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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF RUSSIA

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
of higher education**

«I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University»
(FSBEI of HE «I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University»)

Medical Faculty

Department of Department of General Surgery and Oncology

«APPROVE»

Vice-rector for Academic Affairs


I.E. Poverinov

« 13 » 04 2022

Working programs of the discipline (module)
«Общая хирургия / General Surgery»

Direction of training / specialty 31.05.03 Стоматология / Dentistry
Graduate's qualification Врач-стоматолог / Dental Practitioner

Direction (profile) / specialization «Dentistry»

Form of training – очная / intramural

Course – 3

Term – 5

Total academic hours/credit points – 72/2

The year of beginning the training – 2022

The fundamental document for compiling the working program of the discipline (module)
Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт высшего образования -
специалитет по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология (приказ Минобрнауки России от
12.08.2020 г. № 984)

Approved by:
Senior lecturer, without a degree L.V. Tsylkov

The working program was approved at the meeting of Department of General Surgery and
Oncology, 25.03.2022, protocol № 8
Head of the department Yu.A. Igonin

Approved by
Dean of the Medical Faculty V.N. Diomidova
Acting Head of the Educational and Methodological Department E.A. Shirmanova

1. The purpose and objectives of training in the discipline (module)

The purpose of the discipline - The study of the main pathological conditions in surgery using the syndromic approach.

The study by students of individual elements of surgical activity, followed by a transition to the basics of clinical and private surgery.

The objectives of the discipline - • purposefully find out the patient's complaints and the history of the disease;

- conduct a physical examination of the surgical patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation);

- outline a plan for the examination of the surgical patient.;

- organize surgical measures in compliance with the rules of asepsis;

- carry out all necessary measures for the care of surgical patients;

- first aid on the spot with the definition of the type of transportation of the patient to the destination;

- perform typical medical diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

- work as nursing staff in surgical hospitals;

- identification of the main surgical syndromes and diagnosis of the main types of purulent-septic diseases.

2. The place of practical training in the structure of the educational program of higher education

The discipline «Общая хирургия / General Surgery» относится к обязательной части учебного плана refers to the mandatory part in the curriculum of the educational program of higher education (hereinafter referred to as the EP of HE) in the field of training / specialty 31.05.03 Стоматология, direction (profile) / specialization of the program «Dentistry».

Previous academic disciplines (modules) and (or) practices that form the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for training in the discipline (module):

Пропедевтическая стоматология / Propaedeutic Dentistry

Пропедевтика внутренних болезней / Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

Производственная практика (клиническая практика по стоматологии общей практики) / On-the-job training (clinical practice in general dentistry)

Knowledge, skills and abilities formed as a result of training in a discipline (module) are necessary when teaching in the following disciplines (modules) and (or) practices:

Производственная практика (практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности (по профилактической стоматологии)) / On- the-job training (practical training in obtaining professional skills and professional experience (in surgical dentistry))

Детская стоматология / Pediatric Dentistry

Ортодонтия и детское протезирование / Orthodontia and Pediatric Prosthetics

Оториноларингология / Otorhinolaryngology

Производственная практика (практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности (по хирургической стоматологии)) / On-the- job training (practical training in obtaining professional skills and professional experience (in surgical dentistry))

Ортопедическая стоматология / Orthopaedic Dentistry

Офтальмология / Ophthalmology

Производственная практика (практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности (по ортопедической стоматологии)) / On-the- job training (practical training in obtaining professional skills and professional experience (in orthopedic dentistry))

Фтизиатрия / Phthisiology

Производственная практика (практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности (по терапевтической стоматологии)) / On-the- job training (practical training in obtaining professional skills and professional experience (in therapeutic dentistry))

Челюстно-лицевая хирургия / Maxillofacial Surgery

Производственная практика (практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности (по детской стоматологии)) / On-the-job training (practical training for obtaining professional skills and professional experience (in pediatric dentistry))

Педиатрия / Pediatrics

Подготовка к сдаче и сдача государственного экзамена / Preparation for passing and passing the state exam

Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа) / On-the-job training (research work)

3. Planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module), correlated with the planned learning outcomes

Planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module), correlated with the planned learning outcomes

Code and name of the competence	Code and name of the competence achievement	Descriptors for the indicator of competence achievement (learning)
ОПК-5 Способен проводить обследование пациента с целью установления диагноза при решении профессиональных задач / He/she is able to conduct a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis when solving professional problems	ОПК-5.1 Способен применять алгоритм обследования пациента / He/she is able to apply the algorithm of patient's examination	To know: The algorithm of examination of the patient, the scheme of the medical history and its components Be able to: Conduct a patient examination guided by the patient examination algorithm and its sequence To own: Skills to change the examination algorithm in various clinical situations
ОПК-5 Способен проводить обследование пациента с целью установления диагноза при решении профессиональных задач / He/she is able to conduct a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis when solving professional problems	ОПК-5.2 Способен применять навыки обследования пациента (сбор жалоб, анамнеза, физикальное обследование) / He/she is able to apply the skills of examining the patient (collecting complaints, taking the history, carrying out physical examination)	To know: Rules for collecting complaints, anamnesis and sequence of physical examination of the patient Be able to: Independently collect complaints, anamnesis and physical examination of the patient To own: Skills of self-collection of

		complaints and anamnesis and registration of the received data in the educational medical history
ОПК-5 Способен проводить обследование пациента с целью установления диагноза при решении профессиональных задач / He/she is able to conduct a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis when solving professional problems	ОПК-5.3 Способен анализировать информацию полученную при обследовании пациента / He/she is able to analyze the information obtained during the patient's examination	To know: The relationship between clinical manifestations (complaints, anamnesis, physical examination data of the patient) and morphofunctional and physiological characteristics Be able to: To determine the relationship between the clinical sign of the disease (symptom) and changes in morphofunctional and physiological characteristics when a pathological process occurs To own: Basic clinical thinking skills
ПК-1 Способен провести обследования пациента с целью установления диагноза / He/she is able to perform a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis	ПК-1.1 Способен провести физикальное обследования пациента (сбор жалоб и анамнеза, осмотр, пальпация, перкуссия) / He/she is able to conduct a patient's physical examination (taking a history, inspection, palpation, percussion)	To know: Rules and sequence of the survey and physical examination of the patient Be able to: To interview the patient (and / or) relatives and get full information about the disease, establishing possible causes of its occurrence in typical cases; To conduct a complete physical examination of the patient, including examination, palpation, percussion and auscultation of the respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive and urinary systems. To own: Interviewing the patient, collecting anamnesis. General examination of the patient. Anthropometric studies, thermometry, registration and interpretation of temperature curves. Examination, palpation, comparative and topographic percussion of the lungs. Auscultation of the lungs. Examination and palpation of the heart area, determination of relative and absolute dullness of

