

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
BUKOVINIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

"APPROVE"

Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
Associate Professor I.V. Gerush
"27" 08 2021

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

Field of knowledge 22 Healthcare

Specialty 221 Dentistry

Educational degree master

Educational year 2

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	propedeutics 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
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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. POLICY OF THE SUBJECT

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-u-vdnu-bukovinskij-derzhavnij-medichnij-universitet.pdf>);
- Instructions for assessing the educational activities of BSMU students in the implementation of the European credit transfer system of the educational process (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/bdmu-instrukciya-shhodo-oczinuyvannya-%D1%94kts-2014-3.pdf>);

- Regulations on the procedure for reworking 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 higher education (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/polozhennya-pro-apelyacziyu-rezultativ-pidsumkovogo-kontrolyu-znan.pdf>);
- Codex of Academic Integrity (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/kodeks_academic_faith.pdf);
- Moral and ethical codex 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_polozhennyz_vybirkovi_dyscypliny_2020.pdf);
- Rules of internal labor regulations of the Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine "Bucovynian State Medical University" (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/17.1-bdmu-kolektivnij-dogovir-dodatok.doc>).

4.2. Policy on adherence to the principles of academic integrity of higher education students:

- independent performance of educational tasks of current and final controls without the use of external sources of information;
- cheating during control of knowledge is 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 training sessions (lectures, practical (seminar) classes, final modular control) is mandatory for the purpose of current and final assessment of knowledge (except for respectable reasons).

4.5. Deadline policy and completion of missed or uncredited classes by higher education students:

- reworks of missed classes are held according to the schedule of missed or uncredited classes and consultations.

5. PRECISIONS AND POST-REQUIREMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE (INTERDISCIPLINARY RELATIONS)

List of disciplines, on which the study of academic discipline is based	List of academic disciplines, for which the basis is laid as a result of studying the discipline
Human anatomy and physiology	Internal medicine
Medical ethics and deontology	Clinical pharmacology

Medical biology	Family medicine
Medical and biological physics	
Microbiology with basis of immunology	
Pathological physiology	
pharmacology	

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.
- Tactics of management of patients with the most widespread 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 competence: 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.

General competences (GC)

- GC 1. 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 3. Ability to diagnose the provisional, clinical, final, secondary diagnosis, emergency conditions.

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

PC 12. Ability to organize and conduct screening examinations in dentistry.

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

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

PC 16. Ability to organize and provide rehabilitation measures and medical care for patients with the diseases of organs and tissues of the oral and maxillofacial area.

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. 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. Be able to:

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 arrhythmia 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.

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 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.

PLO 15. To assess the impact of the environment on the population health in a medical institution using standard methods.

PLO 16. To set goals and determine the structure of personal activities based on the results of the analysis of certain social and personal needs.

PLO 17. To follow a healthy lifestyle, use self-regulation and self-control techniques.

PLO 18. To understand and use in personal activity person's civil rights, freedoms and 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 "Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine", which consists of 6 content modules.

Content module 1. The scheme of the medical history. Methods of research of respiratory organs.

Topic 1. Familiarization of students with the tasks of the clinic of internal medicine and the organization of patient care. The scheme of the medical history. Methods of collecting anamnesis and physical examination of patients. General examination of patients.

The importance of patient care skills in the professional activity of a doctor of any specialty. General patient care skills are a component of general clinical and deontological education. Organization of patient care. The content of patient care. Deontological aspects of patient care.

Types of medical institutions. Organization of the reception department. Rules of admission and hospitalization of patients to inpatient departments: registration, anthropometric examination, examination, etc. Sanitary treatment of the patient. Transportation of the patient. The general mode of medical institution. Personal hygiene of the patient. Skin care, prevention of bedsores, care of the oral cavity, eyes, ears, nose, hair. Change of linen. Supply of urinal, sputum receiver and vessel.

Nutrition of patients. Basic principles of medical nutrition. The concept of basic, basic diet, diet tables. Portionist. Artificial nutrition. Nutrition of the seriously ill. Body temperature and its measurement. Thermometry methods. Types of fever. Temperature curve. Care for patients with fever. Ethical and deontological aspects of communication with the patient and staff.

General issues of propaedeutics of internal diseases. The value of propaedeutics for mastering the course of internal medicine. Principle: "Who is diagnosed and treated." Outstanding clinicians of Ukraine and their influence on the development of world medicine. 1. Study of methods of examination of the patient. 2. The doctrine of the origin of the symptoms of diseases - *semiotics*. 3. The concept of syndromes - pathogenetically combined sets of symptoms.

Fundamentals of general methodology of diagnosis and prognosis. Principles of diagnosis. Types of diagnosis. Understanding the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical symptoms and syndromes, the course of the disease. Prevention and principles of treatment. Forecast for life, health and efficiency.

Methods of patient research. The main ones are questioning the patient, physical examination. Auxiliary methods - instrumental and laboratory.

Medical history as the most important tool of medical research of the patient, scientific and methodical and legal document. *The scheme of the medical history*. The value of questioning, features of the psychotherapeutic approach to the patient. Passport data. Complaints - main and auxiliary (detailing complaints). Anamnesis morbi. Dynamics of occurrence and course of symptoms of the main and concomitant diseases according to the patient and his medical records. Anamnesis of life (Anamnesis morbi). Childhood development. Data on vaccinations, immunizations, accidents, diseases. The value of data on disease, age and cause of death of close and distant blood relatives -patient. Bad Habits. Blood type. Blood transfusion. Allergic history.

