

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod»**

Институт клинической медицины

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

решением Ученого совета ННГУ

протокол № 10 от 02.12.2024 г.

Working programme of the discipline

Policlinical therapy

Higher education level

Specialist degree

Area of study / speciality

31.05.01 - General Medicine

Focus /specialization of the study programme

General Medicine

Mode of study

full-time

Nizhny Novgorod

Year of commencement of studies 2025

1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина Б1.О.46 Поликлиническая терапия относится к обязательной части образовательной программы.

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции		Наименование оценочного средства	
	Индикатор достижения компетенции (код, содержание индикатора)	Результаты обучения по дисциплине	Для текущего контроля успеваемости	Для промежуточной аттестации
УК-10: Способен принимать обоснованные экономические решения в различных областях жизнедеятельности и	УК-10.1: Понимает базовые принципы функционирования экономики и экономического развития, цели формы участия государства в экономике УК-10.2: Применяет методы экономического и финансового планирования для достижения текущих и долгосрочных финансовых целей в различных областях жизнедеятельности.	УК-10.1: <i>Understand the basic principles of the functioning of the economy and economic development, the goals of the form of government participation in the economy</i> УК-10.2: <i>Apply methods of economic and financial planning to achieve current and long-term financial goals in various areas of life.</i>	Доклад-презентация	Зачёт: Дискуссия Экзамен: Контрольные вопросы
УК-11: Способен формировать нетерпимое отношение к проявлениям экстремизма, терроризма, коррупционному поведению и противодействовать им в профессиональной деятельности	УК-11.1: Анализирует действующие правовые нормы, способы профилактики, обеспечивающие борьбу с коррупцией и противодействие проявлениям экстремизма, терроризма в различных областях жизнедеятельности УК-11.2: Соблюдает правила взаимодействия на основе нетерпимого отношения к проявлению экстремизма, терроризма, коррупционному поведению в профессиональной деятельности	УК-11.1: <i>Analyze current legal norms, prevention methods, ensuring the fight against corruption and countering extremism and terrorism in various areas of life</i> УК-11.2: <i>Observe the rules of interaction based on an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior in professional activities</i>	Доклад-презентация	Зачёт: Дискуссионное обсуждение Экзамен: Контрольные вопросы
УК-8: Способен создавать и поддерживать в	УК-8.1: Обеспечивает безопасные и комфортные условия труда на рабочем	УК-8.1: <i>Ensure safe and comfortable working conditions at the</i>	Доклад-презентация Индивидуальное устное	Зачёт:

повседневной жизни и в профессиональной деятельности безопасные условия жизнедеятельности и для сохранения природной среды, обеспечения устойчивого развития общества, в том числе при угрозе и возникновении чрезвычайных ситуаций и военных конфликтов	месте, в т.ч. с помощью средств защиты. УК-8.2: Выявляет и устраняет проблемы, связанные с нарушениями техники безопасности на рабочем месте. УК-8.3: Осуществляет действия по предотвращению возникновения чрезвычайных ситуаций (природного и техногенного происхождения) на рабочем месте, в т.ч. с помощью средств защиты.	workplace, including with the help of protective equipment. УК-8.2: Identify and eliminate problems related to workplace safety violations. УК-8.3: To take actions to prevent the occurrence of emergencies (of natural and man-made origin) in the workplace, including using protective equipment.	собеседование	Доклад Экзамен: Контрольные вопросы
ПК-3: Готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания, проведение дифференциальной диагностики	ПК-3.1: Знать методы сбора анамнеза, жалоб, осмотра больного с терапевтической патологией для распознавания заболеваний, этиологию, патогенез, и клинику наиболее часто встречающихся заболеваний внутренних органов; современную классификацию, принципы и особенности основных методов клинических, лабораторных и инструментальных методов обследования, их диагностическое значение ПК-3.2: Уметь получить информацию о заболевании, интерпретировать жалобы, анамнез заболевания и жизни, данные, применить объективные методы обследования, выявить общие и специфические признаки заболевания; построить план обследования больного с учетом стандартов и интерпретировать дополнительные методы обследования (лабораторно-инструментальные) с учетом нормы ПК-3.3: Владеть методами сбора анамнеза, жалоб	ПК-3.1: He knows the methods of collecting anamnesis, complaints, examination of a patient with therapeutic pathology for disease recognition, etiology, pathogenesis, and clinic of the most common diseases of internal organs; modern classification, principles and features of the main methods of clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination methods, their diagnostic significance ПК-3.2: He is able to obtain information about the disease, interpret complaints, anamnesis of the disease and life, data, apply objective examination methods, identify common and specific signs of the disease; build a patient examination plan taking into account standards and interpret additional examination methods (laboratory and instrumental) taking into account the norm. ПК-3.3: He knows the methods of collecting anamnesis, complaints of a patient with therapeutic pathology; the skill of drawing	Дискуссионное обсуждение	Экзамен: Ситуационные задания Зачёт: Тест

	<p>больного с терапевтической патологией; навыком составления плана дополнительного обследования больного; интерпретацией результатов лабораторных и инструментальных исследований и проведения дифференциальной диагностики</p>	<p>up a plan for additional examination of the patient; interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and differential diagnosis</p>		
<p>ПК-4: Готовность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра</p>	<p>ПК-4.1: Знать этиологию, патогенез заболеваний соответственно с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем X пересмотра</p> <p>ПК-4.2: Уметь определить основные симптомы, синдромы нозологических форм заболеваний в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем X пересмотра</p> <p>ПК-4.3: Владеть навыками постановки диагноза на основании симптомов, синдромов нозологических форм заболеваний в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем X пересмотра</p>	<p>ПК-4.1: Knows the etiology and pathogenesis of gynecological diseases according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems, X revision</p> <p>ПК-4.2: Is able to identify the main symptoms, syndromes of nosological forms of gynecological diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems, X revision</p> <p>ПК-4.3: Possesses the skills of making a diagnosis based on the symptoms, syndromes of nosological forms of gynecological diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems, X revision</p>	<p>Дискуссионное обсуждение</p>	<p>Зачёт: Тест</p> <p>Экзамен: Кейс-задача</p>
<p>ПК-5: Готовность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с учетом возраста, с различными нозологическими формами (разработка плана лечения, назначение медикаментозных и</p>	<p>ПК-5.1: Знать алгоритмы постановки диагноза и лечения и тактику ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами</p> <p>ПК-5.2: Уметь определять необходимую тактику ведения пациентов с различными</p>	<p>ПК-5.1: He knows the algorithms of diagnosis and treatment and the tactics of managing patients with various nosological forms</p> <p>ПК-5.2: He is able to determine the necessary tactics for managing</p>	<p>Дискуссионное обсуждение</p>	<p>Зачёт: Тест</p> <p>Экзамен: Задачи</p>

немедикаментозных средств согласно клиническим рекомендациям) в том числе оказание паллиативной медицинской помощи	нозологическими формами ПК-5.3: Владеть алгоритмами постановки диагноза и лечения и навыком определения тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами	patients with various nosological forms. ПК-5.3: He knows the algorithms of diagnosis and treatment and the skill of determining the tactics of managing patients with various nosological forms.		
ПК-7: Готовность к определению необходимости применения природных лечебных факторов, лекарственной, немедикаментозной терапии и других методов у пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортном лечении	ПК-7.1: Знать основные природные лечебные факторы, лекарственную, немедикаментозную терапию и другие методы у пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортном лечении. ПК-7.2: Определять необходимость применения природных лечебных факторов, лекарственной, немедикаментозной терапии и других методов у пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортном лечении ПК-7.3: Владеть навыками выбора алгоритма определения необходимости применения природных лечебных факторов, лекарственной, немедикаментозной терапии и других методов у пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортном лечении	ПК-7.1: He knows the main natural healing factors, medicinal, drug therapy and other methods in patients in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium treatment. ПК-7.2: Determines the need for the use of natural healing factors, medicinal, non-medicinal therapy and other methods in patients in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium treatment ПК-7.3: He has the skills to select an algorithm for determining the need for the use of natural therapeutic factors, medicinal, non-medicinal therapy and other methods in patients in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium treatment	Индивидуальное устное собеседование	Зачёт: Доклад-презентация Экзамен: Контрольные вопросы
ПК-8: Готовностью к проведению экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности и, участию в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы, констатации биологической смерти человека	ПК-8.1: Знать закономерности проведения экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности; закономерности участия в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы; закономерности констатации биологической смерти человека. ПК-8.2: Уметь проводить экспертизу временной	ПК-8.1: He knows the patterns of conducting an examination of temporary disability; patterns of participation in conducting a medical and social examination; patterns of ascertaining the biological death of a person. ПК-8.2: He is able to carry out an examination of temporary	Индивидуальное устное собеседование	Зачёт: Доклад Экзамен: Контрольные вопросы