		<p>the heart, auscultation of the heart. Examination of veins and arteries. Arterial pulse examination. Determination of blood pressure. Examination of the oral cavity, abdominal cavity. Percussion, auscultation of the abdominal cavity. Examination of the liver and spleen area. Palpation, percussion of the liver, spleen and location of the gallbladder. Examination of the lumbar and suprapubic areas. Palpation and percussion of the kidneys, bladder, ureter.</p>
<p>ПК-1 Способен провести обследования пациента с целью установления диагноза / He/she is able to perform a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis</p>	<p>ПК-1.2 Способен анализировать информацию, полученную при проведении физикального обследования, дополнительных методов исследования, сформулировать предварительный диагноз / He/she is able to analyze the information obtained during the physical examination, additional examination methods, formulate a preliminary diagnosis</p>	<p>To know: The main clinical signs (complaints, anamnesis, physical examination) in diseases of the respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive and urinary systems Be able to: Make a plan for laboratory and instrumental diagnostics for diseases of the respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive and urinary systems To own: Skills of analysis and interpretation of the data of the patient's self-examination and the results of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics.</p>
<p>ПК-1 Способен провести обследования пациента с целью установления диагноза / He/she is able to perform a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis</p>	<p>ПК-1.3 Способен сформулировать диагноз на основании полученной информации / He/she is able to formulate a preliminary diagnosis on the basis of information obtained</p>	<p>To know: Methodology of making a preliminary diagnosis Be able to: Substantiate the preliminary diagnosis To own: Basic skills of making a preliminary syndromic diagnosis for the most common diseases of the respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive and urinary systems.</p>

4. Structure, scope and content of the discipline (module)

Educational activities in the discipline (module) are carried out:

- in the form of students' face-to-face work with the teaching staff of the organization and (or) persons involved by the organization to implement the educational programs on

other terms (hereinafter - contact work);

- in the form of students' independent work.

Face-to-face work can be classroom-based, extramural, as well as it can be conducted in an electronic information and educational environment (EIEE).

Learning sessions in the discipline (module) and interim assessment of students are conducted in the form of face-to-face work and in the form of students' independent work.

During learning sessions in the discipline (module) face-to-face work includes: lecture-type classes, seminar-type classes and (or) group consultations, and (or) individual work of students with the teaching staff of the organization and (or) persons involved by the organization to implement the educational programs on other terms (including individual consultations).

Legend:

Lec – lectures, Lab – laboratory work, Pr – practical classes, ICW – individual face-to-face work, IW – independent work.

4.1. Content of the discipline (module)

Section name	The section's content	Formed competences	Competence achievement indicator
Section 1. Basics of General Surgery	Asepsis. Antiseptics.	ОПК-5, ПК-1	ОПК-5.1, ОПК-5.2, ОПК-5.3, ПК-1.1, ПК-1.2, ПК-1.3
	Bleeding. Transfusion of blood and blood-substituting fluids		
Section 2. Outpatient and inpatient surgery.	Examination of a surgical patient. Indications and contraindications for surgery. Surgery, pre- and postoperative period. Prevention of complications.		
Section 3. Introduction to Traumatology	Bruises, sprains, tears. Diagnosis, first aid, treatment.		
	Compression syndrome. Dislocations and fractures. Diagnosis, first aid, treatment.		
	Traumatic brain injury. Trauma of the chest and abdominal organs. Burns and frostbite.		
Section 4. Acute and chronic surgical infection.	Purulent surgical infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, brush, glandular organs and		

	serous cavities.		
Section 4. Acute and chronic surgical infection.	Purulent surgical infection of joints and bones. A specific surgical infection. Sepsis.	ОПК-5, ПК-1	ОПК-5.1, ОПК-5.2, ОПК-5.3, ПК-1.1, ПК-1.2, ПК-1.3
Section 5. General issues of private surgery	Disorders of regional blood circulation. Fistulas.		

4.2. Scope of the discipline and types of academic work

Forms of control and types of academic work	Labor intensity of the discipline (module)		
	5	total	
1. Face-to-face work:	48,4	48,4	
In-class learning in total, including:	48	48	
Лекционные занятия (Лек)	16	16	
Лабораторные занятия (Лаб)	32	32	
Индивидуальная контактная работа (ИКР)	0,4	0,4	
2. Independent work of the student:	23,6	23,6	
3. Intermediate certification (exam) (зачет)	3а	3а	
Total:	academic hours	72	72
	credit units	2	2

№ item	The section's (theme's) name	Face-to face work, including in the electronic information and educational environment, academic hours				IW, academic hours	Total, academic hours
		Lect.	Pr.	Lab.	ICW		
	Section 1. Basics of General Surgery						
1	Asepsis. Antiseptics.	2		4		2	8
2	Bleeding. Transfusion of blood and blood-substituting fluids	2		4		3	9
	Section 2. Outpatient and inpatient surgery.						

3	Examination of a surgical patient. Indications and contraindications for surgery. Surgery, pre- and postoperative period. Prevention of complications.					5	5
	Section 3. Introduction to Traumatology						
4	Bruises, sprains, tears. Diagnosis, first aid, treatment.	2		4		2	8
5	Compression syndrome. Dislocations and fractures. Diagnosis, first aid, treatment.	2		4		2	8
6	Traumatic brain injury. Trauma of the chest and abdominal organs. Burns and frostbite.	2		4		2,6	8,6
	Section 4. Acute and chronic surgical infection.						
7	Purulent surgical infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, breast, glandular organs and serous cavities.	2		4		2	8
8	Purulent surgical infection of joints and bones. A specific surgical infection. Sepsis.	2		4		2	8
	Section 5. General issues of private surgery						
9	Disorders of regional blood circulation. Fistulas.	2		4	0,4	3	9,4
Total academic hours		16		32	0,4	23,6	72

4.3. Summary of the discipline (module), structured by sections (topics)

Раздел 1. Section 1. Basics of General Surgery

Тема 1. Asepsis. Antiseptics.