Professional history. Sexual history. Physical examination of the patient. General overview. Position in bed (active, forced, passive). State of consciousness. Face expression. Stature. The concept of the constitution; constitutional types, their meaning. Anthropometry. Growth. Body weight. Chest circumference. Index: height / body weight. Thermometry. Skin and visible mucous membranes. Color. Rash and hemorrhage. Humidity, elasticity. Hair and nails. Trophic disorders of the skin and its derivatives. Subcutaneous fat. Obesity and cachexia. Lymphatic system. Palpation of lymph nodes, their location, number, size, shape, consistency, mobility, adhesion to each other and to surrounding tissues. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of lesions of the lymphatic system. Research of the musculoskeletal system. Review. Joint configuration, edema, redness, range of motion. Features of gait. Deformation of the extremities. Muscle tone. Static force. Muscle soreness.

Topic 2. Methods of research of respiratory organs. Features of the anamnesis. Examination and palpation of the chest. Determination of voice tremor. Methods and techniques of lung percussion. Comparative and topographic percussion. Semiotics of pathological signs during percussion.

Questioning. The main complaints of respiratory diseases, their pathogenesis. Nasal breathing (free, difficult). Nosebleed. Smell. Pain in the paranasal sinuses during conversation and swallowing. Voice change. Hoarseness. Aphonia. Chest pain - localization. Cough. The mechanism of occurrence. The value of reflexogenic zones. The nature of the cough: dry, moist. Sputum: discharge, quantity, consistency, color, odor. Hemoptysis and pulmonary hemorrhage. Differences between hemoptysis and bleeding from the stomach, nose and pharynx. Physical research. Review. Deformation of the chest due to spinal disorders: lordosis, kyphosis, scoliosis, kyphoscoliosis. Another deformity: emphysematous chest. Respiration rate.

Different forms of arrhythmias and respiratory rate. Shortness of breath and dyspnea: conditions of occurrence and its nature. Types of shortness of breath: inspiratory, expiratory, mixed. Diffuse cyanosis. Lag in breathing of one half of the chest from the other. Palpation. Determination of chest resistance. Voice tremor. Pain on palpation. Percussion. Method. The concept of clear, dull, tympanic percussion sounds from a physical point of view and their significance for the clinic. Percussion - mediocre and direct. Comparative percussion of the lungs. Places and sequence of percussion. Topographic percussion. Determination of pulmonary margin mobility.

Topic 3. Methods of research of respiratory organs. Auscultation of the lungs. Basic and additional respiratory noises. Semiotics of pathological signs at pulmonary auscultation. Typical changes in the oral cavity in respiratory diseases. Additional methods of lung research. Radiography. Computed tomography.

Auscultation. Methods and techniques. General rules. Comparative auscultation. Physiological respiratory noises. Vesicular respiration. Bronchial respiration. Classification of rales - dry, wet. Crepitation. Pleural friction noise. Bronchophonia.

Instrumental and laboratory methods of research of bronchopulmonary system: roentgenoscopy, roentgenography, tomography, fluorography, and Computed tomography. Endoscopic methods: bronchoscopy. Biopsy. Thoracoscopy. Peak flowmetry. Spirography. Technique of pleural puncture. Laboratory tests. General clinical methods: clinical analysis of blood and urine. Analysis of feces for helminth eggs. Blood test for glucose. Blood test for syphilis and HIV. Clinical and bacteriological analysis of sputum and pleural punctate.

The main syndromes in pulmonology: mucociliary insufficiency; bronchial obstruction; respiratory failure; compaction of lung tissue; cavities in the lung tissue; increase the air capacity of the lungs; bronchial ectasia; accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity; the presence of air in the pleural cavity.

Features of care for patients with respiratory diseases. First aid for hemoptysis, pulmonary hemorrhage. Care for patients with respiratory failure. Oxygen therapy. Positional drainage.

Typical changes in the oral cavity in respiratory diseases.

Content module 2. Methods of cardiovascular research system.

Topic 4. Basic methods of cardio-vascular system. Features history. Inspection and palpation of vessels. The properties of the pulse. The method of measuring blood pressure by V.A.Korotkov. Review of the heart. Palpation of apical impetus. Percussion boundaries relative dullness of the heart.

Questioning. The main complaints in diseases of the cardiovascular system, their pathogenesis. Shortness of breath, cough, hemoptysis, palpitations. The pain in the heart - localization, irradiation, nature, duration, terms of appearance and disappearance. Edema, violation of diuresis, reduction of working capacity. Examination. The appearance of the patient at disturbances of circulation. Asthma. Forced position; orthopnoea: differences in the forced position in bronchoobstructive syndrome and heart failure. Differential diagnosis of asthma in bronchial obstruction and left ventricular failure. Skin color: cyanotic blush, pallor, acrocyanosis. Differential diagnosis of pulmonary (diffuse) and cardiac (acrocyanosis). Edema. The mechanism of cardiac edema. Diagnostic value. Ascites.

Examination and palpation of the heart. Heart hump. The presence of pulsation in the heart, suprasternal area and jugular fossa. Cardiac and apical shock - localization, magnitude, strength, their significance for the clinic. Displacement of the apical shock.

Percussion of the heart. Methods and techniques. Determining the limit of relative and absolute dullness of the heart. Normal boundaries of the heart. Method of determining the projection of different parts of the heart on the anterior chest wall. Displacement of the heart. Changes in the limit of cardiac dullness with the accumulation of fluid in the pericardium. Evaluation of cardiac and aortic percussion data.

Pulse research - frequency, rhythm, filling, voltage, magnitude, speed, pulse wave shape. Pulse deficit. Capillary pulse. Examination of veins. Varicose veins of the lower extremities.

Blood pressure (BP). Measurement of blood pressure by the method of Korotkov: maximum, minimum, pulse pressure. The concept of hyper-, hypotension. , Oscillography. Sphygmography. Capillaroscopy. Phlebography. Central venous pressure, method of determination. Circulating blood. Cardiac output and peripheral resistance, stroke and minute blood volumes.

