

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines



APPROVE"
First vice-rector
Klymenko N.M.

2019

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

"MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE"

academic year 2020-2021

Field of knowledge 22 "Health"

(code and name of the field of knowledge)

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

(code and name of the specialty)

V course

Developer	Zack M.Yu.
Head of the Department of	
Developer	Zack M.Yu.
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program	
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of the discipline

Name of the index	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Industrial medical practice	
Branch of knowledge	22 "Health care"	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Normative	
Curriculum	5th	
Academic year	2020-2021	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	10th	
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	5 credits (5.0) / 150 hours	
Course structure: - lectures -practical training -hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	-	
	30 120	
Percentage of classroom load	20 %	
Language of instruction		
Form of intermediate control (if any)		
Form of final control	Differentiated test - 10th semester	

2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

The purpose of teaching / studying the discipline "Industrial Medical Practice" is to consolidate the knowledge and practical skills acquired in the study of basic clinical and theoretical disciplines and their further deepening and improvement while working in an outpatient setting, as well as acquaintance with the work of a doctor in future activities. bases of outpatient clinics and women's clinics.

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 (therapeutic, surgical, gynecological and pediatric profile);
- 2) methodically correct questioning and examination of patients with therapeutic, surgical, obstetric - gynecological and pediatric pathology;
- 3) interpretation of the relationship of the patient's complaints and the preliminary assessment of the affected body system;
- 4) generalization of the results of questioning and examination of patients and distinguishing on their basis 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) drawing up a plan for examination of the patient, interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the most common diseases in the clinic (internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics - gynecology and pediatrics) and their complications.

Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary links). Industrial medical practice as an academic 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 a clinical and practical basis 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 as an integration of teaching with basic clinical disciplines, and the acquisition of deep knowledge of medical practice, the ability to use this knowledge in the process of further training and in the professional activities of the doctor;
- c) forms the practical foundations of clinical thinking;
- d) provides an opportunity to conduct a practical analysis of clinical situations for further diagnosis, treatment, prevention of diseases.

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

- conduct surveys and physical examinations of patients and analyze the results
- plan the scheme of the clinical course of the disease,
- analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods,
- identify the leading pathological symptoms and syndromes in the most common diseases,
- make a differential diagnosis and make a preliminary diagnosis of the most common diseases,
- interpret the general principles of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of the most common diseases,
- participate in the provision of emergency care in case of emergencies,
- perform the necessary medical manipulations, medical documentation

- to acquire knowledge of moral and deontological principles in the work of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination in the clinic.

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

KNOW:

- Basic rules of questioning and examination of the patient.
- Physical and instrumental research methods in a therapeutic hospital.
- Physical and instrumental methods of examination of a surgical patient.
- The main methods of research of obstetric and gynecological patients.
- The main methods of research of a pediatric patient

BE ABLE:

- solve situational problems with the definition of causal factors, risk factors, the main link of pathogenesis, stages of development, mechanisms of development of clinical manifestations, completion options for typical pathological processes and the most common diseases;
- schematically reflect the mechanisms of pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of diseases;
- analyze and interpret the results of blood, urine, lipidograms, electrocardiograms, spiograms, immunograms, hormonal background;
- identify regenerative, degenerative forms and forms of pathological regeneration of "red" and "white" blood cells in peripheral blood smears; interpret their presence or absence in the blood;
- on the basis of the results of laboratory and instrumental research to assess the state of functioning of organs and systems of the body in diseases;
- to analyze different options for the development of causal relationships in the pathogenesis of diseases;
- be able to identify and record the leading clinical syndrome, its main link and clinical signs;
- make an informed decision for the appointment of laboratory and / or instrumental examination;

MOTHER OF COMPETENCE:

- on the application of medical knowledge 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 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 (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 (PC) - PC1 –PC7, PC 11- PC 13, PC 14, PC 16, PC 17, PC 18 EPP:

- PC1. Patient interviewing skills.

- PC2. Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.

- PC3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.

- PC4. Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.
- PC5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.
- PC6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of disease treatment.
- PC7. Ability to diagnose emergencies.
- PC11. Skills to perform medical manipulations.
- PC12. Ability to determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period.
- PC13. Family planning counseling skills.
- PC14. Ability to carry out sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures.
- PC16. Ability to determine the tactics of management of persons subject to dispensary supervision.
- PC17. Ability to conduct a performance examination.
- PC18. Ability to keep medical records.

Program learning outcomes

PLO2-PLO3, PLO 8, PLO 11, PLO13- PLO18, PLO 22- PLO23, PLO25, PLO 28, PLO30, PLO32, PLO33, PLO 35, PLO41

- **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.

- **PLO3.** Have deep 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, 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 of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion between the heart and blood vessels, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels);

- examine the condition of the respiratory system (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, palpation of the chest, percussion and auscultation of the lungs);

- examine the condition of the abdominal cavity (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation of the pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, finger examination of the rectum);

- 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 calculation of fetal weight and auscultation of his 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 history, physical examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms.
 - Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, by comparing with standards, using previous patient history and patient reviews, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person, 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 a laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 4) by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to 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 syndrome diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to 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, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, conclusions differential diagnosis, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to 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, 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 of 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 activities among the assigned contingent of the 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 a 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 the relevant ethical and legal norms, by adopting reasonable decision:

• determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary supervision;

• determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy persons subject to dispensary supervision;

- calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children in 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 major non-communicable diseases;
- evaluate in the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data indicators of 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 for medical care, developed on the basis of evidence-based medicine;

- participate in the development of local protocols for medical care;

- to control the quality of medical care on the basis of statistical data, expert evaluation and sociological research data using indicators of structure, process and results of activities;

- identify factors that hinder the improvement of quality and safety of medical care.

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, 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 of 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 activities among the assigned contingent of the 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 a 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 the relevant ethical and legal norms, by adopting reasonable decision:

- determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary supervision;

- determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy persons subject to dispensary supervision;

- calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children in 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 major non-communicable diseases;

- evaluate in the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data indicators of 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 for medical care, developed on the basis of evidence-based medicine;

- participate in the development of local protocols for medical care;

- to control the quality of medical care on the basis of statistical data, expert evaluation and sociological research data using indicators of structure, process and results of activities;

- identify factors that hinder the improvement of quality and safety of medical care.

3 . Curriculum 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. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE HOSPITAL

SECTIONS:

1. Industrial medical practice in the therapeutic department of the hospital (37 / 1,25)
2. Industrial medical practice in the surgical department of the hospital (38 / 1,25)

Block 2. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE MATERNITY AND PEDIATRIC INSTITUTIONS OF HOSPITAL

SECTIONS:

3. Industrial medical practice in the maternity ward of the hospital (38 / 1,25)
4. Industrial medical practice in the pediatric department of the hospital (37 / 1,25)

BLOCK 1. PRODUCTION MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE HOSPITAL

Semantic section 1: Industrial medical practice in the therapeutic department of the hospital

Specific goals:

- conduct surveys and physical examinations of patients and analyze the results;
- plan the scheme of the clinical course of the disease;
- analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods,
- identify the leading pathological symptoms and syndromes in the most common diseases;
- make a differential diagnosis and make a preliminary diagnosis of the most common diseases;
- interpret the general principles of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of the most common diseases;
- participate in the provision of emergency care in case of emergencies;
- perform the necessary medical manipulations;
- to acquire knowledge of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination in the clinic.

Topic 1. Principles of organization of planned and urgent therapeutic care in Ukraine at the outpatient stage.

Structure, subdivisions of the outpatient clinic. The role of the physician - therapist in providing hospital care.

Topic 2. Improving the survey and physical examination of patients with major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic and endocrine systems.

Complaints. Objective and subjective examination of the patient.

Topic 3. Mastering the skills of interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research methods in internal medicine.

General analysis of urine and blood, biochemical blood test. Assessment of general and biochemical analysis of blood, troponin test, lipidogram, coagulogram, urine test for Nechiporenko, analysis for Zymnytsky, analysis for Nechiporenko. ECG diagnostics, ultrasound, X-ray and radioisotope research methods.

Topic 4. Improving the skills of substantiation and diagnosis in major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic and endocrine systems in an outpatient setting.

Criteria for diagnosis. Rationale.

Topic 5. Appointment of treatment, primary and secondary prevention of major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic organs and endocrine system at the outpatient stage.

Protocols for the treatment of major diseases of the internal organs. Prescribing (for mucolytics, antitussives, cardiac glycosides, antihypertensives, antiemetics and hormonal drugs).

Topic 6. Mastering the skills of emergency care in the clinic of internal medicine at the pre-hospital stage.

Algorithms of emergency care at the hospital stage (convulsions, hyperthermic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, hypertensive crisis, renal and hepatic colic, thyrotoxic crisis, hyperglycemic coma, ketoacidotic coma, cerebral edema and pulmonary edema, pulmonary embolism).

Topic 7. Application of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a physician in an outpatient clinic.