	<p>нетрудоспособности; участвовать в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы; констатировать биологическую смерть человека. ПК-8.3: Владеть методами проведения экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности; участия в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы; констатации биологической смерти человека</p>	<p>disability; participate in conducting a medical and social examination; establish the biological death of a person.</p> <p>ПК-8.3: He knows the methods of conducting an examination of temporary disability; participation in conducting a medical and social examination; ascertaining the biological death of a person</p>		
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3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

3.1 Трудоемкость дисциплины

	очная
Общая трудоемкость, з.е.	9
Часов по учебному плану	324
в том числе	
аудиторные занятия (контактная работа):	
- занятия лекционного типа	48
- занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия / лабораторные работы)	132
- КСР	3
самостоятельная работа	105
Промежуточная аттестация	36 Экзамен, Зачёт

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

(структурированное по темам (разделам) с указанием отведенного на них количества академических часов и виды учебных занятий)

Наименование разделов и тем дисциплины	Всего (часы)	в том числе			
		Контактная работа (работа во взаимодействии с преподавателем), часы из них			Самостоятельная работа обучающегося, часы
		Занятия лекционного типа	Занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия/ лабора торные работы), часы	Всего	
	о	о	о	о	о

	Φ 0	Φ 0	Φ 0	Φ 0	Φ 0
Outpatient assessment of systemic vasculitis	10	2	4	6	4
Juvenile idiopathic arthritis	10	2	4	6	4
Chrysal- induced musculoskeletal disease	10	2	4	6	4
Spondyloarthritis	8	2	4	6	2
Antiphospholipid syndrome	6		4	4	2
Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies	8		4	4	4
Metabolic bone disease	8		4	4	4
Phaeochromocytoma and paraganglioma	6		4	4	2
Primary Aldosteronism	10	2	4	6	4
Cushing's disease	10	2	4	6	4
Adrenal insufficiency	10	2	4	6	4
Parathyroid, Calcium and bone metabolism disorders	10	2	4	6	4
Hyperprolactinaemia. Prolactinomas	10	2	4	6	4
Acromegaly and Gigantism	8	2	2	4	4
Endocrine diseases and pregnancy	10	2	4	6	4
Polycytic ovary syndrome and other androgen excess disorders	8	2	4	6	2
Urgent situations in endocrinology	8	2	4	6	2
Urgent situations in cardiology	6	2	2	4	2
Urgent situations in pulmonology	8	2	4	6	2
Cystic fibrosis	8	2	4	6	2
Cor pulmonale	6	2	2	4	2
Pleural effusion	8	2	4	6	2
Community-acquired pneumonia	4		2	2	2
Syndrome of pulmonary infiltration	8	2	4	6	2
Electrolyte disturbance	8	2	4	6	2
Chronic kidney disease	8	2	4	6	2
Urinary tract infection	6		4	4	2
Acute kidney injury	8	2	4	6	2
Urinary stone disease	6	2	2	4	2
Approach to the patient with polyuria	6		4	4	2
Post-cholecystectomy syndrome	4		2	2	2
Dizziness. Headache. Syncope. Outpatient evaluation	6		4	4	2
Interstitial lung diseases	5		2	2	3
Interventional cardiology. Coronary angiography. Interpreting. Cardiac catheterization. Angioplasty and coronary stenting. Thrombectomy	6		4	4	2
Invasive electrophysiology. Mechanism of tachycardias. The electrophysiology study..	8		4	4	4
Thyroid gland diseases . Outpatient evaluation and treatment	10	2	4	6	4
Complications of liver cirrhosis	6		2	2	4
Аттестация	36				

KCP	3			3	
Итого	324	48	132	183	105

Contents of sections and topics of the discipline

Vasculitis. Classiers of pregnancy. Thyroid disease during pregnancy. Diabetes, adrenal disease, disorders of the pituitary and hypothalamus in pregnancy

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis. Classification. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Crystal-induced musculoskeletal diseases.Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Spondyloarthritis.Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Antiphospholipid syndrome. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Metabolic bone disease. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Phaeochromocytoma and paraganglioma. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Primary Aldosteronism. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Cushing's disease. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment.

Adrenal insufficiency. Genetics and management

Parathyroid, Calcium and bone metabolism disorders. Hypercalcaemia. Primary hyperparathyroidism.

Hypocalcaemic disorders. Hypoparathyroidism and pseudohypoparathyroidism

Hyperprolactinaemia. Prolactinomas. Pathogenesis. Clinical features. Investigations. Treatment

Acromegaly. Pathogenesis. Clinical features. Investigations. Treatment

Endocrine disorders and pregnancy. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Polycystic ovary syndrome.Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Urgent situations in endocrinology.Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Urgent situations in cardiology.Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Urgent situations in pulmonology Acute respiratory distress syndrome. Pneumothorax. Causes. Diagnosis.

Symptoms. Treatment.

Cystic fibrosis. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Cor pulmonale. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Pleural effusion.Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Community-acquired pneumonia. COVID pneumonia.Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Syndrome of pulmonary infiltration Differential diagnosis. Differentiated antibiotic therapy for lung diseases. Causes of infiltration.

Inflammatory and non-inflammatory infiltrates. Tumor infiltrates. Lung cancer in the therapeutic practice.

Pulmonary tuberculosis in the therapeuticpractice. Differential diagnosis of specific, allergic infiltrates,

infiltrates in venous thromboembolism, systemic connective tissue diseases, hypostatic violations in the lungs.

Fungal infections of the lungs. Concept of pulmonary eosinophilia. Differential diagnosis of lung atelectasis.

Examination and treatment.

Electrolyte disturbance. Sodium. Hyponatraemia. Hypernatraemia. Potassium. Hypokalaemia. Hyperckalaemia.

Calcium. Hypocalcaemia. Hypercalcaemia

Chronic kidney disease. Definition. Classification. Approach to management.

Urinary tract infection.Upper and lower urinary tract infections. Causes. Diagnosis. Differential diagnosis.

Treatment

Acute kidney injury. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Prevention. Treatment. Renal replacement therapy

Urinary stone disease. Types of stones. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Prevention. Treatment.

Approach to the patient with polyuria. Causes. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Post-cholecystectomy syndrome. Causes. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Dizziness. Headache. Syncope. Outpatient evaluation. Etiology and pathogenesis. Causes. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Interstitial lung diseases. Causes. Diagnosis. Symptoms. Treatment. Outpatient assessment

Interventional cardiology. Coronary angiography. Interpreting. Cardiac catheterization. Angioplasty and coronary stenting. Thrombectomy

Invasive electrophysiology. Mechanism of tachycardias. The electrophysiology study. Catheter ablation.

Implantable cardioverter defibrillators

Thyroid gland diseases. Outpatient evaluation and treatment

Complications of liver cirrhosis. Mechanism of tachycardias. The electrophysiology study. Catheter ablation.