Лекционное занятие. Asepsis and antiseptics. 1) Asepsis. Organizational measures in surgical hospitals aimed at preventing wound infection. Physical and chemical methods of sterilization of medical devices. 2) Antiseptics. Destruction of microorganisms in the patient's body and directly in the wound. Antiseptic methods.

Лабораторное занятие. Types and prevalence of surgical infection. Sources and ways of spreading surgical infection. Endogenous pathways of microbial contamination. Exogenous pathways of microbial contamination: contact (direct and indirect), air, implantation. Nosocomial (hospital) infection in a surgical hospital. The concept of asepsis. Organizational forms of providing asepsis. The layout and principles of operation of a surgical hospital. The fight against microflora on the paths of air contamination. Prevention of contact and implantation microbial contamination. Organization of the work of the surgical department and the operating unit. Preparation of the surgeon's hands for surgery. Preparation of the operating field. The concept of antiseptics. Types of antiseptics. Mechanical antiseptics. Physical antiseptics. Chemical antiseptics. Biological

antiseptics. Mixed antiseptics.

Тема 2. Bleeding. Transfusion of blood and blood-substituting fluids

Лекционное занятие. Classification of bleeding. Clinical manifestations of external and internal bleeding. Clinical and instrumental diagnosis of bleeding. Assessment of the severity of blood loss and determination of its magnitude. Modern principles of blood loss treatment. Blood-saving technologies in surgery. Autohemotransfusion. Blood-substituting fluids. Primary and secondary hemostasis. Medications that affect the hemostasis system. Thrombophilia is congenital and acquired. Pulmonary embolism, causes, clinic, prevention.

Лабораторное занятие. Classification of bleeding. Protective and adaptive reaction of the body to acute blood loss. Clinical manifestations of external and internal bleeding. Clinical and instrumental diagnosis of bleeding. Assessment of the severity of blood loss and determination of its magnitude.

Methods of temporary and final stopping of bleeding. Modern principles of blood loss treatment. Safe boundaries of hemodilution. Blood-saving technologies in surgery. Autohemotransfusion. Reinfusion of blood. Blood substitutes are oxygen carriers. Transportation of patients with bleeding.

Hemostasis. Thromboembolic complications. DIC syndrome.

The hemostasis system. Research methods. Primary and secondary hemostasis. Diseases that cause changes in the blood clotting system (hemophilia, thrombocytopenic purpura). The effect of surgical operations on hemostasis. Medications that affect the hemostasis system. Thrombophilia is congenital and acquired. Pulmonary embolism, causes, clinic. Prevention and treatment of thromboembolic complications. Prevention and treatment of hemorrhagic syndrome. DIC syndrome. Water-electrolyte disorders in surgical patients and principles of infusion therapy. Blood-substituting fluids. Indications for infusion therapy. Classification and characteristics of blood-substituting fluids.

Immunological foundations of transfusiology. Group systems of erythrocytes. The ABO group system and the Rhesus group system. Methods for determining blood groups by ABO and Rh systems. Modern rules of blood transfusion by groups of the ABO system and the Rhesus system. Duties of a blood transfusion doctor

Раздел 3. Section 3. Introduction to Traumatology

Тема 4. Bruises, sprains, tears. Diagnosis, first aid, treatment.

Лекционное занятие. Surgery of injuries. Types of injuries and classification of injuries. The concept of isolated, multiple, combined and combined injuries. Medical and social injury prevention. Complications and dangers of injuries: immediate, immediate and late. General principles of diagnosis of traumatic injuries. Assessment of the function of the central nervous system, respiration and blood circulation in severe injuries. Scales that determine the severity of the injury. General principles of organization of prehospital and inpatient trauma care.

Лабораторное занятие. Closed soft tissue injuries. Bruises, sprains and tears, concussions and compression, prolonged compression syndrome. First aid and treatment of closed soft tissue injuries. Traumatic brain injury. Chest injuries. Pneumothorax, rib fractures.

Тема 5. Compression syndrome. Dislocations and fractures. Diagnosis, first aid, treatment.

Лекционное занятие. Closed soft tissue injuries. Bruises, sprains and tears, concussions and compression, prolonged compression syndrome. First aid and treatment of closed soft tissue injuries. Traumatic brain injury. Chest injuries. Pneumothorax, rib fractures.

Лабораторное занятие. Fractures and dislocations. Classification. Clinical picture. Fundamentals of X-ray diagnostics. First aid. Basic principles of treatment: pain elimination, reposition, immobilization, rehabilitation. Complications of traumatic fractures: pain shock,

fat embolism, acute blood loss, the development of infection and their prevention.

Тема 6. Traumatic brain injury. Trauma of the chest and abdominal organs. Burns and frostbite.

Лекционное занятие. Head injuries.

Classification. Assessment of the severity of the victim. The main dangers of head injuries that pose a threat to the lives of patients. First aid in case of head injury. Features of patient transportation.

Chest injuries.

Classification. The concept of pneumothorax. Types of pneumothorax. Clinical picture and diagnosis of pneumothorax, features of first aid in tense, valvular and open pneumothorax. Principles of treatment. Hemothorax. Clinical manifestations of hemothorax. First aid for hemothorax. Features of transportation of patients with breast injury.

Abdominal injuries.

Classification. Clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of injuries of the abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal space. Foreign bodies of the gastrointestinal tract. First aid tasks. Principles of treatment.

Classification of burns by depth and area. Local therapy. Stages of burn disease, clinic, diagnosis. treatment. Classification of frostbite by depth. Pre-reactive and reactive

Лабораторное занятие. Head injuries.

Classification. Assessment of the severity of the victim. The main dangers of head injuries that pose a threat to the lives of patients. First aid in case of head injury. Features of patient transportation.

