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|  | “Approving”Dean of the Faculty of Advanced Studies, MD Zokirkhodjaev R.A.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**«\_\_\_\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2019y |

Thematic plan of practical classes for 6-year students on the subject of Internal Medicine for the 2019-2020 academic year

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| **№** | Theme of practical classes | **Hours**  |
| theoretical | practical |
| Hospital**therapy** |
| 1 | The basics of family medicine.GP functions. Features of work. Medical records. The rights of the doctor and the patient. Ethics and deontology in GP work. Facilitating factors. Communication difficulties. Interpersonal communication. Practical advice. Counseling. Types of consultation. The principles of counseling. Responsibility of the patient for their health. | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 2 | Differential diagnosis in the practice of GP.Estimated diagnosis. Principles of constructing a clinical diagnosis in a hospital and in outpatient practice. The concept of the most dangerous diseases. Diagnostic errors. Disease imitators. Mental disorders and simulation. Causes, nature of medical errors in the clinic of internal diseases. Polypharmacy in GP practice. | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | Prevention in the activities of GPs. Basics and types of prevention. Promotion of healthy lifestyles. Hygiene of food and life. Identification of risk factors for therapeutic diseases and their prevention. Impact on the causes of morbidity and death. Strengthening psychological status. The concept of adherence to drug and non-drug therapy. | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | Cough with sputum.Differential diagnosis of community-acquired and nosocomial pneumonia. Pneumonia of various etiologies (bacterial, viral, mycoplasma). Differentiated approach to treatment. GP tactics in the detection of pneumonia. | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Darkness syndrome in the lungs. Differential diagnosis for pulmonary dissemination. Differential diagnosis for lobar dimming of the lungs: lobar pneumonia, infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, pulmonary infarction. Differential diagnosis for hematogenously disseminated forms of pulmonary TBK, pneumoconiosis, lung cancer metastasis. GP tactics and prevention methods. | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | Darkness syndrome in the lungs. Differential diagnosis for pulmonary infarction, focal pneumonia, abscess, tumor, echinococcus of the lungs. GP tactics and prevention methods. | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | Chest pain associated with lung disease. Differential diagnosis for dry, exudative pleurisy. Types of exudative pleurisy. Possibilities and tactics of GP in the early detection of pleurisy. | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | Hemoptysis syndrome. Medical tactics and differential diagnosis of various nosological forms (cancer, suppurative lung diseases, pulmonary embolism, tuberculosis). GP tactics for pulmonary embolism at the pre- and hospital stage | 3 | 3 |
| 9 | Shortness of breath, choking.Differential diagnosis of diseases occurring with bronchial obstruction (bronchial asthma, COPD, lung tumors). Differential diagnosis of dyspnea in cardiac and pulmonary pathology. GP tactics. | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 10 | Arrhythmias.Differential diagnosis of sinus tachycardia, pacemaker migration, sinus node weakness syndrome, extrasystoles, flutter and atrial fibrillation and ventricles, paroxysmal tachycardia, WPW syndrome. GP tactics depending on the class of arrhythmia. High risk group definition (). GP tactics depending on the class of arrhythmia. High risk group definition | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 11 | Arrhythmias. Differential diagnosis for blockades: atrial and atrioventricular. Differential diagnosis for intraventricular blockade. GP tactics and therapy for rhythm and conduction disorders. Indications for EX. | 3 | 3 |