Topic 5. Methods of cardiovascular system examination. Auscultation of the heart. Tones and noises. Semiotics of basic anamnestic and physical symptoms. Typical changes in the oral cavity in cardiovascular diseases. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the cardiovascular system.

Auscultation of the heart. Methods and techniques. Auscultation of the heart in different phases of respiration, the patient's position, at rest and during exercise. Places of auscultation of the heart, the projection of the heart valves on the anterior chest wall. Differences between systole and diastole.

Heart tones. The main tones of the heart, the mechanism of their occurrence (I, II, III, IV tones). Auxiliary tones: mitral valve opening tone. The main qualitative properties of tones: strength, timbre, splitting, bifurcation, rhythm, their changes in pathology. Rhythm "gallop", pendulum-like rhythm. Tachycardia. Bradycardia. Arrhythmia.

Heart murmurs. The mechanism of occurrence. Classification. Differences between organic and functional noises. The ratio of noise to the phases of cardiac activity.

Systolic and diastolic murmurs. Character, timbre, duration. Places of listening, ways of distribution.

Pericardial friction noise, unlike heart murmurs. Examination of blood vessels. The width of the vascular bundle (cm). Examination, palpation of arteries. Determination of arterial wall quality. Swelling of the veins, their pulsation.

Instrumental and laboratory methods of circulatory system research. Electrocardiography (ECG). ECG technique. Standard, chest and unipolar leads. Normative electrocardiogram: determination of teeth and intervals. Sinus tachycardia and bradycardia. Sinus arrhythmia. Extrasystole. Paroxysmal tachycardia. Atrial fibrillation. Complete atrioventricular block. The value of the expansion and enlargement of the S wave and the appearance as signs of myocardial necrosis. Elevation and decrease of the S-T interval as a sign of myocardial ischemia. Pathological changes of a tooth T. Phonocardiography. X-ray examination of the heart and blood vessels. Echocardiography. Determination of the thickness of the walls of the heart, the volume of its chambers.

Laboratory research methods. The value of laboratory tests - general clinical blood test, determination of enzymes, transaminases, creatine phosphokinase, lactate dehydrogenase in the diagnosis of heart disease. Biochemical and immunological studies. Importance of acute phase reactions, titer of antistreptolysin-Q, antistreptogialuronidase, antistreptokinase in the diagnosis of rheumatism and other inflammatory heart lesions. Indicators of lipid metabolism: blood cholesterol. Spectrum of lipoproteins. Types of hyperlipidemias according to Fridrickson. Radioisotope research methods. Typical changes in the oral cavity in diseases of the cardiovascular system.

The main clinical syndromes: angina syndrome; resorptive - necrotic syndrome in focal heart lesions; heart rhythm syndromes; sudden coronary death syndrome; syndromes of acute and chronic heart failure; hypertension syndrome; acute vascular insufficiency syndrome; heart valve dysfunction syndrome and semiotics.

Features of care for patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system. Pulse study. Blood pressure measurement. Determination of daily diuresis and water balance. Emergency medical care for heart attack, collapse, acute pain in the heart, shortness of breath, edema, edema.

Content module 3. Methods of research of digestive organs.

Topic 6. Features of the anamnesis. Examination of the oral cavity and abdomen. Superficial and deep sliding methodical palpation of the abdomen according to VP Exemplary and MD Guard. Percussion. Auscultation.

Questioning. The main complaints of diseases of the digestive system, their pathogenesis. Abdominal pain. Dyspeptic phenomena: difficulty swallowing; constipation, diarrhea; nausea, vomiting, bitterness in the mouth. Unpleasant taste Flatulence.

Gastric and intestinal bleeding, weight loss. The presence of blood and mucus in the stool. The presence of worms, their joints.

Review. Examination of the oral cavity: lips, teeth, gums, tongue, mucous membranes, pharynx, pharynx. Examination of the abdomen in the vertical and horizontal positions of the patient, the division of the abdomen into topographic areas. Shape, symmetry of the abdomen. Mobility of the abdominal wall during the act of breathing. Development of venous collaterals. Visible peristalsis and antiperistalsis of the stomach and intestines. Palpation of the abdominal cavity. Superficial palpation. Detection of hernia and divergence of the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall. Determination of skin hypersensitivity zones: Zakhar'in-Ged zones. Painful areas of the abdomen on palpation. Determination of resistance and muscular defense - defense, diagnostic value of the symptom. Symptom of peritoneal irritation Blumberg-Shchetkin. Deep, sliding, methodical palpation by the method of VP Obratsov and MD Strazhesk. The sequence of palpation of the intestine. Palpation data: location, mobility, soreness, consistency, the presence of grunting. Determination of splash noise. Finger examination of the rectum. Percussion of the abdomen. Topographic percussion of abdominal organs. Determination of the presence of fluid in the abdominal cavity. Abdominal auscultation: murmurs of peristalsis.

Research methods and semiotics of the liver and bile ducts

Questioning. Complaints. Pain in the right hypochondrium, feature, nature, strength, irradiation, duration, conditions and mechanisms of its occurrence. Dyspepsia: change in appetite

and taste, belching, nausea, vomiting, bloating and rumbling in the abdomen, changes in bowel movements.

Review. Jaundice. Xanthelasmas, vascular asterisks, hepatic palms, drumsticks, white nails; gynecomastia, hair growth disorders, erythema of the palms. Expansion of the venous network on the anterior abdominal wall. Pain points and areas of the liver, gallbladder. Phrenicus symptom. Ortner's symptom. Palpation of the liver. Characteristics of the edge, consistency, surface and soreness of the liver. The method of palpation of the liver in ascites - the method of fluctuation, a symptom of floating ice. Palpation of the gallbladder. Courvoisier syndrome. Abdominal percussion: determination of ascites. Percussion of the boundaries of absolute dullness (upper and lower). Determining the boundaries of hepatic dullness. The size of the liver according to M. Kurlov.

