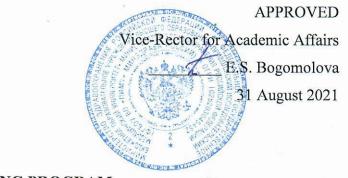
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Privolzhsky Research Medical University" Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation



WORKING PROGRAM

Name of the academic discipline: INTERNAL DISEASES. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Specialty: 31.05.03 DENTISTRY

Qualification: **DENTIST**

Department: ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INTERNAL MEDICINE

Mode of study: FULL-TIME

Labor intensity of the academic discipline: 324 academic hours

Nizhny Novgorod 2021 The working program has been developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard for specialty 31.05.03 DENTISTRY approved by Order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation No. 984 of August 12, 2020.

Developers of the working program:

Morozova Elena Pavlovna, PH. D, scientific title associate professor, position associate professor

The program was reviewed and approved at the department meeting protocol No.9 of April 15, 2021

Head of the Department of Endocrinology and internal medicine, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor

Sin

Pochinka I.G.

AGREED Deputy Head of EMA ph.d. of biology

Bot Lovtsova L.V.

April 15, 2021

1. The purpose and objectives of mastering the academic discipline "Internal diseases. Clinical pharmacology".

1.1. The purpose of mastering the discipline "Internal diseases. Clinical pharmacology"

As a result of mastering the discipline program, a graduate should have universal, general professional and professional competencies: UC - 1,4,5; GPC - 1, 5, 6, 9; PC - 4, 5, 6, 7, necessary to achieve work functions in accordance with the Professional standard General practitioner

Universal competencies:

Systemic and critical thinking (category)

UC-1 - is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy of actions

Communication.

UC-4 is able to apply modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language, for academic and professional interaction

Cross-cultural interaction

UC-5 is able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction

General professional competencies:

Ethical and legal foundations of professional activity.

GPC-1 is able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activity

Diagnostic instrumental methods of investigation

Etiology and pathogenesis

GPC-5 is able to evaluate morpho functional, physiological states and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional tasks Information literacy

GPC-6 is able to: organize patient care, provide primary health care, ensure the organization of work and professional decision-making in case of medical emergency on the prehospital stage, in the conditions of emergency situations, epidemics and in centers of mass destruction

GPC-9 is able to implement the principles of quality management in the professional activity

Professional competencies:

Examination of the patient in order to make a diagnosis (labor function)

PC-4 is able to use medicines and medical devices for providing medical care in emergency forms

PC-5 is able to perform taking history, complete physical examination of the patient (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation), formulate a preliminary diagnosis and draw up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the patient

PC-6 is able to refer the patient for laboratory, instrumental investigation, for consultation with specialist doctors if there are medical indications in accordance with the current procedures for providing medical care, on issues of providing medical care taking into account the standards of medical care, as well as to refer the patient for specialized medical care in inpatient conditions or in a day hospital when availability of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care

PC-7 is able to carry out differential diagnostics with other diseases/conditions, including urgent ones, to make a diagnosis taking into account the current international statistical classification of diseases and health-related problems (ICD)

1.2. Tasks of the discipline:

1. To form knowledge of symptoms, signs, syndromes, features of anamnesis, modern methods of clinical physical examination, laboratory and instrumental investigation of patients with internal diseases; etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, features of the course and possible complications occurring in typical form in adult patients of various age groups; diagnostic criteria of diseases and emergency conditions; methodology of diagnosis making in accordance with the modern International Statistical Classification of Diseases ICD-10 (11)

2. To form the ability to assess the status of the patient: to gather anamnesis, to perform physical examination of the patient (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, etc.); to perform initial physical examination of all body systems

3. To form skills: evaluation of the results of physical examination of patients with diseases of internal organs; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods; drawing up an algorithm for making a detailed clinical diagnosis in accordance with the modern International Statistical Classification of Diseases ICD-10 (11)

4. To form skills for determining treatment tactics, choosing the most effective drug, evaluating and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-drug and drug treatment, a set of measures aimed at strengthening health and forming a healthy lifestyle, while solving professional tasks

4. To provide the opportunity to acquire practical experience in the diagnosis of diseases of internal organs in the conditions of the simulation center

1.3. Requirements to the deliverables of mastering the discipline

As a result of completing the discipline, the student should

Know:

- Socially significant medical problems and modern methods for early detection of internal human diseases, their treatment and prevention.
- Algorithm of self-improvement and implementation of its activities, taking into account the moral and legal norms accepted in society
- Principles of ethics and deontology, rules of conduct of a doctor with colleagues, with secondary and junior medical staff, with a patient, with his relatives
- Algorithm of examination of therapeutic patients, rules and stages of examination of the patient, physical methods of examination of the patient;
- Anatomical and physiological, age and sexual characteristics of a healthy and sick person;
- The causes of the main pathological processes in the body and the mechanisms of their development; etiology, pathogenesis and preventive measures of the most common diseases;
- The main clinical symptoms and syndromes of diseases of internal organs, urgent conditions in patients with various therapeutic diseases, taking into account their course;
- Symptomatology of the most common diseases of internal organs, clinical picture, features of the course and possible complications of the most common diseases occurring in a typical form in different age groups;
- Classical diagnostic methods, their diagnostic capabilities in the examination of a patient with a therapeutic profile, modern methods of clinical, laboratory, instrumental investigations of patients (including immunological, endoscopic, radiation diagnostic methods);
- Methodology of diagnosis, diagnostic criteria. Principles of clinical diagnosis in a therapeutic patient in accordance with the modern International Statistical Classification of Diseases ICD-10 (11);
- The structure of the medical history and the rules for filling it out and maintaining;
- Lexical minimum of general and terminological character, basic medical terminology in Latin and foreign languages;
- Principles of ethics and deontology, rules of conduct of a doctor with colleagues, with secondary and junior medical staff, with a patient, with his relatives;

- Factors forming human health; diseases associated with the adverse effects of climatic and social factors
- Principles of drug therapy for therapeutic diseases and for providing first aid in urgent and life-threatening conditions
- Features of the effect of medicines on the totality of their pharmacological properties in the treatment of therapeutic and dental diseases
- Principles and methods of non-drug treatment of internal diseases

Be able to:

- Use the algorithm of analysis of problems in medicine and medical diagnostic, rehabilitation, and preventive methods
- To carry out their activities taking into account the moral, ethical and legal norms accepted in society, to keep medical secrets, to constantly improve themselves
- Work with texts of professional content in a foreign language, use at least 900 terminological units and term elements
- Perform taking history of the patient or his relatives, to take history of present illness and personal history in order to determine the status of the patient and obtain complete information about the disease, establishing possible causes of its occurrence in typical cases;
- Assess the factors affecting the patient's physical and psychological health: professional, environmental, cultural, ethnic, religious, individual, family, social risk factors;
- Perform a complete physical examination of patients using physical methods (inspection, percussion, palpation, auscultation, measurement of blood pressure, respiratory rate, pulse) and identify objective signs of the disease;
- Perform an initial examination of the patient's systems and organs;
- Identify the main pathological symptoms and syndromes, urgent conditions in patients with various therapeutic diseases, taking into account their course and substantiate them;
- Make, substantiate and formulate a clinical diagnosis of the most common diseases of internal organs occurring in a typical form in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases ICD 10 (11);
- Assess the patient's condition and priorities for making a decision on the need to provide him with medical care: critical condition, condition with pain syndrome, with chronic disease, with infectious disease, disability, geriatric problems;
- To plan the volume of additional laboratory and instrumental studies in accordance with the prognosis of the disease, to clarify the diagnosis and obtain a reliable result;
- Interpret typical ECGs in 12 leads of a healthy person, as well as patients with the most frequent rhythm and conduction disorders, with ventricular myocardial hypertrophy, acute myocardial infarction and chronic forms of coronary artery disease;
- Interpret the spirogram in obstructive and restrictive ventilatory disorders;
- Evaluate the phonocardiogram for mitral, aortic and tricuspid valvular defects;
- Evaluate the results of a complete blood count, urine test, sputum, feces, pleural fluid, as well as a biochemical blood test;
- To interpret chest x-ray in main lung syndromes;
- Evaluate the results of ultrasound examination of internal organs and the results of echocardiography;
- Present the results of the examination of the patient in the form of a medical history with substantiation of the initial diagnosis, registration of a temperature sheet and drawing up a plan for further examination of the patient.
- To report the patient's medical history at a medical conference;
- Work with scientific and medical literature;
- Make a public presentation, report, and lead a discussion;

- To make a clinical diagnosis of the most common diseases of internal organs occurring in a typical form, and justify this diagnosis.
- Formulate a clinical diagnosis in a therapeutic patient taking into account generally accepted requirements and the International Classification of Diseases ICD 10
- Develop a treatment plan for a therapeutic patient taking into account the course of the disease, choose and prescribe drug therapy
- To identify the characteristics of the action of medicines according to the totality of their pharmacological properties in order to ensure the effectiveness of drug therapy in various diseases
- Provide emergency care for the most common therapeutic pathological conditions
- Apply methods of non-drug treatment and prevention of diseases
- To carry out their activities taking into account the moral, ethical and legal norms accepted in society, to keep medical secrets;
- Build and maintain working relationships with other members of the team; protect the rights of the doctor and the patient;
- Work with texts of professional content in a foreign language, use at least 900 terminological units and term elements;

Have practical experience:

- Application of medical knowledge in practice;
- Communication with medical personnel, with patients and their relatives, taking into account ethnic, confessional and cultural differences, ethical and deontological aspects of medical activity;
- Work with patients to inform them and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the "informed consent" rules;
- The use of foreign languages to the extent necessary for communication and obtaining information from foreign sources, reading and writing skills in Latin clinical and pharmaceutical terms and recipes;
- Work with modern medical scientific literature and regulatory documents;
- Collaboration with colleagues of related specialties;
- Performing a physical general clinical examination of the patient (taking history, omspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, assessment of pulse characteristics, respiration, ECG);
- Filling in the patient's medical history (case report);
- Carrying out diagnostic measures of pathological symptoms and syndromes, urgent conditions in patients with various therapeutic diseases, taking into account their course;
- Interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental studies and methods of radiation diagnostics;
- Making a clinical diagnosis in a therapeutic patient, taking into account generally accepted requirements and the International Classification of Diseases ICD10 (11);
- Development of a plan of therapeutic and preventive measures taking into account the peculiarities of the development and course of the disease;
- Work on teaching patients and their relatives' basic hygienic measures of a health-improving nature, skills of self-control of basic physiological indicators that contribute to the preservation and promotion of health, disease prevention.;
- Work on a personal computer using modern statistical programs of medical statistics and analysis
- Prescribing drug therapy in the clinic of internal diseases and providing medical care for urgent and life-threatening conditions
- Development of a plan of therapeutic and preventive measures taking into account the peculiarities of the development and course of the disease

• Prescribing and using methods of non-drug treatment in the clinic of Internal Diseases

2. Position of the academic discipline in the structure of the General Educational Program of Higher Education (GEP HE) of the "Privolzhsky Research Medical University" Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

2.1. The discipline **"Internal diseases. Clinical pharmacology"** refers to the core part of Block 1 of GEP HE **51.525**. The discipline is taught in IV, V, VI semester/ 2-3 year of study.

2.2. The following knowledge, skills and abilities formed by previous academic disciplines are required for mastering the discipline:

1. Physical, biological and mathematical processes of the organism and oral cavity

2. Chemical and biochemical processes of the organism and oral biochemistry

3. Anatomy of the body and organism, head and neck anatomy

4. Clinical aspects of biochemistry of oral cavity

5. Normal and pathological physiology and methods of research of physiological functions, maxillofacial physiology, pathological anatomy of the head and neck

6. Clinical pathophysiology and basic mechanisms of pathological processes development, pathophysiology of the head and neck

7. Some aspects of pharmacology

8. First aid

9. Patient care of therapeutic profile

2.3. Mastering the discipline is required for forming the following knowledge, skills and abilities for subsequent academic disciplines:

1. Infectious diseases

- 2. Pediatric diseases
- 3. Skin and venereal diseases
- 4. Neurology
- 5. Therapeutic dentistry
- 6. Surgical dentistry
- 8. Pediatric dentistry
- 7. First aid

3. Deliverables of mastering the academic discipline and metrics of competence acquisition

Mastering the discipline aims at acquiring the following universal UC - 1,4,5, general professional GPC - 1, 5, 6, 9 and professional competencies PC - 4, 5, 6, 7