Implantable cardioverter defibrillators

Практические занятия /лабораторные работы организуются, в том числе, в форме практической подготовки, которая предусматривает участие обучающихся в выполнении отдельных элементов работ, связанных с будущей профессиональной деятельностью.

На проведение практических занятий / лабораторных работ в форме практической подготовки отводится: очная форма обучения - 8 ч.

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся включает в себя подготовку к контрольным вопросам и заданиям для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины приведенным в п. 5.

Case report writing in internal medicine. Manual. N.V. Zhdankina. NNSU.2021

5. Assessment tools for ongoing monitoring of learning progress and interim certification in the discipline (module)

5.1 Model assignments required for assessment of learning outcomes during the ongoing monitoring of learning progress with the criteria for their assessment:

5.1.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Report-presentation) to assess the development of the competency УК-10:

1. Pharmacoeconomics: principles, methods and economic evaluation of drug therapies in IHD*
2. Pharmacoeconomics: principles, methods and economic evaluation of drug therapies in COPD*
3. Pharmacoeconomic analysis in classic and alternative eradication therapy regimes for *Helicobacter pylori***
4. Biological therapy in adult patients with ulcerative colitis*
5. Outpatient management of patients with community-acquired pneumonia*

5.1.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Report-presentation) to assess the development of the competency УК-11:

1. Ethical and legal aspects of organ donation after euthanasia*
2. Acute Kidney Failure. Causes, stages, treatment prognosis. Indications for kidney transplantation. Kidney transplantation from donors following euthanasia.**
3. Chronic Kidney failure. Causes, stages, treatment prognosis. Ethical controversies in kidney transplantation. *
4. Cost-effectiveness of kidney transplantation*
5. Corruption in healthcare and medicine. Why should physicians care and what should they do? **

5.1.3 Model assignments (assessment tool - Report-presentation) to assess the development of the competency УК-8:

1. Emergency situations. Basic concepts and classification of emergency situations*
2. Emergencies. Damaging effects of emergencies*
3. Disaster medicine: main tasks, organizational structure**
4. Emergency situations. Medical and Evacuation support for population in emergency situations**
5. Medical evacuation. Stages of medical evacuation*

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Report-presentation)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	The student has met the minimum standards of achievement for the course.
fail	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course. Is given if the standard has not been met and the basics have not been understood

5.1.4 Model assignments (assessment tool - Individual oral interview) to assess the development of the competency YK-8:

1. Disaster medicine. 1. Development of disaster medicine, 2. The main areas of activity.*
2. Emergency situations. 1. Medical and psychological care for the population, 2. Rescuers in emergency situations*
3. Disasters. 1. Classification. 2. Predictive medical sorting during disasters. **
4. Damaging factors. 1. Types, 2. Basic measures to improve the stability of health facilities in the face of damaging factors**
5. Emergency. 1. Classifications, 2. Activities carried out in health care institutions upon a threat of an emergency***

5.1.5 Model assignments (assessment tool - Individual oral interview) to assess the development of the competency ПK-7:

1. Myocardial infarction. 1. Definition. 2. Symptoms. 3. ECG. 4. Treatment. 5. Inpatient stage of treatment and rehabilitation following myocardial infarction**
2. Diabetes mellitus. 1. Types. 2. Diagnosis. 3. Complications. 4. Treatment. 5. Complex medical and social rehabilitation of patients with diabetes in the rehabilitation centers**
3. Lower limb amputation. 1. Indications. 2. Contraindications. 3. Rehabilitation of patients after diabetes-related lower limb amputation***
4. Thyroid gland diseases. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Treatment. 5. Rehabilitation in thyroid interventions**
5. Pneumonia. 1. Definition. 2. Classification. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Treatment. 5. The main methods of rehabilitation after pneumonia*

5.1.6 Model assignments (assessment tool - Individual oral interview) to assess the development of the competency ПK-8:

1. Cushing's diseases. 1. Medical and social expertise. 2. Establishing a disability group*
2. Severe respiratory insufficiency. 1. Medical and social expertise. 2. Establishing a disability group. 3. Individual rehabilitation programs*
3. Chronic heart failure. 1. Assessment of the effectiveness of the rehabilitation, 2. Measures to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities*
4. Unstable angina. 1. Classification, 2. Diagnosis. 3. Treatment, 4. Determining the degree of loss of health in relation to the prospects for professional work**

5. Osteoarthritis. 1. Medical and social expertise. 2. Establishing a disability group. 3. Individual rehabilitation programs*
6. Rheumatoid arthritis. 1. Classification, 2. Diagnosis, 3. Treatment, 4. Medical and social expertise. 5. Establishing a disability group. 6. Individual rehabilitation programs**
7. Gout. 1. Classification, 2. Diagnosis, 3. Treatment, 4. Medical and social expertise. 5. Establishing a disability group. 6. Individual rehabilitation programs***
8. Peptic ulcer disease. 1. Classification, 2. Diagnosis, 3. Treatment, 4. Medical and social expertise. 5. Establishing a disability group. 6. Individual rehabilitation programs***
9. Primary Aldosteronism. 1. Classification, 2. Diagnosis, 3. Treatment, 4. Medical and social expertise. 5. Establishing a disability group. 6. Individual rehabilitation programs
10. Spondyloarthritis. 1. Classification, 2. Diagnosis, 3. Treatment, 4. Medical and social expertise. 5. Establishing a disability group. 6. Individual rehabilitation programs

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Individual oral interview)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	The student has met the minimum standards of achievement for the course.
fail	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course. Is given if the standard has not been met and the basics have not been understood

5.1.7 Model assignments (assessment tool - Discussion) to assess the development of the competency IIK-3:

1. Metabolic syndrome. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis*
2. Polycystic ovary syndrome and other androgen excess disorders. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis*
3. Acromegaly and Gigantism. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis*
4. Post-cholecystectomy syndrome. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis **
5. Complications of liver cirrhosis. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis**
6. Dizziness. Headache. Syncope. Outpatient evaluation. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis***
7. Differential diagnosis of metabolic syndrome. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis***
8. Obesity as a socially defined disease. Modern medical and lifestyle management. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis*
9. Macro- and microvascular complications of diabetes mellitus. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis**
10. Iodine deficiency and therapeutic considerations. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis *

5.1.8 Model assignments (assessment tool - Discussion) to assess the development of the competency IIK-4:

1. Chronic glomerulonephritis. 1. Biochemical structure of glomerular basement membrane in chronic glomerulonephritis, 2. Classification. 3. Symptoms. 4. Diagnosis. 5. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 6. Differential diagnosis. Treatment*
2. Antiphospholipid syndrome 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment*
3. Acute kidney injury. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment*
4. Nephrotic syndrome: 1. Diagnosis and causes, 2. Treatment*
5. Nephrotic syndrome: 1. Etiology, 2. Pathogenesis and treatment of edema**
6. Nephritic syndrome. 1. Causes, 2. Mechanism of clinical symptoms, 3. Treatment**
7. Hematuria: 1. Etiology, 2. Practice essentials and pathophysiology, 3. Treatment**
8. Antiphospholipid syndrome 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment***

5.1.9 Model assignments (assessment tool - Discussion) to assess the development of the competency IIK-5:

1. Cystic fibrosis 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment, 7. Medication use in elderly patients*
2. Hypertension. Arterial stiffness and hypertension in the elderly. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment*
3. Crystal - induced musculoskeletal disease 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment*
4. Urinary stone disease 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment, 7. Medication use in elderly patients***
5. Chronic kidney disease. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment, 7. Medication use in elderly patients**
6. ACS. Absolute contraindications to physical activities in geriatric patients. 1. Classification. 2. Symptoms. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment 7. Medication use in elderly patients***
7. Complete revascularization in elderly. 1. Indications. 2. Contraindications, 3. Side effects*
8. Clinical pharmacology in old person. 1. Age related changes in pharmacodynamics. 2. Medication use in elderly patients*
9. Comorbidities in older adults*

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Discussion)

Grade	Assessment criteria
outstanding	The student has exceeded the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject ("Outstanding")
excellent	The student has met the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject matter. The student has exceptional critical thinking and problem solving skills and has consistently produced high-quality work ("Excellent")
very good	The student has shown a good grasp of the course material, has the necessary skills and has created work of solid quality. The answer was nearly perfect, but there was one small error. ("Very good")
good	The student has generally performed well, but there may still be areas for improvement. The

Grade	Assessment criteria
	answer was correct, but there were some major errors ("Good")
satisfactory	The student has met the bare minimum of what is expected, but may need to improve in several areas. He has a basic understanding of the subject but likely lack in depth knowledge, critical thinking and analytical skills. The answer was partially correct, there were many major errors ("Satisfactory")
unsatisfactory	The student has demonstrated insufficient understanding of the material, has not kept up with the coursework or has submitted incomplete or careless work ("Unsatisfactory" or "Below Average")
poor	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course ("Poor" or "Fail").

