

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
BUKOVINIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

"APPROVE"

Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
Associate Professor I.V. Gerush
"24" 08 2021

**STUDENT GUIDE
(SYLLABUS)
of study in the discipline
«Internal medicine»**

Field of knowledge 22 Healthcare

Specialty 221 Dentistry

Educational degree master

Educational year 3

Form of study full-time

Department of propedeutics of internal diseases

Approved at the methodical session of the department propedeutics of internal diseases "08" June 2021 (Protocol № 23).

Head of the department of propedeutics
of internal diseases, professor



T.O. Ilashchuk

Approved by the subject methodical commission on therapeutic disciplines
"29" June 2021 (Protocol № 13).

Chairman of the subject methodical
commission on therapeutic disciplines



V.K. Tashchuk

Chernivtsi, 2021

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL WORKERS WHO TEACH THE SUBJECT

Department	ropedeutics of internal diseases
Surname, name of scientific and pedagogical staff, scientific degree, academic status	Malkovych Nataliia, PhD, Associate Professor Prysyazhnyuk Vasyl, Doctor of Medicine, Associate Professor Glubochenko Olena, PhD, Associate Professor Mykytyuk Oksana, PhD, Associate Professor Bobkovych Kateryna, PhD, Associate Professor Doholich Olexandra, PhD, Associate Professor
Web page of the department on the official website of the university	https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/prop_therapy/
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2. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISCIPLINE

Status of the discipline	normative
Number of credits	2
Total amount of hours	90
Lectures	16
Practical lessons	24
Individual work	50
Type of final control	final module control

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE (ABSTRACT)

Propaedeutics of internal medicine is an educational clinical discipline that studies methods and techniques of clinical examination of the patient, features of professional communication between doctor and patient, subjective and objective manifestations of diseases (symptoms and syndromes), highlights the relationship between pathology of the oral cavity and internal organs, develops rapid examination skills and providing emergency care to patients in the prehospital phase and in emergencies.

4. COURSE POLICY

4.1. List of normative documents:

- Regulations on the organization of the educational process (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/polozhennya-pro-organizaciyu-osvitnogo-proczesu-uvd-derzhavnij-medichnij-universitet.pdf>);
- Instructions for assessing the educational activities of BSMU students in the implementation of the European credit transfer system for the organization of the educational process (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/bdmu-instrukczyia-shhodo-oczinyuvannya-%D1%94kts-2014-3.pdf>);
- Regulations on the procedure for working off missed and uncredited classes (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/reworks.pdf>);

- Regulations on the appeal of the results of the final control of knowledge of applicants for higher education (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/polozhennya-pro-apelyacziyu-rezultativ-pidsumkovogo-kontrolyu-znan.pdf>);
- Code of Academic Integrity (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/kodeks_academic_faith.pdf);
- Moral and ethical code of students (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/ethics_code.docx);
- Regulations on the prevention and detection of academic plagiarism (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/antiplagiat-1.pdf>);
- Regulations on the procedure and conditions for students to choose elective courses (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/nakaz_polozhennyh_vybirkovi_dyscypliny_2020.pdf);
- Rules of internal labor regulations of the Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine "Bukovynian State Medical University" (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/17.1-bdmu-kolektivnij-dogovir-dodatok.doc>) .

4.2. Policy on observance of the principles of academic integrity of higher education seekers:

- independent performance of educational tasks of current and final controls without the use of external sources of information;
- write-offs during knowledge control are prohibited;
- independent performance of individual tasks and correct registration of references to sources of information in case of borrowing of ideas, statements, information.

4.3. Policy on adherence to the principles and norms of ethics and deontology by higher education students:

- actions in professional and educational situations from the standpoint of academic integrity and professional ethics and deontology;
- compliance with the rules of internal regulations of the university, to be tolerant, friendly and balanced in communication with students and teachers, medical staff of health care institutions;
- awareness of the importance of examples of human behavior in accordance with the norms of academic integrity and medical ethics.

4.4. Attendance policy for higher education students:

- attendance at all classes (lectures, practical (seminar) classes, final modular control) is mandatory for the current and final assessment of knowledge (except for good reasons).

4.5. Policy of deadline and completion of missed or uncredited classes by applicants for higher education:

- completion of missed classes is in accordance with the schedule of missed or uncredited classes and consultations.

5. And PREREKVIZYTY POSTREKVIZYTY Disciplines (interdisciplinary connections)

List of disciplines that underpin the study of the discipline	list of subjects for which the foundation is laid as a result of studying the discipline
Anatomy and Physiology	Clinical Pharmacy,
ethics and deontology in pharmacy	biological and bioorganic chemistry

medicalbiology	medicalchemistry
medicalandbiologicalphysics	
microbiology with the basics of immunology	
pathologicalphysiology	
admissiontopharmacy	

6. **PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:**

6.1. The purpose of teaching the discipline - is to form in the student the basics of clinical thinking and acquisition of professional competencies. principles of medical ethics and deontology.