Chest injuries.

Classification. The concept of pneumothorax. Types of pneumothorax. Clinical picture and diagnosis of pneumothorax, features of first aid in tense, valvular and open pneumothorax. Principles of treatment. Hemothorax. Clinical manifestations of hemothorax. First aid for hemothorax. Features of transportation of patients with breast injury.

Abdominal injuries.

Classification. Clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of injuries of the abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal space. Foreign bodies of the gastrointestinal tract. First aid tasks. Principles of treatment.

Classification of burns by depth and area. Local therapy. Stages of burn disease, clinic, diagnosis. treatment. Classification of frostbite by depth. Pre-reactive and reactive

Раздел 4. Section 4. Acute and chronic surgical infection.

Тема 7. Purulent surgical infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, brush, glandular organs and serous cavities.

Лекционное занятие. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics. Pathogens and conditions for the development of purulent infection in the body. Acute aerobic surgical infection. Acute anaerobic surgical infection. The concept of clostridial and non-clostridial anaerobic infection. The concept of mixed infection. Features of asepsis in purulent-septic surgery. Modern principles of prevention and treatment of purulent diseases. General principles of treatment of purulent diseases, rational antibacterial therapy, immunotherapy, enzyme therapy, detoxification, stimulating and restorative therapy. General principles of surgical intervention techniques. Modern methods of treatment of purulent foci.

Types of purulent skin diseases: acne, ostiofolliculitis, folliculitis, furuncle and furunculosis, carbuncle, hydradenitis, erysipeloid, perianal pyoderma. Clinic, features of the course and treatment. Types of purulent-inflammatory diseases: abscess, phlegmon. Clinic, diagnosis, local and general treatment. Possible complications.

Лабораторное занятие. Wounds and wound infection.

Classification of wounds. Pathogenesis and phases of the wound process. Clinical features of various types of wounds. Types of wound healing. Principles of first aid for

wounds. Primary surgical treatment of wounds, its types. Secondary surgical treatment. Wound closure.

Treatment of wounds.

Infectious complications of wounds. Purulent wounds are primary and secondary. General and local signs of suppuration of the wound. Treatment of a purulent wound depending on the phase of the wound process. Modern principles of surgical treatment of purulent wounds. Radical surgical treatment of a purulent wound. Additional physical methods of wound treatment. Flow-aspiration system. Enzyme therapy, antibacterial therapy. Features of treatment in the phase of reparative regeneration. Physiotherapy treatment.

Ultrasound, laboratory and other methods of monitoring the course of the wound process. Prevention of suppuration of postoperative wounds.

Types of purulent skin diseases: acne, ostiofolliculitis, folliculitis.

Лабораторное занятие. Purulent diseases of glandular organs, serous cavities.

Acute purulent mastitis: symptoms, prevention, treatment of acute lactation postpartum mastitis.

Peritonitis. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Symptomatology and diagnosis. Principles of treatment. First aid for acute surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity.

Acute purulent pleurisy and pleural empyema. Pericarditis. General ideas about the causes, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment.

Purulent diseases of the hand and foot.

Classification. Types of paronychia. Purulent tendovaginitis. Features of purulent inflammation of the hand. Principles of diagnosis and treatment. Diabetic foot. Clinical forms. Clinical and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of complex treatment.

Peritonitis. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Symptomatology and diagnosis. Principles of treatment. First aid for acute surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity.

Acute purulent pleurisy and pleural empyema. Pericarditis. General representations

Тема 8. Purulent surgical infection of joints and bones. A specific surgical infection. Sepsis.

Лекционное занятие. Osteomyelitis. Classification, clinic, treatment. Purulent arthritis. Clinic, treatment.

Specific surgical infection.

The concept of a specific infection. Classification. The main diseases are tuberculosis, anthrax, rabies, diphtheria of wounds, actinomycosis, candidomycosis.

Diagnosis and comprehensive treatment of various forms of tuberculosis (spondylitis, coxitis, gonitis). Local treatment of leaky abscesses and fistulas. Surgical forms of pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberculous lymphadenitis. Clinical picture, diagnosis, complex therapy.

Лабораторное занятие. Osteomyelitis. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Features of instrumental and laboratory diagnostics. Symptoms of acute osteomyelitis. Chronic recurrent osteomyelitis. Diagnosis of various forms of osteomyelitis. Principles of general and local treatment of osteomyelitis. Purulent bursitis. Purulent arthritis. Causes, clinical picture, principles of treatment.

Sepsis. The concept of sepsis. Types of sepsis. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. The idea of the entrance gate, the role of macro- and micro-organism in the development of sepsis. Clinical manifestations of sepsis. Laboratory diagnosis of sepsis. Stages of sepsis: bacteremia, systemic inflammatory reaction syndrome, sepsis, severe sepsis, septic shock, multiple organ failure syndrome. Assessment of the severity of the condition of patients with sepsis using point systems. Principles of complex treatment.

Раздел 5. Section 5. General issues of private surgery

Тема 9. Disorders of regional blood circulation. Fistulas.

Лекционное занятие. Fistulas. The concept of a hollow organ fistula, soft tissue fistula. Classification of fistulas by the organ associated with the skin, by morphological feature and treatment features. Fistulas are congenital, artificial. Features of correction of hydroionic and acid-base disorders in patients with high small intestinal fistulas. Examination of patients with fistulas. Conservative and surgical treatment of fistulas.

Лабораторное занятие. Disorders of arterial blood flow.

Acute and chronic. The main causes of arterial blood flow disorders. General principles of clinical and instrumental diagnostics. The degree of acute ischemia and the stage of chronic arterial insufficiency. Operative and conservative treatment. First aid for acute disorders of arterial circulation. Principles of complex treatment.

Necrosis.

Clinical forms. Causes of occurrence. Gangrene, bedsores, trophic ulcers. Dynamics of bed sore development. Prevention and principles of treatment.

Disorders of venous circulation.

Acute venous thrombosis and chronic venous insufficiency. General principles of clinical and instrumental diagnostics. Prevention of complications. Principles of complex treatment

Ulcers of the lower leg due to chronic venous circulation disorders. Postthrombophlebitic syndrome. Varicose ulcers. Features of diagnostics, additional examination. Conservative and surgical treatment.