5.2. Description of scales for assessing learning outcomes in the discipline during interim certification

Шкала оценивания сформированности компетенций

Уровень сформированности компетенций (индикатор достижения компетенций)	плохо	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	очень хорошо	отлично	превосходно
	не зачтено		зачтено				
<u>Знания</u>	Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Ошибок нет.	Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки.
<u>Умения</u>	Отсутствие минимальных умений. Невозможность оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки	Продемонстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые	Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с отдельными несущественными недочетами,	Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме без недочетов

				с недочетами	.	выполнены все задания в полном объеме	
<u>Навыки</u>	Отсутствие базовых навыков. Невозможность оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продемонстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продемонстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач

Scale of assessment for interim certification

Grade		Assessment criteria
pass	outstanding	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "outstanding", the knowledge and skills for the relevant competencies have been demonstrated at a level higher than the one set out in the programme.
	excellent	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "excellent",
	very good	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "very good",
	good	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "good",
	satisfactory	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "satisfactory", with at least one competency developed at the "satisfactory" level.
fail	unsatisfactory	At least one competency has been developed at the "unsatisfactory" level.
	poor	At least one competency has been developed at the "poor" level.

5.3 Model control assignments or other materials required to assess learning outcomes during the interim certification with the criteria for their assessment:

5.3.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Discussion) to assess the development of the competency УК-10

1. Acute viral infections of the upper respiratory tract. 1.Etiology, 2. Symptoms, 3.Classification. 4.Cost effectiveness of antiviral treatments *
2. Cor pulmonale. 1.Etiology, 2.Diagnostic features, 3. Cost- effective treatment *
3. Cost effectiveness of new and emerging treatment options for the treatment of pheochromocytoma. 1. Diagnostic criteria, 2. Importance of topical diagnosis.***
4. Coarctation of the aorta. 1.Definition. 2.Diagnostic criteria. 3.Management and treatment tactics.**
5. Cost -effectiveness of medical,endovascular and surgical management of ACS*

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Discussion)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	The student has met the minimum standards of achievement for the course.
fail	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course. Is given if the standard has not been met and the basics have not been understood

5.3.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency YK-10

1. Infectious myocarditis. 1.Diagnosis and treatment. 2.Pharmaco-economical aspects of therapy of patients with myocarditis.*
2. SLE. 1.Diagnostic criteria.2.Symptoms, causes. 3.Pharmaco-economical aspects of therapy*
3. Articular syndrome. 1. Types. 2.Differential diagnosis and treatment of articular syndrome. 3. Pharmaco-economical aspects of therapy*
4. Chronic gastritis. 1.Classification. 2.Carrent treatment options in gastroenterology. 3.Pharmaco-economical aspects of therapy**
5. Complications of gastric ulcer. 1. Classification. 2. Approaches in treatment. 3.Pharmaco-economical aspects of therapy***

5.3.3 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency YK-11

1. Chemical terrorism. 1.Chemical weapon components. 2.Treatment*
2. Bioterrorism. 1.Definition, agent used. 2.Treatment*
3. Health protection against biological terrorism.1. Types. 2. Treatment*
4. Radio-nuclear threats. 1.First responders and hospitals. 2.Antidotes.**
5. Nerve gases. 1. Classification. 2.Choking agents. 3. Antidotes***

5.3.4 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency YK-8

1. Earthquakes. Characteristics and Specifics of Managing Health-related After-effects of Earthquakes *
2. Floods. Characteristics and Specifics of Managing Health-related After-effects of Floods *
3. Radiation accidents.Characteristics and Specifics of Managing Health-related After-effects of Radiation Accidents *
4. CChemical accidents. haracteristics and Specifics of Managing Health-related After-effects of Chemical Accidents**
5. Road accidents. Characteristics of Road Accidents and Especially the Managing Their Health–related After-effects**
6. Fires. Characteristics of Fires and Explosions and Specifics of Managing Their Health–related After-effects***
7. Characteristics of Terrorist Acts and Specifics of Managing Their Health–related After-effects*

5.3.5 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency ПК-7

1. Physiotherapy: 1. Definition. 2. Types, 3. Treatment procedures, 4.Indications, contraindications and side effects
2. Rheumatoid arthritis. 1.Causes, 2.Risk factors, 3. Treatment. 4. Benefits of physiotherapy in rehabilitation

3. Acromegaly. 1.Definition. 2.Classification. 3.Etiology and pathogenesis. 4.Clinical features. 5.Physical examination.6. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. 7/Complications. 8.Treatment.9. Physiotherapy.
4. Ischemic heart disease. 1. Definition. 2.Classification. 3.Etiology and pathogenesis. 4.Clinical features. 5.Physical examination. 6.Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. 7.Complications. 8.Treatment.9. Physiotherapy for IHD
5. Pneumonia. 1.Definition. 2.Classification. 3.Etiology and pathogenesis. 4.Clinical features. 5.Physical examination.6. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. 7.Complications. 8.Treatment. 9.Chest physiotherapy for pneumonia in adults
6. Hypertension.1. Definition. 2.Classification. 3.Etiology and pathogenesis. 4.Clinical features. 5.Physical examination. 6.Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. 7.Complications. 8.Treatment.9. Physiotherapy
7. Acute pyelonephritis. 1. Definition. 2.Classification. 3.Etiology and pathogenesis. 4.Clinical features. 5.Physical examination. 6.Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. 7.Complications. 8.Treatment.9. Physiotherapy
8. Chronic pyelonephritis.1. Definition. 2.Classification. 3.Etiology and pathogenesis. 4.Clinical features. 5.Physical examination. 6.Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. 7.Complications. 8.Treatment.9. Physiotherapy

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5.3.6 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency ΠΚ-8

1. Osteoarthritis. 1. Causes. 2.Diagnosis. 3.Treatment. 4. Principals of temporary disability evaluation in osteoarthritis*
2. Rheumatoid arthritis. 1. Causes. 2. Symptoms, 3. Stages. 4. Classification. 5. Diagnosis. 6.The international classification of functioning, disability and health in practice in rheumatological care *
3. Gout. 1. Causes. 2. Classification. 3. Diagnosis. 4.Disability: degree and conditions*
4. Pseudogout. 1. Classification. Diagnosis. Treatment. Pseudogout as a cause of temporary disability*
5. Disability evaluation in respiratory medicine*
6. Psoriatic arthritis. 1. Causes. 2. Symptoms, 3. Stages. 4. Classification. 5. Diagnosis. 6.The international classification of functioning, disability and health in practice in rheumatological care**
7. Septic arthritis. Causes. 2. Symptoms, 3. Stages. 4. Classification. 5. Diagnosis. 6.The international classification of functioning, disability and health in practice in rheumatological care**
8. Ankylosing spondylitis. 1.Causes. 2. Symptoms, 3. Stages. 4. Classification. 5. Diagnosis. 6.The international classification of functioning, disability and health in practice in rheumatological care**
9. Reactiva arthritis. 1. Causes. 2. Symptoms, 3. Stages. 4. Classification. 5. Diagnosis. 6.The international classification of functioning, disability and health in practice in rheumatological care ***
10. Fibromyalgia. 1. Causes. 2. Symptoms, 3. Stages. 4. Classification. 5. Diagnosis. 6.The international classification of functioning and disability **