Legislative base of Ukraine on the rights of medical workers and patients' rights. Working conditions in insurance medicine. Deontological and ethical norms of behavior and communication with the patient. Legal medicine.

Semantic section 2. Industrial medical practice in the surgical department of the clinic.

Specific goals:

- conduct surveys and physical examinations of patients and analyze their results in the clinic of surgical diseases;
- identify the leading pathological symptoms and syndromes in the most common surgical diseases;
- perform differential diagnosis and establish a preliminary diagnosis of major surgical diseases in an inpatient setting;
- analyze and interpret the results of basic laboratory, instrumental and radiological research methods in hospital;
- determine the tactics of treatment of major surgical diseases in an inpatient setting;
- master the basic responsibilities and professional actions of a surgeon while working in the surgical department of the hospital;
- provide emergency care for emergencies in surgical diseases;
- be able to apply the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of the surgeon of the surgical department of the hospital.

Topic 8. Principles of organization of planned surgical care in Ukraine.

Assimilation of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a doctor - surgeon of the outpatient department. Acquaintance with the work and structural units of the outpatient clinic.

Topic 9. Improving the skills of clinical, laboratory - instrumental diagnosis and tactics of treatment of major surgical diseases in the clinic.

Acute urgent pathology of the gastrointestinal tract (acute appendicitis, acute pancreatitis, perforated gastric ulcer, acute cholecystitis, acute intestinal obstruction). Clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis and tactics of treatment of patients. Assistance at the pre-hospital stage.

Topic 10. Application of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a surgeon in the clinic.

Features of communication with a surgical patient. Legislation of Ukraine on the rights and responsibilities of health professionals.

Topic 11. Provision of emergency medical care for urgent surgical diseases.

Organization of emergency care in a surgical hospital. Blood substitutes (classification, indications and contraindications). Bleeding (classification, tactics of the doctor). Determination of blood groups and rhesus factor.

Topic 12. Vaccination in surgical pathology.

The concept of surgical infection. Prevention of tetanus and rabies. Indications and contraindications to vaccination. Antibiotic therapy. Calculation of antibiotic dose. Carrying out an allergic test.

BLOCK 2. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN WOMEN'S CONSULTATION AND IN FAMILY MEDICINE CLINIC (FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE TO CHILDREN AND UNDERSTANDING)

Semantic section 3. Industrial medical practice in women's clinic

Specific goals:

- know the principles of organization of medical care for pregnant women, mothers and mothers in Ukraine, the basics of Ukrainian legislation on maternal and child health;
- to improve the diagnosis of early and late pregnancy;
- participate in the examination of women of different ages;
- to know clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics and tactics of treatment of complications of pregnancy, childbirth, the postpartum period in the conditions of women's consultation;

- to master practical skills of providing emergency medical care in obstetrics and gynecology;
- apply the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of women's clinics.

Topic 13. Principles of organization of medical care for pregnant women, mothers and parturients in Ukraine. Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on maternal and child health. Structure and organization of women's consultation.

Introduction to the structure, departments and work of the women's clinic. The role of the obstetrician-gynecologist in providing medical care to pregnant women, mothers and parturients. Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on maternal and child health.

Topic 14. Diagnosis and provision of emergency medical care in obstetrics and gynecology at the pre-hospital stage.

Help with late preeclampsia (preeclampsia, eclampsia), gestational hypertension, placenta previa, pre-detachment of the normally located placenta. Ectopic pregnancy (clinic of progressive tubal pregnancy and rupture of the fallopian tube). Etiology, clinical picture and emergency care in an obstetric hospital.

Topic 15. Dispensary supervision of pregnant women

Dispensary supervision of pregnant women. Risk groups among women from premature birth. Features of counseling of pregnant women and HIV - infection and hepatitis.

Topic 16. Family planning and contraception.

Features of communication with pregnant women, parturients, parturients. Family planning. Types of contraception. Indications and contraindications to the production of the Navy.

Content section 4: Industrial medical practice in family medicine outpatient clinics (for providing medical care to children and adolescents)

Specific goals:

- to collect the anamnesis, objective examination of the sick child, to analyze the received results;
- make a preliminary diagnosis;
- to make the plan of inspection of the concrete sick child;
- analyze the results of additional examinations (laboratory, instrumental);
- identify the main symptoms and group them into syndromes in the most common diseases of childhood;
- make a clinical diagnosis and make a differential diagnosis;
- to determine the tactics of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of the most common diseases of childhood;
- provide emergency care for emergencies in the pediatric clinic;
- to acquire skills of medical manipulations in pediatrics;
- to master the skills of keeping medical records of a children's hospital;
- to master moral and deontological principles in pediatrics.

Topic 17. Principles of organization of medical pediatric care in Ukraine. Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on maternal and child health.

Structure and organization of the family medicine department. The structure of the family doctor's section. Participation in conducting outpatient reception. Diagnosis and treatment of major childhood diseases in an outpatient setting. Indications for planned and urgent hospitalization of children in outpatient practice. Participation in the design of basic regulations in the work of a family doctor

Topic 18. Assessment of physical and neuropsychological development of the child.

Determining the child's health. Creating a diet for a healthy child. Participation in the system of child care. Participation in preventive measures and medical examinations of children with diseases of various body systems Subjective and objective examination of children of different ages. Features of communication with children, taking into account the peculiarities of the nervous system and psyche.

Topic 19. Vaccination of children in the clinic. Indications and contraindications to vaccination. Participation in the provision of emergency care to children with post-vaccination reactions and complications.

Definition of vaccination. See vaccines. Indications and contraindications to vaccination. Features of vaccination of children with HIV infection and congenital immunodeficiencies. Complications of vaccination, care and prevention of complications. Vaccination calendar.

Topic 20. Providing emergency care to children in emergency situations at the prehospital stage.

Emergency care for convulsive syndrome, hyperthermic, hypoglycemic coma, ketoacidotic coma, cyanotic - dyspnea, asthma attack, fainting, anaphylactic reactions, renal colic.

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE "MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE"

№ з/п	Topic	Practical training	Individual work	
BLOCK 1. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE POLYCLINIC				
Semantic section 1: Industrial medical practice in the therapeutic department of the clinic				
1	Principles of organization of planned and urgent therapeutic care in Ukraine at the outpatient stage.	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curation of the patient • Writing a medical history
2	Improving the survey and physical examination of patients with major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic and endocrine systems.	1	6	
3	Mastering the skills of interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research methods in internal medicine in a family clinic.	1	5	
4	Improving the skills of substantiation and formulation of the diagnosis of major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic organs and endocrine system in an outpatient setting.	1	5	
5	Appointment of treatment, primary and secondary prevention of major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic and endocrine systems at the outpatient stage.	1	6	
6	Mastering the skills of emergency care in the clinic of internal medicine at the pre-hospital stage.	1	2	

7	Application of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a physician-therapist in an outpatient clinic.	1	4	
	Together with section 1 Hours-37 Loans-1.25	7	30	
Content section 2: Industrial medical practice in the surgical department of the clinic				
8	Principles of organization of planned and emergency surgical care in Ukraine. Assimilation of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a surgeon in the clinic.	2	6	Curation of the patient Writing a medical history
9	Improving the skills of clinical, laboratory - instrumental diagnostics and tactics of treatment of major surgical diseases in the clinic.	2	4	
10	Application of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a surgeon in the clinic.	2	4	
11	Providing emergency medical care for urgent surgical diseases at the outpatient stage.	1	6	
12	Vaccination in surgical pathology.	1	10	
	Together with section 2 Hours - 38 Loans - 1.25	8	30	
	Total block 1, year - 75 Credits - 2.5	15	60	
BLOCK 2. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN WOMEN'S CONSULTATION AND IN THE FAMILY MEDICINE CLINIC (FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE TO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS)				
Content section 3: Industrial medical practice in women's counseling				
13	Principles of organization of medical care for pregnant women, mothers and mothers in Ukraine. Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on maternal and child health. Structure and organization of women's consultation.	2	4	• Curation of pregnant women and women in labor • Writing a birth history
14	Diagnosis and provision of emergency medical care in obstetrics and gynecology at the pre-hospital stage.	2	6	
15	Dispensary supervision of pregnant women.	2	10	
16	Family planning, contraception	2	10	

	Together with section 3 Hours-38 Loans-1.25	8	30	
Content section 4: Industrial medical practice in family medicine outpatient clinics (for providing medical care to children and adolescents)				
17	Structure and organization of the family medicine department. The structure of the family doctor's section. Participation in conducting outpatient reception. Diagnosis and treatment of major childhood diseases in an outpatient setting. Indications for planned and urgent hospitalization of children in outpatient practice. Participation in the design of basic regulations in the work of a family doctor.	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient supervision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a medical history
18	Assessment of physical and neuropsychological development of the child. Determining the child's health. Creating a diet for a healthy child. Participation in the system of child care. Participation in preventive measures and medical examinations of children with diseases of various body systems.	1	6	
19	Vaccination of children in the clinic. Indications and contraindications to vaccination. Participation in the provision of emergency care to children with post-vaccination reactions and complications.	2	6	
20	Providing emergency care to children in emergency situations at the prehospital stage.	2	6	
	Together with section 4 Hours-37 Loans-1.25	7	30	
	Together with block 2 Hours-75 Credits-2.5	15	60	
	Together with the discipline Hours – 150 Credits - 5	30	120	