Disorders of lymph circulation.

5. Educational technologies

To implement the competence-based approach in the study of the discipline (module), extensive use of active and interactive methods of conducting classes in the educational process is provided:

В рамках дисциплины используются следующие формы проведения занятий и образовательные технологии:

лекции – для изложения нового материала может использоваться интерактивная форма проведения занятия;

применение мультимедийных средств (электронные доски, проекторы) – для повышения качества восприятия изучаемого материала;

лабораторные занятия – для развития клинического мышления и активного поиска путей и способов решения затрагиваемой проблемы.

6. Forms of control and types of evaluation materials for the discipline (module)

Intermediate attestation - evaluation of intermediate and final results of training in the discipline (module).

6.1. Sample list of questions for the credit test

1. Antiseptics (definition, types of antiseptics, physical antiseptics).
2. Classification of antiseptic chemicals. Group of halides and oxidants, group of guanidine, surfactants and aldehydes Scope of application.
3. Mechanical and biological antiseptics (groups of antibiotics).
4. Sources of infection of the surgical wound, prevention.
5. Asepsis, the concept. Sterilization methods (plasma and gas sterilization).
6. The device and operation of the autoclave (modern bixes). Direct and indirect methods of sterility control.
7. Treatment of surgical instruments with dry heat (indirect sterility control method).
8. Methods of air disinfection in the operating room, dressing room and wards of the department.
9. Modern devices based on ultraviolet radiation.
10. Principles and methods of treatment of the surgeon's hands. Methods of control.

11. Methods of sterilization of catgut, silk, nylon, dacron, etc.
12. Methods for controlling the sterility of the dressing material, the treatment of the surgical field, the surgeon's hands.
13. The concept of sterility. Division of medical equipment, devices, instruments and materials into "critical", "semi-critical" and "non-critical".
14. Organization of the work of the surgical department, dressing room, operation unit (operating unit areas, types of cleaning, antiseptics used).
15. Organization of the centralized sterilization department of the hospital.
16. Features of sterilization of optical devices, cutting and rubber products.
17. Disposable medical devices. Examples and features of their use.
18. HBO, the principle of the treatment method. Indications for HBO therapy.
19. Methods of extracorporeal detoxification (hemosorption, plasmapheresis, hemodialysis, hemodiafiltration). The concept. The main technical points.
20. Types of bleeding (arterial, venous, capillary, diapedesis; external, internal, latent external), examples.
21. Internal bleeding (hematoma, hemarthrosis, hemothorax, hemoperitoneum) etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
22. Gastrointestinal bleeding (causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment).
23. Secondary bleeding (pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment).
24. External bleeding. Methods of temporary and final stopping of bleeding. Rules for applying a tourniquet.
25. Hemorrhagic shock (clinic, diagnosis, treatment).
26. Clinical manifestations of compensatory reactions of the body during bleeding.
27. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of blood loss (hemoglobin, hematocrit, BCC, blood pressure, CVD).
28. Autohemotransfusion and reinfusion of autokrovi (concept, methodology).
29. Primary and secondary hemostasis (components, correction methods).
30. DIC syndrome. Stages. The reasons for the decrease in blood clotting potential. Treatment.
31. Methods of hemostasis during surgery (mechanical, physical, biological).
32. Donation, Organization of the blood transfusion station.
33. The doctrine of blood groups. Isohemagglutination. Methodology for determining blood groups (standard serums, tsoliklons).
34. Methodology for determining the Rh factor and conducting Rh compatibility.
35. Tests for individual and biological compatibility of blood. Explain the need for these samples
36. Indications and contraindications to blood transfusion.
37. Determination of the shelf life of canned blood. Preservatives for preserving blood.
38. Methods of blood transfusion (intravenous, intra-arterial, intraosseous). Direct blood transfusion. Indications. Methodology.
39. Canned blood, fresh citrate blood, erythrocyte mass, washed erythrocytes. The difference. The method of harvesting. Indications for use.
40. Native plasma, freshly frozen, dry. Features of harvesting and storage of freshly frozen plasma. Plasma quarantine. Plasma viral activation.
41. Antistaphylococcal, antistreptococcal, etc. types of plasma. Indications for use. Manufacturing features.
42. Platelet mass. Features of preparation, storage. Indications for use.
43. Leukocyte mass. Features of preparation, storage. Indications for use.
44. Albumin and protein. Indications for use.
45. Hemotransfusion anaphylactic shock. Diagnosis, treatment.
46. Acute renal failure after blood transfusion. Diagnosis, treatment.

47. Blood-substituting fluids (classification). Hemodynamic blood substitutes (derivatives of modified starch, gelatin, dextran). The principle of operation.
48. Blood substitutes of detoxification action.
49. Preparations for parenteral nutrition (carbohydrates, fat emulsions, protein hydrolysates and amino acid mixtures). Rules of transfusion.
50. Surgical operations (definition, classification). Indications for surgery (vital, absolute, relative). Give examples.
51. Objectives of the task of preoperative preparation.
52. The preoperative period for emergency surgical operations, for urgent and planned operations.
53. Stages of surgical intervention (operative access, operative reception, completion of the operation). Give examples.
54. Postoperative period (phases).
55. Goals and objectives of the postoperative period.
56. The main intraoperative complications. Intraoperative prevention of infectious complications.
57. Postoperative complications. Types of complications (examples).
58. Pulmonary embolism (etiology, clinic, treatment, prevention).
59. Postoperative pneumonia (etiology, prevention).
60. Complications from the postoperative wound (types of complications, clinic, prevention).
61. Soft tissue bruises, sprains, tears (pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).
62. Pneumothorax (types, clinic, treatment).
63. Traumatic brain injury (concussion, brain contusion, intracranial hematoma). Clinic, treatment.
64. Traumatic toxicosis (pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).
65. The concept of dislocations. Dislocations of the shoulder, hip. Diagnostics, methods of correction of dislocation of the shoulder and hip.
66. Bone fractures (classification, clinic). Principles of treatment.
67. Complicated fractures. Diagnosis, first aid and treatment.
68. Treatment of fractures by plaster bandages. The principle of treatment. Types of plaster castings. Complications.
69. Treatment of fractures by skin and skeletal traction. Principle, methods. Control of treatment. Complications.
70. Surgical methods of fracture treatment. Treatment of fractures by out-of-focus compression-distraction osteosynthesis.
71. Spinal fractures (clinic, treatment, complications). Stable and unstable spinal fracture. Diagnostics, tactics of an ambulance doctor.
72. Fractures of pelvic bones (clinic, treatment, complications).
73. Traumatic shock. Diagnosis, treatment.
74. Burns (definition, classification). Methods for determining the area of burns, the depth of the lesion, the severity of the condition of the victim.
75. Burn disease (concept, periods). Burn shock. Pathogenesis, clinic, treatment. The importance of early use of infusion therapy. Quantity control.
76. Stages of toxemia and toxicopyemia of burn disease (clinic, treatment).
77. Treatment of a burn wound. Reasons for refusing to use ointment dressings.
78. Skin plastic surgery (types, indications). Split skin flap. Harvesting technique and features of transplantation. Treatment of a donor wound.
79. Indications and technique of transplantation of a full-layer skin flap and Filatov stem.
80. Electrical injury. Local and general manifestations (pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).