6.2. Objective: To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of major diseases of internal organs.

- Leading symptoms and syndromes in the most common infectious diseases.
- Methods for diagnosing pathology of internal organs according to the syndrome and nosological principles.
- Interpretation of laboratory results (general clinical, biochemical, bacteriological, virological, serological) and instrumental research methods (duodenal sounding, X-ray examinations, ultrasound, CTG, MRI, etc.) in patients with the most common infectious diseases.
- Formulation of a clinical diagnosis of diseases that require special tactics of the dentist.
- Provide emergency medical care for conditions that threaten the lives and health of patients.
- Perform the necessary medical manipulations.

7. **COMPETENCIES FORMED BY THE COURSE:**

7.1. integral:

Ability to solve complex problems and problems in the field of health care in the specialty "Dentistry" in a professional activity or in the learning process, which involves research and/ or innovation and is characterized by uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

7.2. General competences (GC)

- GC1. Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
- GC2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity
- GC 3. Ability to apply knowledge in practice.
- GC 4. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.
- GC 5. Ability to communicate in English.
- GC 6. Skills of using the information and communication technologies.
- GC 7. Ability to search, process and analyze the information from various sources.
- GC 8. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
- GC 9. Ability to identify, set and solve problems.
- GC 10. Ability to be critical and self-critical.
- GC 11. Ability to work in a team.
- GC 12. The desire to preserve the environment.
- GC 13. Ability to act in a socially responsible and conscious manner.

GC 14. Ability to exercise personal rights and duties as a member of society, to understand the values of civil (free and democratic) society and the necessity of its sustainable development, supremacy of law, rights and freedoms of a human being and citizen of Ukraine.

GC 15. Ability to preserve and enhance moral, cultural, scientific values and social achievements based on the understanding of the history and development patterns of the subject area, its place in the overall system of knowledge about the nature and society and in the development of society, engineering and technology; to use different types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyles.

7.3. Professional competencies of the specialty(PC)

PC 1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.

PC 2. Ability to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.

PC 10. Ability to organize and conduct medical and evacuation measures.

PC 13. Ability to assess the impact of the environment on the people's health (individual, family, population).

PC 14. Ability to conduct normative medical documentation.

PC 15. Processing of public, social and medical information.

PC 17. Ability to legally maintain one's own professional activity.

PC 18. Ability to provide pre-medical care through tactical medicine protocols.

8. LEARNING OUTCOMES.

As a result of studying the discipline, the applicant must:

8.1. Know:

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

- to collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes and thyroid gland);
- examine the condition of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion boundaries of the heart and blood vessels, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels);
- examine the condition of the respiratory organs (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, palpation of the chest, percussion and auscultation of the lungs);
- examine the condition of the abdominal organs (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestine, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys);
- examine the condition of the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation).

- Evaluate information about the patient's condition in a health care facility, its unit, using a standard procedure, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, based on the results of

laboratory and instrumental studies: general blood test, general urine test, pleural fluid analysis , Zymnitsky urine analysis, Nechiporenko urine analysis, blood proteins and their fractions, C-reactive protein, blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin, blood lipids and lipoproteins and their fractions, serum ferritin and iron, creatinine, blood urea, velocity , blood electrolytes, blood aminotransferases, total blood bilirubin and its fractions, coagulogram, blood uric acid, blood alkaline phosphatase, study of external respiratory function, standard ECG (12 leads), endoscopic examination of the bronchi, endoscopic examination of the digestive tract, echocardiography sputum, methods of instrumental visualization of abdominal organs, methods of instrumental visualization of thoracic organs, methods of instrumental visualization of the urinary system, methods of instrumental visualization of the spine, bones and joints

8.2. Beableto:

1. Identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome: anemic syndrome, anuria, arterial hypertension chest pain, abdominal pain, vomiting, bronchoobstructive syndrome, pleural effusion, hemorrhagic syndrome, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome, headache, dysuria, dyspepsia, dysphagia, diarrhea, jaundice, dyspnea, constipation, constipation hemoptysis, edema syndrome, nephrotic syndrome, polyuria, portal hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders, urinary syndrome, indigestion syndrome, heart failure syndrome, respiratory failure syndrome, liver failure syndrome, cyanosis, gastrointestinal bleeding making an informed decision, using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, data of physical examination of the patient, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
2. Prescribe laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient by making an informed decision, based on the most probable syndrome diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
3. Identify signs of emergency (hypertensive crisis, acute respiratory failure, acute heart failure, acute coronary syndrome, acute bleeding, cardiac arrest, collapse, impaired consciousness, renal colic, biliary colic, acute cardiac arrhythmias) by making an informed decision and assessment of the person's condition , under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care facility, its subdivisions), using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
4. Provide emergency medical care, under any circumstances, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, based on the detection of an emergency (cardiac arrest) in a limited time according to certain tactics , using standard schemes (indirect heart massage and artificial lung ventilation).
5. Perform medical manipulations (perform indirect heart massage, artificial respiration, restore airway patency, record a standard ECG in 12 leads, measure blood pressure) in a medical institution, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms , by making an informed decision and using standard techniques.