4.1. THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES

№ 3/п	Name topics	Count. hours
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BLOCK 1. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE POLYCLINIC		
Semantic section 1: Industrial medical practice in the therapeutic department of the clinic		
1	Principles of organization of planned and urgent therapeutic care in Ukraine in an outpatient setting.	1
2	Improving the survey and physical examination of patients with major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic organs and endocrine system in the outpatient phase of treatment.	1
3	Mastering the skills of interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research methods in internal medicine in an outpatient setting.	1
4	Improving the skills of substantiation and formulation of the diagnosis of major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic organs and endocrine system in an outpatient setting.	1
5	Appointment of treatment, primary and secondary prevention of major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic organs and endocrine system at the outpatient stage.	1
6	Mastering the skills of emergency care in the clinic of internal medicine at the pre-hospital stage.	1
7	Application of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a physician-therapist in an outpatient clinic.	1
Content section 2: Industrial medical practice in the surgical department of the clinic		
8	Principles of organization of planned and emergency surgical care in Ukraine. Assimilation of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of the doctor of the surgical department of the polyclinic.	2
9	Improving the skills of clinical, laboratory - instrumental diagnostics and tactics of treatment of major surgical diseases in the clinic.	2
10	Application of the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a surgeon in the clinic.	2
11	Providing emergency medical care for urgent surgical diseases at the outpatient stage.	1
12	Vaccination in surgical pathology.	1
	TOTAL BLOCK 1	15
BLOCK 2. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN WOMEN'S CONSULTATION AND IN FAMILY MEDICINE CLINIC (FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE TO CHILDREN AND UNDERSTANDING)		
Semantic section 3: Industrial medical practice in women's counseling		
13	Principles of organization of medical care for pregnant women, mothers and mothers in Ukraine. Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on maternal and child health. Structure and organization of women's consultation.	2
14	Diagnosis and provision of emergency medical care in obstetrics and gynecology at the pre-hospital stage.	2
15	Dispensary supervision of pregnant women.	2
16	Family planning, contraception.	2
Content section 4: Industrial medical practice in family medicine outpatient clinics (for providing medical care to children and adolescents)		
17	Structure and organization of the family medicine department. The structure of the family doctor's section. Participation in conducting outpatient reception. Diagnosis and treatment of major childhood diseases in an outpatient setting.	1

	Indications for planned and urgent hospitalization of children in outpatient practice. Participation in the design of basic regulations in the work of a family doctor.	
18	Assessment of physical and neuropsychological development of the child. Determining the child's health. Creating a diet for a healthy child. Participation in the system of child care. Participation in preventive measures and medical examinations of children with diseases of various body systems.	2
19	Vaccination of children in the clinic. Indications and contraindications to vaccination. Participation in the provision of emergency care to children with post-vaccination reactions and complications.	1
20	Substantiation and formulation of clinical diagnosis of major nosological diseases in children. Skills of keeping medical records of a children's hospital.	1
21	Providing emergency care to children in emergency situations at the prehospital stage.	1
	TOTAL BLOCK 2	15
	TOGETHER FROM THE DISCIPLINE	30

4.2. THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

№ з/п	Topic	Number of hours
BLOCK 1. PRODUCTION MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE POLYCLINIC		
1	Preparation for practical classes - theoretical training and development of practical skills	40
2	Preparing and writing a medical history	10
3	Preparation for the final modular control	3
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 	7
Together with Block 2		60 год.

№ з/п	Тема	Кількість годин
BLOCK 2. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN WOMEN'S CONSULTATION AND IN FAMILY MEDICINE CLINIC (FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE TO CHILDREN AND UNDERSTANDING)		
1	Preparation for practical classes - theoretical training and development of practical skills	40
2	Preparing and writing a medical history	10
3	Preparation for the final modular control	3
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 	7
Together with Block 2		60 год.

Together with the discipline (hours of independent work) - 120 hours.

BLOCK 1. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE POLYCLINIC

1. Organization of a family doctor. Functions and content of the work of a family doctor.
2. Deontology and ethics of the family doctor's relationship with the patient and family.
3. Solving social and medical problems of the family. Evaluation of performance indicators.
4. Family and insurance medicine in Ukraine.
5. Organization of quality control for different types of insurance.
6. The structure of the insurance policy in PHC.
7. Modern methods of information support of family doctor's dispensaries.
8. In the conduct of telemedicine in the practice of a family doctor.
9. Screening method in family medicine.
10. The main principles of evidence-based medicine.
11. The concept of health, intermediate state, disease.
12. Functional clinical syndromes in the practice of a family doctor.
13. General principles of health promotion.
14. Classification and significance of risk factors.
15. Modern views on prevention, medical examination.
16. Indications and contraindications for the management of patients in an outpatient setting.
17. Advantages of providing medical care in day hospitals.
18. Indications for the management of patients at home, the organization of the hospital at home.
19. Conducting medical, social and labor examinations in an outpatient setting.
20. Compilation of a family tree.
21. Conducting a survey and physical examination of patients with major diseases of the abdominal cavity.
22. Evaluation of clinical, biochemical and bacteriological studies of blood, urine, feces, sputum in surgical patients.
23. Evaluation of these instrumental research methods: X-ray examination of the chest and abdomen, ECG, spirometry, sonography of the abdominal organs, fibrogastroduodenoscopy, colonoscopy.
24. Rationale and formulation of clinical diagnosis;
25. Interpretation of general principles of treatment, primary and secondary prevention of major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic organs and endocrine system;
26. Emergency care in emergency situations (conditions) in acute respiratory failure (asthma attack); hepatic colic; diabetic insects, hyperthyroidism, acute adrenal insufficiency, etc .;
27. Evaluation of anamnesis data, physical examination: examination of the patient, palpation, percussion, auscultation, rectal examination.
28. Analysis of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (radiography, ultrasound, CT, fibrogastroduodenoscopy, colonoscopy)
29. Substantiation and formulation of clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis of diseases of the abdominal cavity
30. Determining the plan of conservative and operative treatment depending on pathogenetic factors and severity of the patient's condition.
31. Features of assistance in performing emergency and scheduled operations
32. Peculiarities of dressing assistance: wound care, drainage, change of dressings, removal of drainages, removal of sutures, wound dilution, surgical treatment of purulent lesions.
33. Emergency care for bleeding, septic and hemorrhagic shock; correction of water-electrolyte disorders and acid-base status, etc.

BLOCK 2. PRODUCTION MEDICAL PRACTICE IN WOMEN'S CONSULTATION AND IN FAMILY MEDICINE CLINIC (FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE TO CHILDREN AND UNDERSTANDING)

1. Collect and evaluate the anamnesis in relation to the general and specific functions of the female body.
2. Conduct an external obstetric examination of the pregnant woman (Leopold techniques, auscultation of the fetal heartbeat, pelviometry).
3. Establish the gestational age, expected term of birth and fetal weight.
4. Conduct an internal obstetric examination, measurement of the diagonal conjugate (on a phantom).
5. Evaluate the results of the study of the fetus and placenta (CTG, ultrasound, BPP, dopplerometry of umbilical vessels) and determine the tactics of pregnancy depending on the results.
6. Detect early signs of preeclampsia, use simple screening methods to diagnose preeclampsia, evaluate the results of laboratory tests, determine the tactics of management of preeclampsia, provide emergency care in case of eclampsia.
7. Provide obstetric care during physiological childbirth (on a simulator or on a phantom).
Management of the postpartum period.
8. Assess the condition of the newborn on the Apgar scale, to conduct the primary toilet of the newborn.
9. Determine the diagnostic criteria for a narrow pelvis (perform pelviometry). To diagnose a clinically narrow pelvis (on a phantom).
10. Assess the nature of labor. To make the scheme of medical correction of anomalies of labor.
11. Estimate the amount of blood loss. Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for obstetric bleeding.
12. Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for hemorrhagic shock.
13. Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for septic shock.
14. Ability to examine patients, justify and formulate a diagnosis, write a medical history of the child
15. Measurement of blood pressure in the arms and legs
16. Evaluation of clinical tests (general blood test in children of different ages, general urine analysis, urine analysis according to Zymnitsky, urine analysis according to Nechiporenko, general analysis of feces, general analysis of sputum), biochemical tests (blood protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, cholesterol, AST, ALT, acute phase indicators, creatinine and blood urea, blood electrolytes, urine analysis for diastase), serological reactions in autoimmune diseases.
17. ECG analysis in children
18. Evaluation of fibrogastroduodenoscopy data with pH-metry, urease test results.
19. Evaluation of spirometry, bronchoscopy, echocardiography.
20. Evaluation of radiographs of the chest, digestive system, genitourinary system.
21. Diagnosis and first aid for children with convulsions, hyperthermia, exsiccosis and toxicosis in children of the first year of life, dizziness, collapse, pulmonary and laryngeal edema, bronchospasm, asthmatic status, heart rhythm disorders, heart failure, infectious-toxic shock, acute renal and hepatic insufficiency, complications of vaccination and drug therapy (allergic reactions).