81. Frostbite (definition, classification). Pathogenesis and clinic of frostbite. Treatment of frostbite (local and general). The principle of treatment of frostbite by the method of "warming from the inside".

82. General hypothermia. Clinic, treatment. Disorders of the cardiovascular system with a decrease in body temperature. Features of resuscitation measures.

83. Wounds (definition, classification). Possible complications with penetrating wounds of the chest and abdominal cavity. Diagnosis, treatment.

84. Wound infection (ways of infection, surgical treatment of wounds,

86. Types of wound healing (give examples). Primary, secondary, primary delayed sutures of the wound. Indications. Gnotobiological method of wound treatment. The principle of operation of the installation.

87. Furuncle and furunculosis (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment). Features of the treatment of facial furuncle.

88. Carbuncle (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment). Furuncle and carbuncle. Differences in clinical course and surgical treatment.

89. Abscess, phlegmon (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).

90. Erysipelas (etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, treatment).

91. Lymphangitis, lymphadenitis (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).

92. Hydradenitis (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).

93. Thrombophlebitis of the superficial and deep veins of the lower extremities (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).

94. Mastitis (etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment, prevention).

95. Panaritium (etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, treatment).

96. Purulent arthritis, bursitis (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).

97. General principles of treatment of acute purulent surgical infection. New methods of treatment of local purulent processes (excision and primary suture, abacterial controlled environment).

98. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Scheme of surgical aid for acute hematogenous osteomyelitis of the hip.

99. Acute post-traumatic and contact osteomyelitis Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Examples.

100. Chronic osteomyelitis (classification, etiology). Methods of diagnosis of chronic osteomyelitis (clinical, X-ray, etc.).

101. Surgical method of treatment of chronic osteomyelitis (necrectomy, necrosectomy, radical excision of the focus of inflammation followed by bone grafting according to Ilizarov).

102. Purulent peritonitis. Classification by etiology. Primary, secondary and tertiary peritonitis. Examples. The main clinical symptoms and principles of the operational manual).

103. Purulent pleurisy (classification, etiology, principles of conservative therapy and surgical aids).

104. Sepsis (etiology, pathogenesis). Classification of sepsis based on systemic inflammatory reaction syndrome.

105. Clinic of purulent-resorptive fever and the initial phase of sepsis, differences, treatment.

106. Characteristic clinical signs of septicemia. Diagnosis of secondary purulent metastases.

107. Biochemical criteria for the diagnosis of dysfunction of the respiratory system, liver, kidneys, blood clotting system in sepsis.

108. Septic shock. The main difference in the treatment of septic and hypovolemic shock.

109. Principles of sepsis treatment.

110. Clostridial anaerobic infection (etiology, pathogenesis, symptoms). Clinic of gas

- gangrene of the lower limb. Principles of surgical aid in the treatment of anaerobic infection.
111. Non-clostridial anaerobic infection (pathogen, clinic, treatment).
 112. Tetanus. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment, prevention.
 113. Anthrax. Etiology, clinic, treatment, prevention. Features of local manifestation (anthrax carbuncle).
 114. Osteoarticular tuberculosis. Classification according to P. G. Kornev. Tuberculous gonitis, coxitis, spondylitis. Clinic, diagnostics. Symptoms depend on the stage. Symptoms of tuberculous bowel.
 115. Treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis.
 116. Tuberculosis of the lymph nodes. Clinic, diagnostics.
 117. Necrosis (definition, causes, examples).
 118. Dry and wet gangrene of the lower limb (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment).
 119. Acute arterial obstruction of the vessels of the extremities (thrombosis, embolism). Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
 120. Obliterating diseases of arterial vessels of extremities (etiology, clinic, principles of treatment).
 121. Ulcers (etiology, clinic, treatment). Varicose and postthrombophlebitic ulcers of the lower leg (pathogenesis, differential diagnosis, differences in surgical treatment).
 122. Ulcers in obliterating diseases of the vessels of the extremities (etiology, clinic, treatment).
 123. Fistulas (etiology, classification). Intestinal, ligature fistulas. Etiology, clinic, treatment.
 124. Bedsores (etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, prevention, treatment).

6.2. Sample list of questions for the examination

6.3. Suggested themes of term papers (projects)

6.4. Suggested themes of term projects

6.5. Suggested topics of calculation and graphic works

7. Educational, methodological, informational and software support of the discipline (module)

The electronic catalog and electronic information resources provided by the scientific library of the FSBEI of HE "I. N. Ulianov Chuvash State University" are available at the link <http://library.chuvsu.ru/>

7.1. Regulatory documents, standards and rules

Конституция Российской Федерации: принята всенародным голосованием 12 декабря 1993 г., с учетом поправок, внесенных Законами Российской Федерации о поправках к Конституции Российской Федерации от 5 февраля 2014 г. № 2-ФКЗ и от 21 июля 2014 г. № 11-ФКЗ // РГ. 1993. № 237; 2014. № 27; 2014. № 163.