6. Under the conditions of the health care institution, its unit to keep medical records of the patient (outpatient / inpatient card, medical history), using standard technology, based on regulatory documents.
7. Carry out preventive measures, in the conditions of the health care institution, its subdivision on the basis of data on the state of health of patients and on the presence of environmental impact on it, using existing methods, within the primary health care, regarding: recreation; primary disease prevention; prevention of bad habits; promoting a healthy lifestyle.
8. Determine the required mode of stay of the patient in a health care institution on the basis of selected clinical symptoms and syndromes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making informed decisions according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

8.3. Demonstrate:

PLO 1. To single out and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to the list 1); to establish a probable nosological or syndromic provisional clinical diagnosis of a dental disease taking into account standard methods, using the preliminary data of the patient's history, patient's examination data, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems (according to the list 2)

PLO 2. To collect information about the general condition of the patient; to assess psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of the organs of the maxillofacial area; to evaluate the information concerning the diagnosis based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to the list 5).

PLO 5. To establish a diagnosis of emergency conditions under any circumstances (at home, on the street, in a medical institution) in an emergency situation, martial law, lack of information and limited time (according to the list 4).

PLO 10. To determine the management tactics of a dental patient with somatic pathology (according to the list 3) by making an informed decision on the existing algorithms and standard schemes. responsibilities, to raise the level of general cultural education.

PLO 19. To adhere to the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities.

PLO 20. To organize the necessary level of individual safety (one's own and persons cared for) in case of occurrence of typical hazardous situations in the individual field of activity.

PLO 21. To perform medical manipulations on the basis of preliminary and/or final clinical diagnosis (according to the list 2, 2.1) for different segments of the population and under different conditions (according to the list 6).

9. INFORMATION SCOPE OF THE COURSE

90 hours (3 ECTS credits) are allocated for the study of the discipline - 2 modules "Internal Medicine, incl. clinical pharmacology, infectious diseases and epidemiology", which consists of 4 content modules. As for the part of the program, namely, in Internal Medicine, it is 30 hours (1 ECTS credit) - 1 module, which consists of 4 content modules.

Content module I. Respiratory diseases

Topic 1. Bronchial asthma.

Definition. Etiology, features of pathogenesis. Classification by severity and course. Clinical manifestations and changes in the data of instrumental research methods depending on the severity. Differential diagnosis. Complication. Criteria for the severity of bronchial asthma. Treatment

depending on the severity. Emergency care for asthma attacks. Importance of oral rehabilitation for primary and secondary prevention of bronchial asthma. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 2. COPD. Pulmonary emphysema.

Definition. The importance of smoking, environmental, occupational factors and infection in the development of chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema. Classification. Clinical manifestations, changes in the data of additional instrumental research methods depending on the stage (severity). Differential diagnosis. Complication. Treatment depending on the severity. Primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 3. Pneumonia. Respiratory failure.

Pneumonia. Definition. The most common etiological factors. Classification. Clinical manifestations and their features in non-hospital, nosocomial, aspiration pneumonia and pneumonia in persons with severe immune defects. Changes in the data of instrumental and laboratory research methods depending on the severity. Differential diagnosis. Complication. Differentiated treatment.

Importance of oral rehabilitation for primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Respiratory failure. Definition. Classification. Causes. Features of the clinical course of different forms. Diagnosis, the role of the study of the function of external respiration. Differential diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics. Primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 4. Pleural syndrome.

Definition. Etiological factors. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Changes in the data of instrumental and laboratory research methods and their features depending on the form (dry, exudative) and etiology. Differential diagnosis. Complication. Indications for pleural puncture and drainage of the pleural cavity. Treatment. Primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Content module 2. Diseases of the circulatory system.

Topic 5. Hypertension

Definition. The concept of normal blood pressure and hypertension. Primary (essential) arterial hypertension is a hypertensive disease. The role of disorders of central and renal mechanisms of pressure regulation, endothelial function and other factors. Classification. Clinical manifestations and data of additional research methods. Defeat of target organs. Differential diagnosis. Risk stratification. Complication. Treatment. Complicated and uncomplicated hypertensive crises, features of treatment tactics. Basic antihypertensive drugs. The role of the dentist in primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 6. Symptomatic hypertension.