Individual tasks

Selection and review of scientific literature on the subject of the 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 successful, 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 demonstrative 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". The obligatory type of independent work of students is the supervision of patients and the writing of a detailed history of the disease, which is provided in the study of relevant disciplines. The tasks for independent work are:

1. Weekly observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with therapeutic pathology with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice
2. Weekly observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with surgical pathology with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice
3. Weekly observation of the pregnant woman with writing a medical history and presenting a clinical case in practice
4. Weekly observation of a sick child (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) 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. In the sputum with bronchitis can be found:

- A. coral-like elastic fibers
- B. eosinophils
- C. cylindrical ciliated epithelium
- D. necrotic scraps with carbon pigment
- E. all these elements

2. Ehrlich's notebook includes:

- A. cholesterol crystals
- B. amorphous lime
- C. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- D. calcified elastic fibers
- E. all these elements

3. Cholesterol crystals in sputum are detected when:

- A. bronchitis

- B. lobar pneumonia
- C. bronchial asthma
- D. decay of the primary tuberculosis center
- E. all these diseases

4. In the sputum in acute bronchitis can be found:

- A. calcified elastic fibers
- B. Dietrich's plugs
- C. caseous necrosis
- D. groups of cylindrical ciliated epithelium
- E. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

5. Hematoidin crystals in sputum are detected when:

- A. bronchopneumonia
- B. lung gangrene
- C. bronchitis
- D. bronchial asthma
- E. lobar pneumonia

6. With histoplasmosis of the lungs in the sputum can be detected:

- A. broad septate mycelium
- B. are intracellularly gram-positive oval or round, budding cells with an unpainted area around them
- C. pseudomycelium
- D. chains of large spores
- E. groups of small mosaic-arranged spores

7. Pneumomycosis can include:

- A. favus
- B. candidiasis
- C. epidermophytia
- D. rubromycosis
- E. all listed

8. Normally in a healthy person the number of respiratory movements per minute:

- A. 10 - 12
- V. 12 - 16
- Pp. 16 - 20
- D. 20 - 25
- E. 25 - 30

9. What percussion sound over the lungs is normal:

- A. Box
- B. Blunt
- C. Clear pulmonary
- D. Blunt-tympanitis
- E. Stupid

10. Hard breathing is:

- A. Physiologically enhanced vesicular respiration
- B. Pathologically enhanced vesicular respiration
- C. Physiologically enhanced bronchial respiration
- D. Pathologically enhanced bronchial respiration

E. Stenotic respiration

4.3. Ensuring the educational process

1. Multimedia projectors, computers, screens for multimedia presentations, lecture 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, lecture, 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 on a clinical basis 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 patient's bedside under the supervision of a 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 clinical diagnosis, development of a plan 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, it includes the work of students in the departments of the clinic, 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 curation of patients with writing a medical history, which involves questioning and complete physical examination of the patient to determine 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 final control (credit)

BLOCK 1. MANUFACTURING MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE POLYCLINIC

- Organization of the family doctor. Functions and content of the family doctor's work.
- Deontology and ethics of the family doctor's relationship with the patient and family.
- Solving socio-medical problems of the family. Evaluation of performance indicators.
- Family and insurance medicine in Ukraine.
- Organization of quality control for various types of insurance.
- The structure of the insurance policy in PHC.
- Modern methods of information support of family doctor's dispensaries.
- In the implementation of telemedicine in the practice of a family doctor.
- Screening method in family medicine.
- The main principles of evidence-based medicine.
- The concept of health, intermediate state, disease.
- Functional clinical syndromes in the practice of a family doctor.
- General principles of health promotion.
- Classification and significance of risk factors.
- Modern views on prevention, medical examination.
- Indications and contraindications for the management of patients in an outpatient setting.
- Advantages of providing medical care in day hospitals.
- Indications for the management of patients at home, the organization of the hospital at home.
- Conducting medical, social and labor examinations in an outpatient setting.
- Compilation of a family tree.
- Conducting a survey and physical examination of patients with major diseases of the abdominal cavity.
- Evaluation of clinical, biochemical and bacteriological studies of blood, urine, feces, sputum in surgical patients.
- Evaluation of data of instrumental research methods: X-ray examination of chest and abdominal organs, ECG, spirometry, sonography of abdominal organs, fibrogastroduodenoscopy, colonoscopy.
- Justification and formulation of the clinical diagnosis;
- Interpretation of general principles of treatment, primary and secondary prevention of major diseases of the respiratory, digestive, hematopoietic organs and endocrine system;
- Emergency care in emergency situations (conditions) in acute respiratory failure (asthma attack); hepatic colic; diabetic insects, hyperthyroidism, acute adrenal insufficiency, etc .;
- Evaluation of anamnesis data, physical examination: examination of the patient, palpation, percussion, auscultation, rectal examination
- Analysis of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (radiography, ultrasound, CT, fibrogastroduodenoscopy, colonoscopy)
- Substantiation and formulation of clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis of diseases of the abdominal cavity
- Determining the plan of conservative and operative treatment depending on pathogenetic factors and severity of the patient's condition.
- Features of assistance in performing emergency and scheduled operations
- Features of dressing assistance: wound care, drainage, change of dressings, removal of drainages, removal of sutures, wound dilution, surgical treatment of purulent lesions.
- Emergency care for bleeding, septic and hemorrhagic shock; correction of hydroelectrolyte disorders and acid-base status, etc.

BLOCK 2. PRODUCTION MEDICAL PRACTICE IN WOMEN'S CONSULTATION AND IN FAMILY MEDICINE CLINIC (FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE TO CHILDREN AND UNDERSTANDING)

- Collect and evaluate the anamnesis regarding the general and specific functions of the female body.
 - Conduct an external obstetric examination of the pregnant woman (Leopold techniques, auscultation of the fetal heartbeat, pelviometry).
 - Establish the gestational age, expected term of birth and fetal weight.
 - Conduct an internal obstetric examination, measurement of the diagonal conjugate (on a phantom).
 - Evaluate the results of the study of the fetus and placenta (CTG, ultrasound, BPP, dopplerometry of umbilical vessels) and determine the tactics of pregnancy depending on the results.
 - Detect early signs of preeclampsia, use simple screening methods to diagnose preeclampsia, evaluate the results of laboratory tests, determine the tactics of management of preeclampsia, provide emergency care for eclampsia.
 - Provide obstetric care during physiological childbirth (on a simulator or on a phantom).
- Management of the postpartum period.
- Assess the condition of the newborn on the Apgar scale, conduct a primary toilet of the newborn.
 - Determine the diagnostic criteria for a narrow pelvis (perform pelviometry). To diagnose a clinically narrow pelvis (on a phantom).
 - Assess the nature of labor. To make the scheme of medical correction of anomalies of labor.
 - Assess the amount of blood loss. Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for obstetric bleeding.
 - Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for hemorrhagic shock.
 - Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for septic shock.
 - Ability to examine patients, justify and formulate a diagnosis, write a medical history of the child
 - Measurement of blood pressure in the arms and legs
 - Evaluation of clinical tests (general blood test in children of different ages, general urine analysis, urine analysis according to Zymnitsky, urine analysis according to Nechiporenko, general analysis of feces, general analysis of sputum), biochemical tests (blood protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, cholesterol, AST, ALT, acute phase indicators, creatinine and blood urea, blood electrolytes, urine analysis for diastase), serological reactions in autoimmune diseases.
 - ECG analysis in children
 - Evaluation of fibrogastroduodenoscopy data with pH-metry, urease test results.
 - Evaluation of spirometry, bronchoscopy, echocardiography.
 - Evaluation of radiographs of the chest, digestive system, genitourinary system.
 - Diagnosis and first aid for children with convulsions, hyperthermia, exsiccosis and toxicosis in children of the first year of life, dizziness, collapse, edema of the lungs and larynx, bronchospasm, asthmatic status, arrhythmias, heart failure, infectious-toxic shock, acute and liver failure, complications of vaccination and drug therapy (allergic reactions)

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

The list of practical skills that the student must learn when studying block 1:

1. To interrogate the patient. Make a conclusion about the obtained anamnestic data. Identify the main symptoms and syndromes.
2. Conduct a general examination of the indicative patient. Identify the leading symptoms.
3. Examine the head and neck of a demonstrative patient. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.