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Control questions)

Grade	Assessment criteria
outstanding	The student has exceeded the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject ("Outstanding")
excellent	The student has met the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject matter. The student has

Grade	Assessment criteria
	exceptional critical thinking and problem solving skills and has consistently produced high-quality work ("Excellent")
very good	The student has shown a good grasp of the course material, has the necessary skills and has created work of solid quality. The answer was nearly perfect, but there was one small error. ("Very good")
good	The student has generally performed well, but there may still be areas for improvement. The answer was correct, but there were some major errors ("Good")
satisfactory	The student has met the bare minimum of what is expected, but may need to improve in several areas. He has a basic understanding of the subject but likely lack in depth knowledge, critical thinking and analytical skills. The answer was partially correct, there were many major errors ("Satisfactory")
unsatisfactory	The student has demonstrated insufficient understanding of the material, has not kept up with the coursework or has submitted incomplete or careless work ("Unsatisfactory" or "Below Average")
poor	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course ("Poor" or "Fail").

5.3.7 Model assignments (assessment tool - Discussion) to assess the development of the competency YK-11

1. Corruption. 1. Types. 2.What are forms of corruption in helthcare and medicine?*
2. Corruption. What should physicians do to tackle the menance of corruption?*
3. Corruption. 1. Types. 2.Fighting corruption in the health sector- methods, tools and good practices*
4. Medical research. 1. Types. 2. Stages. 3.Fatal clinical trials**
5. Patient rights and responsibilities***

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Discussion)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	The student has met the minimum standards of achievement for the course.
fail	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course. Is given if the standard has not been met and the basics have not been understood

5.3.8 Model assignments (assessment tool - Report) to assess the development of the competency YK-8

1. Emergency situations. 1. Definition, 2. Classification, 3. Organization of Sanitary and Disease Control in Emergency Situations. *

2. Emergency situations. 1. Definition. 2. Classification. 3. Goals and Objectives of Disease Control in Emergency Situations *
3. Emergency. 1 Organization of Preventive Measures in Case of an Emergency*
4. Emergency. 1. Types. 2. Organization of Medical Supplies in Emergency Situations .*
5. Emergency situations. Organization of Medical Supply in Emergency Situations **
6. Preparation of Medical Institutions for Work in Emergency Situations **
7. Emergency situations. Basic Measures to Improve the Stability of Health Facilities in the Face of Damaging Factors ***
8. Emergency situations. Activities Carried out in Health Care Institutions upon a Threat of an Emergency ***
9. Emergency situations. Evacuation of Health Care Institutions .*
10. Medical and Psychological Protection of the Population and Rescuers in Emergency Situations*
11. Psychological Traumatic Factors of Emergency Situations *
12. Emergency situations. Specific Behavioral Responses in Emergency Situations .*
13. Emergency situations. Medical and Psychological Care for the Population and Rescuers in Emergency Situations ***

5.3.9 Model assignments (assessment tool - Report) to assess the development of the competency ПК-8

1. Biological death. 1.Types of biological death. 2. Stages.*
2. Agony. 1.Views, signs of death. 2. Pre-agonal state, 3. Agony**
3. Biological death. 1.Its main features and difference from the clinical*
4. Clinical death. 1.What is clinical death. 2. The causes, 3. Main symptoms.**
5. Resuscitation of the patient with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Plan*
6. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation of a cardiac arrest patients. 1. Algorithm. 2. Drugs.***
7. Basic and advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Algorithm. 2. Drugs***

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Report)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	The student has met the minimum standards of achievement for the course.
fail	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course. Is given if the standard has not been met and the basics have not been understood

5.3.10 Model assignments (assessment tool - Situational tasks) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3

An 40-year-old woman has had insomnia for the past 5 months, as well as episodes of diarrhea. On physical examination, she exhibits bilateral proptosis. Her hands have a fine tremor. On palpation of her neck, the thyroid gland does not appear to be enlarged and no masses are palpable. Laboratory studies show a serum TSH of 8.8 microU/mL in association with a serum total thyroxine of 15.1 microgram/dL. ***

What is the most likely diagnosis? (Pituitary adenoma)

A 24-year-old woman has had a 6 kg weight loss over the past 6 months without dieting or trying to lose weight. On physical examination she appears anxious and worried. Her hands are warm and tremulous. Vital signs show her temperature to be 37.4°C, pulse 110/minute, respirations 26/minute, and blood pressure 135/75 mm Hg. Serum laboratory data include glucose 78 mg/dL and creatinine 0.8 mg/dL. *

Which of the laboratory test findings is most likely to be present in this woman? (T4 -increased, TSH - low)

A 50-year-old man has episodic headaches for 3 months. On physical examination his blood pressure is 185/110 mm Hg, with no other remarkable findings. Laboratory studies show sodium 145 mmol/L, potassium 4.3 mmol/L, chloride 103 mmol/L, CO₂ 26 mmol/L, glucose 91 mg/dL, and creatinine 1.3 mg/dL. An abdominal CT scan shows a 7 cm left adrenal mass. During surgery, as the left adrenal gland is removed, there a marked rise in blood pressure. **

1.What of the laboratory test most likely explains his findings? (Increased urinary free catecholamines), 2. Diagnosis. (Pheochromocytoma)

A 50-year-old woman feels a 'lump' in her neck that she didn't notice 6 months before. Her doctor palpates a firm nodule 2 cm in size to the left of midline in the region of the thyroid gland. By scintigraphic scanning this nodule appears 'cold' with normal activity in the surrounding normally sized thyroid gland.***

Diagnosis? (Follicular adenoma)

A 60-year-old woman has had diffuse, dull, constant abdominal pain for the past 2 months. On physical examination no abnormal findings are noted. An abdominal CT scan shows a 3 cm right adrenal mass. The right adrenal is excised and on microscopic examination the mass is composed of cells resembling adrenal cortex. **

Which of the features is the most reliable indicator that this mass is malignant?(Only a malignant tumor would invade or metastasize)

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Situational tasks)

Grade	Assessment criteria
outstanding	The student has exceeded the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject ("Outstanding")
excellent	The student has met the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject matter. The student has exceptional critical thinking and problem solving skills and has consistently produced high-quality work ("Excellent")
very good	The student has shown a good grasp of the course material, has the necessary skills and has created work of solid quality. The answer was nearly perfect, but there was one small error. ("Very good")
good	The student has generally performed well, but there may still be areas for improvement. The answer was correct, but there were some major errors ("Good")
satisfactory	The student has met the bare minimum of what is expected, but may need to improve in several areas. He has a basic understanding of the subject but likely lack in depth knowledge, critical thinking and analytical skills. The answer was partially correct, there were many major errors ("Satisfactory")
unsatisfactory	The student has demonstrated insufficient understanding of the material, has not kept up with the coursework or has submitted incomplete or careless work ("Unsatisfactory" or "Below Average")

Grade	Assessment criteria
poor	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course ("Poor" or "Fail").

5.3.11 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3

1.)Choose the correct answer:.*

The most significant risk factor for lung cancer is».

- 1.Smoking
- 2.Obesity
- 3.Alcohol
- 4.Hypertension

2.Choose the correct answer:.*

Methotrexate causes deficiency of».

1. Folic acid
- 2.Acetylsalicylic acid
- 3.Iodine
- 4.Ferrum

3.)Choose the correct answer:.*

Ankylosing spondylitis is diagnosed by».

