

Summary of the working program of the academic discipline

« PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK»

(name of the academic discipline)

General Educational Program of higher education (specialist's degree programs)

31.05.03 DENTISTRY

code, name of the specialty

Department: Pathological anatomy

1. The purpose of mastering the discipline (*participation in the formation of relevant competencies – specify the codes*): **GPC-9.**

2. Position of the academic discipline in the structure of the General Educational Program (GEP).

2.1. The discipline belongs to the basic part of block 1 "Disciplines (modules)" of GEP HE.

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

Mastering the discipline aims at acquiring the following universal (UC) or/and general professional (GPC) or/and professional (PC) competencies

| № | Competence code | The content of the competence (or its part) | Code and name of the competence acquisition metric | As a result of mastering the discipline, the students should: | | |
|----|-----------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | know | be able to | possess |
| 1. | GPC-9 | Able to assess morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional problems | AI-1 Knowledge of pathological anatomy and physiology of human organs and systems AI-2 the ability to evaluate the basic morphofunctional data, physiological states and pathological processes in the human body A.I-3 implementation of practical experience: assessment of basic morphofunctional data, physiological | Knows: anatomy, histology, embryology, topographic anatomy, physiology, pathology and physiology of human organs and systems | Able to: evaluate the basic morphological and functional data, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body | Has practical experience in: assessment of basic morphological and functional data, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body when solving professional problems |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | conditions and pathological processes in the human body when solving professional tasks | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

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

Total labor intensity of the discipline is ___ CU (___AH)

| Type of educational work | Labor intensity | | Labor intensity (AH) in semesters | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | volume in credit units (CU) | volume in academic hours (AH) | 3 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Classroom work, including | | | | | | |
| Lectures (L) | 0,4 | 14 | 8 | 6 | | |
| Laboratory practicum (LP)* | | | | | | |
| Practicals (P) | 1,4 | 52 | 26 | 26 | | |
| Seminars (S) | | | | | | |
| Student's individual work (SIW) | 1,2 | 42 | 20 | 22 | | |
| Mid-term assessment | | | | | | |
| credit/exam (<i>specify the type</i>) | 1 | 36 | | 36 | | |
| TOTAL LABOR INTENSITY | 4 | 144 | 54 | 90 | | |

5. Sections of the academic discipline and competencies that are formed

| № | Competence code | Section name of the discipline |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 1. | GPC-9 | Pathological anatomy: content, tasks, objects and methods of research. Historical stages of pathology development. Damage and death of cells and tissues: causes, mechanisms, types of irreversible damage. Necrosis. Apoptosis. |
| 2. | GPC-9 | Reversible damage to cells and tissues. Intracellular and extracellular accumulations due to impaired protein and fat metabolism. Hyaline changes. |
| 3. | GPC-9 | Morphology of pigment metabolism disorders (hemosiderin, bilirubin, melanin, lipofuscin). Stone formation. Calcification. |
| 4. | GPC-9 | Circulatory disorders: full blood (arterial, venous), bleeding, hemorrhage, stasis. Violations of the content of tissue fluid. |
| 5. | GPC-9 | Circulatory disorders: thrombosis, embolism, anemia (ischemia), infarction. DIC syndrome. Shock. |
| 6. | GPC-9 | Inflammation. Acute inflammation. Morphology of exudative inflammation. |
| 7. | GPC-9 | Chronic inflammation. Productive inflammation. Adaptation processes. Hypertrophy. Hyperplasia. Atrophy. Metaplasia. Dysplasia. |
| 8. | GPC-9 | Tumors. General provisions. Tumors of mesenchymal derived tissues. Tumors from melanin-forming tissue. |
| 9. | GPC-9 | Tumors from the epithelium. Cancer of individual localizations |

| | | |
|-----|-------|--|
| | | (esophagus, stomach, breast, uterus). |
| 10. | GPC-9 | Tumors of hematopoietic and lymphoid tissue (leukemia, lymphogranulomatosis). |
| 11. | GPC-9 | Atherosclerosis. Hypertension. Coronary heart disease. Cerebrovascular diseases. Rheumatism. Acquired heart defects. |
| 12. | GPC-9 | Lung infections. Pneumonia (croup, bronchopneumonia, intrauterine). Flu. Chronic nonspecific lung diseases. Lung cancer. |
| 13. | GPC-9 | Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (gastritis, peptic ulcer, appendicitis). |
| 14. | GPC-9 | Diseases of the liver and biliary tract: jaundice, hepatic cell insufficiency (massive progressive liver necrosis), hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, cholelithiasis. |
| 15. | GPC-9 | Kidney diseases: acute renal failure (necrotic nephrosis), nephrotic syndrome, glomerulonephritis, amyloidosis of the kidneys, kidney stones. |
| 16. | GPC-9 | Intestinal infections (salmonellosis, typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, yersiniosis). Odontogenic sepsis. Bacterial and viral infections transmitted by airborne droplets (diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, meningococcal infection). HIV infection. |
| 17. | GPC-9 | Tuberculosis (primary, hematogenic, secondary). |