Topic 7. Semiotics of basic symptoms and basic syndromes in gastroenterology. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research of digestive organs. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the digestive system. Features of patient care. Emergency medical care for vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding. Tactics of a dentist for acute abdominal pain.

Laboratory research methods. Probing the stomach. Methods of functional gastric sounding. The concept of basal and stimulated gastric secretion. pH-metry. Coprological research. Chemical study of the reaction to occult blood (Gregersen).

X-ray examination. General principles. The value of the method. *Endoscopic examination.* Esophagogastroduodenoscopy. Colonoscopy. Rectoromanoscopy. The value of aspiration and targeted biopsy in the diagnosis of lesions of the digestive tract. Cytological diagnosis. Investigation of external and intrasecretory function of the pancreas by enzymes in blood, urine and pancreatic juice. Ultrasound.

Ancillary research. Laboratory studies of liver function: enzymes, blood fractional bilirubin and bile pigments in urine, carbohydrates, proteins, lipoproteins, trace elements (iron, copper). Study of excretory function of the liver. Duodenal sounding. Instrumental methods: puncture liver biopsy. Laparoscopy. radioisotope scan, X-ray examination - cholecystography, splenoportography, pneumoperitoneum, ultrasound location of the liver and gallbladder. Examination of the spleen. Pain in diseases of the spleen: pain in the left hypochondrium; percussion of the spleen: dimensions. Clinical significance of splenic examination. Hepatolienal syndrome.

The main clinical syndromes: pain syndromes characteristic of the pathology of certain organs of the abdominal cavity, the syndrome of "acute abdomen"; gastric and intestinal dyspepsia syndrome; maldigestion syndrome; malabsorption; gastric bleeding syndrome; parenchymal and mechanical jaundice syndromes; portal hypertension syndrome; hepatocellular insufficiency syndrome. Typical changes of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity of the tongue and the dental-maxillary system in diseases of the digestive system. The role of the dentist in the diagnosis of gastrointestinal diseases.

Features of care for patients with pathology of the digestive tract and hepatobiliary system. Emergency care for vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract.

Content module 4. Methods of research of kidneys and urinary system.

Topic 8. Features of the anamnesis. Palpation of the kidneys. Knocking symptom. Auscultation of the renal arteries. Laboratory and instrumental research methods. Semiotics of main symptoms and main syndromes in nephrology. Features of patient care. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of kidney disease.

Questioning. The main complaints of kidney and urinary tract diseases and their pathogenesis. Renal colic. Edema, their location and nature. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Deterioration of vision. Dyspnea. Dysuria Polyuria. Oliguria. Anury. Nocturia. Change in the appearance of urine.

General overview. Palpation of the kidneys. Enlargement and displacement of the kidneys. Pasternatsky's symptom. Percussion and palpation of the bladder. Pain points in diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract.

Laboratory tests. General analysis of urine. The value of the determination of residual nitrogen, urea, blood creatinine. Bacteriological examination of urine. Test for Nechiporenko, Addis-Kakovsky. Functional tests and visualization of the kidneys. Test for Zymnytsky. Ultrasound, endoscopic, X-ray examination of the kidneys and urinary tract. Kidney biopsy. Aortography of the renal arteries. Manifestations of kidney and urinary tract diseases of the oral mucosa and dental-maxillary system. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis and prevention of kidney disease.

The main syndromes in pathology of the kidneys and urinary tract: urinary; nephrotic; hypertensive; renal failure (acute, chronic, uremia); renal colic.

Care for patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases. Diuresis disorders. Collection of urine for research: general, according to Zymnytsky, Addis-Kakovsky, Nechiporenko. Determination of daily diuresis, water balance. Features of care of the patient with some diseases of kidneys. First aid for renal ring, acute urinary retention. Technique of bladder catheterization with a soft catheter.

Content module 5. Methods of blood system research.

Topic 9. History. Features of examination, palpation, percussion and auscultation of internal organs in pathologists of the blood system. Clinical blood test. Bone marrow research. Features of patient care. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of blood diseases. Basic syndromes in hematology. Emergency medical care for massive bleeding.

Interrogation, collection of complaints / General weakness. Headache. Exacerbation of angina. Decreased efficiency. Rising body temperature, itchy skin, changes in appetite, weight loss. The appearance of hemorrhages on the skin. Bleeding from the nose, gums, stomach, uterus. Venous and arterial thrombosis. Fever. Enlarged lymph nodes. Pain in the left hypochondrium, severity and pain in the right hypochondrium, bone pain, their nature.

Review. Paleness or redness of the skin, mucous membranes of the mouth; the presence of hemorrhages, their appearance. Jaundice. The state of skin trophism - dryness, peeling, brittle hair. Typical changes of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and tongue in pathology of the blood system.

Palpation. Lymph nodes, their adhesion to the skin, tissues, among themselves, their increase, consistency, systemicity. Enlargement of the spleen, liver.

Percussion. Determination of the size of the liver and spleen. Pain during percussion on the bones.

Laboratory and instrumental research methods. Normal blood composition. Blood morphology. Erythrocytes. Decrease and increase in the number of erythrocytes, hemoglobin, erythrocyte indices. Color indicator. Hyperchromia and hypochromia. Macrocytes and microcytes. Reticulocytes. Pathological forms of erythrocytes. Leukocytes. Normal leukocyte formula, its changes in various pathological conditions. Leukocytosis, leukopenia. Platelets. Thrombocytopenia. Blood coagulation. Calcification of blood plasma and other tests for total blood clotting. The concept of prothrombin time. Duration of bleeding according to Duke. Retraction of a blood clot. Platelet aggregation.

The concept of bone marrow puncture, lymph nodes, trepan biopsy, lymphography. Immunological and genetic studies of blood system pathology.

Signs of diseases of the blood system from the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and dental-maxillary system.