- 1.X-Ray of the spine
2. Hand X-Ray
3. X-Ray of the hip joint
4. X-Ray of the ankle

4)Choose the correct answer:.**

The Caseous necrosis is a specific for».

- 1.Tuberculosis
- 2.Sarcoidosis
- 3.Blastomycosis
- 4.Pneumonia

5)Choose the correct answer:.**

The earliest sign in amyloidosis is».

{

- 1.Proteinuria
- 2.Leukocyturia
- 3.Hematuria
4. Glucosuria

6)Choose the correct answer:.*

Ulcerative colitis is characterized by».

- 1.Bleeding
- 2.Segmental intestinal lesion

- 3. Transmural ulcers
- 4. Relapse-free course

7) Choose the correct answer: **

Acute left ventricular failure is characterized by».

- 1. Cough with frothy pink sputum
- 2. Hepatomegaly
- 3. Edema of the legs
- 4. Jugular venous distension

8) Choose the correct answer: **

Botkin – Erb's point is used for auscultation of».

- 1. Aortic valve
- 2. Pulmonary valve
- 3. Mitral valve
- 4. Tricuspid valve

9.) Choose the correct answer: *

Diffused toxic goiter is characterized by».

- 1. Tachycardia
- 2. Bradycardia
- 3. Constipations
- 4. Weight gain

10.) Choose the correct answer: *

Hypothyroidism is characterized by».

- 1. Bradycardia
- 2. Weight loss
- 3. Tremor
- 4. Moist skin

11.) Choose the correct answer: *

Amiodarone intravenous infusion is indicated in».

- 1. Ventricular tachycardia
- 2. Sinus bradycardia
- 3. Second - degree atrioventricular block
- 4. Third-degree atrioventricular block

12.) Choose the correct answer: *

Thiazide diuretics are contraindicated in».

- 1. Gout
- 2. Chronic heart failure
- 3. Atrial fibrillation
- 4. Second - degree atrioventricular block

13.) Choose the correct answer: **

Hypokalemia can develop due to».

- 1. Primary hyperaldosteronism
- 2. Hypertension
- 3. Pheochromocytoma
- 4. Chronic pyelonephritis

14.) Choose the correct answer: **

The most common complaint in the first trimester of pregnancy is».

- 1. Vomiting
- 2. Breathlessness
- 3. Hypertension
- 4. Edema of the legs

15)Choose the correct answer:.*

Propranolol is contraindicated in».

- 1.Bronchial asthma
- 2.Myocardial infarction
- 3.Hypertension
- 4.Atrial fibrillation

16)Choose the correct answer:.*

Vagal maneuvers are used as a first treatment in patients with».

- 1.Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
- 2.Atrial fibrillation
- 3.Ventricular tachycardia
- 4.Ventricular extrasystole

17.Choose the correct answer:.*

Cardio selective beta blockers include».

- 1.Metoprolol
- 2.Propranolol
- 3.Nadolol
- 4.Carvedilol

18)Choose the correct answer:.*

Non-selective beta blockers include».

- 1.Propranolol
- 2.Bisoprolol
- 3.Metoprolol
- 4.Atenolol

19)Choose the correct answer:.*

The drug that inhibits the uric acid synthesis is».

- 1.Allopurinol
- 2.Aspirin
- 3.Insulin
- 4.Voltaren

20)Choose the correct answer:.*

Lymphogranulomatosis is characterized by».

- 1.Fever and sweating
- 2.Diarrhea and constipation
- 3.Vomiting and nausea
- 4.Myalgia

Answers

No	Answer
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1

6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1

5.3.12 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ПК-4

1.Choose the correct answer:.*

Biochemical diagnosis of Pheochromocytoma is based on the measurement of».

- 1)Metanephrine in plasma and urine *
- 2)Cortisol blood test
- 3) Plasma renin activity
- 4)24-hours urine aldosterone test

2.Choose the correct answer:.*

Asymmetric septal hypertrophy is the most common type of».

- 1.Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- 2.Dilated cardiomyopathy

3. Arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy

4. Restrictive cardiomyopathy

3. Choose the correct answer: *

Symptoms of hyperthyroidism may include».

1. Tachycardia and weight loss

2. Bradycardia and weight gain

3. Constipation

4. Dry skin

4) Choose the correct answer: *

Symptoms of hypothyroidism may include».

1. Bradycardia and weight gain

2. Tachycardia and weight loss

3. Diarrhea

4. Exophthalmos

5.) Choose the correct answer: *

What laboratory measurement is used to determine the effect of Warfarin therapy».

1. International normalized ratio

2. ESR

3. Prothrombin time

4. Partial thromboplastin time

6.) Choose the correct answer: *

What method is used for thyroid cancer evaluation».

1. Fine needle aspiration biopsy

2. Complete blood count

3. Ultrasound of the abdomen

4. Chest X - ray

7.) Choose the correct answer: *

The best diagnostic investigation to detect peptic ulcers».

1. Upper endoscopy

2. Barium radiography

3. Abdominal CT

4. MRI

8.) Choose the correct answer: *

A patient with a peptic ulcer is suddenly vomiting dark coffee ground emesis. Which complication may this patient be experiencing».

1. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding

2. Perforation

3. Obstruction of pylorus

4. Peritonitis

9.) Choose the correct answer: *

The most common cause of peptic ulcer disease is».

1. H. pylori

2. Staphylococcus

3. Fungi

4. Streptococcus

10)Choose the correct answer::**

Noninvasive diagnostic test for the detection H. pylori».

- 1.Urea breath test
- 2.Histology
- 3.Bacterial culture
- 4.MRI

11)Choose the correct answer::**

Invasive diagnostic test for the detection H. pylori».

1. Bacterial culture
- 2.Stool antigen test
- 3.Urea breath test
4. Serology

12)Choose the correct answer::**

Treatment of peptic ulcer disease include».

1. Antibiotics
- 2.ACE-inhibitors
- 3.NSAIDs
- 4.B-blockers

13)Choose the correct answer::**

The sign of hemolytic anemia is».

- 1.Reticulocytosis
- 2.Leukocytosis
- 3.Thrombocytopenia
- 4.High transaminase activity

14).Choose the correct answer::**

The most common cause of acute myocarditis is».

- 1.Viral infection
2. Bacterial infection
- 3.Fungal infection
- 4.Toxins

15.)Choose the correct answer::**

Treatment of hypercholesterolemia includes the prescription of».

- 1.Atorvastatin
- 2.Enalapril
- 3.Bisoprolol
- 4.Acetylsalicylic acid

16)Choose the correct answer::**

Disease -modifying drugs commonly prescribed in rheumatoid arthritis include».

1. Methotrexate
- 2.Prednisolone
- 3.Aspirin
- 4.Ibuprofen

17)Choose the correct answer::**

The main group of drugs for pyelonephritis treatment is».

- 1.Antibiotics
- 2.Anticoagulants
- 3.Glucocorticoids
- 4.Thrombolytics

18)Choose the correct answer::***

Bronchial asthma is characterized by the presence of».

1. Prolonged exhalation
- 2.Crepitation
- 3.Bronchial breathing
- 4.Dull sound under the scapular

19)Choose the correct answer::***

The Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is characterized by hypersecretion of».

1. Gastrin
- 2.Glucocorticoids
- 3.Insulin
- 4.Pepsin

20.Choose the correct answer::***

The characteristic radiological signs of osteoarthritis include».

1. Joint space narrowing and osteophytes formation
- 2.Erosions
- 3.Osteolysis
- 4.Bony hooks

Answers

№	Answer
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1

14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1

5.3.13 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ПК-5

1.Choose the correct answer*

The most common cause of Addison's disease is».