4. Examine the torso and limbs of the patient. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
5. Examine the chest of a patient with broncho-pulmonary pathology, assess static and dynamic signs.
6. Examine the atrial area, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
7. Examine the abdomen, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
8. Conduct a palpation of the chest to determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
9. Conduct palpation of lymph nodes, evaluate the results.
10. Conduct a palpation examination of the thyroid gland, evaluate the data obtained.
11. Conduct a palpation of the pulse, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
12. Conduct a palpation of the atrial area, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
13. Conduct a superficial palpation of the abdomen, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
14. Conduct a palpation of the sigmoid colon, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
15. Conduct a palpation of the cecum, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
16. Conduct a palpation of the ascending colon to determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
17. Conduct a palpation of the descending part of the colon, to determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
18. Conduct a palpation of the transverse colon, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
19. Conduct a palpation of the liver, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
20. To carry out palpatory research of a spleen, to define diagnostic value of symptoms.
21. Conduct palpation and percussion examination of the kidneys, determine the diagnostic value of symptoms.
22. Determine the lower limit of the stomach, evaluate the data obtained.
23. To determine the presence of fluid in the abdominal cavity, to give a clinical assessment.
24. Measure blood pressure in the upper extremities, evaluate the data obtained.
25. Measure blood pressure in the lower extremities, evaluate the data obtained.
26. Carry out a comparative percussion of the lungs and determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
27. Carry out topographic percussion of the lungs and determine the diagnostic value of symptoms.
28. Conduct a percussion examination of the heart, determine the limits of relative dullness of the heart, give a clinical assessment.
29. Conduct a percussion examination of the heart, determine the limits of absolute dullness of the heart, give a clinical assessment.
30. The method of percussion to determine the boundaries of the liver, to assess the diagnostic value of symptoms.
31. Percussion method to determine the boundaries of the spleen, to give a clinical assessment.
32. Carry out auscultation of the lungs, determine the quantitative and qualitative changes in respiration, give a clinical assessment.
33. To carry out auscultation of lungs, to define additional respiratory noises, to give a clinical assessment.
34. Conduct a study of bronchophonia, give a clinical assessment.
35. Auscultate the arteries, determine the diagnostic value of symptoms.
36. Carry out auscultation of the heart, determine changes in its tones, give a clinical assessment.
37. Carry out auscultation of the heart, determine the diagnostic value of heart murmurs.
38. Analyze the ECG of a patient with impaired automaticity of the heart.
39. Analyze the ECG of a patient with impaired cardiac excitability. Carry out differential diagnosis of extrasystoles.
40. Analyze the ECG of a patient with impaired cardiac conduction.
41. Analyze the ECG of a patient with a combined violation of excitability and conduction of the heart.

42. Analyze the FCG of a patient with heart disease.

The list of practical skills that a student must learn when studying block № 2:

1. Conduct a physical examination of a child with heart disease. Identify the leading symptoms and syndromes.
 2. Conduct a physical examination of a child with respiratory pathology. Identify the leading symptoms and syndromes.
 3. Conduct a physical examination of a child with digestive pathology.
 4. Measurement of blood pressure in the arms and legs
 5. Evaluation of clinical tests (general blood test in children of different ages, general urine analysis, urine analysis according to Zymnitsky, urine analysis according to Nechiporenko, general analysis of feces, general analysis of sputum), biochemical tests (blood protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, cholesterol, AST, ALT, acute phase indicators, creatinine and blood urea, blood electrolytes, urine analysis for diastase), serological reactions in autoimmune diseases.
 6. ECG analysis
 7. Evaluation of fibrogastroduodenoscopy data with pH-metry, urease test results.
 8. Evaluation of spirometry, bronchoscopy, echocardiography.
 9. Evaluation of radiographs of the chest, digestive system, genitourinary system.
 10. Diagnosis and first aid for children with convulsions, hyperthermic syndrome, exsiccosis and toxicosis in children of the first year of life, dizziness, collapse, pulmonary and laryngeal edema, bronchospasm, asthmatic status, heart rhythm disorders, heart failure, infectious-toxic shock, acute renal and hepatic failure, complications of vaccination and drug therapy (allergic reactions).
6. Work with the patient:
- Collect complaints, medical history, life history;
 - Collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution, fatness) and assess the appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat, palpation of lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands), examine the condition of the musculoskeletal system, joints;
 - Examine the condition of the respiratory organs (chest examination, chest palpation, percussion and lung auscultation);
 - Examine the state of the circulatory system (examination and palpation of the heart and blood vessels, percussion of the heart and auscultation of the heart and blood vessels);
 - Examine the condition of the digestive organs (examination, percussion, superficial and deep palpation);
 - Examine the condition of the urinary system (examination of the lumbar region, palpation of the kidneys).
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of the disease (List 1).
 - Assign and justify laboratory and / or instrumental examination of a patient with diseases (List 1).
 - Interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental research (List 2)
 - Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (List 1).
 - Determine the necessary regime and diet of a patient with diseases (List 1).
 - Determine the principles and nature of treatment (conservative, operative) of diseases (List 1).
 - Diagnose and provide emergency care (List 3)
 - Perform medical manipulations (List 4)
 - To determine the tactics of secondary prevention of patients who are subject to dispensary supervision.
 - Maintain medical records (List 5), prescribe essential medicines (List 6).

OBSTETRICS SKILLS

- Calculation and analysis of demographic indicators: fertility, natural increase.
- Determination of uterine height.
- Compilation and evaluation of gravidogram
- Auscultation of fetal heartbeat
- Palpation of the abdomen by the method of Leopold
- Compilation of partogram
- Bimanual examination of the uterus
- Calculation of magnesium for single and maintenance therapy
- Determination of gestational age
- Staging and removal of the IUD
- Examination of the cervix in mirrors
- Primary care of newborns
- Anthropometry of newborns dad

List 1 (Syndromes and Symptoms)

1. ANEMIA (acute and chronic posthemorrhagic anemia, iron deficiency, B12-deficiency, folate deficiency, aplastic, hemolytic)
2. ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION (essential arterial hypertension, secondary arterial hypertension: renal - renovascular, renoparenchymatous; endocrine - Itsenko-Cushing's syndrome and disease, pheochromocytoma, primary hyperaldosteronism hypertension, hyperaldosteronism)
3. ASCITIS (cirrhosis and liver tumors, right ventricular heart failure, including constrictive pericarditis, hepatic vein thrombosis, thrombosis of the portal vein or its branches, thrombosis, stenosis, obliteration of the inferior vena cava at or above the hepatic veins, etc.).
4. CHEST PAIN (acute coronary syndrome, angina pectoris, aortic stenosis, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, mitral valve prolapse, coronary artery disease, myocarditis, acute pericarditis, aortic dissection, aortic dissection, pleurisy, pleurisy , spasm of the esophagus, hernia of the esophageal orifice of the diaphragm, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, osteochondrosis of the thoracic spine, shingles, myositis, costochondritis, intercostal neuralgia, neurocirculatory dystonia).
5. ABDOMINAL PAIN (cholecystitis, gallbladder and sphincter dysfunction Oddi, gallstone disease, pancreatitis, chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, irritable bowel syndrome, celiac disease, celiac disease and other enteropathies)).
6. LIMBS AND BACK PAIN (ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis, osteochondrosis, osteoporosis, dermatomyositis / polymyositis, neuropathy, particularly vasculitis and diabetes mellitus).
7. BRONCHOBSTRUCTIVE SYNDROME (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchial asthma, tumors of the trachea, bronchi and mediastinum).
8. EXTRACT INTO THE PLEURAL CAVITY (tuberculosis, pneumonia, malignant tumors of the pleura and lungs, heart failure, acute pancreatitis, liver cirrhosis, nephrotic syndrome, chest injuries, hypothyroidism, systemic connective tissue diseases).
9. HEMORRHAGIC SYNDROME (hemorrhagic vasculitis, nodular polyarteritis, hypersensitive vasculitis, hemophilia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome, malignant diseases of the hematopoietic system or accompanied).
10. HEPATOMEGALYA AND HEPATOLIENAL SYNDROME (acute and chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and liver cancer, hepatic vein thrombosis, leukemia, lymphogranulomatosis, erythremia, right ventricular heart failure, in particular in constrictive pericarditis).
11. DYSPEPSY (gastroesophageal reflux disease, gastric cancer, chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, chronic pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer, toxic goiter, diabetes, hypo- and hyperthyroidism).