	Compe tence code	The content of the competence	Code and name of the competence acquisition metric	As a result of mastering the discipline, the students should:		
№				know	be able to	Have practical experience
1.	UC-1	Student is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy of actions	MUC 1.1 Knows: methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis MUC 1.2 Is able to: gain new knowledge	methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis	gain new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect data on complex scientific	research of the problem of professional activity with the use of analysis, synthesis and other methods of intellectual

			based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect data on complex scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiment and experience MUC 1.3 Has practical experience: research of		problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiment and experience	activity; development of an action strategy for solving professional problems
			the problem of professional activity with the use of analysis, synthesis and other methods of intellectual activity; development of an action strategy for solving professional problems			
2.	UC - 4	Student is able to apply modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language, for academic and professional interaction	MUC 4.1 Knows: the basics of oral and written communication in Russian and foreign languages, functional styles of the native language, requirements for business communication, modern means of information and communication technologies MUC 4.2 Can: express your thoughts in Russian and a foreign language in business communication MUC 4.3 Has practical experience in writing texts in Russian and foreign languages related to professional activity; experience in translating medical texts from a foreign language into Russian; experience in speaking Russian and foreign languages	basics of oral and written communication in Russian and foreign languages, functional styles of the native language, requirements for business communication, modern means of information and communication technologies	express your thoughts in Russian and a foreign language in business communicati on	in writing texts in Russian and foreign languages related to professional activity; experience in translating medical texts from a foreign language into Russian; experience in speaking Russian and foreign languages
3.	UC-5	Student is able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of	MUC 5.1 Knows: the main categories of philosophy, the laws of historical development, the basics of	the main categories of philosophy, the laws of historical development, the	present professional information competently and in an	productive interaction in a professional environment, taking into

		intercultural	intercultural	basics of	accessible	account
		interaction	communication; the	intercultural	manner in the	national, ethno-
		Interaction	basic concepts of	communication;	process of	cultural,
			human interaction in	the basic	intercultural	confessional
			the organization and	concepts of	interaction;	characteristics;
			the organization.	human	observe	overcoming
			MUC 5.2 will be able	interaction in the	ethical norms	communicative
			to: present professional	organization and	and human	, educational,
			information	the organization	rights;	ethnic,
				the organization	U U	confessional
			competently and in an accessible manner in		analyze the features of	
						and other
			the process of		social	barriers in the
			intercultural		interaction	process of
			interaction; observe		taking into	intercultural
			ethical norms and		account	interaction
			human rights; analyze		national,	
			the features of social		ethno-	
			interaction taking into		cultural,	
			account national,		confessional	
			ethno-cultural,		characteristic	
			confessional		S	
			characteristics			
			MUC 5.3 Has practical			
			experience in:			
			productive interaction			
			in a professional			
			environment, taking			
			into account national,			
			ethno-cultural,			
			confessional			
			characteristics;			
			overcoming			
			communicative,			
			educational, ethnic,			
			confessional and other			
			barriers in the process			
			of intercultural			
			interaction			
4.	GPC-1	is able to implement	GPCM 1.1 Knows:	fundamentals of	apply ethical	solving
		moral and legal	fundamentals of	medical ethics	norms and	standard tasks
		norms, ethical and	medical ethics and	and deontology;	principles of	of professional
		deontological	deontology;	fundamentals of	behavior of a	activity based
		principles in	fundamentals of	legislation in the	medical	on ethical
		professional activity	legislation in the field	field of	worker in the	norms and
		r-orestonar activity	of healthcare; legal	healthcare; legal	performance	deontological
			aspects of medical	aspects of	of their	principles
			activity	medical activity	professional	when
			GPCM 1.2 is able to:	mourour activity	duties;	interacting
			apply ethical norms		knowledge of	with colleagues
			and principles of		modern	and patients
			behavior of a medical		legislation in	(their legal
			worker in the		the field of	
					healthcare in	representatives
			performance of their), knowledge
			professional duties;		solving	of legal aspects
			knowledge of modern		professional	of medical
			legislation in the field		tasks; apply	activity
			of healthcare in solving		rules and	

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			professional tasks;		norms of	
			apply rules and norms		interaction of	
			of interaction of a		a doctor with	
			doctor with colleagues		colleagues	
			and patients (their legal		and patients	
			representatives)		(their legal	
			GPCM 1.3 Has		representative	
			practical experience:)	
			solving standard tasks			
			of professional activity			
			based on ethical norms			
			and deontological			
			principles when			
			interacting with			
			colleagues and patients			
			(their legal			
			representatives),			
			knowledge of legal aspects of medical			
			activity			
5.	GPC-5	is able to evaluate	GPCM 5.1 Knows:	anatomy	evaluate the	evaluation of
э.	UrC-J	norpho functional,	anatomy, histology,	anatomy, histology,	evaluate the basic morpho	basic morpho
		physiological states	embryology,	embryology,	functional	functional data,
		· · ·		topographic	data,	physiological
		and pathological processes in the	topographic anatomy, physiology,	anatomy,	-	conditions and
		human body to solve	pathological anatomy	physiology,	physiological states and	pathological
		professional tasks	and physiology of	pathological	pathological	processes in
		Information literacy	human organs and	anatomy and	processes in	the human
		mormation meracy	systems	physiology of	the human	body when
			GPCM 5.2 is able to:	human organs	body	solving
			evaluate the basic	and systems	body	professional
			morpho functional	and systems		tasks
			data, physiological			tasks
			states and pathological			
			processes in the human			
			body			
			GPCM 5.3. Has			
			practical experience:			
			evaluation of basic			
			morpho functional			
			data, physiological			
			conditions and			
			pathological processes			
			in the human body			
			when solving			
			professional tasks			
6.	GPC-6	is able to organize	GPC-6. 1 Knows:	methods of	recognize	assessment the
		patient care,	methods of taking	taking history;	conditions	condition
		provide primary	history; methods of	methods of	that require	requiring
		health care, ensure	physical examination	physical	healthcare	healthcare
		,	of patients (inspection,	examination of	delivery in an	delivery in an
		the organization of	palpation, percussion,	patients	emergency	emergency
		work and	auscultation);	(inspection,	form,	form, including
		professional	principles and methods	palpation,	including in	in emergency
		decision-making in	of medical care	percussion,	the	situations,
		case of medical	delivery to patients in	auscultation);	conditions of	epidemics and
		emergency on the	urgent conditions, in	principles and	emergencies,	in the centers
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prehospital stage, in	emergency situations,	methods of	epidemics	of mass
the conditions of	epidemics and in	medical care	and in the	destruction;
emergency	centers of mass	delivery to	centers of	definition of
situations,	destruction in	patients in	mass	life-threatening
epidemics and in	accordance with the	urgent	destruction,	conditions,
centers of mass	procedures for	conditions, in	requiring	including the
destruction	providing medical care,	emergency	medical	state of clinical
	clinical	situations,	assistance in	death (arrest of
	recommendations	epidemics and in	an	vital important
	taking into account the	centers of mass	emergency	functions of the
	standards of medical	destruction in	form;	human body
	care; clinical signs of	accordance with	organize the	(blood
	major emergency	the procedures	work of	circulation and
	conditions; principles	for providing	medical	(or) breathing)
	of medical evacuation	medical care,	personnel in	requiring
	in emergency	clinical	emergency	medical care in
	situations, epidemics	recommendation	situations,	the emergency
	and in centers of mass	s taking into	epidemics	form; medical
	destruction; principles	account the	and in	care delivery in
	of work in centers of	standards of	centers of	emergency
	mass destruction;	medical care;	mass	form to
	principles of	clinical signs of	destruction;	patients in
	organization of patient	major	provide	conditions,
	care, first aid treatment	emergency	emergency	constituting
	GPC-6. 2. able to:	conditions;	medical care	life-threatening
	recognize conditions	principles of	to patients in	situations
	that require healthcare	medical	conditions	including
	delivery in an	evacuation in	that pose a	clinical death
	emergency form,	emergency	threat to the	(arrest of vital
	including in the	situations,	life of	functions of
	conditions of	epidemics and in	patients,	human body
	emergencies,	centers of mass	including	(blood
	epidemics and in the	destruction;	(blood	circulation
	centers of mass	principles of	circulation	
	destruction, requiring	work in centers	and (or)	
	medical assistance in	of mass	respiration);	
	an emergency form;	destruction;	use	
	organize the work of	principles of	medicines	
	medical personnel in	organization of	and medical	
	emergency situations,	patient care, first	products	
	epidemics and in	aid treatment	when	
	centers of mass		providing	
	destruction; provide		medical care	
	emergency medical		in emergency	
	care to patients in		conditions;	
	conditions that pose a		perform	
	threat to the life of		basic	
	patients, including		cardiopulmo	
	(blood circulation and		nary	
	(or) respiration); use		resuscitation;	
	medicines and medical		use personal	
	products when		protective	
	providing medical care		equipment;	
	in emergency		organize	
	conditions; perform		patient care,	
	basic cardiopulmonary		provide	
	resuscitation; use		primary	
•		•		

7. GPC-9 is able to implement grainal protective equipments organize patient care, provide primary health care GPC-6.3. Has practical experience in: assessment the condition requiring healthware delivery in an emergency form, including in emergency situations, epidemics and in the centers of mass destruction; definition of life- threatening conditions, including the state of chinical death (arrest of vital important functions of the human body (blood circulation and (or) breathing) requiring medical care in the emergency form to patients in conditions, constituting life- threatening conditions, constituting life- threatening situations body (blood circulation activity analyze the quality of the basic concepts of the patients; requirements for medical care delivery in emergency form to patients in conditions, constituting life- threatening situations body (blood circulation system of a safety of medical quality control and quality control and safety of medical activities analyze the quality or material death quality control and safety of medical activities analyze the quality or requirements for medical care to dental quality control and safety of medical activities analyze the quality or material quality control of safety of medical activities analyze the quality or requirements for medical activities analyze the quality or requirements for medical activities analyze the quality or medical activities 7. GPC-9 is able to implement the professional activities analyze the patients; medical care medical activities analyze the quality control and quality control and quality control and quality control and quality or medical activities analyze the quality control and safety of medical activities 7.<				1		1 1.1	,
7. GPC-9 is able to implement the principles of quality management activities activities GPCM 9, 1.Knows: the basic concepts of the quality management activities the basic concepts of the quality management quality of medical quality of medical						health care	
7. GPC-9 is able to implement in the professional activity GPC-9 is able to implement in the professional activity GPC-9 is able to implement in the professional activity GPC-9 is able to implement in the professional activities GPCM 9.1 Knows: the the addical draft organization; including the state of activities and safety of activities and safety of activities and safety of activities and safety of activiti							
7. GPC-9 is able to implement the principles of quality management activities GPCM 9. 1.Knows: the basic concepts of the quality of medical death (arrest of vital quality control and activities gPCM 9. 1.Knows: the quality control and asfety of nedical care in the principles of quality control and activities analyze the quality of quality of quality control da quality of quality control da quality control and safety of medical quality of quality of quality control da quality of quality quality control da quality of quality control da quality control da quality control da quality control da quality control da quality control da quality control da quality control da quality control da quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality control quality quality quality contro							
7. GPC-9 is able to implement numergency form to patients in the energency situations, epidemics and in the centers of mass destruction; definition of life- threatening conditions, including the state of clinical death (arrest of vital important functions of the human body (blood circulation and (or) breathing) requiring medical care in the emergency form to patients in conditions, including the state of clinical death (arrest of vital important functions of the human body (blood circulation and (or) breathing) requiring medical care in the emergency form to patients in conditions, constituting life- threatening situations including clinical death (arrest of vital functions of human body (blood circulation activity malyze the quality of medical care in the groficssional activities carrying out work to ensure medical activities (organization; quality control and safety of medical activities (organize work and monitor the performance of official duties of the medical activities malyze the quality control astivity carrying out work to ensure internal quality control and safety of medical activities (organize work and monitor the performance of official duties of the medical activities malyze the quality control astivity carrying out work and monitor the performance of official personnel				· ·			
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			• , 1 •• . •			
			internal quality control			
			of medical care for			
			dental patients and the safety of medical			
			safety of medical activities			
8.	PC-4	is able to use	PC-4. 1 Knows:	modern methods	prescribe	using
0.	10-4	medicines and	modern methods of	of using	medicines,	medicines and
		medical devices for	using medicines,	medicines,	medical	medical
		providing medical	medical devices for	medical devices	devices	devices for
		care in emergency	diseases and	for diseases and	taking into	providing
		forms	conditions in	conditions in	account the	medical care in
			accordance with the	accordance with	diagnosis, age	emergency
			current procedures	the current	and clinical	forms
			for providing	procedures for	picture of the	
			medical care,	providing	disease in	
			clinical	medical care,	accordance	
			recommendations	clinical	with the	
			(treatment protocols)	recommendation	current	
			on the provision of	s (treatment	procedures	
			medical care taking	protocols) on the	for providing	
			into account the standards of medical	provision of medical care	medical care, clinical	
					recommendat	
			care in the provision of medical care in	taking into account the	ions	
			emergency or urgent	standards of	(treatment	
			forms; the	medical care in	protocols) on	
			mechanism of action	the provision of	the medical	
			of drugs, medical	medical care in	care delivery	
			devices, medical	emergency or	in emergency	
			indications and	urgent forms; the	or urgent	
			contraindications to	mechanism of	forms	
			their use;	action of drugs,		
			complications	medical devices,		
			caused by their use;	medical		
			principles of	indications and		
			operation of devices	contraindications		
			for external electric	to their use;		
			pulse therapy (defibrillation): rules	complications		
			(defibrillation); rules for performing	caused by their use; principles of		
			external electric	operation of		
			pulse therapy	devices for		
			(defibrillation) in	external electric		
			case of sudden	pulse therapy		
			cessation of blood	(defibrillation);		
			circulation and / or	rules for		
			respiration	performing		
			2.Able to: prescribe	external electric		
			medicines, medical	pulse therapy		
			devices taking into	(defibrillation) in		
			account the diagnosis,	case of sudden		
			age and clinical	cessation of		
			picture of the disease	blood circulation		
			in accordance with	and / or		
			the current	respiration		
			procedures for			
			providing medical			