Basic clinical syndromes, anemic syndromes; agranulocytosis syndrome; myelo- and lymphoproliferative syndromes; syndromes of plasma and microcirculatory hemostasis.

Care for patients with diseases of the blood and hematopoietic organs: Features of care for the mouth, skin. Emergency care for acute bleeding. System preparation and participation in blood transfusion and its components. Monitoring the patient during and after the procedure.

Content module 6. Methods of research of endocrine system and semiotics of manifestations of an allergy

Topic 10. Features of the anamnesis, the general review. Palpation, percussion and auscultation of internal organs. The main syndromes in endocrinology. Care for patients. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the endocrine system. Emergency pre-medical care in case of loss of consciousness (coma), convulsions.

The main complaints of diseases of the endocrine system and metabolic disorders, their pathogenesis: thirst, polyuria, changes in appetite, taste, sleep disturbances, memory loss, mental excitability, sweating, chills, tinnitus, blood flow to the head, itchy skin, significant weight loss or rapid development of obesity. Enlargement of the extremities.

Review. General appearance of the patient: increase in neck volume, acromegaly, gigantism, dwarfism, cachexia. Change in the patient's facial expression. Convex eyes, liquid blinking. Wide, round, wrinkle-free face. Significant enlargement of the mandible and divergence of teeth (diastema). Enlargement of the tongue, feminine face in men. Male type of vegetation in women. The shape of the bones - (obstetrician's hand). Height more than 195 cm, less than 130 cm. Features of skeletal structure. Skin - pale face with a yellow tinge, redness, bronze color of mucous membranes, skin, palms; dry skin, smooth, moist skin. Thickening of the skin. Swelling of the skin. Atrophy of the skin on the thighs and abdomen - stretch marks red, purple. Combs of skin, Furunculosis. Cholesterol deposition in the skin (xanthema). Brittle nails. Hair - a female type of hair in men, enhanced, hair growth, hair loss, eyelids, eyebrows, mustache. Subcutaneous tissue - abnormal distribution on the face, thighs, torso.

Palpation. Examination of the thyroid gland. Detection of sizes, nodes in the thyroid gland.

Laboratory and functional studies. Determination of hormone levels in the blood. Content of calcium, phosphorus, potassium, chlorides. Glucose in blood and urine. Glucose tolerance test. Definition of basic exchange. Radioisotope research methods - absorption by the thyroid gland. Thyroid scan. X-ray examination of bones, thyroid gland, Turkish saddle, calcium deposits in the thyroid gland. Thermography - "hot foci". Ultrasound examination of the thyroid gland, adrenal glands. Computed tomography. Angiography. Typical changes in the oral cavity in endocrine diseases. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis and prevention of endocrine diseases.

The main clinical syndromes: hyperglycemic, hypoglycemic, hyperosmolar, thyrotoxic, hypothyroid, cushingoid, acromegalic.

Features of care for patients with diseases of the endocrine system and metabolic disorders. Urine storage rules for determining sugar content. Emergency pre-medical care for patients with diabetes mellitus with fainting, patients with adrenal insufficiency with collapse.

Topic 11. Research methods and semiotics of allergies. Collection of complaints, anamnesis, objective examination of patients with allergies. Auxiliary research methods in allergology. The main syndromes in allergology. Features of care for patients with allergies.

The concept of the immune system and allergies. Types of allergic reactions.

Questioning. Main complaints: itchy skin, fever, edema, rash, blisters, shortness of breath, whooping cough, asthma attacks, weakness, fear, headache, nausea, chills. Allergic history. The presence of asthma.

Review. Skin changes in the form of erythema, urticaria, local edema, hoarseness, difficulty and hoarse breathing, tachypnea. Places of rash, features, types of blisters, their color, borders, consistency. Fever, swelling of the lips, eyelids, cheeks, genitals, tongue, pharynx, larynx. Respiratory and swallowing disorders. Enlarged lymph nodes. Changes in the mucous membranes

of the nose, eyes - rhinitis, conjunctivitis. Epidermolysis. Traces of insect bites, injections. Course options in case of anaphylactic shock. Disorders of consciousness, collapse, skin rash, convulsions. Pain in the heart, abdomen - a syndrome (pseudo) "acute abdomen".

Methods of laboratory diagnostics. Clinical, allergological, immunological tests. General blood test. Eosinophilia. Determination of immunoglobulins, complement titer, degranulation reaction of basophilic granulocytes, neutrophil lysis. Determination of T- and B-lymphocytes. Allergic diagnostic tests. Leather. Intradermal (with allergen). Elimination tests - cessation of contact with the allergen. Signs of allergies and immune disorders of the oral mucosa and dental system.

The main clinical syndromes: angioneurotic edema, urticaria, hay fever, anaphylactic shock, Lyell's syndrome.

Features of patient care and manifestations of allergies. Emergency medical care for patients with anaphylactic shock, angioneurotic edema, urticaria.

Topic 12. Control of the content module. Modular control.

1. STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

Names of content modules and topics	Number of hours				
	Total	including			
		Classroom		Independent student work	Individual work
		Lectures	Practical classes		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Content module 1. The scheme of the medical history. Methods of research of respiratory organs.</i>					
Topic 1. Introducing students to the tasks of the clinic of internal medicine and the organization of patient care. The scheme of the medical history. Methods of collecting anamnesis and physical examination of patients. General examination of patients.	8	2	2	4	
Topic 2. Methods of research of respiratory organs. Features of the anamnesis. Examination and palpation of the chest. Determination of voice tremor. Methods and techniques of lung percussion. Comparative and topographic percussion. Semiotics of pathological signs	6	2	2	2	