12. **DYPHAGIA** (esophagitis, including gastroesophageal reflux disease, esophageal cancer, diffuse esophageal spasm, achalasia of the cardia, esophageal diverticula, dysphagia with lesions of the central and peripheral nervous system and muscular system, systemic scleroderma).
13. **JAUNDICE** (acute and chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and liver cancer, hemolytic anemia, gallstone disease, pancreatic head cancer, vater nipple cancer, benign hyperbilirubinemia, malaria, leptospirosis, yersiniosis).
14. Shortness of breath (in heart failure with preserved and reduced systolic function of the left ventricle; respiratory failure due to impaired bronchial patency and diseases of the lungs and pleura, including pneumonia, tuberculosis and pneumothorax; pulmonary vascular pathology, including thromboembolism and pulmonary artery disease) muscles, hyperventilation syndrome in neurosis and neurocirculatory dystonia, lesions of the respiratory center in organic diseases of the brain, anemia, botulism).
15. **CONSTIPATION** (irritable bowel syndrome, bowel cancer, anorectal diseases, hypothyroidism, situational, iatrogenic, psychogenic and neurogenic constipation, eating disorders).
16. **GOITER** (non-toxic and toxic goiter, thyroiditis, thyroid cancer).
17. **COUGH** (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchial asthma, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchiectasis, pneumonia, pneumoconiosis, malignant tumors of the lungs and bronchi, left ventricular heart failure, postnasal drip syndrome, gastroesophageal reflux).
18. **HEMOPTYSIS** (pulmonary tuberculosis, malignant tumors of the bronchi and lungs, pneumonia, bronchiectasis, lung abscess, mitral stenosis, pulmonary infarction).
19. **PULMONARY INFILTRATE** (pneumonia, infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, eosinophilic pulmonary infiltrate, heart attack and lung cancer, benign lung tumors, pulmonary sarcoidosis, focal pneumosclerosis)
20. **LYMPHADENOPATHY** (tuberculosis, sarcoidosis, infectious mononucleosis, systemic connective tissue diseases, metastatic lesions, acute and chronic lymphoid and myeloid leukemias, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's malignant lymphomas, reactive lymphadenitis).
21. **FEVER** (rheumatoid arthritis, infectious endocarditis, malignant neoplasms, including leukemia, lymphoma, myeloma, lymphogranulomatosis, sepsis, tuberculosis, systemic connective tissue diseases, nodular polyarteritis, purulent chorocyngitis, ablansitis, ablansitis, ablangitis, abnasitis).
22. **SWELLING SYNDROME** (venous edema: chronic venous insufficiency, venous outflow disorders, deep vein thrombophlebitis; lymphatic edema: inflammatory, obstructive; fatty, orthostatic and idiopathic; in musculoskeletal system nephritis; with the development of heart failure, liver disease, in particular cirrhosis of the liver and other hypoproteinemic conditions: exudative enteropathy, malabsorption syndrome, alimentary and cachectic edema; edema due to medication and endocrine diseases: hypothyroidism).
23. **FAILURE** (cardiogenic causes: in particular, in structural pathology - valvular heart disease, including stenosis of the mouth of the aorta, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, pericarditis / tamponade of the heart, valve prosthesis dysfunction, aortic dissection, pulmonary arterial hypertension, hypertensive hypertension; paroxysmal cardiac arrhythmias, sinus node dysfunction, high-grade atrioventricular block, artificial pacemaker dysfunction, reflex, including vasovagal, situational, carotid sinus irritation and orthostatic hypotension).
24. **NEPHROTIC SYNDROME** (acute and chronic glomerulonephritis, renal amyloidosis, diabetic nephropathy, myeloma).
25. **OLIGOANURIA** (prerenal, renal, postrenal)
26. **SPIRITUAL** (gastroesophageal reflux disease, chronic gastritis, unexamined dyspepsia, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum).
27. **PORTAL HYPERTENSION** (chronic viral hepatitis, cirrhosis and liver tumors, right ventricular heart failure, including constrictive pericardium, thrombosis of the hepatic veins, thrombosis of the portal vein or its branches, thrombosis, stenosis, obliteration of the inferior vena cava , etc.).

28. HEART RHYTHM DISORDERS (extrasystole, atrial fibrillation and flutter, paroxysmal tachycardia).
29. URINARY SYNDROME (acute and chronic glomerulonephritis, urolithiasis, tubulointerstitial kidney disease, pyelonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, renal infarction, renal tuberculosis, hypernephroma, cystitis, urethritis, hemorrhoids). JOINT SYNDROME (rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis, gout, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma, acute rheumatic fever).
31. WEIGHT LOSS (cancer, systemic lupus erythematosus, nodular polyarteritis, diseases of the digestive tract, lungs, including tuberculosis, cardiovascular system, alimentary and psychogenic weight loss, HIV infection).
32. LONG-TERM DIARRHEA SYNDROME (chronic atrophic gastritis, operated gastric disease, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, Crohn's disease, nonspecific ulcerative colitis, celiac disease, Whipple's disease, syndrome of excessive bacterial growth in diarrheal bacterial growth amyloidosis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).
33. DYSPNOEA AND LOCAL CYANOSIS (lung and heart involvement, including congenital heart defects in Eisenmenger syndrome and acquired heart defects - mitral stenosis, tricuspid valve insufficiency, heart and respiratory failure and in the formation of pathological hemo.
34. GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING (varicose veins of the esophagus, gastric erosion, peptic ulcer and other ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, malignant tumors, nonspecific ulcerative colitis, hemorrhagic vasculitis, hemorrhoids).
35. HEART NOISE (congenital heart defects: ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, open ductus arteriosus, coarctation of the aorta; acquired heart defects: mitral stenosis, mitral valve insufficiency (organic and relative), mitral valve prolapse, aortic valve prolapse, aortic regurgitation, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, tricuspid valve insufficiency (organic and relative), innocent systolic murmur in young people).

List 2 (diseases)

Diseases of the cardiovascular system

1. Essential hypertension (hypertension).
2. Secondary (symptomatic) arterial hypertension:
 - renal (renovascular, renoparenchymatous);
 - endocrine (Itsenko-Cushing's syndrome and disease, pheochromocytoma, primary hyperaldosteronism, thyrotoxicosis); aorta;
 - isolated systolic hypertension;
 - hypertension during pregnancy;
3. Neurocirculatory dystonia.
4. Atherosclerosis.
5. Chronic forms of coronary heart disease.
6. Acute coronary syndrome (unstable angina, acute myocardial infarction).
7. Pericarditis.
8. Pulmonary heart.
9. Acquired heart defects: mitral, aortic and tricuspid valves, combined mitral and aortic defects.
10. Congenital heart defects: atrial, interventricular septal defect, open ductus arteriosus, aortic coarctation.
11. Infectious endocarditis.
12. Myocarditis and cardiomyopathy.
13. Pulmonary artery thromboembolism.
14. Cardiac arrhythmia.
15. Impaired conduction of the heart.
16. Heart failure.

Respiratory diseases

1. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
2. Bronchial asthma.
3. Pneumonia.
4. Pleurisy.
5. Infectious and destructive lung diseases.
6. Respiratory failure.

Diseases of the digestive system

1. Chronic esophagitis and gastroesophageal reflux disease
2. Functional disorders of the stomach, gallbladder, biliary tract and intestine.
3. Chronic gastritis and duodenitis.
4. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.
5. Celiac disease and other enteropathies.
6. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease.
7. Gallstone disease; chronic cholecystitis.
8. Chronic hepatitis.
9. Cirrhosis of the liver.
10. Chronic pancreatitis.

Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue

1. Osteoarthritis.
2. Systemic lupus erythematosus ..
3. Systemic scleroderma.
4. Gout.
5. Reactive arthritis.
6. Acute rheumatic fever.
7. Rheumatoid arthritis.
8. Dermatomyositis / poliomyositis.
9. Ankylosing spondylitis.
10. Systemic vasculitis (hypersensitive and hemorrhagic vasculitis, nodular polyarteritis).

Diseases of the urinary system

1. Pyelonephritis.
2. Tubulo-interstitial nephritis.
3. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis.
4. Renal amyloidosis.
5. Nephrotic syndrome.
6. Chronic kidney disease.

Diseases of the hematopoietic organs

1. Anemia.
2. Acute and chronic leukemias.
3. Lymphomas.
4. Myeloma.
5. Hemophilia.
6. Thrombocytopenic purpura.

Diseases of the endocrine system

1. Diabetes mellitus, type 1
2. Diabetes mellitus, type 2
3. Iodine deficiency diseases of the thyroid gland

4. Hypothyroidism
5. Thyrotoxicosis
6. Thyroid cancer
7. Itsenko-Cushing's syndrome and disease
8. Pheochromocytoma
9. Aldosteroma
10. Metabolic syndrome.

List 3 (laboratory and instrumental research methods)

1. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, cortisol, aldosterone and blood renin
2. Analysis of pleural fluid
3. Analysis of ascitic fluid
4. Analysis of synovial fluid
5. Urine analysis for diastase
6. Urine analysis by Nechiporenko
7. Urine analysis according to Zymnitsky
8. Biochemical markers of myocardial necrosis, D-dimer
9. Biochemical parameters of serum iron metabolism.
10. Acute blood parameters, total blood protein and its fractions.
11. General blood test.
12. General urinalysis, microalbuminuria test.
13. General analysis of sternal punctate
14. General analysis of sputum
15. General immunological profile of blood
16. Blood electrolytes
17. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, immunochemical, molecular biological study of blood
18. Ketone bodies of blood and urine, ioduria.
19. Coagulogram
20. Coprocytogram
21. Creatinine and blood urea, glomerular filtration rate
22. Blood lipid spectrum
23. Alkaline phosphatase, blood alpha-amylase
24. Markers of viral hepatitis
25. Metanephrines in urine
26. Microbiological study of biological fluids and secretions
27. Indicators of acid-base state of blood
28. Serological reactions in autoimmune diseases
29. Blood uric acid
30. Glucose tolerance test, glycemic profile, C-peptide, glycosylated hemoglobin, fructosamine
31. Blood transaminases, total bilirubin and its fractions
32. TSH, T4, T3, antibodies to thyroperoxidase (ATPO), antibodies to TSH receptors, antibodies to thyroglobulin
33. Fecal elastase-1
34. Respiratory tests with ¹³C-urea, ¹³C-triglycerides, ¹³C-starch, ¹³C-lactose and respiratory hydrogen tests with glucose and lactulose
35. Study of the function of external respiration
36. Examination of bile
37. Electrocardiographic examination
38. Echocardiography
39. Endoscopic examination of the bronchi
40. Endoscopic examination of the digestive tract
41. Exercises with dosed physical activity

42. Radiation examination of the abdominal cavity
43. Radiation examination of the thoracic cavity
44. Radiation examination of the genitourinary system
45. Radiation examination of the skull, bones and joints
46. Sonography, thyroid scan
47. X-ray contrast angiography
48. pH-metry of the stomach, esophagus
49. Cytological examination of a lymph node biopsy.