Definition. The main reasons. Features of the clinic, diagnosis of renal (renovascular, renoparenchymal), endocrine (Itsenko-Cushing's syndrome and disease, pheochromocytoma, Crohn's syndrome, diffuse toxic goiter) and hemodynamic hypertension. Hypertension during pregnancy, metabolic disorders (metabolic syndrome). The value of laboratory and instrumental methods for differential diagnosis and diagnosis verification. The role of the dentist in the prevention of hypertension. Treatment. Primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral

cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 7. Atherosclerosis and cholesterol. WHO classification.

Definition. The role of hyperlipidemia, general and local inflammation, vascular wall damage and platelets in the development of atherosclerosis. Risk factors. Features of clinical manifestations depending on the predominant localization (aorta, coronary, mesenteric and renal arteries, arteries of the lower extremities). The value of laboratory, radiological and other instrumental research methods. Differential diagnosis. Complication. General principles of treatment. Therapeutic tactics for different variants of the course. Primary and secondary prevention. Coronary heart disease (CHD). Definition. The role of atherosclerosis, destabilization of atherosclerotic plaque and functional factors in the pathogenesis of various forms of coronary heart disease. WHO classification.

Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 8. Sudden cessation of blood circulation. Principles of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Definition. Primary cardiac arrest (sudden coronary death). Ventricular fibrillation. Asystole. Reasons. Clinic, diagnosis. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation technique. The role of the dentist in providing emergency care in the workplace.

Topic 9. CHD. Angina pectoris.

Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Features of the clinical course and diagnosis of different variants of stable angina. Toothache as a variant of angina. Features of the clinical course and diagnosis of different variants of unstable angina. Complication. Principles of treatment of angina attacks. Primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 10. Acute coronary syndrome. Acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

Definition. The role of atherosclerosis, destabilization of atherosclerotic plaque and functional factors in the pathogenesis of acute myocardial infarction. The role of pathogenetic factors in the formation of clinical manifestations. Classification. Forms depending on the prevalence of myocardial necrosis: large, small, transmural, intramural. Options: anginal, asthmatic, arrhythmic, cerebral, gastralgic, painless. Features of the clinical course and diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. Therapeutic tactics in different periods of acute myocardial infarction. Primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Complications of AMI early and late. Cardiogenic shock. Cardiac arrhythmias. Acute left ventricular failure. Thromboembolic complications. Acute heart aneurysm. Heart rupture. Postinfarction Dressler's syndrome. Clinical picture. Complication. Emergency aid. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 11. Acute heart failure (left ventricular and right ventricular) and acute vascular insufficiency.

Definition. The main reasons. Pathogenesis of disorders of central and peripheral hemodynamics in different forms (left and right heart). Cardiac asthma. Pulmonary edema. Pulmonary artery thromboembolism (PE). Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Primary and secondary prevention. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Acute vascular insufficiency. Arterial hypotension. Fainting, collapse, shock. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency aid. Primary and secondary prevention. The

role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 12. Chronic heart failure.

Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations and their features depending on the stage and functional class. Diagnosis. Treatment. Primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Content module 3. Rheumatological diseases.

Topic 13. Rheumatic fever.

Definition. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of streptococcal infection and immunological reactivity in the development of acute rheumatic fever. Clinical picture. (carditis, polyarthritis, chorea, skin lesions). The value of laboratory and instrumental research methods. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complication. Treatment taking into account the degree of activity. Chronic rheumatic heart disease. Features of the course. Principles against recurrent treatment of rheumatic disease. Primary and secondary prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 14. Infectious endocarditis.

Definition. Etiology, pathogenesis. Features of the course depending on the pathogen. Diagnostic criteria. The value of laboratory methods and echocardiographic examination in diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Complications (heart failure, embolism, abscesses). Treatment. Antibacterial therapy regimen. Indications for surgical treatment.

Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 15. Acquired heart defects. Mitral and aortic defects.

Definition. Classification. Mitral heart disease - mitral regurgitation, mitral stenosis or a combination thereof. Aortic heart disease - aortic insufficiency and aortic stenosis (stenosis of the mouth of the aorta) or a combination thereof. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis. Treatment. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 16. Features of the tactics of the dentist in patients with rheumatic diseases, infectious endocarditis and heart defects.

Changes in the oral cavity in rheumatic disease. Infectious endocarditis. Heart defects. Tasks of a dentist in the early diagnosis and rehabilitation of patients with rheumatic diseases. Preventive work - rehabilitation of the oral cavity to treat streptococcal environment, thorough remediation of chronic foci of infection. Timely remediation of the oral cavity in children's groups. Sanitary and educational work. Preventive treatment by a dentist of patients at risk with heart defects, patients with heart failure, the elderly.

Topic 17. Diffuse connective tissue diseases.

