagnosis;
- 5) appointment of treatment;
- 6) determination of primary and secondary prevention measures;
- 7) report on the results of examination of the patient by a team of students in the study group, analysis under the guidance of the teacher of the correctness of diagnosis, differential diagnosis, scheduled examination, treatment tactics, assessment of prognosis and performance, prevention.

In practical classes, students are encouraged to keep protocols in which it is necessary to enter brief information about the patients examined during the practical lesson, diagnosis, examination plan and prescribed treatment.

VTS and individual work of students is 30-56% in the curriculum. It includes:

- ✓ pre-classroom and extracurricular training of students on the course of the discipline;
- ✓ work of students in departments on the polyclinic base of the department, including in laboratories and departments (offices) of functional diagnostics, interpretation of data of laboratory and instrumental research methods in extracurricular time;
- ✓ acquisition of practical skills through work with patients;
- ✓ individual VTS (speech at a scientific-practical conference, writing articles, report on an abstract in a practical lesson, participation in a student group, competitions in the discipline, etc.);
- ✓ work in a computer class in preparation for the Step-2 exam;
- ✓ elaboration of topics that are not included in the classroom plan.

Teachers of the department provide the opportunity to carry out VTS during practical classes and monitor and evaluate its implementation. Topics submitted for self-study are evaluated during the final control.

METHODS OF CONTROL

It is recommended to conduct practical classes with the inclusion of:

- 1) control of the initial level of knowledge with the help of tests;
- 2) survey of students on the topic of the lesson;
- 3) management of 1-2 patients with diseases and conditions corresponding to the subject of the lesson, followed by discussion of the correctness of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment with the use of evidence-based medicine and in accordance with National and European guidelines and protocols;
- 4) consideration of the results of additional research methods (laboratory and instrumental), which are used in the diagnosis and differential diagnosis, consideration of which is provided by the topic of practical training;
- 5) control of the final level of knowledge on the test tasks made in the format of Step-2.

Assimilation of the topic (**current control**) is controlled in the practical lesson in accordance with specific goals, the assimilation of content sections - in the practical final lessons. It is

recommended to use the following tools to assess the level of preparation of students: computer tests, solving situational problems, conducting laboratory research and interpretation and evaluation of their results, analysis and evaluation of instrumental research and parameters characterizing human body functions, control of practical skills.

The current control is carried out by the teacher of the academic group after the students have mastered each topic of the discipline and grades are set using a 200-point scale of the university, which corresponds to the 200-point scale of ECTS.

Final lesson (FL) - is conducted after the logically completed part of the discipline, consisting of a set of educational elements of the work program, which combines all types of training (theoretical, practical, etc.), elements of educational and professional program (academic discipline, all types of practices, certification), implemented by appropriate forms of the educational process. The department provides information for preparation for the software on the information stand and on the website of the department the following materials:

- basic and anchor test tasks LII "Step-2";
- list of theoretical questions (including questions on independent work);
- list of practical skills;
- a list of drugs, prescriptions of which must be prescribed by the student;
- list of medical records;
- criteria for assessing the knowledge and skills of students;
- schedule of students completing missed classes during the semester.

Conducting the final lesson:

1. Solving a package of test tasks on the content of educational material, which includes the following:

- basic test tasks in the discipline, which cover the content of the educational material of the final lesson in the amount of **30 tests** that correspond to the database "Step-2". Evaluation criterion - **70.0%** of correctly solved tasks; "Passed" or "did not pass");

2. Assessment of the development of practical skills (assessment criteria - "performed" or "failed").

3. During the assessment of the student's knowledge on theoretical issues, as well as questions for independent work, which are included in this final lesson, the student is given a grade on a multi-point scale, as well as a grade on IPA.

4. Tasks for practical and professional training that reflect the skills and abilities during the supervision of thematic patients, evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods and the choice of treatment tactics, which are defined in the list of work program of the discipline.

5. Tasks for diagnosis and care in emergencies.

The final lesson is accepted by the teacher of the academic group. Forms of software should be standardized and include control of all types of training (theoretical, practical, independent, etc.), solving test tasks "Step-2", provided by the work program of the discipline. At the beginning of the lesson students solve test tasks "Step-2" in the amount of 30 tasks, then during the admission the teacher of the group takes practical skills, which are assessed "completed", "failed", then students write written work, each ticket contains 5 theoretical questions, which include questions made for independent work, followed by an oral interview with the student, followed by a grade for the FL.

The final semester control is carried out after the completion of the study of the discipline in the form of the final control work (FSC).