			care, clinical			
			recommendations			
			(treatment protocols)			
			on the medical care delivery in			
			emergency or urgent			
			forms			
9.	PC-5	is able to take	PCM 5.1 Knows: The	the legislation of	to take	has a practical
		complaints, history of	legislation of the	the Russian	complaints,	experience to
		present illness,	Russian Federation in	Federation in the	history of	take
		personal history,	the field of health	field of health	present illness,	complaints, history of
		perform a complete physical examination	protection, regulatory legal acts and other	protection, regulatory legal	personal	present illness,
		of the patient	documents defining the	acts and other	history;	personal
		(inspection, palpation,	activities of medical	documents	perform a	history;
		percussion,	organizations and	defining the	complete	perform a
		auscultation),	medical workers;	activities of	physical	complete
		formulate a initial	methods of taking	medical	examination	physical
		diagnosis and make a	history, methods of	organizations	of the patient	examination of
		plan for laboratory	complete physical	and medical	(inspection,	the patient
		and instrumental	examination of the	workers;	palpation,	(inspection,
		investigation of the patient	patient (inspection, palpation, percussion,	methods of history taking,	percussion, auscultation),	palpation, percussion,
		patient	auscultation); etiology,	method of	determine the	auscultation),
			pathogenesis and path	physical	order of	determine the
			morphology, clinical	examination of	volume,	order of
			picture, differential	the patient	content and	volume,
			diagnosis, features of	(inspection,	sequence of	content and
			the course,	palpation,	diagnostic	sequence of
			complications and outcomes of diseases of	percussion,	measures and	diagnostic
			internal organs;	auscultation); etiology,	interpret its results;	measures and interpret its
			regularities of	pathogenesis and	iesuits,	results
			functioning of a	path		
			healthy human body	morphology,		
			and mechanisms of	clinical picture,		
			ensuring health from	differential		
			the standpoint of the	diagnosis,		
			theory of functional systems; features of	features of the course,		
			regulation of functional	complications		
			systems of the human	and outcomes of		
			body in pathological	diseases of		
			processes; methods of	internal organs;		
			laboratory and	regularities of		
			instrumental studies to	functioning of a		
			assess the state of	healthy human		
			health, medical indications for	body and mechanisms of		
			conducting research,	ensuring health		
			rules for interpreting	from the		
			their results	standpoint of the		
			PCM 5.2 is able to:	theory of		
			collect complaints,	functional		
			anamnesis of the	systems; features		
			patient's life and illness	of regulation of		
			and analyze the	functional		

			information received; conduct a complete physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and interpret its results; determine the order of volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures	systems of the human body in pathological processes; methods of laboratory and instrumental studies to assess the state of health, medical indications for conducting research, rules for interpreting their results		
10.	PC- 6	is able to refer the patient for laboratory, instrumental investigation, for consultation with specialist doctors if there are medical indications in accordance with the current procedures for providing medical care, on issues of providing medical care taking into account the standards of medical care, as well as to refer the patient for specialized medical care in inpatient conditions or in a day hospital when availability of medical indications in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	PCM 6.2 is able to: justify the need and scope of laboratory examination of the patient; justify the need and scope of instrumental examination of the patient; justify the need to refer the patient for consultations with specialist doctors; determine medical indications for the provision of emergency, including emergency specialized, medical care	general issues of the organization of medical care to the population methods of laboratory and instrumental studies to assess the state of health, medical indications for conducting research, rules for interpreting their results; procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendation s (treatment	substantiate the need and scope of laboratory examination of the patient; justify the need and scope of instrumental examination of the patient; justify the need to refer the patient for consultations with specialist doctors; determine medical indications for the provision of emergency, including emergency specialized, medical care	has practical experience to justify the need and scope of laboratory examination of the patient; justify the need and scope of instrumental examination of the patient; justify the need to refer the patient for consultations with specialist doctors; determine medical indications for the provision of emergency, including emergency specialized, medical care
11.	PC-7	is able to carry out differential diagnostics with other diseases/conditions,	PCM 7.1 Knows: etiology, pathogenesis and path morphology, clinical picture,	etiology, pathogenesis and path morphology,	the results of the patient's examination, if necessary,	has practical experience to analyze the results of the

including urgent ones,	differential diagnosis,	clinical picture,	justify and	patient's
to make a diagnosis	features of the course,	differential	plan the	examination, if
taking into account	complications and	diagnosis,	scope of	necessary,
the current	outcomes of diseases of	features of the	additional	justify and plan
international	internal organs;	course,	studies;	the scope of
statistical	methods of laboratory	complications	interpret the	additional
classification of	and instrumental	and outcomes of	results of	studies;
diseases and health-	studies to assess the	diseases of	collecting	interpret the
related problems	state of health, medical	internal organs;	information	results of
(ICD)	indications for	methods of	about the	collecting
	conducting research,	laboratory and	patient's	information
	rules for interpreting	instrumental	disease;	about the
	their results;	studies to assess	interpret the	patient's
	PCM 7.2 is able to:	the state of	data obtained	disease;
	analyze the results of	health, medical	during the	interpret the
	the patient's	indications for	laboratory	data obtained
	examination, if	conducting	examination	during the
	necessary, justify and	research, rules	of the patient;	laboratory
	plan the scope of	for interpreting	interpret the	examination of
	additional studies;	their results;	data obtained	the patient;
	interpret the results of		during the	interpret the
	collecting information		instrumental	data obtained
	about the patient's		examination	during the
	disease; interpret the		of the patient;	instrumental
	data obtained during		interpret the	examination of
	the laboratory		data obtained	the patient;
	examination of the		during the	interpret the
	patient; interpret the		consultations	data obtained
	data obtained during		of the patient	during the
	the instrumental		by specialist	consultations
	examination of the		doctors; carry	of the patient
	patient; interpret the		out	by specialist
	data obtained during		differential	doctors; carry
	the consultations of the		diagnosis of	out differential
	patient by specialist		diseases	diagnosis of
	doctors; carry out		internal	diseases
	differential diagnosis of		organs from	internal organs
	diseases internal organs		other diseases	from other
	from other diseases			diseases

4. Sections of the academic discipline and competencies that are formed when mastering them

N⁰	Compete nce code	Section name of the discipline	The content of the section in teaching units
			1. The subject and tasks of propaedeutics. Therapy as a field of
		Introduction to	clinical medicine, its importance in a number of other medical
	UC-	propaedeutics of	disciplines.
	1,4,5	internal diseases.	2. The history of the development of therapy as a science. Domestic
1.	GPC-	Methods of	and foreign therapeutic schools. Outstanding internists in the history of
	1,5,6,9	clinical	medicine, the significance of their discoveries and achievements for the
	PC-5	examination of a	development of therapy.
		patient. Taking	3. Methodology of diagnosis. Basics of diagnostics. The general plan
		history. Physical	and basic principles of diagnostic research and differential diagnosis.

m	ethods.	Symptoms and syndromes. Stages of diagnosis and rules for
		substantiating the diagnosis.
		4. Fundamentals of deontology . Principles of medical care, their justification, the Hippocratic oath. Psychological portrait of a doctor.
		Rules of relations with the patient, with his relatives, with colleagues,
		with junior medical staff.
		5. Characteristics of examination methods. Taking history and
		physical methods: inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation. General characteristics.
		6. Taking history as the first stage of examination of the patient. Rules
		of the event.
		7.Complaints of the patient. Chief and additional complaints. The
		main characteristics of the pain syndrome. Rules for its description in
		the medical history (case report),8. History of present illness. Principles of construction and rules of
		writing.
		9. Personal history . Family, social, past medical history, current health
		status. Allergies, transfusiological, epidemiological anamnesis.
		10. Physical examination. General inspection.
		Assessment of the general condition, the level of consciousness, the
		posture, position of the patient, his facial expression. Diagnostic value. Determination of the patient's habitus, assessment of his physique,
		body mass index, constitution, motor activity and behavior, gait.
		Assessment of vital signs: body temperature, pulse rate, respiratory
		rate, arterial blood pressure level. Types of temperature chart. Causes
		of fever.
		Inspection and palpation of the skin. Skin discoloration, skin rashes, excessive humidity, dryness, temperature, elasticity. Determination of
		skin turgor Examination of subcutaneous fat. Rules for detecting
		edema.
		Rules of examination of palpation of lymph nodes. Rules for describing
		the lymph node. Causes of lymphadenopathy. Examination of skin
		derivatives: hair and nails. Types of distribution of body hair growth.
		Diagnostic value of deformation of the nails. Inspection and palpation of the musculoskeletal system. Determination
		of the degree of development of the muscular system, its strength, tone.
		Identification of deformities of bones and joints. Causes of bone and
		joint deformities.
		11. Palpation . Palpation of lymph nodes, rules for their description.
		Palpation of the chest. Determination of painful areas on the chest, their localization and resistance (elasticity) of the chest. The study of vocal
		tremor in symmetrical areas. Strengthening or weakening, diagnostic
		value. Palpatory perception of pleural friction noise. Palpation of the
		pulse, apical push. Pulse properties. The condition of the vascular wall
		of peripheral arteries, elasticity, visible pulsation. Properties of the
		pulse of the radial arteries. Comparison of the pulse on both hands. Frequency, rhythm, arrhythmias, determined by pulse. Voltage. Filling.
		Value. The nature of the pulse wave. Pulse deficit. Examination of the
		pulse of other arteries – temporal, popliteal, femoral, rear of the foot.
		Pulsation of arterioles (capillary pulse). Palpation of abdominal organs.
		Superficial indicative palpation. Determination of abdominal muscle
		soreness and tension, detection of hernias and divergence of rectus
		abdominis muscles. Pain points in various diseases of the abdominal cavity, the symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg, etc. Methodical, deep,
		sliding palpation by V.P.Obraztsov and N.D.Strazhesco. The order of
		palpation: sigmoid colon, caecum, transverse colon, ascending and
		descending segment of the colon. Characteristics of various parts of the

large intestine: location, soreness, mobility, consistency, size, rumbling.
Stomach. Determination of the lower border of the stomach (large
curvature) by palpation, percussion, auscultation, determination of
splashing noise. Palpation of the stomach (large curvature, small
curvature, pylorus). Palpation of the liver and spleen, technique, causes
of enlargement. Characteristics of the edge and surface of the liver and spleen in various diseases. Soreness. The technique of palpation of the
gallbladder, the causes of enlargement. Frenicus is a symptom.
Percussion – determining the size of the liver and spleen. Definition of
ascites. Palpation of the kidneys. Omission, displacement, enlargement,
kidney soreness. Pain points in diseases of the kidneys and urinary
tract. Percussion. A symptom of Pasternatsky. Percussion and palpation
of the bladder.
12. Percussion. Historical information about the development of
percussion as a research method. The importance of Auenbruger,
Corvisar in the development of this method. Physical justification of
percussion. Rules and techniques of percussion. The percussion is
indirect and direct, deep (loud) and shallow (quiet), the quietest. The
concept of clear pulmonary, dull, tympanic percussion sounds. The physical justification of them. Comparative and topographic
percussion. General rules of comparative percussion. General rules of
topographic percussion. 12. Percussion of the lungs. Comparative
percussion, its rules. The nature of the percussion sound in symmetrical
areas of the chest: pulmonary resonance, dull, flatness, tympanic,
boxed, dull-tympanic. Diagnostic value. Topographic percussion.
Topographic lines of the chest. Determination of the upper bounds of
the lungs and the width of the Krenig fields. Determination of the lower
limits of the lungs. Features of topographic percussion of the lungs on the left. Determination of the mobility of the lower edges of the lungs.
Diagnostic importance.
Percussion of the heart. The method of determining of the relative and
absolute dullness of the heart: right, left and upper. Configuration of the
heart. Determination of the boundaries of the vascular bundle
Dimensions of the vascular bundle. Projection of various parts of the
heart onto the chest and their relation to the percussion boundaries of
the heart. Changes of the heart borders. Expansion of dullness in the
area of the vascular fascicle.
Abdominal percussion. The nature of the percussion sound. Determination of fluid in the abdominal cavity by percussion and
fluctuation methods. 13. Auscultation. Historical information about the
development of auscultation as a research method. The role of Laennec.
Physical justification of auscultation. Rules and techniques of
auscultation. Direct and indirect auscultation.
Auscultation of the lungs. The method of auscultation of the lungs. The
concept of the main and additional kung sounds, the mechanism of
their occurrence. The nature of breathing in symmetrical areas of the lungs: vesicular, weakened or enhanced, lack of breathing, bronchial,
amphoric and other types of it. Diagnostic value of pathological basic
respiratory noises. Side respiratory noises. Wheezing dry (whistling,
buzzing), wet (small-, medium- and large-bubbled, ringing and non-
ringing). Their localization and prevalence. Crepittation. Pleural
friction rub. Pleuro-pericardial murmurs. Splashing noise. Diagnostic
significance of adverse respiratory noises. Vocal transmission tests.
Auscultation of the heart. Auscultation technique. Listening in different
phases of breathing and patient's position. Places of listening to the
heart and the true projection of the valves on the chest wall. The order of listening to the heart. Auscultative data obtained by listening to the
or instenting to the neart. Auscultative data obtained by listening to the