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Definition. Etiological factors and pathogenesis. Classification. Changes in the oral cavity. Clinical manifestations depending on the damage to organs and systems, disease activity. The value of laboratory, including immunological research methods. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complication. Principles of treatment. Pulse therapy. Prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Systemic scleroderma (SCD) and dermatomyositis. Definition. Etiological factors, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture depending on the damage to organs and systems. Sjogren's syndrome. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complication. Principles of

treatment. Prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Topic 18. Systemic vasculitis. The role of the dentist in prevention and treatment.

Definition. Classification. Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Shenlein-Genoch purpura). Nodular polyarteritis. Nonspecific aortoarteritis (Takayasu's disease). Giant cell arteritis (Horton's disease). Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention. Changes in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in preventing serious complications and providing emergency care in the workplace. Forecast and efficiency.

Content module 4. Diseases of the digestive system.

Topic 19.

Gastritis Gastritis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis of gastric cancer. Principles of treatment. Course. Complication. Forecast. Prevention. The role of Helicobacter pylori infection in the development of type B gastritis, peptic ulcer disease and gastric cancer. Diagnosis. Laboratory and instrumental methods. Relationship between pathology of the stomach and oral cavity. The role of the dentist in the prevention of diseases of the digestive tract.

Topic 20. Gastric and duodenal ulcer.

Peptic ulcer disease. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Course. Forecast. Prevention. Complications: penetration, perforation, bleeding, portal stenosis, malignancy. Urgent therapy.

Topic 21. Intestinal diseases (chronic enteritis, chronic colitis, nonspecific ulcerative colitis).

Enteritis and colitis. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Course. Complication. Forecast. Prevention. Dysbacteriosis syndrome. Irritable bowel syndrome. Significance of masticatory disorders in the occurrence of the development of diseases of the digestive tract.

Topic 22. Pancreatitis. Cholecystitis. Gallstone disease.

Pancreatitis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Course. Complication. Forecast. Prevention. The role of foci of infection, alcoholism, gallstones, gastroduodenitis and peptic ulcer disease in the development of pancreatitis. Changes in the oral cavity in patients with pancreatitis. Cholecystitis. Gallstone disease (HCS). Dyskinesia of the biliary tract. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Course. Complication. Forecast. Prevention. Signs in the oral cavity. Mechanical jaundice, its diagnosis. Differential diagnosis of jaundice. Hepatic colic. Emergency aid. Prevention.

Topic 23. Chronic hepatitis. Cirrhosis of the liver.

Chronic hepatitis. Cirrhosis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Course. Complication. Forecast. Prevention. Portal hypertension syndrome. Changes in the oral cavity in liver cirrhosis. Complication. Emergency care for hepatic coma (hepatargia), bleeding from the veins of the esophagus; massive ascites.

Topic 24. Control of the content module. Modularcontrol.

10. **STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE**

Names of content modules and topics	Numberofhours				
	Total	including			
		Classroom		Independent studentwork	Individual work
		Lectures	Practical		

			classes		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Contentmodule 1.Respiratorydiseases					
Topic 1. Bronchialasthma.	3	2	2	1	
Topic2. COPD. Pulmonaryemphysema.	4		2	2	
Topic3. Pneumonia	5		2	1	
Topic4. . Respiratory failure. Pleural syndrome	4		2	2	
Total for the content module 1	16	2	8	6	
Content module 2. Diseases of the circulatory system					
Topic5. Hypertensive disease. Symptomatic hypertension.	4	-	2	2	
Topic6. Atherosclerosis of coronary heart disease. WHO classification.Anginapectoris.	6	2	2	2	
Topic7. Sudden cessation of blood circulation. Principlesofcardiopulmonaryresu scitation.	6		2	4	
Topic8. Acute coronary syndrome. Acute myocardial infarction (AMI).	5		2	3	
Topic 9. Acute heart failure (left ventricular and right ventricular) and acute vascular insufficiency.	7	2	2	3	
Topic 10. Chronicheartfailure.	4			2	
Total for the content module 2	32	4	12	16	
Contentmodule 3. Rheumatologicaldiseases.					
Topic 11. Rheumatic fever. Features of the tactics of the	4		2	2	

dentist in patients with rheumatic diseases.					
Topic 12. Acquired heart defects. Mitral and aortic defects.	7	2	2	3	
Topic 13. Infectious endocarditis. Features of dentist tactics in patients with infectious endocarditis and heart defects.	4		2	2	
Topic 14. Diffuse connective tissue diseases. The role of the dentist in prevention and treatment.	4	-	2	2	
Topic 15. Systemic vasculitis. The role of the dentist in prevention and treatment.	4	-	2	2	
Total for the content module 3	23	2	10	11	
Content module 4. Diseases of the digestive system.					
Topic 16. Gastritis. Gastric or peptic ulcer:	3		2	1	
Topic 17. Intestinal diseases (chronic enteritis, chronic colitis, nonspecific ulcerative colitis).	3	2	2	1	
Topic 18. Pancreatitis. Cholecystitis. Gallstone disease.	5		2	1	
Topic 19. Chronic hepatitis. Cirrhosis of the liver.	4		2	2	
Total for the content module 4	15	2	8	5	
Individual students work					
Final module control	4		2	2	
TOTAL HOURS	90	10	40	40	

1. THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

№	Topic of the lecture	Hours
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1.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Bronchial asthma. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Pulmonary emphysema. The role of the dentist in prevention. Pneumonia. Pleurisy. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Respiratory failure. The role of the dentist in prevention.	2
2.	Atherosclerosis. CHD. WHO classification. Sudden coronary death. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Typical changes in the oral cavity in atherosclerosis. The role of the dentist in the primary prevention of atherosclerosis. Angina pectoris. Clinical forms. Differential diagnosis of angina and cardialgia. Acute coronary syndrome. Principles of prevention and treatment.	2
3.	Cardiac arrhythmias. Extrasystole. Paroxysmal tachycardia. Heart block. Atrial fibrillation. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical signs of an attack. ECG - signs. Rhythm disorders are life-threatening for the patient. Principles of prevention and treatment.	2
4.	Rheumatic disease. Acute rheumatic fever. Large and small signs of rheumatic disease. Against recurrent treatment. Infectious endocarditis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical signs. The role of the dentist in prevention and treatment. Heart defects. Mitral and aortic defects. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. The role of the dentist in prevention. Features of dental tactics.	2
5.	Chronic gastritis. Gastric or peptic ulcer: Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications of IH. . Principles of treatment. Chronic pancreatitis. Chronic cholecystitis. Bile - stone disease. Intestinal diseases. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Hepatitis and cirrhosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment Changes in the mucous membrane and tongue. The role of the dentist in prevention.	2
	Total	10

11. THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL (SEMINAR) LESSONS

№	Topic	Number of hours
1.	Bronchial asthma.	2
2.	COPD. Pulmonary emphysema.	2
3.	Pneumonia.	2
4.	Respiratory failure. Pleural syndrome.	2
5.	Hypertensive disease. Symptomatic hypertension.	2
6.	Atherosclerosis. CHD. WHO classification. Angina pectoris.	2

7.	Sudden cessation of blood circulation. Principles of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.	2
8.	Acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Acute coronary syndrome.	2
9.	Acute heart failure (left - and right ventricular) and acute vascular insufficiency.	2
10.	Chronic heart failure.	2
11.	Rheumatic disease. Features of the tactics of the dentist in patients with rheumatic diseases.	2
12.	Acquired heart defects. Mitral and aortic defects.	2
13.	Infectious endocarditis. Features of dentist tactics in patients with infectious endocarditis and heart defects.	2
14.	Diffuse connective tissue diseases. The role of the dentist in prevention and treatment. The role of the dentist in prevention and treatment.	2
15.	Systemic vasculitis. The role of the dentist in prevention and treatment.	2
16.	Gastritis. Gastric or peptic ulcer:	2
17.	Intestinal diseases (chronic enteritis, chronic colitis, nonspecific ulcerative colitis)	2
18.	Pancreatitis. Cholecystitis. Gallstone disease.	2
19.	Chronic hepatitis. Cirrhosis of the liver.	2
20.	Final modular control	2
	Total	40

12. TOPICS OF INDIVIDUAL WORK

№	Types of VTS	Number of hours	Types of control
1.	Preparation for practical classes, including filling the syllabus according to the list of topics for independent work.	18	Current control in practical classes
2.	Elaboration of topics that are not included in the plan of classroom classes: 1. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection. Counseling in the context of HIV infection. The concept of counseling and its ethical principles. Counseling skills.	5 5	Final modular control

	2. Secondary immunodeficiencies. 3. Dental aspects of diseases of the immune system	5	
3.	Individual VTS	5	Final modular control
4.	Preparation for final modular control	2	Final modular control
	Total hours	40	

13. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL TASKS

- Speeches at the scientific student group.
- Participation in scientific conferences.
- Publication of reports in the form of abstracts and articles in periodicals (journals, collections of scientific papers).
- Making visual aids according to educational programs (tables, models, visual aids, graphological schemes of practical classes).
- Writing of abstracts

14. LIST OF THEORETICAL QUESTIONS TO THE FINAL MODULAR CONTROL

Content module 1. Respiratory

1. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care in case of asthma attack. The role of the dentist in the prevention of bronchitis.
2. Bronchial asthma. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic, Diagnosis. Emergency care in case of an attack and severe course. The role of the dentist in prevention. Features of care for patients with bronchial asthma.
3. Pneumonia. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for severe pneumonia. The role of the doctor-ⁱ dentist in the prevention of pneumonia. Features of care for patients with severe pneumonia.
4. Pleurisy. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for respiratory (ventilation) insufficiency. The role of the dentist in the prevention of pleurisy.