EPR is conducted by the teacher of the academic group at the last lesson. Students who have scored at least 70 points in the autumn semester and 40 points in the spring semester are admitted to the RCC. The maximum score in the autumn semester is 120, in the spring - 80. At the RCC in the autumn semester, a student can get from 50 to 80 points, in the spring - from 30 to 40 (see table below).

Assessment of individual student tasks. The meeting of the department approved a list of individual tasks (participation with reports in student conferences, profile competitions,

preparation of analytical reviews with presentations with plagiarism) and determined the number of points for their implementation, which can be added as incentives (**not more than 10**). Points for individual tasks are accrued to the student only once as a commission (commission - head of the department, head teacher, group teacher) only if they are successfully completed and defended. In no case may the total amount of points for IPA exceed 120 points.

Assessment of students' independent work. Assimilation of topics that are submitted only for independent work is checked during the final classes and final tests.

In order to assess the learning outcomes of the discipline, **the final control is conducted in the form of a differentiated test, which is recommended for academic disciplines, which is part of the integrated test exams the only state qualifying exam and "Step-2"**. Only students who have passed both final tests (according to blocks 1 and 2) in the discipline are admitted to the exam.

The test in the discipline "General practice - family medicine with in-depth study of pediatrics" is a process during which the results obtained for the 6th year are checked:

- level of theoretical knowledge;
- development of creative thinking;
- skills of independent work;
- competencies - the ability to synthesize the acquired knowledge and apply them in solving practical problems.

The department provides the following materials for preparation for the test on the information stand and on the website of the department:

- basic and anchor test tasks "Step";
- list of theoretical questions (including questions on independent work);
- list of practical skills;
- a list of drugs, prescriptions of which must be prescribed by the student;
- criteria for assessing the knowledge and skills of students;
- schedule of students completing missed classes during the semester.

Carrying out test.

1. Assessment of theoretical knowledge on the tickets drawn up at the department, which contain two theoretical questions from the sections of the discipline, which were studied during the academic year.

2. Assessment of practical skills acquisition.

3. Evaluation of the solution of the situational problem.

Distribution of points in the assessment - see above in the example of the test ticket. The maximum score on the test is 80 points, the test is considered passed if at least 50 points are scored (see the table below).

Distribution of points received by students

As mentioned above, a 200-point scale is used in the evaluation.

As indicated, in the autumn semester, for practical classes, the maximum amount of points is 120, the minimum - 70, in the spring semester - 80 and 40.

From the general practice of family medicine in each semester 15 practical classes (30 academic hours). The current control is carried out on 14 practical classes (the 15th practical lesson is assigned to the RCC).

Accordingly, **in the autumn semester, the maximum score for each practical lesson is: 120 points: 14 lessons = 8.6 points. Minimum grade - 70 points: 14 classes = 5 points.** A score lower than 5 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and must be practiced in the prescribed manner

On PKR the student can receive **from 50 to 80 points.**

In the spring semester, the maximum score for each practical lesson is: 80 points: 14 classes = 5.7 points, the minimum - 40 points: 14 classes = 2.9 points. A score lower than **2.9 points** means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and must be practiced in the prescribed manner.

On PKR the student can receive from 30 to 40 points.

On the differential test, the maximum positive score is 80 points, the minimum - 50.

Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
Autumn semester (block № 1)	
Practical classes from the 1st to the 14th	8.6 points in each class
A total of 14 practical classes	120
FSC № 1 (practical lesson № 15)	80
Together for IPA and FSC	200
Spring semester (block № 2)	
Practical classes from the 1st to the 14th	5,7 points in each class
A total of 14 practical classes	80
FSC № 2 (practical lesson № 15)	40
Together for IPA and FSC	120
Differentiated credit	80
Total for the spring semester and credit	200

Criteria for assessing knowledge

Score 8-8.6 points in the practical lesson in the autumn semester (5.1-5.7 points in the spring semester), 71-80 points in the RCC in the autumn semester (38-40 points in the spring semester) and 71-80 points on the test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale) **the student's answer is evaluated if it demonstrates a deep knowledge of all theoretical principles and the ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.**

Score of 6-7 points in the autumn semester (4-5 points in the spring semester), 61-70 points on the RCC in the autumn semester (35-37 points on the RCC in the spring semester) and 61-70 points on the test (B and C for ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) **the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical provisions, the ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.**

A score of 5 points in the fall semester (2.9-3 points in the spring semester), 50-60 points on the RCC in the fall semester (30-34 points on the RCC in the spring semester) and 50-60 points on the credit (D and E for ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale) **the student's answer is evaluated provided that he knows the main theoretical principles and can use them in practice.**

7. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

7.1. Basic

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4. Moskalenko VF, Girina OM The most common diseases in the practice of a family doctor. Volume 2. Kyiv, Medicine, 2008.
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6. Khvistyuk OM, Rogozhin BA, Korop AF The scope of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic work of a general practitioner - a family doctor. Kharkiv, 2005.
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8. Public health: a textbook for students. higher honey. textbook institutions / [V. F. Moskalenko, OP Gulchiy, TS Gruzeva and others]. - Vinnytsia: Nova Kniga, 2011. - 559 p.