during percussion.					
Topic 3. Methods of research of respiratory organs. Auscultation of the lungs. Basic and additional respiratory noises. Semiotics of pathological signs at pulmonary auscultation. Typical changes in the oral cavity in respiratory diseases. Additional methods of lung research. Radiography. Computed tomography.	7	2	2	3	
<i>Content module 2. Methods of research of cardiovascular system.</i>					
Topic 4. The main methods of research of the cardiovascular system. Features of the anamnesis. Examination and palpation of large vessels. Pulse properties. Methods of measuring blood pressure according to VA Korotkov (WHO rules). Examination of the heart. Palpation of the apical or cardiac shock. Percussion of the boundaries of relative dullness of the heart.	6	2	2	2	
Topic 5. Methods of research of cardiovascular system. Auscultation of the heart. Tones and noises. Semiotics of basic anamnestic and physical symptoms. Typical changes in the oral cavity in cardiovascular diseases. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the cardiovascular system.	8	2	2	4	
<i>Content module 3. Methods of research of digestive organs.</i>					
Topic 6. Methods of research of digestive organs. Features of the anamnesis. Examination of the oral cavity and abdomen. Superficial and deep sliding methodical palpation of the abdomen according to VP	5	2	2	2	

Exemplary and MD Guard. Percussion. Auscultation. Research methods and semiotics of the liver and bile ducts.					
Topic 7. Semiotics of main symptoms and main syndromes in gastroenterology. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research of digestive organs. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the digestive system. Features of patient care. Emergency medical care for vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding. Tactics of a dentist for acute abdominal pain.	6		2	3	
<i>Content module 4. Methods of research of kidneys and urinary system.</i>					
Topic 8. Methods of research of kidneys and urinary system. Features of the anamnesis. Palpation of the kidneys. Knocking symptom. Auscultation of the renal arteries. Laboratory and instrumental research methods. Semiotics of main symptoms and main syndromes in nephrology. Features of patient care. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of kidney disease.	8	2	2	4	
<i>Content module 5. Methods of blood system research.</i>					
Topic 9. Methods of blood system research. Anamnesis. Features of examination, palpation, percussion and auscultation of internal organs in pathologists of the blood system. Clinical blood test. Bone marrow research. Features of patient care. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of blood diseases. Basic syndromes in hematology. Emergency medical care for	6		2	4	

massive bleeding.					
<i>Content module 6. Methods of research of endocrine system and semiotics of manifestations of allergy.</i>					
Topic 10. Endocrine system research methods. Features of anamnesis, general examination. Palpation, percussion and auscultation of internal organs. The main syndromes in endocrinology. Care for patients. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the endocrine system. Emergency pre-medical care in case of loss of consciousness (coma), convulsions.	8	2	2	4	
Topic 11. Research methods and semiotics of allergy manifestations. Collection of complaints, anamnesis, objective examination of patients with allergies. Auxiliary research methods in allergology. The main syndromes in allergology. Features of care for patients with allergies.	4		2	2	
Topic 12. Control of the content module. Modular control.			2		
Performing of individual students work				11	
Final module control	7		2	5	
TOTAL HOURS	90	16	24	50	

THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

№	Topic	Number of hours
1.	Introductory lecture. The importance of internal medicine in the system of training a dentist. The scheme of the medical history. Methods of collecting anamnesis and physical examination of patients. General examination of patients.	2
2.	Research of respiratory organs. History, examination, palpation, percussion. The	2

	main syndromes in respiratory pathology.	
3.	Symptoms of respiratory diseases based on pulmonary auscultation. Instrumental research methods. Typical changes in the oral cavity in respiratory diseases.	2
4.	Complaints and symptoms of diseases of the cardiovascular system. Methods of measuring blood pressure according to VA Korotkov (WHO rules). Examination, palpation and percussion of the heart.	2
5.	Auscultation of the heart. Normal heart tones. The main symptoms and syndromes when listening to pathological heart sounds and noises. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the cardiovascular system.	2
6.	Research of digestive organs. History, examination. The value of the palpation method for the diagnosis of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Laboratory and instrumental research methods. The main syndromes in diseases of the digestive system.	2
7.	Examination of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Clinical blood test. Coagulogram analysis. The main clinical syndromes in hematology. Changes in the oral cavity in patients with hematological diseases.	2
8.	Clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis of diseases of the endocrine system and metabolic disorders. Diabetes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment.	2
	Total	16

2. THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL (SEMINAR) LESSONS

№	Topics of practical classes	Number of hours
1.	Familiarization of students with the tasks of the clinic of internal medicine and the organization of patient care. The scheme of the medical history. Methods of collecting anamnesis and physical examination of patients. General examination of patients.	2
2.	Methods of research of respiratory organs. Features of the anamnesis. Examination and palpation of the chest. Determination of voice tremor. Methods and techniques of lung percussion. Comparative and topographic percussion. Semiotics of pathological signs during percussion.	2
3.	Methods of research of respiratory organs. Auscultation of the lungs. Basic and additional respiratory noises. Semiotics of pathological signs at pulmonary auscultation. Typical changes in the oral cavity in respiratory diseases. Additional methods of lung research. Radiography. Computed tomography.	2
4.	The main methods of studying the cardiovascular system. Features of the anamnesis. Examination and palpation of large vessels. Pulse properties. Methods of measuring blood pressure according to VA Korotkov (WHO rules). Examination of the heart. Palpation of the apical or cardiac shock. Percussion of the boundaries of relative dullness of the heart.	2
5.	Methods of research of cardiovascular system. Auscultation of the heart. Tones and noises. Semiotics of basic anamnestic and physical symptoms. Typical changes in the oral cavity in cardiovascular disease. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the cardiovascular system.	2
6.	Methods of research of digestive organs. Features of the anamnesis.	2