Content module 2. Diseases of the circulatory system

5. Atherosclerosis. Coronary heart disease. WHO classification. Ventricular fibrillation. Sudden cessation of blood circulation. Cardio-resuscitation.
6. Angina pectoris. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Emergency care for an angina attack. Changes in the oral cavity in patients with atherosclerosis.
7. Myocardial infarction. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for uncomplicated myocardial infarction.
8. Early and late complications of acute myocardial infarction. Reflex collapse. Acute left ventricular failure. Pathogenesis. Emergency aid. Features of care for patients with myocardial infarction.
9. Ventricular arrhythmia. Potentially dangerous forms of ventricular arrhythmia. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for frequent ventricular arrhythmias. The role

of the dentist in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases accompanied by ventricular arrhythmias.

10. Paroxysmal tachycardia. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for paroxysmal tachycardia. The role of the dentist in the prevention of tachycardia.
11. Atrial fibrillation. Etiology. Diagnosis. Emergency care for atrial fibrillation. The role of the dentist in the prevention of inflammatory heart disease accompanied by atrial fibrillation.
12. Complete atrioventricular block. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for the Morgan-Adams-Stokes attack.
13. Hypertensive disease. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Differential diagnosis with symptomatic hypertension. Emergency care for hypertensive crisis. Signs of hypertension in the oral cavity. Theroleofthedentistinprevention.
14. Hypotension. Faint. Collapse. Shock. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care in case of collapse. The role of the dentist in prevention. Features of care.

Contentmodule 3. Rheumatologicaldiseases.

15. Rheumatism. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for pulmonary edema. Theroleofdentistprevention. Featuresofcare.
16. Infectious endocarditis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic I. Emergency care for angina. Theroleofthedentistinprevention.
17. Stenosis of the left venous opening. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care in case of asthma attack. Theroleofthedentistinprevention.
18. Mitral valve insufficiency. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care in case of asthma attack. Theroleofthedentistinprevention.
19. Aortic stenosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for an angina attack.
20. Aortic valve insufficiency. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for an angina attack. The role of the dentist in the prevention of acquired heart defects.

Content module 4. Diseases of the digestive system.

21. Peptic ulcer disease. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complication. Modern principles of treatment. The role of the dentist in the prevention and complications of gastric and duodenal ulcers.
22. Chronic cholecystitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. Emergency care for an attack of abdominal pain;
23. Chronic pancreatitis. Definition. Clinic. Diagnosis. Tactics of a dentist in an attack of abdominal pain.
24. Chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis, Emergency care for hepatic precoma and coma. Changes in the oral cavity in hepatitis and liver cirrhosis. The role of the dentist in prevention. Features of care.

25. Chronic enteritis and colitis. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Definition. Emergency care for intestinal bleeding. The role of the dentist in prevention. Features of care for patients with gastrointestinal bleeding.

15. LIST OF PRACTICAL TASKS AND WORKS FOR THE FINAL MODULAR CONTROL

- To conduct interviews and physical examinations of patients with respiratory diseases.
- Justify the use of basic invasive and non-invasive diagnostic methods, determine the indications and contraindications for their implementation, possible complications.
- Identify etiological and pathogenetic factors of major diseases.
- Identify the typical clinical picture of major diseases.
- Identify the main variants of the course and complications of major diseases.
- Make a plan for examination of patients.
- On the basis of the analysis of data of laboratory and instrumental inspection to carry out the differential diagnosis, to substantiate and formulate the diagnosis.
- Prescribe treatment, carry out primary and secondary prevention.
- Diagnose and provide assistance.
- Evaluate the importance of somatic pathology for the occurrence and course of diseases of the oral cavity and the role of pathology of the oral cavity in the development of somatic diseases.
- Have the tactics of a dentist in relation to patients with somatic pathology;
- Demonstrate mastery of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination.

16. METHODS AND FORMS OF CONTROL

1. During the study of the discipline, all types of student activities are subject to control, both current (at each lesson) and final (during control activities).
2. Modular control is a diagnosis of the student's assimilation of the module material (credit). These semester ends with a final module control.
3. **The initial control of knowledge** students' is carried out during practical classes and includes testing knowledge of theoretical and practical material studied in previous courses, conducted by frontal oral examination, or writing tests, which uses questions for tests.
4. **The current control of knowledge** students' is carried out during practical classes and includes testing of knowledge of theoretical material and control of mastering practical skills, which are provided by methodical development of classes on relevant topics. Testing of students' knowledge is carried out with the help of oral face-to-face interviews, solving test problems of varying severity, solving typical and atypical situational problems, as well as during checking the correctness of laboratory research tasks.
5. **Intermediate control of knowledge** students' is carried out during the final tests during the last lesson of the content module.
6. **Final control of knowledge** students' is carried out at the last practical lesson after the completion of the module in the form of final modular control. Students find out the knowledge of theoretical material (according to the list of questions). In addition, students perform practical work that is attached to the ticket and solve situational problems, which is

also taken into account when assessing their knowledge.