| 12 | Arterial hypertension Differential diagnosis of hypertension with renal hypertension. Types of renal hypertension (parenchymal and renovascular). Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention GP tactics. | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 13 | Arterial hypertensionDifferential diagnosis of hypertension with endocrine hypertension. Types of endocrine hypertension (pheochromacytoma, Cohn syndrome, Itsenko-Kusheng syndrome, thyrotoxicosis). Selection of antihypertensive therapy for hypertension and symptomatic hypertension. GP tactics for hypertensive crises. Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | Arterial hypertensionDifferential diagnosis of hypertension with hemodynamic and cerebral hypertension (traumatic brain injury, vertebro-basilar syndrome, arachnoiditis, encephalitis, brain tumors), sclerotic hypertension. Prevention GP tactics. Selection of antihypertensive therapy for hypertension and symptomatic hypertension. GP tactics for hypertensive crises. Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | Pain in the heartDifferential diagnosis for chest pain of coronary genesis and choice of management tactics. Differential diagnosis of pain syndrome in coronary artery disease, stable and unstable angina pectoris. Clinical, laboratory, ECG diagnosis of stable and unstable angina. Impaired lipid metabolism. The value of the ECG with exercise stress diagnosis of the degree of damage to the coronary arteries. Clinical evaluation of test results with exercise. Prevention GP tactics | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 16 | Pain in the heartDifferential diagnosis of pain syndrome in coronary heart disease Acute coronary syndrome. Differential diagnosis of various clinical options, stages in myocardial infarction. ECG diagnosis of myocardial infarction. Prevention GP tactics | 3 | 3 |
| 17 | Pain in the heartDifferential diagnosis of early and late complications of myocardial infarction, tactics of managing the GP of a patient with myocardial infarction at the pre-, hospital and outpatient stages. GP tactics and principles of prevention for post-infarction cardiosclerosis | 3 | 3 |
| 18 | Heart murmurs and cardiomegaly  Differential diagnosis of functional (myocardial, anemic, with changes in blood, fever) and organic (mitral and aortic malformations) heart murmurs. Early prevention of complications, indications for surgical treatment. GP tactics. Differential diagnosis for congenital heart defects. The value of risk factors for the disease, the implementation of preventive measures with life-saving drugs Timely clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, risk factors, development of CHD. methods of managing a patient with bacterial endocarditis. | 3 | 3 |
| 19 | Heart murmurs and cardiomegalyDifferential diagnosis of myocarditis and various cardiomyopathies (dilational, restrictive, hypertrophic, arrhythmogenic dysplasia of the right ventricle). Early detection of ILC. Prevention and tactics of GPs. | 3 | 3 |
| 20 | DysphagiaDifferential diagnosis of esophagitis, reflux esophagitis, dysphagia with scleroderma, tumors of the esophagus, etc. Prevention. GP tactics | 3 | 3 |
| 21 | Stomach ache Differential diagnosis of gastritis and peptic ulcer (stomach and duodenal ulcer), chronic cholecystitis and chronic pancreatitis, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. Prevention GP tactics | 3 | 3 |
| 22 | Hepatomegaly and jaundiceDifferential diagnosis of active and inactive chronic hepatitis. Differential diagnosis of chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis. Gallstone disease with tumors of the biliary and pancreatic zones (tumors of the liver, gall bladder, pancreas). Early diagnosis of jaundice. GP prevention and tactics | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 23 | Joint syndromeDifferential diagnosis of rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis,Seronegative Spondylitis Arthritis Prevention. GP tactics | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 24 | Differential diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma, dermatomyositis, periarteritis nodosa and hemorrhagic vasculitis. GP tactics. | 3 | 3 |
| 25 | Urinary sediment changesDifferential diagnosis of proteinuria and pathological urinary sediment (pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis and interstitial nephritis). GP tactics. Chronic kidney disease. | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 26 | Urinary sediment changesDifferential diagnosis of amyloidosis and nephropathy (pregnant, diabetic, drug). GP tactics. | 3 | 3 |
| 27 | Edema syndrome.Differential diagnosis of edematous syndrome of various origins: generalized (heart failure, kidney disease (nephritic syndrome; nephrotic syndrome, liver disease (cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis, liver cancer), diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, accompanied by protein loss, prolonged fasting, cachexic conditions , endocrine diseases, oncological diseases) and local edema (allergic, inflammatory, venous and lymphatic). GP tactics. | 3(2/1) | 3 |