7.2. Recommended basic educational and methodological literature

№ item	Name
1	

7.3. Recommended supplementary educational and methodological literature

№ item	Name
1	

7.4. List of resources of the "Internet" information and telecommunication network

№ item	Name	Link to the resource
1	33. Гостищев, В. К. General surgery / The manual. - М. : GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 220 p. - 220 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5439-8. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента" : [сайт]. - URL : https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454398.html (дата обращения: 14.10.2022). - Режим доступа : по подписке.	https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454398.html
2	32. Гостищев, В. К. General surgery / The manual. - М. : GEOTAR-Media, 2019. - 220 p. - 220 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-4984-4. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента" : [сайт]. - URL : https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449844.html (дата обращения: 14.10.2022). - Режим доступа : по подписке.	https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449844.html
3	31. Гостищев, В. К. General surgery / The manual. - М. : GEOTAR-Media, 2018. - 220 p. - 220 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-4697-3. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента" : [сайт]. - URL : https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970446973.html (дата обращения: 14.10.2022). - Режим доступа : по подписке.	https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970446973.html

7.5. Software, professional databases, information and reference systems, electronic educational resources and electronic library systems

Software, professional databases, information and reference systems provided by the Informatization Department of the FSBEI of HE "I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University" are available for download at the link <http://ui.chuvsu.ru/>. The Unified Register of Russian programs for electronic computers and databases, including freely distributed ones, is available at the link reestr.minsvyaz.ru/reestr/.

7.5.1. Licensed and freely distributed software

Microsoft Windows operating System and/or Unix-like operating system and/or mobile operating system;

Office software packages:

Microsoft Office and/or LibreOffice

and (or) OpenOffice and (or) analogues;

Browsers, including Yandex.Browser.

List of software:

7.5.2. Lists of professional databases and (or) information reference systems and (or) electronic library systems and (or) electronic educational resources

8. Material and technical support of the discipline

Classrooms for lecture-type classes in the discipline are equipped with a teacher's automated workplace consisting of: a personal computer/laptop, multimedia equipment with a screen and (or) SMART interactive whiteboard/SMART TV.

The premises for students' independent work are equipped with computer equipment enabling to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment of the FSBEI of HE "I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University".

№ item	Lesson type	Brief description and characteristics of the composition of installations, measuring and diagnostic equipment, computer equipment and experimental automation tools
1	Лаб	Учебная аудитория для занятий семинарского типа, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. Оборудование: учебная доска, учебная мебель, переносное мультимедийное оборудование (проектор, экран, персональный компьютер или ноутбук с необходимым программным обеспечением для тематических иллюстраций и демонстраций, соответствующих программе дисциплины), лабораторные стенды
2	Лек	Учебные аудитории для занятий лекционного типа, семинарского типа. Оборудование: учебная доска, учебная мебель, мультимедийное оборудование (проектор, экран, персональный компьютер или ноутбук с необходимым программным обеспечением для тематических иллюстраций и демонстраций, соответствующих программе дисциплины)
3	Ср	Помещение для самостоятельной работы обучающихся. Оборудование: компьютерная техника с подключением к сети Интернет и доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде ФГБОУ ВО «Чувашский государственный университет имени И.Н. Ульянова»

9. Means of adapting the discipline teaching to the needs of persons with physical conditions

If necessary, persons with physical conditions can be offered one of the following options for perceiving information, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics:

- 1) using e-learning and distance learning technologies.
- 2) using special equipment (enginery) and software in accordance with the students' health restrictions in the Training Centers for Persons with Disabilities and Physical Conditions (hereinafter referred to as special needs) available at the university.

In the course of training, if necessary, the following conditions are provided for persons with visual, hearing and musculoskeletal disorders:

- for persons with visual impairments: educational and methodological materials in printed form in enlarged font; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file (conversion of educational materials into audio format); in printed form in Braille; individual consultations involving a tactile interpreter; individual assignments and consultations.

- for people with hearing impairments: educational and methodological materials in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; video materials with subtitles; individual consultations involving a sign language interpreter; individual assignments and consultations.

- for persons with disorders of the musculoskeletal system: educational and methodological materials in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file; individual assignments and consultations.

10. Guidelines for students to perform independent work

The purpose of the student's independent work (IW) is to consolidate the theoretical knowledge gained and to acquire practical skills in using and performing research of algorithms and data structures when designing application software programs. IW includes independent study of educational issues, preparation for laboratory classes, performing calculation and graphic work, preparation for a test and an exam.

The list of questions and tasks for independent work to prepare for laboratory classes is given in the corresponding methodological instructive regulations in the description of each laboratory work.

The list of questions and tasks for independent work to carry out calculation and graphic work is given in the relevant methodological instructive regulations.

Значение самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся является неотъемлемой частью образовательного процесса. Цель самостоятельной работы – подготовка современного компетентного специалиста и формирование способностей и навыков к непрерывному самообразованию и профессиональному совершенствованию.

Реализация поставленной цели предполагает решение следующих задач:

- качественное освоение теоретического материала по изучаемой дисциплине, углубление и расширение теоретических знаний с целью их применения на уровне межпредметных связей;

- систематизация и закрепление полученных теоретических знаний и практических навыков;

- формирование умений по поиску и использованию нормативной, правовой,

справочной и специальной литературы, а также других источников информации;

- развитие познавательных способностей и активности, творческой инициативы, самостоятельности, ответственности и организованности;
- формирование самостоятельности мышления, способностей к саморазвитию, само-образованию, самосовершенствованию и самореализации;
- развитие научно-исследовательских навыков;
- формирование умения решать практические задачи (в профессиональной деятельности), используя приобретенные знания, способности и навыки.