List 4 (EMERGENCY CONDITIONS)

- Addisonic crisis
- Hypertensive crisis
- Acute coronary syndrome
- Acute heart failure
- Acute respiratory failure
- Acute hepatic encephalopathy
- Acute kidney damage
- Circulatory and respiratory arrest
- Coma
- Bleeding (esophageal and gastrointestinal)
- Quincke's edema / laryngeal edema
- Paroxysmal cardiac arrhythmias and cardiac conduction disorders (paroxysmal tachycardia and atrial fibrillation / flutter, high-grade atrioventricular block, Morgan-Edems-Stokes syndrome
- {Spont's syndrome) pneumothorax
- Cardiac tamponade
- Thyrotoxic crisis
- Pulmonary artery thromboembolism
- Syncope
- Shocks

List 5 (MEDICAL MANIPULATIONS)

1. Inject drugs (subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, and drip).
2. Determine the blood type.
3. Measure blood pressure
4. Record the ECG in 12 leads
5. Perform artificial lung ventilation and perform indirect heart massage
6. Catheterize the bladder with a soft catheter
7. Inject drugs
8. Determine blood type

List 6

KNOW THE CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY OF THE MAIN GROUPS OF MEDICINAL DRUGS

1. Antibacterial
2. α and β -adrenostimulators
3. Expectorants
4. Hemostatics
5. Proton pump inhibitors
6. H₂-histamine blockers
7. Oral hypoglycemic agents and preparations of insulin, thyroxine, imidazole derivatives

8. Iron preparations
9. Cholinolytics

"0" credit card option

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University
Higher education level - master's degree
Field of knowledge: 22 Healthcare
Specialty 222 Medicine

Course - PRODUCTION MEDICAL PRACTICE

Option № 0

1. Algorithm and technique of spirometry. Indications, contraindications. - maximum number of points - 20.
2. Primary surgical treatment of the wound. Suturing. - maximum number of points - 20.
3. Algorithm for recording and analyzing ECG in children. - the maximum number of points is 20.
4. A 39-year-old woman first consulted a doctor with complaints of heavy menstruation within 10-12 days. The last menstruation started 3 weeks ago and continues to this day. From the anamnesis: the cycle was broken 3 months ago, childbirth - 2, abortion - 5. At research: a cervix of a cylindrical form, an eye is closed. Uterus and appendages without pathological changes. The discharge is bloody, excessive. Preliminary diagnosis. What doctor's tactics will be most appropriate? Demonstrate bimanual examination. - maximum number of points - 20.

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

Head of the Department Professor

Zak M.Yu.

Examiner Professor

Zak M.Yu.

Example of final control work on block 1

Solving problems Step-2

1. A patient went to the hospital with complaints of pain in the perineum and drainage canal, fever. The pain is exacerbated by movement and defecation. Objectively: when examining the perineum to the right 3 cm from the anus oval red protrusion, sharply painful, with softening in the center. Which of the treatments is most effective in this case?
A Dissection and drainage of pus
B Massive antibacterial therapy
C Detoxification therapy
D UHF E Compresses with a solution of demixide and other honey. Drugs
2. A 72-year-old patient turned to the proctologist at the clinic with complaints of discomfort in the rectum, the presence of mucus, blood in the stool. In recent weeks, he noticed that the feces had acquired a tape shape.
A Rectal cancer
B Cracks in the rectum
C Paraproctitis
D Hemorrhoids

E Rectal fistulas

3. Which of the diseases of the rectum is a precancerous condition and is subject to mandatory medical observation and treatment?

A Rectal polyp

B Cracks in the rectum

C Hemorrhoids

D Fistulas

E Anal strictures

4. When examining patient D. 47, you were diagnosed with a perforated gastric ulcer. Indicate the characteristic symptoms of pain in this pathology:

A Dagger pain

B Shingle pain

C Cramping pain

D Dull pain

E Intense pain with irradiation in the shoulder and shoulder blade

5. The patient was admitted to the admission department with complaints of dull pain in the right iliac region, fever up to 37.2°C, nausea. What are the paramedic's priority actions?

A Call the surgeon on duty immediately

B Introduce painkillers

C Introduce hemostatic agents

D Cold stomach

E Gastric lavage

6. A patient was brought from the scene of the accident with complaints of pain in the pelvis, which is exacerbated by leg movements. The patient is retarded, the question is answered in one sentence. On palpation, pain in the projection of the pubic joint. There is a symptom of "stuck heel". Be diagnosed with:

A Pelvic fracture

B Lumbar spine fracture

C Soft tissue contusion

D Femoral fracture

E Femoral dislocation

7. Patient K., 35 years old, complains of frequent cold feet, pain in the calf muscles, which increases with walking. Considers himself ill for the last 3 years. To smoke. On examination - the skin on the feet is cold, pale. The pulsation of the arteries of the feet is weakened on both legs. What do these symptoms indicate:

A Obliterative endarteritis

B Varicose veins

C Obliterating atherosclerosis

D Rash

E Raynaud's disease

8. The patient addressed to the paramedic of FAP who told that 7 days ago he stepped on a nail. He did not go to the doctor, he treated the wound with iodine. He is currently worried about pulling pains in the wound, twitching of the muscles around the wound. What can be suspected in the first place?

A Tetanus

B Gas gangrene

- C Rash
- D Obliterative endarteritis
- E Rabies

9. A man complained of pain in the groin area to the FAP. Ill for 3 days. The skin is not changed, on palpation revealed a dense, painful, not soldered to the skin infiltrate. During the interrogation it turned out that a week ago the patient injured the second finger of his right hand, the wound healed. Previous diagnosis:

- A Lymphadenitis
- B Carbuncle, operative
- C Abscess
- D Rash
- E Phlegmon

10. You were called to a patient, 70 years old, who complains of delayed defecation, repeated vomiting, cramping abdominal pain. The abdomen is swollen, painful on palpation in all departments, increased peristalsis can be heard in the distance. What should be prescribed in the first place before transporting the patient to the hospital?

- A Cold on the abdomen
- B Put an enema
- C Rinse the stomach
- D Give painkillers
- E Hot water bottle on the right under

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

Example of final control work on block 2

Solving problems Step-2

1. A 32-year-old woman consulted a women's doctor with complaints of chronic pelvic pain, which is exacerbated during menstruation, dyspareunia, blood smears before and after menstruation. The last menstruation is 3 weeks later. On examination in mirrors: on the cervix 2 cysts with a diameter of 3 and 5 mm blue-purple color, from which a dark brown fluid is released. At bimanual examination: the body of the uterus is spherical, enlarged to 6 weeks of pregnancy, painful on palpation. Appendages on both sides without features. The doctor was informed that the birth of a child is not planned in the near future. Which treatment tactics for this patient are most appropriate?

- A. Controlled ovarian hyperstimulation
- B. Surgery
- C. Purpose of androgens
- D. Prescribing combined oral contraceptives
- E. Prescribing gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonists

2. A 26-year-old pregnant woman was taken to the emergency department at the 36th week of pregnancy with complaints of intense headache in the frontal area. At physical examination: blood pressure - 170/90 mm Hg, pulse - 85 / min., Respiratory rate - 15 / min., Temperature - 36.9 ° C, edema of the extremities. Fetal heart rate - 159 / min. During the examination, women develop an attack of generalized tonic-clonic seizures. Which drug should the doctor administer first?

- A. Magnesium sulfate
- B. Diazepam
- C. Phenytoin

- D. Lamotrigine
- E. Sodium valproate

3. A 39-year-old woman first consulted a doctor with complaints of heavy menstruation within 10-12 days. The last menstruation started 3 weeks ago and continues to this day. From the anamnesis: the cycle was broken 3 months ago, childbirth - 2, abortion - 5. At research: a cervix of a cylindrical form, an eye closed. Uterus and appendages without pathological changes. The discharge is bloody, excessive. What doctor's tactics will be most appropriate?