| 28 | Geriatrics. Problems of the age norm. Functional and organic changes with aging. Patterns of the aging process. The mechanism of development of age-related changes. Physiology and food hygiene of the elderly. Clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis and dynamic observation. Emphysema in the elderly. Age-related changes predisposing to the development of COPD in the elderly. GP tactics and methods of observation in detecting these conditions in the elderly. Problems of the elderly with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Problems of the elderly with diseases of the urinary system. Age-related changes predisposing to these diseases. | 3 | 4 |
| Ambulatory therapy |
| 1 | Work with the family. Features of work. The psychological environment in the family. Features of work. The psychological environment in the family. Religion problems. Family consultation. Practical advice. Responsibility of the patient for their health (dispensary observation and monitoring in the primary care). Children, adolescents, women of childbearing age, pregnant women, men, the elderly. Socially unprotected. Patients, difficult patients, dying patients. The tasks of the clinical examination and rehabilitation of therapeutic patients. Examination of disability. | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | Prevention in GP activities. Prevention of infectious and noncommunicable diseases. Immunization. Programs and events. Sanitary educational work. The mortality rate and the impact on the main factors of morbidity. Strengthening psychological status. Ecology and occupational factors. Patient education - “health schools”. Methods of conducting preventive examinations. Screening. | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | Healthy eatingHealthy nutrition, description, composition of food, healthy nutrition pyramid, healthy nutrition - prevention of various diseases. Diet therapy for diseases of the CVD, gastrointestinal tract, respiratory and excretory systems, Fundamentals of non-drug therapy. The concept of adherence to non-drug therapy | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | Cough with sputum. Differential diagnosis of acute respiratory infections, acute bronchitis and pneumonia. GP tactics. Prevention and treatment of respiratory diseases in the primary care. | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Chest pain. GP tactics for non-coronary chest pain. Ambulatory treatment. Primary care and prevention | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | Heartbeat GP tactics and prevention for various types of arrhythmias and blockades (identification of high-risk groups). Features of treatment on an outpatient basis. Indications of emergency and planned electropulse therapy. Prevention of heart rhythm disturbances. | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | Headache. Stratification of the risk group for hypertension. GP tactics. Prevention of hypertension and SAG in the primary care. | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | Syndrome of dyspnea and suffocation. Diagnosis of COPD and bronchial asthma in primary health care (PZZ). GP tactics. Treatment and prophylaxis of COPD and BA in PHC () SЎOK VA and no birlamchi link of the sharoitida davolash VA prevention of ishlari (during and outside the attack, observation and outpatient treatment). Indication of outpatient treatment. BA control and bypass treatment. Management of patients with DN. | 3 | 3 |
| 9 | Joint syndrome. Primary, secondary, tertiary prophylaxis of arthrosis and the principles of clinical examination. | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | Dyspepsia (heartburn, nausea, vomiting). Diseases occurring with impaired secretion: gastric ulcer and 12 duodenal ulcers, biliary dyskinesia, cholecystitis, postcholecystectomy syndrome, condition after stomach surgery. Treatment and prevention. | 3 | 3 |
| 11 | Prevention of diseases that occur with epi-, meso-, hypogastric pain. Diarrhea. Differential diagnosis of diarrhea of ​​infectious and non-infectious etiology. IBS. Classification and criteria. GP tactics. Prevention of IBS, constipation in the elderly, malignant neoplasms of the large intestine. GP tactics. | 3 | 3 |
| 12 | Hepatomegaly. Prevention of acute, chronic hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, cirrhosis of the liver of various etiologies. GP tactics. | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | Dysuria. Prevention of acute and chronic pyelonephritis, cystitis and uric acid diathesis. GP tactics. | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | Fever. Types and types of fever. Fever of unknown origin. GP tactics. | 3 | 3 |
| Total | **228 h** |

Head of Department, MD, Professor N.M. Nurillaeva