Самостоятельная работа определяется спецификой дисциплины и методикой ее преподавания, временем, предусмотренным учебным планом, а также ступенью обучения, на которой изучается дисциплина. Основными формами организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся являются: аудиторная самостоятельная работа под руководством и контролем преподавателя (на лекциях, лабораторных занятиях и консультациях); внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа под руководством и контролем преподавателя (на консультациях, при проведении научно-исследовательской работы), внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа без непосредственного участия преподавателя (подготовка к аудиторным занятиям, олимпиадам, конференциям, работа с электронными информационными ресурсами, подготовка к экзаменам и зачетам). Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа – планируемая учебная, учебно- исследовательская, научно-исследовательская работа обучающихся, выполняемая во внеаудиторное время по заданию и при методическом руководстве преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия.

Общие рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Дисциплина «Общая хирургия» позволяет привить обучающимся навыки применения основных понятий по стоматологии. Поэтому обучающиеся должны опираться, в основном, на знания и умения, полученные на лекционных, практических и лабораторных занятиях. Это дает необходимый базис для дальнейшего углубленного изучения других дисциплин. Однако эти знания необходимо активизировать.

Формы самостоятельных работ обучающихся, предусмотренные дисциплиной:

- подготовка к лабораторным занятиям;
- самостоятельное изучение учебных вопросов;
- написание истории болезни;
- подготовка к зачету.

Для самостоятельной подготовки к лабораторным занятиям, изучения учебных вопросов, подготовки зачету можно рекомендовать следующие источники:

- конспекты лекций и материалы лабораторных занятий;
- учебную литературу соответствующего профиля.

Преподаватель в начале чтения курса информирует обучающихся о формах, видах и содержании самостоятельной работы, разъясняет требования, предъявляемые к результатам самостоятельной работы, а также формы и методы контроля и критерии оценки.

11. Methodological instructive regulations for students studying the discipline (module)

Методические рекомендации по выполнению расчетно-графической работы

Цель расчетно-графической работы – систематизация и закрепление теоретических знаний и развитие практических навыков по решению задач, выработка навыков анализа статистических данных и формулирования выводов по полученным

результатам.

Задачами расчетно-графической работы являются:

- развитие навыков самостоятельной работы в области решения практических задач;
- подбор и систематизация теоретического материала, являющегося основой для решения практической задачи, развитие навыков самостоятельной работы с учебной и методической литературой.

В соответствии с программой обучения каждый обучающийся ежегодно самостоятельно выполняет творческое задание - пишет историю болезни по курируемому больному. История болезни - одна из важных форм обучения обучающегося. В процессе выполнения истории болезни обучающийся приобретает навыки самостоятельной работы с больными, осваивает современные методы диагностики и лечения, учится работать с литературой, развивает творческое мышление и умение аргументировано отстаивать свою точку зрения. Одним из главных итогов работы обучающегося является усвоение им основных достижений современной медицины. Диагноз курируемой больной должен быть актуальным в практическом отношении.

Обучающийся выбирает курируемую больную сам или с помощью преподавателя, ведущего занятия по дисциплине. После выбора больной для курации, обучающийся составляет и согласовывает с руководителем график работы над историей болезни. Обычно, в нем предусматривают следующие стадии: 1) курация больной, 2) изучение результатов лабораторных и инструментальных методов исследования, 3) написание отдельных разделов истории болезни, 4) оформление работы и представление ее руководителю, 5) разбор и оценка истории болезни руководителем.

При курации больного обучающийся самостоятельно собирает жалобы, анамнез специфических функций женского организма, анамнез жизни и данного заболевания, проводит объективное исследование состояния больной, выставляет предварительный диагноз. Намечает план обследования больного (лабораторные и инструментальные исследования), которые позволяют установить клинический диагноз. План приводится с обоснованием необходимых дополнительных методов исследования (с какой целью назначается исследование, показания).

После курации больного обучающийся знакомится с результатами лабораторных и инструментальных методов исследования, в этот раздел вносятся данные анализов крови, мочи, кала, результаты дополнительных методов обследования, ультразвукового.

В тех случаях, когда результаты исследования не укладываются в физиологическую норму, следует дать заключение или интерпретацию выявленных изменений.

Для обоснования диагноза отдельных форм данного заболевания и его осложнений должны быть последовательно использованы жалобы, данные анамнеза, объективного исследования, а также результаты лабораторных и инструментальных методов диагностики. Этот раздел не должен состоять из простого перечисления симптомов, характерных для заболевания, а должен отражать ход клинического мышления обучающегося. Если какой-либо из симптомов, обнаруженных у больного, не укладывается в классическую картину, нужно объяснить его происхождение. Необходимо последовательно и четко обосновать не только диагноз заболевания, но и стадию процесса и имеющиеся осложнения.

В заключение формулируется окончательный клинический диагноз, после чего перечисляются сопутствующие заболевания (без специального обоснования). Обосновав клинический диагноз, обучающийся проводит дифференциальный диагноз с двумя заболеваниями. В основу дифференциального диагноза следует взять

основные клинические проявления заболевания или его осложнения, которые наблюдаются у курируемой больной.

Дифференциальный диагноз проводится между нозологическими формами, имеющие сходную клиническую картину.

11.1. Methodological instructive regulations for preparing for seminar-type classes

11.2. Methodological instructive regulations for preparing for an examination

11.3. Methodological instructive regulations for preparing for a test

Зачет осуществляется в рамках завершения изучения дисциплины (модуля) и позволяет определить качество усвоения изученного материала, а также степень сформированности компетенций. зачет проходит в соответствии с утвержденными учебными планами, разработанными согласно образовательным стандартам высшего образования. При подготовке к зачету опираться на следующий план:

1. Просмотреть программу курса, с целью выявления наиболее проблемных тем, вопросов, которые могут вызвать трудности при подготовке.

2. Темы необходимо изучать последовательно, внимательно обращая внимание на описание вопросов, которые раскрывают ее содержание. Начинать необходимо с первой темы.

3. После работы над первой темой необходимо ответить на вопросы для самоконтроля и решить тестовые задания к ней. Для эффективного закрепления информации решать тесты первый раз лучше без использования учебных материалов, второй раз с их использованием.

11.4. Methodological instructive regulations for performing computational and graphical

11.5. Methodological instructive regulations for performing a control work

11.6. Methodological instructive regulations for performing a course work (project)

List of additions and changes

The name and details (if any) of the document attached to the Working Program of the discipline (module) containing the text of updates	Department's decision		Full name of department head:
	Date	Protocol №	