- A. Cryocoagulation of the endometrium
- B. Scraping the uterine cavity
- C. Hemostatic therapy
- D. Supravaginal amputation of the uterus
- E. Hormone therapy

4. The pregnant woman was taken to the maternity hospital at 34 weeks due to bleeding from the genital tract, which appeared during sleep. The pain does not bother. Bleeding about 300.0 ml. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Umbilical cord rupture
- B. Cervical cancer
- C. Premature detachment of the normally located placenta
- D. Placenta previa
- E. Bleeding erosion

5. A 22-year-old patient went to a women's clinic with complaints of delayed menstruation for 15 months, nausea, fatigue, drowsiness, irritability. Examination of her face and nipples revealed severe pigmentation. No pathology was detected from the internal organs. During the examination in the mirrors the cyanosis of the mucous membrane of the vagina and cervix is determined; during bimanual examination - uterine enlargement, hyperanteflexia, asymmetry. What is most likely related to these complaints and bimanual study data?

- A. Menstrual irregularities
- B. Uterine pregnancy
- C. Ectopic pregnancy
- D. Uterine tumor
- E. Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract

6. In the rebirth of 30 years, childbirth lasts 8 hours. Contractions every minute for 50 seconds, active. Fetal heartbeat - 156 / min. Rhythmic. During the external examination, the head is located in the pelvic cavity. Vaginally: the opening of the cervix is complete, the head of the fetus in the plane of exit from the pelvis. Arrow-shaped seam in a straight size, a small crown near the womb. What is the period of childbirth?

- A. Preliminary period
- B. The second period of normal childbirth
- C. The latent phase of the first period of normal childbirth
- D. Active phase of the first period of normal childbirth
- E. Rapid childbirth

7. A 20-year-old pregnant woman underwent a criminal abortion at home 2 days ago within 18 weeks of pregnancy. Objectively: body temperature - 39.4 ° C fever, general condition severe, pulse - 120 / min., Blood pressure - 80/60 mm Hg. The bottom of the uterus is 4 cm above the

womb, the uterus is painful. Urine for the last 6 hours - 100 ml. Which next step is most appropriate?

- A. Bacteriological blood culture, infusion therapy, hysterectomy with appendages
- B. Broad-spectrum antibiotics intravenously, dilatation and curettage of the uterus
- C. Broad-spectrum antibiotics intravenously, hysterectomy with appendages
- D. Bacteriological blood culture, forced diuresis, hysterectomy with appendages
- E. Bacteriological blood culture, infusion therapy, broad-spectrum antibiotics intravenously, hysterectomy with fallopian tubes.

8. A 36-year-old woman went to the doctor with complaints of depressed mood, anxiety, irritability and swelling of the mammary glands that occur every month. Most often, such symptoms occur 2 weeks before menstruation and disappear after it. Which of the following diagnoses is the most likely?

- A. Early pathological menopause
- B. Secondary psychogenic amenorrhea
- C. Premenstrual syndrome
- D. Algodysmenorrhea
- E. Premenopausal syndrome

9. A 49-year-old woman went to the doctor with complaints of headache, hot flashes to the head, neck, sweating, palpitations, increased blood pressure to 170/100 mm Hg, irritability, insomnia, tearfulness, memory loss, infrequent scanty menstruation, weight gain of 5 kg over the past six months. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Climacteric syndrome
- B. Postcastration syndrome
- C. Hypertension
- D. Somatoform disorder
- E. Premenstrual syndrome

10. A 22-year-old pregnant woman went to a women's clinic with complaints of genital bleeding that began 2 days later, severe fatigue and dizziness. The gestation period is 13 weeks. During the day she used 6 sanitary pads. At physical examination: blood pressure - 90/60 mm Hg, temperature - 37.8 °C. Pulse 125 / min., Respiratory rate - 15 / min. Infusion therapy is started. At vaginal research: blood in the vagina, cervix smoothed and opened, ultrasound of the fertilized egg in the uterine cavity, heartbeat and fetal movements are not determined. Which of the following steps in the management of the patient will be most appropriate?

- A. Magnesium sulfate intravenously
- B Antibiotic therapy
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Uterine dilatation and curettage
- E. Bed rest and analgesics

11. A 21-year-old patient complains of frequent urge to urinate, pain and heartburn when urinating. The disease is associated with accidental sexual intercourse 4 days ago. On examination: the urethra is palpated in the form of a thickened painful cord, edema and redness of the outer opening of the urethra, when pressing on the urethra, a drop of pus is released. Bacterioscopic examination of urethral secretions revealed gram-negative diplococci located inside leukocytes. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Urethritis is caused by Chlamydia trachomatis
- B. Acute cystitis
- C. Nonspecific urethritis
- D. Urethritis is caused by Neisseria gonorrhoeae

E. Vaginitis

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 problematic issues of the relevant sections of medicine. Practical classes are held on the outpatient basis of the department. The method of organizing practical classes 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 a future specialist, an understanding of responsibility for the level of their training, its improvement during training and professional activities.

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;
- reports of the patient's outpatient card in the study group, at clinical rounds, practical conferences.

Patient management involves:

1) clarifying the patient's complaints, medical history and life, conducting surveys of organs and systems;

1) conducting a physical examination of the patient and determining the main symptoms of the disease;

2) analysis of laboratory and instrumental examination data;

3) formulation of diagnosis;

4) appointment of treatment;

5) determination of primary and secondary prevention measures;

6) 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; in extracurricular time;
- acquisition of practical skills through work with patients;
- individual VTS (speech at a scientific-practical conference, writing articles, report of the abstract in a practical lesson, participation in a student group, Olympiads in the discipline, etc.);
- work in a computer class in preparation for the Step-2 exam;

Teachers of the department provide the opportunity to perform VTS. During practical classes, control and evaluation of its implementation are carried out. 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 through 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 application of evidence-based medicine and in accordance with National and European guidelines and protocols;
- 4) consideration of additional research methods (instrumental), which are used in the diagnosis and conduct of differential diagnosis, the 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 a practical lesson in accordance with specific goals, assimilation of semantic sections - in practical final lessons. It is recommended to use the following tools to assess the level of preparation of students: computer tests, problem solving, laboratory research and interpretation and evaluation of their results, analysis and evaluation of instrumental research and parameters that characterize the functions of the human body, 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 (SO) - 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 (curriculum) disciplines, all kinds of practices, certifications), which are implemented by appropriate forms of 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 from independent work);
- list of practical skills;
- list of drugs, prescriptions of which must be prescribed by a student;
- list of medical records;
- criteria for assessing students' knowledge and skills;
- 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 on the subject, which cover the content of educational material of the final lesson in the amount of 30 tests corresponding to the database "Step-2". Evaluation criterion - 70.0% of correctly solved tasks; "Passed" or "did not pass");
2. Assessment of practical skills development (assessment criteria - "fulfilled" or "failed").
3. During the assessment of the student's knowledge on theoretical issues, as well as questions for independent work, 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 in the management of 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 at the patient's reception the teacher of the group takes practical skills, which are assessed "performed", "failed", then students write written work, each ticket contains 5 theoretical questions, which include questions submitted for independent work, followed by an oral interview with the student, followed by a grade for the software.

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

RCC is conducted by a teacher of the academic group in the last lesson. Students who have scored at least 70 points as a result of the current control are admitted to the RCC. The maximum score is 120.

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 awarded 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 establish the results of training in the discipline is also a final control in the form of a differentiated test. Only students who have passed both final tests (according to blocks 1 and 2) in the discipline are admitted to the test.

The test in the discipline "Industrial Medical Practice" is a process during which the results obtained for the 5th year are tested:

- level of theoretical knowledge;
- development of creative thinking;
- skills of independent work;
- competencies - the ability to synthesize the acquired knowledge and apply it 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";
- a list of theoretical questions (including questions on independent work);
- list of practical skills;
- list of drugs, prescriptions of which must be prescribed by the student;
- criteria for assessing students' knowledge and skills; to take during the semester.

Conducting a 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 evaluation - see above in the example of the exam 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 assessment.

15 practical classes (30 academic hours) in industrial medical practice. the sum of points is 120, the minimum is 70.

Accordingly, the maximum score for each practical lesson is: 120 points: 15 lessons = 8 points.

The minimum score is 70 points: 15 classes = 4.7 points.

A score lower than 4.7 points means "unsatisfactory", the class is not credited and must be completed in the prescribed manner.

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

Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task)	The maximum number of points
Practical classes from 1 to 15	is 8 points in each lesson
Total for 15 practical classes	120
Differentiated credit	80
Total for practical classes and credit	200

Criteria for assessing knowledge

Assessment of 8 points in practice and 71-80 points in the test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale) student response is assessed if it demonstrates deep knowledge of all theoretical positions and the ability to apply theoretical material to practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.

A score of 6-7 points in the practical lesson and 61-70 points in the test (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical principles, ability to apply them in practice, but Some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed. and can use them in practice.

With a score of 4.7 points in the practical lesson and 50-60 points in the test (D and E on the 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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