			heart in healthy people.
			Heart sounds. The mechanism of formation of heart tones. The
			difference between systole and ventricular diastole during auscultation
			of the heart. Changing the strength of tones. Weakening of the I and II
			heart sounds. The cannon ringing of the Guards. Attenuation of the I
			tone at the top. Amplification of the I tone at the top. Weakening of the
			II tone on the aorta and pulmonary artery. Amplification of the II tone
			on the aorta and pulmonary artery. Splitting of tones. An additional
			tone of mitral valve opening in mitral stenosis. The rhythm of the
			gallop, the rhythm of the quail. Changes in the frequency and rhythm of
			tones: tachycardia, bradycardia, extrasystole, atrial fibrillation.
			Heart murmurs. The mechanism of occurrence. Classification. The
			difference between functional and organic noises. Systolic and diastolic
			heart murmurs. Character (blowing, sawing, musical), strength (sharp,
			weak), duration (long, short), increasing, decreasing. Places of the best
			listening to heart murmurs. Irradiation of murmurs. Pericardial friction
			noise.
			Extracardiac murmurs. Auscultation of arteries and veins. Traube's
			double tone and Vinogradov-Durosier's double noise. Listening to the
			peristalsis of the stomach and intestines, the noise of friction of the
			peritoneal leaves.
			I. Respiratory system.
		Methods of	1. Clinical examination of a patient with respiratory diseases.
		clinical	Complaints, anamnesis. Inspection of the ears, nose, nasal passages,
		examination of	inspection of the throat. Palpation of the laryngeal area.
		the patient with	2. Taking history of patients with bronchial and lung diseases.
		diseases of	Characteristics of the chief complaints, features of the history of
		internal organs:	present illness and personal history.
		respiratory	3. General inspection of patients with respiratory diseases.
		system,	Assessment of the severity of the general condition. Possible changes
		circulatory	of the level of consciousness. Forced postures. Extrapulmonary
		system, digestive,	manifestations of respiratory diseases: changes of skin color, turgor and
		kidneys and	moisture of the skin, changes in nails, hair, cervical veins, lymph
		urinary system,	nodes, the presence of peripheral edema.
		hematopoetic,	4. Inspection of the chest in patients with respiratory diseases.
		endocrine	Determination of the structure type of the chest. Pathological types of
	UC-1,4	glands,	the chest. Causes of asymmetry, bulging and retraction of the chest.
	GPC-	musculoskeletal	Causes of asynchrony and lag of half of the chest when breathing.
2	1,5	system.	Retraction and bulging of intercostal spaces, their causes.
2.	PC-		Assessment of the type of breathing: diaphragmatic and thoracic.
	5,6.7		Measurement of the volume of the respiratory excursion. Determination
			of the frequency, rhythm of breathing. Physiological and pathological
			types of breathing.
			5. Palpation of the chest. General palpation to determine painful areas,
			assessment of the magnitude of the epigastric angle, symmetry of
			respiratory movements, determination of resistance and elasticity of the
			chest, vocal fremitus tests, pleural friction rub and splashing noise in
			the pleural cavity. Causes of pathological manifestations.
			6. Chest percussion. Rules of conducting and diagnostic significance
			of comparative and topographic lung percussion. Dullness and
			disappearance of normal lung resonance, causes. Box and tympanic
			percussion sound, reasons. Changes of the position of the upper and
			lower borders of the lungs, causes. Determination of the mobility of the
			pulmonary margin, the reasons for the restriction of movement.
			7. Auscultation of the lungs. Rules of comparative auscultation of the
			lungs. The main types of breathing: vesicular and bronchial breathing,
			their physiological and pathological changes. Pathological lung sounds:
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wheezing, rhonchi, crackles, crepitation, pleural friction rub, falling
drop noise, splashing noise. Bronchophony, rules of determination,
causes of strengthening and weakening.
8. Laboratory and instrumental methods of respiratory
examination. Complete blood count, biochemical blood analysis,
sputum examination, pleural effusion, bronchoscopy, lung function
tests: spirometry, peak flowmetry, computer spirograph, diffuse lung
capacity by carbon monoxide, blood gases.
9. Radiological studies. Chest X-ray and radiography, fluorography,
X-ray tomography, bronchography, X-ray computed tomography,
magnetic resonance imaging, lung scintigraphy, thoracoscopy,
mediastinoscopy, angiography of pulmonary and bronchial vessels.
10. The basic lung syndromes : lung tissue consolidation, respiratory
failure, pulmonary hyperinflation, bronchospastic, lung cavitation,
accumulation of fluid and air in the pleural cavity, obstructive and
compression atelectasis of the lungs, the presence of adhesions and
mooring in the pleural cavity.
II. Cardiovascular system.
1. Clinical examination of a patient with cardiovascular diseases.
Taking history. Characteristics of the chief complaints. Rules for
description of the pain syndrome. Diagnostic significance of pain
characteristics in different cardiac diseases. Features of the History of
present illness and personal history.
2. General inspection of a patient with cardiovascular diseases.
Assessment of the general condition and level of consciousness of the
patient. The forced postures of the patient with various heart diseases.
Extracardiac manifestations of heart diseases: discoloration of the skin
and mucous membranes, nails, pulsation and swelling of veins,
swelling of the face, lower extremities, ascites, etc.
3. Inspection of the precordial area. Characteristics of the apex beat.
Detection of chest swelling, pathological pulsations,
4. Palpation of the pulse. Assessment of the rhythm, rate, volume,
tension and shape of the pulse. The concept of sphygmography and
sphygmogram.
5. Palpation of the precordial area. Palpation of the apex beat, it's
characteristics: localization, width, height, strength, resistance.
Physiological and pathological causes of changed apex beat.
6. Percussion of the heart and vascular fascicle. Rules for
determining relative and absolute dullness. Determination of the length
and diameter of the heart. Determination of the configuration of cardiac
dullness and the borders of the vascular fascicle. Diagnostic importance
of cardiac percussion.
7. Auscultation of the heart and great vessels. Rules of auscultation
of the heart and great vessels. Heart tones, mechanisms of their
occurrence. Cardiac cycle. The concept of phonocardiography. Normal
phonocardiogram. Physiological and pathological changes of heart
sounds. Additional heart sounds. The rhythm gallop, its variants. Heart
murmurs, classification, their characteristics. Extracardiac and
intracardiac murmurs. Organic and functional murmurs. Systolic and
diastolic murmurs. Differences between organic and functional cardiac
murmurs. Phonocardiogram for mitral and aortic valve defects.
8. Measurement of blood pressure . Rules and preparations for
measuring blood pressure. The patient's position. Measurement
technique. The multiplicity of BP measurements. Difficulties and the
most common errors in measuring blood pressure. Additional methods
for assessing $AD - 24$ -hours ambulatory BP monitoring.
9. Electrocardiography as the main diagnostic method in
7. Executoratulography as the main utagnosic method m

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	cardiology . The main functions of the heart. Anatomical and physiological characteristics of the heart. ECG registration. ECG elements in healthy persons and in hypertrophy of the heart. The concept of the electrical axis of the heart, the definition of its position. Conduction disturbances. ECG-changes in heart blockades. Arrhythmias of the heart. Classification, causes of occurrence. ECG-signs in supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmias. ECG in patients with coronary heart disease. 10. Methods of radiological diagnostics in cardiology. Chest X-ray. Ultrasound examination of the heart and great vessels. Angio coronarography. Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging of the heart and great vessels. Radionuclide study of the contractility of the heart.
	Perfusion scintigraphy. 11. The main clinical syndromes in cardiology : arterial hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, coronary insufficiency, incompetence and stenosis of the mitral, aortic, and tricuspid valves,
	heart failure. III. Digestive system.
	 General principles of diagnosis making in alimentary tract diseases. Features of taking history in gastroenterological patients. The nature of the pain syndrome: visceral, parietal, radiating pain; mechanisms of occurrence, causes of occurrence. Characteristics of pain syndrome in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Types of dyspepsia. Types of dysphagia. Characteristics of belching, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, etc. Manifestations of gastrointestinal bleeding: hematemesis, melena, hematochezia. Types of diarrhea, causes. Clinical examination of patients with diseases of the digestive organs. General and abdominal inspection, superficial and deep, sliding, topographic methodical palpation, percussion, abdominal auscultation.
	3. General principles of diagnosis making of diseases of the stomach and duodenum. Taking history of the patient, the chief complaints, the features of the anamnesis. General examination: assessment of the severity of the condition, the level of consciousness, the position of the patient, facial expression, skin color. Local inspection: changes in the tongue, bad breath, pathology of teeth and gums; when examining the abdomen, the presence of postoperative scars, the participation of the abdomen in the act of breathing. Superficial palpation: abdominal muscle tension, regional cutaneous hyperesthesia, pain during abdominal shaking. Percussion of the abdomen according to Mendel, revealing the splashing noise. Deep palpation of the large curvature of the stomach. 4. Laboratory and instrumental investigations of diagnosis making of stomach diseases. Gastric secretion studies, ph-metry, electrogastrography, endoscopy examination, X-ray diagnostics,
	 helicobacter pylori testing. 5. General principles of diagnosis making in pancreatic and intestinal diseases. Taking history. Characteristics of pain syndrome. Symptoms of dyspepsia. Intestinal symptoms: flatulence, rumbling, transfusion in the intestine, tenesmus, intestinal bleeding. Other symptoms: itching, fever, neuropsychiatric and vegetative symptoms, disorders of the general condition. Features of anamnesis in diseases. 7. Physical examination in diseases of the pancreas and intestines. General inspection: assessment of the severity of the general condition, level of consciousness, position of the patient, facial expression, degree of nutrition. Examination of the skin: changes in color, humidity, elasticity. Examination of the oral cavity, tongue, teeth, gums.

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	 Examination of the abdomen: shape, size, enhanced peristalsis, contours of the tumor, etc. Superficial indicative palpation of the abdomen. Determination of skin hyperesthesia zones. Percussion and auscultation of the abdomen. Causes of pathological sounds. Deep sliding topographic methodical palpation of the abdomen according to Obraztsov-Strazhesco. Palpation of the descending part of the transverse colon, caecum, ascending part of the transverse colon, terminal part of the ileum, appendix, pancreas. Finger examination of the rectum. Determination of pain points in the Shoffar and Hubergritz-Skulsky zones. 8. Laboratory investigations to study of pancreatic function. Examination of feces, the main coprological syndromes; assessment of the enzymes activity in the blood. 9. Methods of radiological investigation in diseases of the pancreas. Overview abdominal radiography, ultrasound, CT scan, MRI. 10. Instrumental invasive methods of intestinal investigation. Rectoromanoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, fibro colonoscopy, laparoscopy, irrigoscopy, radiography. 11. General principles of diagnosis of diseases of the biliary system and liver. Taking history. Features of complaints and anamnesis. Characteristics of pain syndrome, dyspeptic symptoms, neuropsychiatric and vegetative symptoms. Physical methods in the diagnosis of liver and gallbladder diseases. 12. Physical examination: assessment of the severity of the condition, level of consciousness, facial expression and position of the patient. Skin changes: jaundice, xanthelasma. Bruises and hemorrhages,
	Skin changes: jaundice, xanthelasma. Bruises and hemorrhages, telangiectasia, "hepatic palms", "drum fingers". Local examination: congestion, liver odor from the mouth, overlaid tongue, "lacquer" tongue, papillary atrophy, tremor of the hands, protrusion of the right hypochondrium, "jellyfish head", ascites. Superficial palpation: resistance of the abdominal wall in the right hypochondrium, cutaneous hyperesthesia in cholecystitis. Percussion: detection of free fluid in the abdominal cavity, determination of the boundaries of the liver by Kurlov. Auscultation: intestinal paresis in biliary colic, increased intestinal peristalsis in cholecystitis. Deep 13. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of diseases of the biliary system. Duodenal probing, rules of conduct, indications, stages of bile excretion. The main functional tests of the liver: the level of
	bilirubin, blood glucose, serum sialic acids, the level of total protein, its fractions, sedimentary samples, indicators of the state of lipid metabolism: cholesterol, triglycerides, lipoproteins, activity assessment Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of diseases of the biliary system. Duodenal probing, rules of conduct, indications, stages of bile excretion. The main functional tests of the liver: the level of bilirubin, blood glucose, serum sialic acids, the level of total protein, its fractions, sedimentary samples, indicators of the state of lipid metabolism: cholesterol, triglycerides, lipoproteins, activity assessment liver enzymes, indicators of water-salt and mineral metabolism, serological diagnosis of hepatitis. Differential diagnosis of jaundice. 14. Methods of radiation diagnostics in diseases of the liver and biliary tract. Endoscopic examination, ultrasound of the liver, gallbladder, pancreas. Ultrasound using functional tests. X-ray diagnostics: radioscopy of the esophagus with contrast, abdominal
	cavity X-ray, X-ray examination of the biliary tract using radiopaque substances: oral cholecystography, intravenous cholecystography. Retrograde cholangiography, infusion cholangiography. Computer X- ray tomography. Radiometric and thermometric methods, laparoscopy,