	Examination of the oral cavity and abdomen. Superficial and deep sliding methodical palpation of the abdomen according to VP Obratsov and MD Strazhesky. Percussion. Auscultation. Laboratory and instrumental research methods.	
7.	Semiotics of basic symptoms and basic syndromes in gastroenterology. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the digestive system. Features of patient care. Emergency medical care for vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding. Tactics of a dentist for acute abdominal pain.	2
8.	Methods of research of kidneys and urinary system. Features of the anamnesis. Palpation of the kidneys. Knocking symptom. Auscultation of the renal arteries. Laboratory and instrumental research methods. Semiotics of main symptoms and main syndromes in nephrology. Features of patient care. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of kidney disease.	2
9.	Methods of research of blood system. Anamnesis. Features of examination, palpation, percussion and auscultation of internal organs in pathology of the blood system. Clinical blood test. Bone marrow research. Features of patient care. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of blood diseases. Basic syndromes in hematology. Emergency medical care for massive bleeding.	2
10.	Methods of research of endocrine system. Features of anamnesis, general examination. Palpation, percussion and auscultation of internal organs. The main syndromes in endocrinology. Care for patients. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of diseases of the endocrine system. Emergency pre-medical care in case of loss of consciousness (coma), convulsions.	2
11.	Research methods and semiotics of immune system lesions and manifestations of allergies. Collection of complaints, anamnesis, objective examination of patients with allergies. Auxiliary research methods in allergology. The main syndromes in allergies. Features of care for patients with allergies.	2
12.	Modular control.	2
Total:		24

3. THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK

№	Types of VTS	Number of hours	Types of control
1.	Preparation for practical classes and lectures.	22	Current control in practical classes
2.	Elaboration of topics that are not included in the plan of classroom classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The work of the reception and general therapy departments. Personal hygiene and nutrition of the patient. Typical diets. Principles of treatment: medical, physiotherapeutic, sanatorium. The value of the psychotherapeutic effect of the doctor. Thermometry. Types of fevers. Anthropometry. Constitutional type. The concept of obesity and cachexia. 2. 		Final module control

	<p>2. Methods of research of respiratory organs. Semiotics of the main symptoms. Features of care for patients with respiratory pathology. First aid for asphyxia, hemoptysis and pulmonary hemorrhage.</p> <p>3. Spirography. The main indicators of the function of external respiration and their changes in bronchopulmonary insufficiency. Pneumotachometry. Peak flowmetry.</p> <p>4. Methods of research of cardiovascular system. Semiotics of the main symptoms. Features of patient care. Emergency medical care in case of sudden cessation of blood circulation, collapse, acute pain in the heart, shortness of breath, asthma.</p> <p>5. Electrocardiography. ECG recording technique. Characteristics of a normal electrocardiogram. Phonocardiography. FCG recording technique. Characteristics of a normal phonocardiogram.</p> <p>6. Diagnostic value of changes in the amount of hemoglobin, erythrocytes, leukocytes, reticulocytes, platelets, subtraction of the color index. Changes in the morphology of red blood. Clinical interpretation of erythrocyte sedimentation rate, osmotic stability of erythrocytes. Leukocyte formula, its changes in pathology. Coagulogram is normal and in pathology. Demonstration of blood sampling techniques for clinical research.</p> <p>7. Methods of research of digestive organs, liver and biliary tract. Features of patient care. Emergency medical care for vomiting, profuse diarrhea, bleeding from the digestive tract.</p> <p>8. Research methods and semiotics of kidneys and urinary system. Features of patient care.</p>	12	
3.	Individual VTS	11	Final module control
4.	Preparation for final modular control	5	Final module control
	Total hours	50	

4. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL TASKS

- Speeches at the scientific students 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

5. LIST OF THEORETICAL QUESTIONS TO THE FINAL MODULAR CONTROL

Content module 1. The scheme of the medical history. Methods of research of respiratory organs.

1. The concept of medical and security regime, personal hygiene and sanitary regime of the medical institution.
2. Organization of dietary nutrition of patients. Typical diets.
3. Principles of medical ethics and deontology in communication with patients and staff.
4. First aid for asphyxia.
5. Emergency medical care for collapse, anaphylactic shock.
6. Immediate pre-medical care in case of sudden cessation of blood circulation. Methods of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
7. First aid for vomiting and gastrointestinal bleeding.
8. Emergency medical care for an attack of acute chest pain.
9. Tactics for an attack of abdominal pain.
10. Emergency medical care for massive blood loss.
11. Emergency medical care for coma and convulsions.
12. Features of anamnesis and physical researches at diseases of respiratory organs. Changes in the oral mucosa.
13. Laboratory and instrumental studies in respiratory diseases.
14. Features of care for patients with respiratory diseases.
15. The mechanism of the main symptoms of respiratory diseases.
16. The main syndromes in pulmonology and their origin.

Content module 2. Methods of research of cardiovascular system.

10. Features of anamnesis and physical examination of a patient with diseases of the circulatory system. Signs from the mucous membrane of the oral cavity.
11. Laboratory and instrumental studies in diseases of the cardiovascular system.
12. Methods of ECG registration and evaluation. Signs of myocardial necrosis on the ECG.
13. Clinical and electrocardiographic diagnosis of extrasystole, aroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation and complete atrioventricular block.
14. Semiotics of the main symptoms of diseases of the cardiovascular system.
15. Features of care for patients with pathology of the cardiovascular system.
16. Basic syndromes in cardiology.

Content module 3. Methods of research of digestive organs.

17. Features of anamnesis and physical researches at diseases of digestive organs and hepatobiliary system. Signs from the mouth.
18. 25. Laboratory and instrumental studies in diseases of the digestive system and hepatobiliary system.
19. 26. Semiotics of diseases of the digestive system and hepatobiliary system.
20. 27. The main syndromes in gastroenterology.
21. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of digestive pathology.
22. Features of care for patients with gastrointestinal and hepatological diseases.

23. Features of anamnesis, physical, laboratory and instrumental examination of the kidneys and urinary system. Changes in the oral mucosa. Care for these patients.