- 1.Autoimmune destruction of adrenal cortex **
- 2.Pancreatitis
- 3.Tumor of the thyroid gland
- 4.Tumors of the parathyroid glands

2.Choose the correct answer**

The most typical complain in Chronic heart failure is».

- 1.Breathlessness
- 2.Joint pain
- 3.Vomiting
- 4.Chest pain

3.Choose the correct answer*

The most characteristic symptom of Addison's disease is».

1.Hyperpigmentation**

- 2 Obesity
- 3.Hypertension
- 4.Increased appetite

4.Choose the correct answer*

What can trigger an adrenal crisis in individuals with Addison's disease».

- 1.Stress from injury, surgery, or infection
- 2.Consuming high-sugar foods
- 3.Lack of sleep
- 4.Lack of physical exercise

5.Choose the correct answer*

What may be a symptom of Addison's disease».

- 1.Abdominal pain and gastrointestinal abnormalities
- 2.Joint pain

3.Breathlessness

4.Chest pain

6.Choose the correct answer*

The main diagnostic method of cardiomyopathy is».

1.Echocardiography

2.ECG

3.X-ray

4.CT

7.Choose the correct answer*

Symptoms of type 1 diabetes can include».

1.Extreme thirst

2.Joint pain

3.Hypertension

4.Alopecia

8.Choose the correct answer**

Which of medications can cause blood sugar to increase».

1.Oral corticosteroids

2.Ibuprofen

3.Penicillin

4.Insulin

9.Choose the correct answer*

What is another name for type 1 Diabetes mellitus».

1. Insulin-dependent diabetes

2.Gestational diabetes

3.Insulin-independent diabetes

4.Diabetes insipidus

10.Choose the correct answer**

What are some risk factors for Type 2 diabetes».

1.Being overweight or obese

2.Being underweight

3. Being of young age

4.Having a family history of Type 1 diabetes mellitus

11.Choose the correct answer*

What is a common treatment for Type 1 diabetes».

1.Insulin

2.Sulfonylureas drugs

3.Beta blockers

4. Corticosteroids

12.Choose the correct answer**

Which of the following is the main cause of acromegaly».

1 Pituitary tumor

2.Thickened soft tissues

3.Excessive excretion of thyroid hormones

4.Tumor of the pancreas

13.Choose the correct answer**

Hemoptysis is a sign of».

1. Pulmonary embolism

2.Myocardial infarction

3.Bronchial asthma

4.COPD

14.Choose the correct answer*

Side effects of calcium channel blockers may include».

1. Swelling in the feet and legs
- 2..Chest pain
3. Cough
4. Sweating

15.Choose the correct answer*

What is a treatment for Acromegaly».

- 1.Somatostatin analogs
- 2Diuretics
- 3.Glucocorticosteroids
4. Antibiotics

16.Choose the correct answer*

Acromegaly is characterized by excessive production of».

1. Growth hormone
2. Bilirubin
3. Adrenalin
4. Melatonin

17.Choose the correct answer*

Common signs of Acromegaly include».

- 1.Enlargement of hands and feet
2. Dry skin
3. Weight loss
4. Jaundice

18.Choose the correct answer*

Which of the following lifestyle modifications can lower the risk of gout in male patients».

- 1.Avoiding alcohol consumption
- 2.Using diuretics
- 3.Eating a diet high in purines
4. Red meat and tuna

19Choose the correct answer*

One of insulin's most common side effects is».

- 1.Hypoglycemia
2. Hyperglycemia
3. Weight loss
4. Alopecia

20.Choose the correct answer*

Acute kidney injury can be caused by».

- 1.Aminoglycoside
- 2.Penicillin
- 3.Macrolides
- 4.Cephalosporines

Answers

1 1

2 1

3 1

4 1
5 1
6 1
7 1
8 1
9 1
10 1
11 1
12 1
13 1
14 1
15 1
16 1
17 1
18 1
19 1
20 1

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Test)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	More than 60% of correct answers
fail	Less than 60% of correct answers

5.3.14 Model assignments (assessment tool - Case-task) to assess the development of the competency ПК-4

A 25-year-old woman has marked vaginal bleeding at 38 weeks gestation. Cesarean section is performed and a lacerated low-lying placenta is removed. She remains hypotensive for 5 hours and requires transfusion of RBC. Postpartum, she becomes unable to breast-feed the infant. She does not have a resumption of normal menstrual cycles. She becomes more sluggish and tired. Laboratory findings include hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, and hypoglycemia.*

Which of the diseases is she most likely to have had following delivery? (Sheehan syndrome)

A 52-year-old man with a history of diabetes mellitus has noted bone pain in his hands, for the past 5 months. On physical examination there is no swelling or redness of his hands, no joint deformity, but the range of motion is slightly decreased. Laboratory studies show sodium 139 mmol/L, potassium 4.0 mmol/L, chloride 98 mmol/L, CO₂ 22 mmol/L, glucose 6 mmol/l, creatinine 7.8 mg/dL, calcium 7.8 mg/dL, phosphorus 5.7 mg/dL, total protein 6.2 g/dL, and albumin 4.0 g/dL. **

Which of the conditions is this man most likely to have? (secondary hyperparathyroidism)

A 51-year-old woman has had increasing cold intolerance, weight gain of 5 kg, and sluggishness over the past two years. A physical examination reveals dry, coarse skin and alopecia. Her thyroid is not palpably enlarged. Her TSH is 11.7 mU/L with thyroxine of 2.1 micrograms/dL. A year ago, anti-thyroglobulin and anti-thyroid peroxidase autoantibodies were detected at high titer.**

Diagnosis? (Hashimoto thyroiditis)

A 50-year-old woman has experienced constant back pain exacerbated by movement over the past month. She reports increasing weakness over the past 4 months. On physical examination her blood pressure is 165/110 mm Hg. She has a BMI of 28 kg/m². Her face appears plethoric. A radiograph of the spine reveals a compressed fracture at T10. Laboratory findings include a serum glucose of 7,7 mg/dL.***

Diagnosis (Cushing syndrome, Diabetes mellitus, Hypertension, Obesity)

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Case-task)

Grade	Assessment criteria
outstanding	The student has exceeded the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject ("Outstanding")
excellent	The student has met the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject matter. The student has exceptional critical thinking and problem solving skills and has consistently produced high-quality work ("Excellent")
very good	The student has shown a good grasp of the course material, has the necessary skills and has created work of solid quality. The answer was nearly perfect, but there was one small error. ("Very good")
good	The student has generally performed well, but there may still be areas for improvement. The answer was correct, but there were some major errors ("Good")
satisfactory	The student has met the bare minimum of what is expected, but may need to improve in several areas. He has a basic understanding of the subject but likely lack in depth knowledge, critical thinking and analytical skills. The answer was partially correct, there were many major errors ("Satisfactory")
unsatisfactory	The student has demonstrated insufficient understanding of the material, has not kept up with the coursework or has submitted incomplete or careless work ("Unsatisfactory" or "Below

Grade	Assessment criteria
	Average")
poor	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course ("Poor" or "Fail").