nuclear magnetic resonance imaging. Diseases of the biliary tract.
Functional diseases of the biliary tract, cholelithiasis, acute and chronic
cholecystitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic
methods.
15. The main liver syndromes. Inflammation in the liver, jaundice,
cholestasis, cholemia, cytolysis, portal hypertension, hypersplenism,
hepatolienal, hepatocellular insufficiency. Clinical manifestations,
diagnostic methods.
IV. Kidneys and urinary system.
1.Principles of diagnosis in diseases of the urinary system . Taking
history. Features of complaints. Characteristics of the pain syndrome.
Mechanisms of renal edema. Features of arterial hypertension
syndrome in kidney diseases. Gastrointestinal complaints in kidney
diseases. Features of the anamnesis of the present disease and the
patient's life. Physical methods in the diagnosis of kidney diseases.
2. Physical examination : assessment of the level of consciousness,
severity of the condition, forced position of the patient, localization of
edema. Extrarenal manifestations of kidney diseases: anemia, ascites,
heart auscultation murmurs, arterial hypertension, hemorrhages,
hyperpigmentation.
3. Palpation, percussion, auscultation of the kidneys. Rules of the
event. Diagnostic significance. The symptom of Pasternatsky F.N.
4. Laboratory and instrumental methods of investigations. Urine
test: clinical analysis, Nechiporenko test, Addis-Kakovsky test.
Functional methods of kidney examination: Zimnitsky test.
5. Methods of radiation diagnostics in nephrology. Plain X-ray of
the kidneys, cystoscopy, ultrasound of the kidneys, radioisotope
examination of the kidneys.
6. The main syndromes in kidney diseases. Disorders of urination,
urinary, renal arterial hypertension, nephrotic, edematous, renal
eclampsia, acute and chronic renal failure, Clinical manifestations,
diagnostic methods.
V. The hematopoietic system.
1. Principles of diagnosis in diseases of the hematopoiesis. Taking
history. Features of complaints: general and specific. Anamnesis
features: connection with past infections, chronic inflammatory
diseases, etc.
2. Physical examination in the diagnosis of blood diseases. General
examination: skin coloration, hemorrhages, scratching marks.
3. Inspection of the oral cavity: swelling, puffiness, bleeding gums,
redness, cracks, atrophied papillae of the tongue, necrotic changes on
the tonsils, etc.
4. Palpation of lymph nodes, liver, spleen: lymphadenopathy,
hepatosplenomegaly.
5. Laboratory and instrumental research methods. Clinical blood
analysis, bone marrow analysis, studies for hemorrhagic syndrome:
coagulation of whole blood, duration of bleeding, blood clot retraction,
capillary resistance, prothrombin index.
6. The main clinical syndromes in diseases of the hematopoietic
organs: anemia syndrome, hemorrhagic syndrome, myeloproliferative,
lymphoproliferative syndromes. Clinical manifestations, laboratory
diagnostics.
VI. Endocrine system.
1.Principles of diagnosis making in diseases of the endocrine
system. Features of complaints, anamnesis.
2. Physical examination in the diagnosis of diseases of the endocrine
system. Inspection. Diagnostic significance of the endocrine patient's

	1		
			facial expression and habitus. Examination of the skin, determination of
			the type of hair loss, the degree of fatness, examination of the
			musculoskeletal system. Palpation of the thyroid gland, its percussion
			and auscultation. Palpation of the testicles.3. Laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation in
			endocrinology. Determination of blood glucose, glycemic profile,
			glucose tolerance test, determination of calcium, phosphorus;
			determination of glycated hemoglobin, insulin, adrenocorticotropic
			hormone, cortisol, thyroxine, triiodothyronine, thyroid-stimulating
			hormone; urinalysis: albuminuria, hormone excretion.
			4. Methods of radiation diagnostics in endocrinology. Ultrasound of
			the thyroid gland, adrenal glands. Radioimmune and radiological
			research methods. Computed tomography. MRI tomography.
			5. The main clinical syndromes in endocrinology. Hyperglycemia,
			glucosuria, hypoglycemia, hyperthyroidism syndrome, hypothyroidism.
			Clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics.
			VII. Musculoskeletal system.
			1.Basic principles of diagnosis making in diseases of joints and muscles. Taking history. Features of complaints and anamnesis.
			2. Physical methods in rheumatology. General and local inspection.
			Examination of joints, muscles, bones. Palpation. Conducting special
			motor tests.
			3. Laboratory and instrumental methods of investigations in
			rheumatology. Biochemical blood tests (protein fractions, acute phase
			proteins); uric acid, its clearance; rheumatoid factor. Immunological
			methods: CEC, immunoglobulins, cryoglobulins, antibodies to
			antigenic determinants of streptococcus, hepatitis B virus, C,
			cardiolipin, native DNA, collagen, complement content, HLA-27.
			Immunofluorescence methods: smears from the urethra, cervix, rectum on chlamydia, mycoplasma, ureaplasma.
			4. Methods of radiation diagnostics in rheumatology. Radiography
			of bones and joints, spine, ultrasound of joints, CT and MRI of joints
			and spine, densitometry, arthroscopy, puncture of joints, biopsy of
			synovial membranes.
		Diseases of	I. The respiratory system.
		internal organs.	Respiratory diseases. Lobar and segmented Pneumonia. Bronchial
		The respiratory	asthma. Acute and chronic bronchitis, COPD, pulmonary emphysema,
		system.	bronchiectatic disease, abscess, lung cancer, dry and exudative pleurisy, pneumothorax. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical
		Circulatory system.	pleurisy, pneumothorax. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of
		The digestive	treatment.
		system. Kidneys	II. Cardiovascular system.
	UC-	and urinary	Diseases of the cardiovascular system. Acute rheumatic fever, acquired
	1,4,5	system. The	valvular heart diseases, arterial hypertension, coronary heart disease:
	GPC-	hemopoietic	angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, cardiac arrhythmias, Heart and
4.	1,5,9	system.	circulatory failure; myocardial diseases: myocarditis,
	PC- 4,5,6.7	Endocrine system.	myocardiodystrophy, pericarditis, infectious endocarditis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods. Principles of
	+,5,0.7	Musculoskeletal	treatment.
		system.	III. Digestive system.
		Treatment of	Diseases of the digestive system.
		diseases of	The main diseases of the stomach and duodenum. Acute and chronic
		internal organs.	gastritis, peptic ulcer disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical
		The main	manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of treatment.
		pharmacological	The main diseases of the intestine and pancreas. Pancreatitis.
		groups of drugs.	Pancreatic cancer. Inflammatory nonspecific bowel diseases: Crohn's
			disease, ulcerative colitis; functional bowel diseases: irritable bowel

			 syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods <i>Diseases of the biliary tract</i>. Functional diseases of the biliary tract, cholelithiasis, acute and chronic cholecystitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods. <i>The main diseases of the liver</i>. Hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, metabolic diseases of the liver. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of treatment. IV. Kidneys and urinary system. The main diseases of the kidneys and urinary system. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, kidney dystrophy (nephrosis), atherosclerosis of the kidneys (nephrosclerosis), urolithiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of treatment. V. The hematopoietic system. The main diseases of the hematopoiesis system. Anemia: posthemorrhagic, iron deficiency, hemolytic, aplastic. Leukemia: acute and chronic. Chronic myeloid leukemia and lymphocytic leukemia. Hemorrhagic diathesis: hemophilia, thrombocytopathies, vasculopathies. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of treatment. VI. Endocrine system. The main diseases of the endocrine glands. Diffuse toxic goiter, myxedema, diabetes mellitus. Diabetic comas. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of treatment. VI. Musculoskeletal system. The main diseases of the joints. Rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, osteoprosis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of treatment.
5.	UC- 1,4,5 GPC- 1,5,6,9 PC- 4,5,6.7	Urgent conditions in the clinic of internal diseases	 instrumental diagnostic methods, principles of treatment. 1. Urgent conditions in pulmonology. Bronchial asthma attack, status asthmatic. Pneumothorax. Causes, mechanisms of development, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, emergency care. 2. Emergency conditions in cardiology. Pulmonary embolism. Acute cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders. Acute vascular insufficiency. Acute coronary insufficiency. Acute left ventricular failure (cardiac asthma). Hypertensive crisis. Causes, mechanisms of development, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, emergency care. 3. Urgent conditions in gastroenterology. Acute gastric bleeding. Gallbladder colic. Acute pancreatitis. Causes, mechanisms of development, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, emergency care. 4. Emergency conditions in nephrology. Renal colic. Acute renal failure. Causes, mechanisms of development, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, emergency care. 5. General emergency care. 5. General emergency care.

5. Volume of the academic discipline and types of academic work

Type of educational work	Labor intensity				Labor intensity (AH) in semesters
	volume	in	volume	in	

	credit units (CU)	academic hours (AH)			
Classroom work, including	4,8	172	52	76	44
Lectures (L)	1,0	36	10	14	12
Clinical Practical (P)	3,8	136	42	62	32
Student's individual work (SIW)	3,2	116	38	50	28
Mid-term assessment	1	36	_	-	Экз.
TOTAL LABOR INTENSITY	9	324	90	126	108

6. Content of the academic discipline

C1 Carting	- f (1	11	1	. f	1
6.1. Sections	of the	aiscipline	and types	or acac	iemic work

N⁰	N⁰	Name of the section of the academic Types of academic work* (in AH)							
п/п	se	discipline							
	me	1							
	ster								
		Introduction to propaedeutics of	L	LP	Р	КПР	S	SIW	total
		internal diseases							
1.	4		2	-	-	5	-	5	12
		Methods of clinical examination of a							
2.	4	patient with internal diseases.	8			37		33	78
		Taking history. Physical examination.		-	-		-		
	5	Internal diseases. Clinical							
3.		pharmacology. Respiratory System	6	-	-	25	-	20	51
		Internal diseases. Clinical							
4.	5	pharmacology. Cardiovascular system	8			37		30	75
				-	-		-		
_		Internal diseases. Clinical	_						
5.	6	pharmacology. Digestive system	4	-	-	12	-	8	24
		Internal diseases. Clinical							
6.	6	pharmacology. Urinary tract	2	-	-	5	-	6	13
		Internal diseases. Clinical							
7.	6	pharmacology. Hematopoietic system	2	-	-	4	-	4	10
		Internal diseases. Clinical							
8.	6	pharmacology. Endocrine system	2	-	-	5	-	4	11
	_	Internal diseases. Clinical	-						
9.	6	pharmacology. Musculoskeletal	2	-	-	3	-	3	8
		system							
	-	Internal diseases. Clinical							_
10	6	pharmacology. Urgent conditions in	-	-	-	3	-	3	6
10.		the clinic of internal diseases							26
11.	6	Exam	26			10.6		116	36
		ИТОГО	36	-	-	136	-	116	324

* - L - lectures; LP - laboratory practicum; P - practicals; S - seminars; SIW - student's individual work.

6.2. Thematic schedule of educational work types:6.2.1 Thematic schedule of lectures

N⁰	Name of lecture topics		Volume	in AH
		semester	semester	semester

1. Introduction to propaceductics of internal diseases. The subject and tasks of propaceductics. Methodology of diagnosis. The concept of medical ethics and decontology. Principles of medical care. The patient, its meaning. Rules for the taking history, its structure. 2 2. General examination of the patient. Questioning the patient, its meaning. Rules for the taking history, its structure. 2 2. General examination of the patient. Its importance in the diagnosis making of diseases of internal organs. Palpation, percussion, auscultation as the main methods of physical examination of the patient in the diagnosis making of diseases of internal organs. The importance of determining vital signs in assessing the patient's condition. Pulse. Temperature. Respiratory rate. Blood pressure. 2 3. Taking history in respiratory diseases. The importance of inspection of the patient, palpation, comparative and topographic percussion of the entest, lung auscultation in the diagnosis making of diseases of the respiratory system. Laboratory and instrumental investigation in the diagnosis making of respiratory diseases. 2 4. Agorithm. 2 2 5. syndrome. Complications. Dry and exudative pleurisy as a manifestation of plumonary tissue consolidation amanifestations. Diagnostic methods. Lung function tests. General approaches to treatment. 2 6. Cor pulmonale. Respiratory railure. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Diagnostic methods. Lung function tests. General approaches to treatment. 2 7.			4	5	6
tasks of propacieurics. Methodology of diagnosis. The concept of medical ethics and deontology. Principles of medical care. The patient, its meaning. Rules for the taking history, its structure. 2 2. General examination of the patient. Its importance in the diagnosis making of diseases of internal organs. Palpation, percussion, auscultation as the main methods of physical examination of the patient in the diagnosis making of diseases of internal organs. The importance of determining vital signs in assessing the patient's condition. Pulse. Temperature. Respiratory rate. Blood pressure. 2 3. Taking history in respiratory diseases. The importance of inspection of the patient, palpation, comparative and topographic percussion of the chest, lung auxoultation in the diagnosis making of diseases of the respiratory system. Laboratory and instrumental investigation in the diagnosis making of respiratory diseases. 2 4. algorithm. 2 9. respiratory diseases. The importance in the diagnosis making of diseases. 2 6. Cor pulmonala a manifestation of pulmonary tissue consolidation syndrome. Complications. Dry and exudative pleurisy as a manifestations. Diagnostic methods. Lung function tests. General approaches to treatment. 2 7. asthma Features of clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Status asthmaticus. Treatment. Urgent measures. 2 8. cardiovascular diseases. The importance of taking history in diagnosis making of cardiovascular diseases. The importance of acelerocardiography in diagnosis making of cardiovascular diseases	1.	Introduction to propaedeutics of internal diseases. The subject and		-	
medical ethics and deontology. Principles of medical care. The method of subjective examination of the patient. Questioning the patient, its meaning. Rules for the taking history, its structure. 2 General examination of the patient. Its importance in the diagnosis making of diseases of internal organs. Palpation, percussion, auscultation as the main methods of physical examination of the patient in the diagnosis making of diseases of internal organs. The importance of determining vital signs in assessing the patient's condition. Pulse. Temperature. Respiratory rate. Blood pressure. 2 3. Taking history in respiratory diseases. The importance of inspection of the patient, Labatory diseases. The importance of diseases of the respiratory system. Laboratory and instrumental investigation in the diagnosis making of respiratory diseases. 2 4. algorithm. Pneumonia as a manifestation of pulmonary tissue consolidation syndrome. Treatment. 2 5. syndromes in clinic of internal diseases. Diagnostic algorothe. Complications. Dry and exudative pleurisy as a manifestation of pleural fluid accumulation syndrome. Treatment. 2 6. Cor pulmonale. Respiratory failure. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and approaches to treatment. 2 7. astimatications of bronchospastic syndrome. Bronchial approaches to treatment. 2 8. The importance of aluscitation in diagnosis making of cardiovascular diseases. 2 9. cardiovascular diseases. The importance of inspection, palpatio					
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13. clinical manifestations. Non-invasive research methods. The	13.				
importance of endoscopy in diagnosis. Principles of eradication		importance of endoscopy in diagnosis. Principles of eradication			
therapy.					
The main clinical syndromes in liver diseases. Hepatitis. Cirrhosis.					
	14	Features of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Pharmacotherapy			2
of diseases of the digestive system	14.				