7. **The final module control (PMC)** is carried out after the completion of the study of all topics of the module at the last control session of the module.
8. Students who have attended all the classes provided by the curriculum in the discipline and received positive grades ("5", "4", "3"), as well as during the study of the module scored the number of points not less than minimal.
9. A student who, for good reason or without good reason, has missed classes, is allowed to work off academic debt until a certain date.
10. ***The maximum number of points that a student can score during the final module control is 80.***
11. The final module control is credited if the student scored ***at least 50 points***.
12. Thus, the shares of the results of the assessment of current educational activities and the final module control are 60% and 40%, respectively.
13. **The final module control** in drug toxicology is carried out in writing by students writing the final work, which includes 3 theoretical questions, the implementation of the practical part and situational and test tasks. The evaluation of the student's response is carried out in accordance with the developed and approved evaluation criteria in drug toxicology.
14. The maximum number of points of the modular final control is equal to 80.
15. The module is considered credited if the student has scored at least 50 points.
16. *Writing a written work includes:*
17. 1. Control of the level of theoretical training of students. Each student is offered 3 theoretical tasks, which are evaluated at 10 points for each (*total 30 points*)
18. . , toxicological characteristics of the proposed drug. (*only 30 points*).
19. 3. Solving the situational problem (10 points) and 10 test tasks - the correct answer to each of which is estimated at 1 point (*total 20 points*).

17. ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDENT'S LEVEL OF PREPARATION IN THE DISCIPLINE

During the assessment of mastering each topic the student is graded on a 4-point (traditional) scale and on a 200-point scale using the accepted and approved assessment criteria for the discipline. This takes into account all types of work provided by the methodological development for the study of the topic.

The student must receive a grade on each topic. Grades on the traditional scale are converted into points depending on the number of topics.

The weight of each topic within one module in points should be the same. Forms of assessment of current educational activities should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training. The final score for current activities is recognized as the arithmetic sum of scores for each lesson and for individual work. The maximum number of points that can be obtained by the applicant for the current activity during the study of the discipline is calculated by multiplying the number of points corresponding to the grade "5" by the number of topics with added points for the individual task of the applicant, but not more than 200 points.

Module number number of study hours / number of ECTS credits	Number of content modules, their numbers	Number of practical classes	Conversion into points of traditional grades					Points for individual tasks	Minimum number of points *
			Traditional grades						
			"5"	"4"	"3"	"2"			
Module 1 90 / April	3	23	5	4	3	0	5	74	

*The minimum score for full-time students, which can be collected by student during a module is calculated by entering the number of points that corresponds with "satisfactory" in every class: **74 = 3 points x 23 themes + 5 ISRS points.***

*The maximum score for full-time students, which can be collected by student during a module is calculated by entering the number of points corresponding evaluation "excellent" in every class: **120 points = 5 x 23 topics + 5 points ISRS.***

18. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

18.1. Basic

1. Internal diseases. Textbook for dental faculties / Ed. Prof. Расина М.С. - Poltava: Black Sea Fleet "Formica", 2002. - 344 p.
2. Internal diseases in questions and answers (for students of dental faculties) / Rasin MS, Kaidashev IP, Voloshin OI, Bobkovich KO - Chernivtsi, BSMU, 2007. - 355 p.
3. Neiko EM, Botsyurko VD Internal diseases. K.: Health, 2000.-528 p.
4. Netyazhenko VZ Classification of internal diseases. Diagnostic measures and algorithm. Principles of treatment. Part 1. / -K.-2001-270 p.
5. Parashchak GP, Baran SV, Stasishin OS etc. Internal diseases: a textbook. - K., Health, 1994.

18.2. Auxiliary

1. Dzyak GV, etc. Insufficiency of blood circulation: the methodical grant in tables and schemes. - Dnepropetrovsk, 1999.-270 p.
2. Chazov EI, Eliseev OM Handbook of emergency and urgent medical care - Rostov-on-Don, 1995.
3. Karapata AP, Fedyshin PS, Pyrig LA, Differential diagnosis of internal diseases: a guide. - K., Выщац., 1984, - 212 с.

4. Fomina NG Urgent therapy in cardiology - M., 1997.
5. Grigoriev P.Ya., Yakovenko ZP Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of organs

18.3. Information resources

1. <http://moodle.bsmu.edu.ua>
2. The site of the department of propaedeutics of internal diseases - http://prop_therapy@bsmu.edu.ua/
3. The site of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine - <http://www.moz.gov.ua>

19. COMPILERS OF THE GUIDE FOR STUDENTS (SYLLABUS)

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