9. Care and support for children with HIV: a textbook for staff of children's institutions, parents, guardians, social workers and other persons caring for children with HIV / [M. L. Aryaev, NV Kotova, OO Starets and others]. - К. : Кобза, 2003. - 168 с.
10. Kubler-Ross E. About death and dying / Kubler-Ross E. ; lane. with English - Kiev: "Sofia", 2001. - 317 p.
11. Campbell A. Medical Ethics / Campbell A., Gillette G., Jones G. ; lane. with English Yu. M. Lopukhina, BG Yudina. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2007. - 400 p.
12. Organization of palliative medicine at the regional level: a textbook for universities / [T. Z. Biktimirov, VI Gorbunov, AI Nabegaev and others]. - Москва - Ульяновск: УЛГУ, 2009. - 72 с.

7.2. Auxiliary

1. Adapted clinical guidelines based on the evidence of "Viral hepatitis C in adults", Kyiv - 2016.
2. Adapted clinical guidelines based on evidence "Viral hepatitis B (chronic)", Kyiv - 2016.
3. Adapted clinical guidelines based on evidence "Viral hepatitis B. WHO position", Kyiv - 2016.
4. Algorithms in the practice of gastroenterologist // Edited by O. Babak. - Kyiv: LLC "Library of Health of Ukraine", 2015. - 162 p.
5. Internal medicine. In 3 vols. Vol. 1 / Ed. prof. K.M. Amosova. - К. : Медицина, 2008. - 1056 с.
6. Internal medicine. In 3 vols. Vol. 2 / AS Svintsytsky, LF Konoplyova, YI Feshchenko, etc. ; For order. prof. K.M. Amosova. - К. : Медицина, 2009. - 1088 с.
7. WHO. Newsletter No. 387 February 2016 <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs387/>
8. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the blood system: Manual [for students. and interns]: to the 170th anniversary of the Nat. honey. Bogomolets University / AS Svintsytsky, SA Guseva, SV Skrypnychenko, IO Rodionova. - К.: Медкнига, 2011. - 335 с.
9. Zak KP, Tronko MD, Popova VV, Butenko AK Diabetes, immunity and cytokines. Kyiv: Book-plus, 2014. - 500 p.
10. Classification of diseases of the digestive system: a guide / edited by NV Харченко / О.Я. Babak, О.А. Голубовська, Н.Б. Hubergritz, А.Е. Dorofeev, TD Zvyagintseva, IM Skripnik, S.M. Weaver, G.D. Fadeenko, NV Харченко, М.Б. Shcherbinina - Kirovograd: PE "Polyum", 2015. - 54 p.
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19. 100 selected lectures on endocrinology. / Ed. Yu.I. Караченцева, А.В. Казакова, Н.А. Kravchun, IM Плуїна. - X: 2014. - 948 с.
20. International Textbook of Diabetes Mellitus, 2 Volume Set. Ed. by R.A. Defronzo, E. Ferrannini, P. Zimmet, G. Alberti. 4th Edition, 2015. - 1228p.

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7.3. Information resources

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3. <https://www.asn-online.org/education/training/fellows/educational-resources.aspx#Guidelines>
4. www.brit-thoracic.org.uk/standards-of-care/guidelines
5. <https://cprguidelines.eu/>
6. <https://www.diabetes.org>
7. <https://www.escardio.org/Guidelines/Clinical-Practice-Guidelines>
8. <http://www.eagen.org/>
9. <http://www.ers-education.org/guidelines.aspx>
10. <http://www.enp-era-edta.org/#/44/page/home>
11. https://www.eular.org/recommendations_management.cfm
12. <http://www.european-renal-best-practice.org>
13. <http://www.esmo.org/Guidelines/Haematological-Malignancies>
14. <https://ehaweb.org/organization/committees/swg-unit/scientific-working-groups/structure-and-guidelines/>
15. <http://www.gastro.org/guidelines>
16. www.ginasthma.org
17. <http://goldcopd.org>
18. <http://inephrology.kiev.ua/>
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20. <http://kdigo.org/home/guidelines/>
21. <http://mtd.dec.gov.ua/index.php/uk/>
22. <https://www.nice.org.uk>
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