15.	The main syndromes in kidney diseases. The concepts of pyelonephritis and glomerulonephritis, nephrosis and nephrosclerosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics, principles of treatment. Acute and chronic renal failure. Etiology. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. The main approaches in treatment.			2
16.	Methods of physical examination of patients with diseases of the endocrine system. Thyrotoxicosis syndrome, hypothyroidism. Diabetes mellitus, diabetic comas.			2
17.	Urgent conditions in the clinic of internal diseases. Acute vascular insufficiency. Fainting, collapse, shock. Classification of shock types and their severity. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. General principles of management of patients in a state of shock. Allergic reactions: anaphylactic shock, Quincke's edema, urticaria. Treatment, emergency therapy			2
18.	Urgent conditions in the clinic of internal diseases. Acute right ventricular and left ventricular insufficiency. TELA. Cardiac asthma. Pulmonary edema. Life-threatening rhythm and conduction disorders. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Basic principles of emergency care.			2
	Total - 36 AH	10	14	12

6.2.2. Thematic plan of clinical practical

N₂			Volume in	AH
	Name of the topics of practical	semester 4	semester 5	Semes ter 6
1.	Introduction to the clinic of internal Diseases. Introduction to propaedeutics. The concept of a disease, a symptom, a sign of a disease and a syndrome. Stages of diagnosis making. Introduction to Deontology. Principles of medical care and their justification. Interaction between the patient and the doctor. Fundamentals of ethics and medical behavior. Outstanding foreign and domestic internists.	4		
2.	Rules of taking history. Official anamnesis. Chief and additional complaints. History of the present illness. Personal history. Allergies, transfusions, epidemiological anamnesis. Patient curation: taking history. The importance of general examination of the patient in the diagnosis making of internal diseases. Rules for assessment of the general condition and level of consciousness of the patient. Emotional and psychological state of the patient. General view (habitus): body structure, height, weight, constitution, gait, posture, position. Examination of body parts. Assessment of vital signs. Patient physical examination: general inspection and assessment of vital signs.	4		
3.	Complaints and anamnesis data in respiratory diseases. Characteristics of the chief complaints in the upper and lower respiratory tract diseases: changes of voice, runny nose, sore throat, cough, sputum, shortness of breath, chest pain. Patient curation. General inspection and inspection of the chest during the examination of a patient with respiratory diseases. The shape of the chest, symmetry, type, depth and rhythm of breathing. The value of chest palpation in respiratory diseases: soreness, elasticity, resistance, tactile vocal fremitus. Practical work: cultivation of skills of inspection and palpation of the chest.	4		
4.	Comparative and topographic percussion of the lungs. Lung resonance and its changes in the pulmonary consolidation syndrome and the syndrome of lung hyperinflation. The upper and lower borders of the lungs, the mobility of the lung's lower bodies. Practical work:			

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	cultivation of skills of comparative and topographic percussion of the lungs. Rules of auscultation of the lungs. The main types of breathing: vesicular, weakened or enhanced vesicular, bronchial, bronchovesicular, amphoric. Additional lung sounds: wheezing, rhonchi, crackles, crepitation, pleural friction rub. The mechanisms of	4		
	their appearance. Bronchophony. Practical work: cultivation of lung auscultation skills.			
5.	Syndromes of pulmonary consolidation,. Pneumonia, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture of lobar and segmented pneumonia. Complications of pneumonia. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Basic principles of treatment. Patient curation.		5	
6.	Pleural effusion syndrome. Differential diagnosis of exudate and transudate. Dry and exudative pleurisy. Hydrothorax. Cavitation of lung tissue, compressive atelectasis. Lung abscess. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Basic principles of treatment. Patient curation.		4	
7.	Air flow limitation syndromes, syndrome of lung hyperinflation. Acute and chronic bronchitis. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Emphysema. Respiratory failure. Cor pulmonale. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Lung function test. The main approaches in treatment. The groups of drugs. Patient curation.		4	
8.	Syndrome of bronchospasm. Syndrome of air accumulation in the pleural cavity. Bronchial asthma. Pneumothorax. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Spirometry. Peak flowmetry. Principles of treatment of bronchial asthma.		3	
9.	Taking history in diagnosis making of cardiovascular diseases. The importance of anamnesis in the diagnosis of angina and myocardial infarction. The importance of general inspection and inspection of the precordial region in the diagnosis making of diseases of the cardiovascular system. The method of measuring blood pressure. Patient curation. The importance of palpation and percussion in the diagnosis making of cardiovascular diseases. Palpation of the pulse and precordial area. Characteristics of the pulse, apical impulse. Percussion of the relative and absolute heart bodies, borders of the vascular fascicle. Configuration of cardiac dullness. Changes of the results of palpation and percussion in cardiovascular diseases. Practical work: cultivation of skills of palpation of the pulse, apical impulse and percussion of the heart bodies.	4		
10.	The importance and rules of auscultation of the heart and great vessels in the diagnosis making of diseases of the circulatory system. Heart tones, their mechanisms of formation and possible changes. The rhythm gallops. Intracardiac murmurs: organic and functional. Extracardiac murmurs. Elements and structure of a phonocardiogram, its significance in diagnostics. Practical work: cultivation of skills of heart auscultation.	4		
11.	Arterial hypertension syndrome. Primary arterial hypertension and symptomatic arterial hypertension. Classification, causes, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Features of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. ECG-changes, BP-monitoring, ECHO-KG. Principles of treatment. The main groups of antihypertensive drugs. Patient curation.		5	
12.	Introduction to electrocardiography. Basics of ECG. ECG registration. Normal ECG elements. Major ECG abnormalities. ECG interpretation algorithm. Determination of the heart rate and the position of the electrical axis of the heart. Practical work: interpretation of a ECG of a		5	

	healthy patient and with atrial and ventricular hypertrophy.			
	Syndromes of myocardial ischemia. Coronary heart disease. Angina			
	pectoris. Myocardial infarction. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis,			
	clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental			
	diagnostics. The importance of electrocardiography in the diagnosis of			
	coronary heart disease. Curation of patients. Practical work:			
13.	interpretation of ECG with coronary insufficiency. Cardiac rhythm		5	
	disorders syndrome. Supraventricular and ventricular tachyarrhythmias.		5	
	Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Methods			
	of instrumental diagnostics. The importance of electrocardiography and			
	24-hours ECG monitoring in the diagnosis of coronary heart disease			
	and cardiac arrhythmias. Practical work: interpretation of ECG with			
	cardiac arrhythmias.			
	Acquired valvular heart disease: mitral and aortic. Etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, clinical manifestations. The			
14.	importance of instrumental research methods. Complications of defects		5	
14.	and their diagnosis. Principles of treatment.			
	Myocardial diseases: myocarditis, myocardial dystrophy, pericarditis,		<u> </u>	+
	infectious endocarditis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations.			
	Chronic heart failure syndrome. Classification: stages and functional		4	
15.	classes of heart failure. Methods of laboratory and instrumental			
	diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Curation of the patient.			
	Heart failure aundrome Eticlogy nother engine of courte and changes			
16.	Heart failure syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis of acute and chronic heart failure. Congestive heart failure. Clinical manifestations of left		5	
10.	ventricular and right ventricular heart failure, instrumental		5	
	investigations, principles of treatment. Curation of a patients.			
	General principles of diagnosis of gastrointestinal diseases. Features of			
	pain syndrome, complaints and anamnesis in diseases of the esophagus,			
17.	stomach, intestines, and pancreas. General examination of the patient.			
	Patient curation. Physical methods of abdominal examination:			
	inspection, percussion, auscultation, superficial and deep sliding	4		
	topographic palpation of the abdomen in the diagnosis of diseases of			
	the gastrointestinal tract and pancreas. Practical work: cultivation of			
	skills of abdominal examination. Characteristics of abdominal pain			
10	syndrome, dyspeptic phenomena and anamnesis data.			
18.	The importance of physical examination methods in the diagnosis of discusses of the hepatobiliary system; gaparal and local examination			
	diseases of the hepatobiliary system: general and local examination, auscultation, palpation and percussion of the abdomen, liver,			
	gallbladder and spleen. Pain characteristics in the diseases of the biliary	4		
	tract. Practical work: cultivation of skills of physical examination of the			
	liver, gallbladder, spleen.			
19.	Syndromes of gastric dyspepsia and gastrointestinal bleeding. Acute		1	
	and chronic gastritis. Peptic ulcer disease. Classification, etiology,			
	pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, principles of			2
	treatment. Laboratory and instrumental methods for the diagnosis of			
	diseases of the stomach and duodenum: gastric secretion study, ph-			
	metry, endoscopy, testing for helicobacter infection, X-ray diagnostics.			
	Patient curation.			
	Syndromes of intestinal dyspepsia, insufficiency of intestinal absorption (malabsorption), digestive insufficiency (maldigestion),			
20.	exocrine pancreatic insufficiency. Laboratory methods of fecal			
20.	examination. The main coprological syndromes. Instrumental and			2
	laboratory methods of investigations of the pancreas and intestines.			
	Crohn's disease. Ulcerative colitis. Irritable bowel syndrome.			
	Diseases of the biliary tract and pancreas: dyskinesia, gallstone			
	disease, chronic cholecystitis. Chronic pancreatitis. Pancreatic cancer.			

21.	Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of diseases of the biliary system: biochemical blood analysis, duodenal intubation endoscopy, ultrasound, contrast X-ray diagnostics, CT, MRI, etc. Practical work: interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental methods in diseases of the biliary tract and pancreas.		2
22.	The main hepatic syndromes: parenchymal inflammation, jaundice, cholestasis, cholemia, portal hypertension, hypersplenism, hepatocellular insufficiency. Acute and chronic hepatitis. Cirrhosis of the liver. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Differential diagnosis of jaundice. The main functional tests of the liver. Instrumental methods of investigation. Patient curation.		3
23.	Methods of physical examination of a patient with diseases of the urinary system. Characteristics of pain syndrome, other complaints, anamnesis data. Physical examination of the patient: general inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation of the kidneys. Urine test. Functional methods of investigations of the kidney. Radiological diagnostic methods. Invasive methods. Practical work: interpretation of the analysis results. Curation of a patient with diseases of the urinary system.	3	
24.	The main clinical syndromes in renal diseases: urinary, nephrotic, nephritic, edematous, hypertensive, renal eclampsia. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental investigations. Principles of treatment. Patient curation.		2
25.	The main clinical syndromes in kidney diseases: urinary tract infections, renal colic, uremia syndrome. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis. Calculus of the kidney. Nephrosis. Nephrosclerosis. Acute and chronic renal failure. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental research methods. Principles of treatment. Patient curation		2
26.	Methods of physical examination of patients with blood diseases. Characteristics of complaints, anamnesis features and physical findings. Laboratory and instrumental investigations in the diagnosis making of blood diseases: complete blood count, coagulation tests, immunological, radioisotope methods, bone marrow analysis, puncture of lymph nodes, liver, spleen. Practical work: interpretation of blood tests.	3	
27.	The basic syndromes in blood diseases. Main diseases of the blood system. Anemia. Erythremia. Leukemia. Hemorrhagic diathesis. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental investigations. Principles of treatment. Patient curation.		3
28.	Taking history and physical examination of a patients with endocrine diseases: complaints, anamnesis data, general inspection, facial expression of the patient, palpation and percussion of the thyroid gland. Laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation in endocrinology. Practical work: interpretation of the analysis results and inspection of a patient with endocrine diseases.	2	
29.	The basic syndromes and main diseases of the endocrine system. Hyperthyroidism syndrome, hypothyroidism. Diffuse toxic goiter. Myxedema. Diabetes mellitus. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment. Patient curation.		3
	Taking history and physical examination of a patient with musculoskeletal diseases. Chief complaints, anamnesis data, physical		