5.3.15 Model assignments (assessment tool - Tasks) to assess the development of the competency ПК-5

A 34-year-old woman, who has two healthy children, notes that she has had no menstrual periods for the past 6 months, but she is not pregnant and takes no medications. Within the past week, she has noted some milk production from her breasts. She has been bothered by headaches for the past 3 months. After nearly hitting a bus while changing lanes driving her vehicle, she is concerned with her vision. An optometrist finds her lateral vision to be reduced. On physical examination she is afebrile and normotensive. **

Which of the diagnosis is most likely to be present in this woman? (Prolactinoma)

A 26-year-old woman has had difficulty concentrating at work for the past month. She is constantly getting up and walking around to visit co-workers. She complains that the work area is too hot. She seems nervous and often spills her coffee. She has been eating more but has lost 5 kg in the past 2 months. On physical examination her temperature is 37.5°C, pulse 108/minute, respiratory rate 24/minute, and blood pressure 145/85 mm Hg. ***

Which of the laboratory findings is most likely to be present in this woman? (T3-elevation, T4 elevation, TSH- low)

A 21-year-old previously healthy woman has had a pharyngitis followed by fever. When seen in the emergency room, her skin now shows extensive areas of purpura. Vital signs include temperature 39°C, pulse rate 102/minute, respiratory rate 26/minute, and blood pressure 80/55 mm Hg. Laboratory studies show a serum sodium of 115 mmol/L, potassium 5.3 mmol/L, chloride 92 mmol/L, CO₂ 22 mmol/L, glucose 42 mg/dL, and creatinine 1.1 mg/dL. **

What is the most likely diagnosis? (Meningococemia)

A 50-year-old woman has noted enlargement of her neck. On physical examination her vital signs include T 36.6°C, P 66/minute, RR 16/minute, and BP 160/100 mm Hg. There is diffuse, symmetrical thyroid enlargement without tenderness. A chest radiograph is normal. Fine needle aspiration of the thyroid yields cells consistent with a neoplasm. Laboratory studies show that she is euthyroid, but her serum ionized calcium is elevated. She is taken to surgery and frozen sections of several thyroid masses show a malignant neoplasm composed of polygonal cells in nests. A thyroidectomy is performed. Immunostaining for calcitonin is positive, and the neoplasm has an amyloid stroma. ***

What is the most likely diagnosis? (medullary carcinoma)

A 32-year-old man experiences abdominal pain, nausea, and constipation. On physical examination he has no palpable abdominal masses and bowel sounds are present. His lungs are clear to auscultation. He has a heart rate of 80/min with an irregular rhythm. An electrocardiogram demonstrates a shortened QT(corrected) interval and a prolonged PR interval. He has a stool positive for occult blood. Upper GI endoscopy reveals multiple 1 cm diameter shallow ulcerations of the gastric antrum. ***

What is the diagnosis? (parathyroid adenoma). 2. What hormone is increased (parathormone), 3. Complications (Hypercalcemia produces cardiac arrhythmias).

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Tasks)

Grade	Assessment criteria
outstanding	The student has exceeded the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject ("Outstanding")
excellent	The student has met the expectations and requirements of his assignments, tests and projects. He has demonstrated a thorough understanding of the subject matter. The student has exceptional critical thinking and problem solving skills and has consistently produced high-quality work ("Excellent")
very good	The student has shown a good grasp of the course material, has the necessary skills and has created work of solid quality. The answer was nearly perfect, but there was one small error. ("Very good")
good	The student has generally performed well, but there may still be areas for improvement. The answer was correct, but there were some major errors ("Good")
satisfactory	The student has met the bare minimum of what is expected, but may need to improve in several areas. He has a basic understanding of the subject but likely lack in depth knowledge, critical thinking and analytical skills. The answer was partially correct, there were many major errors ("Satisfactory")
unsatisfactory	The student has demonstrated insufficient understanding of the material, has not kept up with the coursework or has submitted incomplete or careless work ("Unsatisfactory" or "Below Average")
poor	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course ("Poor" or "Fail").

5.3.16 Model assignments (assessment tool - Report-presentation) to assess the development of the competency ПК-7

1. Chrystal- induced musculoskeletal disease. 1. Diagnosis. 2. Non-pharmacological treatment, 3. Pharmacological treatment 4. Rehabilitation*
2. Bronchial asthma. 1. Diagnosis. 2. Non-pharmacological treatment of asthma, 3. Pharmacological treatment 4.. Rehabilitation**
3. Pyelonephritis. 1.Causes. 2. Diagnosis. 3.Implementation of non-pharmacological interventions for the treatment of pyelonephritis*
4. Diabetes mellitus. 1.Non-pharmacological treatments as a method improving the safety of pharmacotherapy of Diabetes mellitus, 2. Pharmacological treatment**
5. Liver cirrhosis. Aspects of the non-pharmacological treatment. 2. Pharmacological treatment of complications*
6. glomerulonephritis. 1. Classification. 2. Diagnosis. 3. Treatment. 4.Rehabilitation of patients using mineral waters**
7. Spondyloarthritis. Diagnosis. 2. Non-pharmacological treatment of asthma, 3. Pharmacological treatment 4.. Rehabilitation***
8. *Cystic fibrosis. Diagnosis. 2. Non-pharmacological treatment of asthma, 3. Pharmacological treatment 4. Rehabilitation

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Report-presentation)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	The student has met the minimum standards of achievement for the course.
fail	The student has not met the minimum standards of achievement for the course. Is given if the standard has not been met and the basics have not been understood

6. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Основная литература:

1. Allan H. Goroll. Primary Care Medicine : Office Evaluation and Management of the Adult Patient. - Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2021. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9781469883694. - ISBN 9781451151497. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856234&idb=0>.
2. Applied economics in medicine. - Майкоп : МГТУ, 2020. - 88 с. - Книга из коллекции МГТУ - Языкознание и литературоведение. - ISBN 978-5-907004-55-9., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=858901&idb=0>.
3. Data Analytics in Medicine : Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications. - IGI Global, 2019. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9781799812050. - ISBN 9781799812043. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856171&idb=0>.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Giovanni Maio. Essays in Medical Ethics : Plea for a Medicine of Prudence. - Thieme Medical Publishing Inc., 2017. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9783132411456. - ISBN 9783132411364. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856071&idb=0>.
2. John Raffensperger, Author. Insights into Medicine and Surgery. - Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2022. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9781527578906. - ISBN 9781527578012. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856217&idb=0>.
3. Azin Alizadehasl, Editor. Practical Cardiology Review: A Self-assessment Tool. - Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2019. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9781527539778. - ISBN 9781527537293. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856074&idb=0>.
4. Selected questions of interventional cardiology : study guide / Stolyarova V. V., Leshchankina N. Y., Skorobogatova L. N., Gorshenina E. I., Nazarkina M. G., Chegodaeva L. V., Ahmad S. - Саранск : МГУ им. Н.П. Огарева, 2023. - 104 с. - Книга из коллекции МГУ им. Н.П. Огарева - Медицина. - ISBN 978-5-7103-4511-5., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=895373&idb=0>.
5. Maria Gonzalez. Washington Manual Rheumatology Subspecialty Consult. - Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2021. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9781975113407. - ISBN 9781975113391. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856235&idb=0>.
6. Salah Hamdi, Author. Grammar Formalism for Medical Data Analysis: Its Application in ECG, Scintigraphy and Tomography. - Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2022. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9781527584303. - ISBN 9781527584297. - Текст : электронный.,

<https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856108&idb=0>.

7. Ashok Kumar Pandurangan. Diagnostic and Treatment Methods for Ulcerative Colitis and Colitis-Associated Cancer. - IGI Global, 2021. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9781799835813. - ISBN 9781799835806. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856160&idb=0>.

8. Konakbaeva R. D. Criteria for diagnosis and algorithms of treatment of gastro-intestinal tract diseases / Konakbaeva R. D., Larushina E. M., Igimbaeva G. T. - Караганда : КапГМУ, 2013. - 111 с. - Книга из коллекции КапГМУ - Медицина., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=799336&idb=0>.

9. Lippincott Visual Nursing : A Guide to Clinical Diseases, Skills, and Treatments. - Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2019. - 1 online resource. - ISBN 9781496381798. - ISBN 9781496381781. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=856285&idb=0>.

Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы (в соответствии с содержанием дисциплины):

ЭБС «Юрайт». Режим доступа: <http://biblio-online.ru>.

ЭБС «Консультант студента». Режим доступа: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru>.

ЭБС «Лань». Режим доступа: <http://e.lanbook.com/>.

ЭБС «Znaniy.com». Режим доступа: www.znaniy.com.

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных образовательной программой, оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран), техническими средствами обучения.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки/специальности 31.05.01 - General Medicine.

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