Content module 4. Methods of research of kidneys and urinary system.

24. Nephrotic syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis.

25. 32. Urinary syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis.

26. 33. Acute renal failure syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis.

27. 34. Chronic renal failure syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis.

28. 35. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis: main clinical manifestations, diagnosis.

29. 36. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis: main clinical manifestations, diagnosis.

Content module 5. Methods of blood system research.

30. Anemic syndrome; etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis.

31. Hyperplastic syndrome in diseases of the hematopoietic organs: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis.

32. Hemorrhagic syndromes: classification, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory methods of diagnosis.

33. Anemia: classification, basic syndromes.

34. Iron deficiency anemia: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory criteria.

35. In¹²-folate deficiency anemia: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory criteria.

36. Hemolytic anemia: classification, basic syndromes, laboratory criteria.

37. Hemophilia: classification, main clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis.

38. Thrombocytopenic purpura: main clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis.

39. Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Shenlein-Henoch disease): main clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis.

Content module 6. Methods of research of endocrine system and semiotics of manifestations of allergy.

40. Diabetes mellitus: classification, main symptoms and syndromes, laboratory diagnosis.

41. The concept of allergies. Pathogenesis and types of allergic reactions.

42. Immediate type allergic reactions. Anaphylactic shock. Acute toxicosis-allergic reactions (GATAR); urticaria, Quincke's edema. Serum sickness. Etiology. Development mechanism. Types and forms of anaphylaxis. Clinic. Course. Principles of treatment. Emergency care for severe and anaphylactic forms.

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

-organization of care for patients with pathology of internal organs;

-providing emergency medical care for asphyxia, collapse;

-providing emergency medical care in case of an attack of pain in the heart, sudden cessation of blood circulation;

-providing emergency medical care for vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, massive blood loss;

-providing emergency medical care in case of loss of consciousness (coma), convulsions;

-providing emergency medical care for hyperthermia, anaphylactic shock;

-providing emergency medical care for acute abdominal pain;

- examination of patients with pathology of internal organs using physical, laboratory and instrumental methods;
- ability to interpret the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations;
- perform thermometry anthropometric measurements, blood pressure measurement by the method of Korotkov,
- to perform a compress, warmer, blister with ice, tourniquet;
- to carry out gastric lavage, installation of an enema;
- to carry out injections of medicinal substances (subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous).
- communication with patients and staff in compliance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology;
- solution of situational problems;
- practice of practical skills on models and at the bed of the pregnant woman;
- keeping medical records.

7. METHODS AND FORMS OF CONTROL

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).

Modular control is a diagnosis of the student's assimilation of the module material (credit). The semester ends with a final module control.

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.

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.

Intermediate control of knowledge students' is carried out during the final tests during the last lesson of the content module.

Final control of knowledge students' is carried out at the last practical lesson after 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.

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.

Students who have attended all the classes provided by the curriculum in the discipline and received positive marks ("5", "4", "3"), as well as scored the number of points during the study of the module, not less than minimal.

A student who, for good reason or without good reason, has missed classes, is allowed to work off academic debt until a certain date.

The maximum number of points that a student can score during the final module control is 80.

The final module control is credited if the student scored ***at least 50 points.***

Thus, the shares of the results of the assessment of current educational activities and the final module control are 60% and 40%, respectively.

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.

The maximum number of points of the modular final control is 80.

The module is considered credited if the student has scored at least 50 points.

Writing a written work includes:

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*)

2. Checking the level of practical skills is carried out by writing and adjusting prescriptions for drugs indicating the affiliation of the latter to certain pharmacological groups and indications for their use, toxicological characteristics of the proposed drug. (*only 30 points*).

3. Solution of situational problem (10 points) and 10 tests - correct answer to each of which is estimated at 1 point (*only 20 points*)

8. EVALUATION OF TRAINING STUDENTS ON DISCIPLINE.

when evaluating mastering each topic the student score for the 4-points (traditional) scale and on a 200-point scale using the accepted and approved assessment criteria for the relevant 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, but not more than 200 points.

Distribution of points for current activity

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 assessments					Points for individual task	Minimum number of points *
			Traditional assessments						
			"5"	"4"	"3"	"2"			
Module 1 90/3	-	11	10	8	6	0	10	76	

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:

76 = 6 points x 11 topics + 10 points ISRS.

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 = 10 points x 11 points + 10 themes ISRS.

9. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

9.1. Basic

1. Netyazhenko VZ, Semina AG Prisyazhnyuk MS General and special care for patients. - K.: Health. 1993.- 304 p.
2. Propaedeutics of internal diseases / Ed. YI Detsyka./ - K.: Health, 1998.
3. Shulipenko NM General and special care for patients with a therapeutic profile: a textbook. - K., 1998.
4. Peleschuk AP, Perederiy VG, Reiderman MI Physical research methods in the clinic of internal medicine: a textbook. - K., Health, 1993.
5. Danilevsky MF, Nesin OF, Rakhniy JI Diseases of the oral mucosa. - K. Health, 1998, p.218-314.
- 6.

9.2. Auxiliary

1. Syndrome Diagnosis and Emergency Therapy. Tutorial. Ed. By prof. M.S. Rasina. - Poltava, 1995, - 200 p.
2. Vasilyuk VM Semiotics and diagnosis of internal diseases. - Ternopil, 1997- 110p.
3. Banchenko GV, YM Maksimovsky, VM Grishin.// Language - the "mirror" of the organism.-M. 2000.-S .218 -306.

9.3. Information resources

1. <http://moodle.bsmu.edu.ua>
2. The website 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>

10. COMPILERS OF THE GUIDE FOR STUDENTS (Syllabus)

1. Vasyuk Valentyna Leonidivna, Associate Professor
2. Bobkovich Kateryna Olegivna, Associate Professor