29.	methods of examination. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic	2		
27.	methods. Practical work: interpretation of radiographs in diseases of the	2		
	joints.			
	The main diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Rheumatoid arthritis.			
	Osteoarthritis. Ankylosing spondylitis. Gout. Etiology, clinical			3
30.	manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment. Patient curation.			
	Urgent conditions in pulmonology. Status asthmatic. Pneumothorax.			
	Pulmonary hemorrhage. Acute respiratory failure. Etiology,		2	
31.	pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostics, urgent measures.			
	Curation of the patient in the intensive care unit			
	Emergency conditions in cardiology. Acute vascular insufficiency:			
	fainting, collapse, shock. Acute heart failure: pulmonary edema,		3	
32.	pulmonary embolization. Hypertensive crisis. Paroxysmal		5	
	tachyarrhythmias. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations,			
	urgent measures. Curation of the patient in the intensive care unit. Urgent conditions in the clinic of gastrointestinal diseases: esophageal,			
	gastric bleeding, acute pancreatitis, cholelithiasis, intestinal obstruction.			
	Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostics, urgent			
33.	measures. Curation of the patient in the intensive care unit.			2
	*			
	Urgent conditions in urology, endocrinology and hematology: renal			
24	colic, acute renal failure, hypoglycemia, ketoacidosis, thyrotoxic crisis,			2
34.	acute posthemorrhagic anemia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical			2
	manifestations, diagnostics, urgent measures. Curation of the patient in the intensive care unit.			
35	Introduction to clinical pharmacology. Basic concepts:			
55	pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics. Principles and elements of		2	
	pharmacotherapy. Pharmacotherapy in elderly patients.			
36	Pharmacotherapy in pulmonology		5	
37	Pharmacotherapy in cardiology		5	
38	Pharmacotherapy in gastroenterology		1	3
39	Pharmacotherapy in nephrology, endocrinology, hematology			3
	Total - 136 AH	42	62	32

6.2.3. Types and topics of student's individual work (SIW)

N⁰	Types and topics of SIW		Volume	in AH
		semester	semester	semest
		4	5	er
	Search and review of literature work with electronic educational			6
	Search and review of literature, work with electronic educational			
	resources on the topic: outstanding foreign and domestic internists,	-		
1.	their contribution to the development of medicine, preparation of a	2		
	report for a student conference.			
	Lecture material study, study of the material submitted for independent			
	study: inspection of the skin in case of rashes, signs of hair damage,			
	imspection of muscles, bones, joints, practical training on the	2		
	assessment of vital signs and palpation of lymph nodes, preparation for			
2.	clinical practical training, preparation for testing, preparation for			
	presentation at the conference, writing an abstract.			
	Work with lecture material, review and study of literature, work with			
	electronic educational resources on the following topics: pulmonary			
	syndromes: atelectasis, lobular and segmented consolidation,			
	hydropneumothorax, pleural adhesions syndrome; laboratory and			
	instrumental methods in pulmonology; practical training of palpation,			
	percussion, auscultation of the lungs. Work with electronic educational	8	20	

r				
3.	programs on lung auscultation. Writing a medical history, preparation			
	for clinical practical classes; answers to control questions; preparation			
	for testing, training of practical skills in simulation center, solving			
	situational professional tasks, performing case tasks.			
	Work with lecture material, study of lecture notes and educational			
	literature Review and study of literature, work with electronic			
	educational resources on the topics of practical classes. Practical			
	training of the skills of blood pressure measurement, pulse palpation,			
	apical impulse, assessment of their characteristics, percussion of the			
	heart bodies, auscultation of heart tones and murmurs, interpretation of			
4.	ECG and ECHO-KG. Work with electronic educational programs on	8	20	
••	auscultation of the heart. Preparation of reports on the topic:	0	20	
	myocardial diseases. Writing a medical history, preparing for clinical			
	practical classes; preparing for testing, for a test, classes in a multi-			
	profile accreditation and simulation center, solving situational			
	professional tasks, performing case tasks.			
	Review and study of literature, work with electronic educational			
	resources on gastroenterological topics. Search and review of literature			
-	and electronic sources of information on an individually specified			
5.	topic. Practical training of the skills of palpation, auscultation,	_		
	percussion of the abdomen, liver, gallbladder, spleen; interpretation of	6		8
	the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods. Preparation			
	of presentations on the topic: intestinal diseases. Compilation of tables			
	for systematization of educational material on the topic: syndromes in			
	liver diseases. Writing a medical history, preparing for clinical practical			
	classes; preparing for testing.			
	Search, review and study of literature, work with electronic educational			
	resources on the topics of practical classes. Practical training of skills			
	of palpation, percussion of kidneys; interpretation of results of urine			
	tests and methods of radiologic diagnostics. The study of the material			
6.	submitted for independent study: nephrolithiasis, the causes of the	4		5
	formation of kidney stones; hydronephrosis. Preparation for practical			
	and classes; preparation for written testing; solving situational			
	professional tasks, completing case tasks, preparing for the test.			
	Search, review and study of literature, work with electronic educational			
	resources on the topics of practical classes. Practical training of skills			
	of palpation of lymph nodes, spleen; interpretation of blood tests. The			
	study of the material submitted for independent study: rare forms of			
7.	anemia, leukemia. Preparation of presentations. Preparation for	3		5
	practical and classes, for written testing, solving situational	-		-
	professional tasks, performing case tasks, preparing for the test.			
	Search, review and study of literature, work with electronic sources of			
	information on the topics of lectures and practical classes. The study of			
	the material submitted for independent study: other diseases of the			
	endocrine system: Itsenko-Cushing syndrome, adrenal insufficiency,			
8.	acromegaly, pheochromocytoma. Practical training of thyroid palpation	3		4
0.		3		4
	skills. Preparation for practical and classes, solving situational			
	professional tasks, completing case tasks, preparing for the test, for			
	written testing.			
	Search, review and study of literature, work with electronic sources of			
	information on the topics of lectures and practical classes. The study of			
	the material submitted for independent study: reactive arthritis, Reiter's			
	disease. Writing a medical history. Practical training in the			
9.	interpretation of radiographs for joint diseases. Preparation for practical	2		4
	classes, for written testing, solving situational professional tasks,			
	completing case studies, preparing for the test. Preparation of abstracts			
	on join diseases.			

10.	Search, review and study of literature, work with electronic sources of information on the topics of lectures and practical classes. Practical training in the interpretation of ECG, the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods. Writing a medical history. Preparation for practical and classes, for written testing, for the test.		10	2
	Total - 116 AH	38	50	28

6.2.4. Student's research work

N⁰	Names of the topic of the student's research work	Semester
1.	Lesions of teeth and oral mucosa in diseases of internal organs. The choice of	4
	treatment tactics.	
2.	Dental care for patients with diseases of internal organs. The choice of treatment	4
	tactics.	
3.	Prosthetics of teeth in patients with cardiovascular pathology.	5
4.	Dental care for patients with COPD.	5
5.	Dental care for patients with syndrome of bronchospasm.	5
6.	Smoking as a risk factor for oral cavity diseases.	5
7.	Dental care for patients with a history of myocardial infarction.	5
8.	Dental care for patients with cardiac arrhythmias.	5
9.	Dental care for patients with syndrome of heart failure.	5
10.	Periodontal condition in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.	6
11.	Functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and the condition of the oral	6
	cavity.	
12.	Diagnostic procedures and therapeutic dental tactics in the ulcerative diseases of gastrointestinal system.	6
13.	The state of the oral cavity in diabetes mellitus	6
14.	Chronic inflammation of the gastric mucosa and periodontal changes	6
15.	The effect of functional diseases (dyskinesia) of the biliary tract on the condition	6
	of the oral cavity	
16.	Diseases of the oral cavity in chronic kidney diseases	6
17.	Dental care for patients with different types of anemia.	6
18.	Dental care for patients with joints diseases.	6

7. Types of assessment formats for ongoing monitoring and mid-term assessment

	<u>N</u> <u>•</u>		Assessment formats				
N⁰	se m es ter	Types of control	Name of section of academic discipline	Compete nce codes	types	number of test question s	number of test task options
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
1.		Monitoring of the	Introduction to propaedeutics of	UC- 1,4,5	Test task	10	Unlimited
	4	student's individual work, monitoring of the mastering of	internal diseases. Methods of clinical examination of a patient. Taking history. Physical methods.	GPC- 1,5,6,9 PC-5	Report	1	10

		the topic					
2.		Monitoring of the	Methods of clinical examination of the	UC-1,4 GPC-	Test task	10	Unlimited
		student's individual work, monitoring	patient with diseases of internal organs: respiratory system, circulatory system,	1,5 PC-5,6.7	Case report	1	Corresponds to the number of students in the group
	4	of mastering of the topic, control of the cultivation of practical skills	digestive, kidneys and urinary system, hematopoietic, endocrine glands, musculoskeletal system.		Practical skills testing	5	10
3.		Monitoring	Diseases of internal	UC-	T 1	20	TT 1° 1/ 1
		of the student's individual	organs. The respiratory system. Circulatory	1,4,5 GPC- 1,5,9	Test task Individual survey	1	Unlimited 15
		work, monitoring of mastering of the topic,	system. Treatment of respiratory and cardiovascular	PC- 4,5,6.7	Case report	1	Corresponds to the number of students in the group
	5	control of the	diseases. The main		Practical skills testing	10	10
		cultivation of practical	pharmacological groups of drugs.		Case study	1	15
		skills			Control questions	3	15
4.		Monitoring of the student's	Diseases of internal organs.	UC- 1,4,5 GPC-	Test task	20	Unlimited
		individual	The digestive system. Kidneys and urinary	1,5,9	Individual survey	1	15
		work, monitoring of mastering of the topic,	system. The hemopoietic system. Endocrine system. Musculoskeletal	PC- 4,5,6.7	Case report	1	Corresponds to the number of students in the group
	6	control of the	system. Treatment of gastrointestinal,		Practical		
		cultivation of practical	biliary, pancreatic, liver, diseases.		skills testing Case study	<u>10</u> 1	10 15
		skills	Treatment of kidney, blood, endocrine, musculoskeletal		Control questions	3	15
			diseases. The main pharmacological groups of drugs				
4.		Monitoring of the	Urgent conditions in the clinic of internal	UC- 1,4,5	Test task	20	Unlimited
		student's individual	diseases	GPC- 1,5,6,9	Individual survey	1	15
	5 6	work, monitoring		PC- 4,5,6.7	Case report	1	Corresponds to the number of

of mastering				students in the
of the topic,				group
control of		Practical		
the		skills testing	8	10
developmen		Case study	1	15
t of practical		Control	5	15
skills		questions		

8. Educational, methodological and informational support for mastering the academic discipline (printed, electronic publications, the Internet and other network resources)

8.1. Key literature references

N⁰	Name according to bibliographic requirements	Number	of copies
5	Nume according to oronographic requirements	at the	in the
		departme	library
		nt	5
1.	Clinical history taking and examination Welsby Philip D. Churchill		
	Livingstone,2006–158p.	3	30
2.	Bate's Guide to Physical Examination and History Taking, 7 th edition.		
	Bickley L.S. Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, 2009 - 850p.	1	1
3.	Guide to Physical Examination, 9 th edition. B.Bates. Philadelphia :		
	Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2006. – 70 c.	1	10
4.	Clinical examination: a systemic guide to physical diagnosis, 6 th edition.		
	Nicholas J. Talley, Simon O'Connor. Churchill Livingstone 2009 – 520p.	2	1
5.	Internal diseases propedeutics : textbook. V. T. Ivashkin и		
	A.V.Okhlobystin, Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2006 - 176 c.	2	130
4.	Guide to case report writing, history taking and physical examination :		
	Клиническое обследование терапевтического больного : Textbook for		
	the international english speaking medical students. L. G. Strongin,,E.		
	A. Grunina, N.V. Menkov и V.A. Shevtsova, N.Novgorod : NSMA, 2005.	5	35
	(2005) - 66p		
5.	Interpretation of ECG data : Интерпретация ЭКГ- данных : textbook for		
	the international english speaking medical students. L. G. Strongin,		
	T. A. Nekrasova, E. A. Grunina, E. I. Panova,		
	E. P. Morozova, I. G. Pochinka. Изд. организация Nizhny Novgorod State	5	4
	Medical Academy N.Novgorod : Publishing house of NNSMA, 2009		
	68 c.		
6.	Hutchison's Clinical Methods, 20-th edition. Swash M. Published by		
	W.B. Saunders, 2007. – 350p.	1	15
7.	The ECG made easy 7th ed. Hampton John R. John R. Hampton		
7.	Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 2008 179 c.	1	11
		1	11
8.	Robbins and Cotran pathologic basis of disease edited by Vinay Kumar и		
	Abul K. Abbas . 7th ed Elsevier Saunders, 2005. (2005) - 1525 c. 1 CD-	-	15
	Rom.		
9.	Davidson's principles and practice of medicine,20th ed. N. A. Boon, N. R.		
	Colledge, B. R. Walker и J. A.A. Hunter Edinburgh : Churchill	-	4
	Livingstone, 2006 1381 c.		
10.	Clinical medicine, 7th ed. P. Kumar и M. Clark . Edinburgh : Saunders,		
	2009 1343 c.	1	11
11.	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней: учебник. Мухин Н.А., Моисеев		
	В.С. Издательская группа «Гэотар-Медиа». – 2007	1	5
12.	Пропедевтика и частная патология внутренних болезней: учебное		

	пособие для курсантов и студентов факультетов подготовки врачей. Бобров Л.Л., Смирнова Е.В., Дударенко С.В., СПб: Спец.Лит, 2010 352 с.	4	4
13.	Основы семиотики заболеваний внутренних болезней: учебное пособие, 5-ое издание. Струтынский А.В., Баранов А.П., Ройтберг Г.Е., Гапоненков Ю.П., Москва – «МЕДпресс-информ» – 2011. – 298 с.	1	5
14.	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней: учебное пособие. Бутов М.А., Москва: ФОРУМ, 2011. – 512с.	1	4
15.	Внутренние болезни: учебное пособие для студентов медицинских вузов. — 3-е изд, Ивашкин В.Т., Подымова С.Д, М.: МЕДпрессинформ, 2011- 240с.	1	5

8.2. Further reading

N₂	Name according to bibliographic requirements	Number of	of copies
		at the	in the
		departme	library
		nt	
1.	Terminal states. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation : handbook for foreign students. V. Pichugin, V. Zagainov, V. Atduev, S. Avdonin и M. Pichugina, Изд.организация Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy . - N.Novgorod : Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy, 2008 96 c.	-	4
2.	Cardiology 8th ed. Desmond G. Julian, J.C. Cowan и J.M. McLenachan, Elsevier Saunders, 2005. (2005) - 387 с.	-	20
3.	Manual of intensive care medicine 4th ed. Richard S. Irwin и James M.Rippe, Philadelphia : Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2006. – 920 с.	-	15
4.	Diabetes mellitus: Сахарный диабет: textbook for the international English speaking medical students. L.G. Strongin, K,G .Korneva, T.A Nekrasova, I.G.Pochinka, Изд. Организация Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy. – N.Novgorod: Published by Nizhniy Novgorod State Medical Academy,2009.	-	15
5.	Oxford handbook clinical hematology, 3 rd edition. D.Provan, C.R.J.Singer, Trevor Baglin, New York; London: Oxford University Press, 2009. – 820p.	-	9
6.	Physical diagnosis. Bedside evaluation of diagnosis and function. J.L.Willms, H.Schneiderman, P.S.Algranati, Williams&Wilkins. – 1994.	-	10
	Medicine,4 th edition. Allen R. Myers, Published by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins,2001.	1	20
7.	Braunwald's Heart Diseases: a textbook of cardiovascular medicine– 7 th edition. Douglass P. Zipes, Edited by. – Douglass P. Zipes2005.	1	5
8.	Cecil Textbook of medicine- 22 nd edition. Lee Goldman, Denis Ausiello. Edited by Lee Goldman, Denis Ausiello. – 2004.	1	3
9.	Обследование больного в терапевтической клинике: учебное пособие. – 4 изд. Меньков Н.В., Костина В.В., Макарова Е.В. Изд-во Нижгма, 2008 104с.	1	20
10.	Клиническая диагностика. Чучалин А.Г., Бобков Е.В., Москва. – «Издательство Литтерра». – 2005.	1	5
11.	Клиническая медицина: Цветной атлас. Учебник: пер.с англ. – 3 изд. Чарльз Д. Форбс, Уильям Джексон. Москва «Логосфера». – 2009.	1	1
12.	Быстрый анализ ЭКГ. – пер. с англ. Под ред. Проф. Ю.М.Позднякова., М. Габриэль Хан, Москва. – Изд-во БИНОМ. – 2009.	1	5

8.2.1 List of methodological recommendations for individual student's work

№	Name according to bibliographic requirements	Number	
		copie at the	s in
		departm	the
		ent	libr
		ont	ary
1.	Strongin L. G. Guide to case report writing, history taking and physical examination : textbook for the international english speaking medical students. Publishing House of NNSMA, 2014 64 p.	10	10
2	Bickley Lynn S. <u>Bates' pocket guide to physical examination and history</u> <u>taking</u> . Lippincott, 2013.	1	70
3.	Грицевская И.М. Учимся слушать и понимать больного: учебное пособие по изучению русского языка как иностранного в рамках клинической практики для иностранных студентов-медиков. Изд-во НижГМА, 2014. – 150 с.	1	155
4.	Botova S. N. Practical aspects of spirometry : textbook for the overseas medical students. Publishing House of NNSMA, 2015 56 p.	3	5
5.	Strongin L. G. Interpretation of ECG data : textbook for the international english speaking medical students. Publishing House of NNSMA, 2014 68 p.	5	15
6.	Strongin L. G. Diabetes mellitus : textbook for the international english speaking medical students. Publishing House of NNSMA, 2015100 p.	2	30
7.	P. Kumar, M. ClarkClinical medicine / edited by – 8th ed. – Edinburgh : Saunders, 2012. – 1286 p.	1	50
8.	Longo Dan I. Harrison's principles of internal medicine. V.1. McGraw-Hill, 2012	-	15
9.	Longo Dan 1. Harrison's principles of internal medicine. V.2. McGraw-Hil, 2012	-	15
10.	Clinical history taking and examination Welsby Philip D. Churchill Livingstone,2002–158p.	1	1
11.	Internal diseases propedeutics : textbook. V. T. Ivashkin и A.V.Okhlobystin, Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2006 - 176 с.	1	130
12.	Swash M. Hutchison's Clinical Methods, – 21st ed. – Edinburgh : W.B. Saunders, 2002. – 501 c.	1	41
13.	J. R. Hampton The ECG made easy – 7th ed. – Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 2008. – 179 c.	1	14
15.	V. Kumar, A. K. Abbas Robbins and Cotran pathologic basis of disease edited by Vinay Kumar и Abul K. Abbas . 7th ed Elsevier Saunders, 2005. (2005) - 1525 с. 1 CD-Rom.	-	15
16.	N. A. Boon, N. R. Colledge, B. R. Walker, J. A. A. Hunter. Davidson's principles and practice of medicine / edited by – 20th ed. – Edinburgh : Churchill Livingstone, 2006. – 1381 c.	-	4
17.	D. Kasper, E. Brawnwald, A.Fauci, S.Hauser Harrison's principles of Internal Medicine/ edited by – 16 th ed. McGraw-Hill Medical Publishing division, 2018. – 2783c.	-	1

8.3. Electronic educational resources for teaching academic subjects8.3.1. Internal Electronic Library System of the University (IELSU)

N⁰	Name	of the	Brief description (content)	Access conditions	Number of users
	electroni	c resource			
1	Internal	Electronic	The works of the staff of PRMU	Access by	Unlimited
	Library	System	(textbooks, manuals, collections of	individual login and	
	(EBS) PI	RMU	tasks, manuals, laboratory work,	password from any	
			monographs, etc.)	computer and	
				mobile device	

8.3.2. Electronic educational resources acquired by the University

№	Name of the	Brief description (content)	Access conditions	Number of users
JN⊇		Brief description (content)	Access conditions	Number of users
	electronic resource			
1.	Database "Medicine.	Textbooks and teaching aids for	Access by	Unlimited
	Healthcare (VO) and	higher medical and pharmaceutical	individual login	
	"Medicine.	education.	and password from	
	Healthcare (SPO)" as		any computer and	
	part of the database		mobile device	
	"Electronic library of			
	a technical university			
	(EBS "Student			
	Consultant"			
2.	Database "Doctor's	National guidelines, clinical	Access by	Unlimited
	consultant.	guidelines, textbooks, monographs,	individual login	
	Electronic Medical	atlases, reference books, etc.	and password from	
	Library"		any computer and	
	2		mobile device	
3.	Database "Electronic	Educational and scientific medical	Access by	Unlimited
	library system "Book	literature of Russian publishers,	individual login	
	up"	including translated editions. The	and password from	
	-	collection of subscription	any computer and	
		publications is formed point-by-	mobile device.	
		point.	From university	
			computers – access	
			is automatic.	

8.3.3 Open access resources

N⁰	Name of the	Brief description (content)	Access
	electronic resource		conditions
1.	EBS "Student	Educational resource (www.studentlibrary.ru) for	Free from any
	Consultant"	students of medical and pharmaceutical universities is an	computer and
		electronic library system (EBS) that provides access via	mobile device.
		the Internet to electronic versions of educational, scientific	
		literature and additional materials.	
2.	«Free Medical	Catalog of links to foreign medical journals, open for free	Free from any
	<u>Journals</u> »	access to the full texts of articles.	computer and
		http://www.freemedicaljournals.com/	mobile device.
3.	Free Books for	Books on medicine in English are freely available	Free from any
	Doctors	http://www.freebooks4doctors.com/	computer and
			mobile device.

4	XX: 1 XX7:		
4.	«High Wire.	A large database of journal articles is presented on the	Free from any
	Library of the	website of the Stanford University Publishing House.	computer and
	Sciences and	Individual journals are completely open for free access.	mobile device.
	Medicine»	http://highwire.stanford.edu/	
5.	BioMed Central	Electronic archive of open access to the results of research	Free from any
		in the field of medicine, biology and technology. The	computer and
		portfolio includes articles from more than two hundred	mobile device.
		peer-reviewed journals	
		http://www.biomedcentral.com	
6.	Oxford Medicine	A collection of publications of the Oxford Publishing	Free from any
	Online	House on medical topics, combining over 350	computer and
		publications into a common resource with the possibility	mobile device.
		of cross-searching.Publications include The Oxford	
		Handbook of Clinical Medicine and The Oxford Textbook	
		of Medicine, the electronic versions of which are	
		constantly updated.	
		http://www.oxfordmedicine.com	
7.	PubMed	A free search engine in the largest medical bibliographic	Free from any
		database MedLine. Documents medical and biological	computer and
		articles from specialized literature, and also provides links	mobile device.
		to full-text articles.	
		http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/	

9. Material and technical support for mastering an academic discipline

9.1. List of premises for classroom activities for the discipline

1. A lecture hall equipped with presentation equipment, a multimedia complex (screen, laptop, projector).

2. An auditorium equipped with an interactive complex for practical classes and conferences.

3. Classrooms for conducting practical classes with students (3 classrooms), information stands, computers, interactive whiteboards, multimedia complex, slide show, DVD films by sections: methods of examination of a patient in therapeutic practice, assessment of vital signs, examination of a patient with diseases of the respiratory system, cardiovascular system, gastrointestinal diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, auscultation of the heart, auscultation of the lungs, cardiac murmurs.

4. Offices for working with patients receiving medical care in therapeutic, cardiological, intensive care, polyclinic departments, as well as undergoing examination in the department of functional diagnostics and endoscopy.

9.2. List of equipment for classroom activities for the discipline

- 1. Information stands
- 2. Personal computers
- 3. Interactive whiteboard with multimedia complex

4. TV

5. Slide-screen,

6. DVD-films by sections: methods of examination of the patient in therapeutic practice, assessment of vital signs, examination of the patient with diseases of the respiratory system, cardiovascular system, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, joint diseases, auscultation of the heart, auscultation of the lungs, cardiac murmurs.

7. Magnetic marker boards

8. Sets of thematic tables and multimedia visual materials on various sections of the discipline

9. A set of electrocardiograms, spirograms, echocardiograms, radiographs, blood tests, urine, sputum

9.3. A set of licensed and freely distributed software, including domestic production

Ite m no.	Software	number of licenses	Type of software	Manufacture r	Number in the unified register of Russian software	Contract No. and date
1	Wtware	100	Thin Client Operating System	Kovalev Andrey Alexandrovic h	1960	2471/05-18 from 28.05.2018
2	MyOffice is Standard. A corporate user license for educational organizations, with no expiration date, with the right to receive updates for 1 year.	220	Office Application	LLC "NEW CLOUD TECHNOLO GIES"	283	without limitation, with the right to receive updates for 1 year.
3	LibreOffice		Office Application	The Document Foundation	Freely distributed software	
4	Windows 10 Education	700	Operating systems	Microsoft	Azure Dev Tools for Teaching Subscriptio n	
5	Yandex. Browser		Browser	«Yandex»	3722	
6	Subscription to MS Office Pro for 170 PCs for FGBOU VO "PIMU" of the Ministry of Health of Russia	170	Office Application	Microsoft		23618/HN100 30 LLC "Softline Trade" from 04.12.2020

10. List of changes to the working program (to be filled out by the template)

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Privolzhsky Research Medical University" Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (FSBEI HE "PRMU" of the Ministry of Health of Russia)

Department of **Endocrinology and internal medicine**

CHANGE REGISTRATION SHEET

working program for the academic discipline **PROPAEDEITICS OF INTERNAL DISEASES**

Field of study / specialty / scientific specialty: **31.05.01 GENERAL MEDICINE**

Training profile: **GENERAL PRACTITIONER**

Mode of study: **FULL-TIME**

Position	Number and name of the program section	Contents of the changes made	Effective date of the changes	Contributor's signature
1				

Approved at the department meeting Protocol No. _____of _____2022

Head of the Department of Endocrinology and internal medicine Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor

_____ Pochinka I.G.