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 Children's Diseases

«APPROVE»
Vice-rector for Academic Affairs

_____ I.E. Poverinov

«_13_» _04_____ 2022

Working programs of the discipline (module) «Педиатрия / Pediatrics»

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 – 5
Term – 9
Total academic hours/credit points – 108/3
The year of beginning the training – 2022

Cheboksary - 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:
Head of the department, Doctor of Medical Sciences M.V. Krasnov
Docent, Candidate of Medical Sciences M.N. Grigoreva

The working program was approved at the meeting of the Department of Children's Diseases,
30.03.2022, protocol № 8
Head of the department M.V. Krasnov

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 - training of students in comprehensive examination of healthy and sick children of different ages, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the most common diseases of childhood, acquisition of emergency care skills for a number of pathological syndromes.

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must master the methodology of emergency and emergency care in life-threatening conditions, be able to correctly assess the clinical situation and refer the patient to specialized units.

The objectives of the discipline - The student must learn how to: collect and evaluate anamnestic data on the state of health and development of the child;

– conduct a physical examination of the child (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and interpret the data obtained taking into account anatomical and physiological characteristics and age norms;

– identify existing or potential problems related to the child's health;

– plan and implement nursing care activities based on the list of nursing services and the health status of the child;

– to carry out dispensary supervision of children of different ages, starting from the newborn period;

– to promote and scientifically substantiate a healthy lifestyle of the family, to ensure the harmonious development of the child, starting from the antenatal period;

– carry out preventive measures and prevent the development of pathological conditions and various diseases in children of different ages;

–evaluate the effectiveness of the nursing care provided, taking into account the dynamics of the child's health.

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

The discipline «Педиатрия / Pediatrics» 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):

Клиническая лабораторная диагностика / Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics

Лучевая диагностика / Diagnostic Radiology

Неврология / Neurology

Пропедевтика внутренних болезней / Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

Общая хирургия / General Surgery

Фтизиатрия / Phthisiology

Челюстно-лицевая хирургия / Maxillofacial Surgery

Хирургическая стоматология / Surgical Dentistry

Оториноларингология / Otorhinolaryngology

Терапевтическая стоматология / Therapeutic 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))

Внутренние болезни / Internal Diseases

Дерматовенерология / Dermatovenereology

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))

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))

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))

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

Пропедевтическая стоматология / Propaedeutic 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:

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

Психиатрия и наркология / Psychiatry and Addiction Medicine

Детская стоматология / Pediatric Dentistry

Ортопедическая стоматология / Orthopaedic Dentistry

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))

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	Know: The order of medical care by profile Standards of medical care for diseases Be able to: Perform physical examinations and interpret their results Interpret the results of the initial examination of patients Possess: Initial examination of patients Develop an algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis
ОПК-5 Способен проводить обследование	ОПК-5.2 Способен применять навыки	Knowledge: Clinical manifestations of major

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	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)	syndromes requiring surgical treatment Be able to: Justify the need and scope of laboratory tests Justify the need and scope of instrumental studies Mastery: Establishing a preliminary diagnosis Referring patients for laboratory tests Referring patients for instrumental examinations Referring patients for consultation to specialists
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	Know: Etiology, pathogenesis, and diagnosis of common diseases Be able to: Justify the need to refer patients for consultation with specialists Analyze the results of the examination Justify and plan the volume of additional examinations Interpret the results of information collection from patients (their relatives/legal representatives) Mastery: Developing an algorithm for making a definitive diagnosis Making a definitive diagnosis Interpret results of information collection from patients (their relatives/legal representatives) Interpret initial examination data Interpretation of follow-up examinations Interpretation of laboratory examination data Interpretation of instrumental examination data Interpretation of patient consultations by specialists
ПК-1 Способен провести обследования пациента с целью установления диагноза / He/she is able to perform a patient's examination in order to	ПК-1.1 Способен провести физикальное обследования пациента (сбор жалоб и анамнеза, осмотр, пальпация, перкуссия) / He/she is	Know: Carry out physical examinations and interpret their results To be able to: Basic issues of normal and pathological physiology of the

make a diagnosis	able to conduct a patient's physical examination (taking a history, inspection, palpation, percussion)	dento-mandibular system, its relationship with the functional state of other systems of the body and levels of their regulation Mastery: Obtain information from patients (their relatives/legal representatives) Questioning patients about their general health, identifying comorbidities
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-1.2 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	Knowledge: Interpret results of initial patient examinations Interpret results of repeat patient examinations Justify the need and scope of laboratory examinations Justify the need and scope of instrumental examinations Justify the need and scope of additional patient examinations (including radiographs, teleradiographs, radiovisiographs, orthopantomograms, tomograms (on film and digital media)) Conduct general clinical examinations of children and adults Justify the need to refer patients to specialists for consultation To be able to: Etiology, pathogenesis, and diagnosis of common diseases Mastery: Interpretation of data of primary examination of patients Interpretation of follow-up examinations Interpretation of laboratory data Interpretation of instrumental examinations data Interpretation of data from consultations with specialists Interpretation of data from additional examinations of patients (including X-rays, teleradiographs, radiovisiographs, orthopantomograms, tomograms (on film and digital media))
ПК-1 Способен провести обследования пациента с целью установления	ПК-1.3 Способен сформулировать диагноз на основании	Know: Analyze examination results obtained

диагноза / He/she is able to perform a patient’s examination in order to make a diagnosis	полученной информации / He/she is able to formulate a preliminary diagnosis on the basis of information obtained	Justify and plan the scope of additional examinations Interpret the results of information collection from patients (their relatives/legal representatives) Interpret the data of laboratory tests Interpret data from instrumental investigations Interpret patient consultations by specialists Interpret patient follow-up examinations (including radiographs, teleradiographs, radiovisiographs, orthopantomograms, and tomograms (films and digital media)) Skill: International statistical classification of diseases and health-related problems Value of special and additional methods of research for differential diagnosis of dental diseases Medical indications and contraindications to the use of radiological and other methods of additional examination Mastery: Develop an algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis Establishing a preliminary diagnosis Referring patients for laboratory tests Referring patients for instrumental examinations Referring patients for consultation to specialists Developing an algorithm for making a final diagnosis Making a final diagnosis

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: Features of the neonatal period, development and feeding of children.	Periods of childhood. Anatomical and physiological characteristics of newborn children, borderline conditions of newborns, the concept of maturity and prematurity.	ОПК-5, ПК-1	ОПК-5.1, ОПК-5.2, ОПК-5.3, ПК-1.1, ПК-1.2, ПК-1.3
	Physical and neuro-psychological development.		
	Organization of rational feeding of children in the first year of life.		
Section 2. Anatomical and physiological features of the child's body and pathology of childhood.	Anatomical and physiological features of the skin, digestion. Hypotrophy.		
	Anatomical and physiological features of the bone system. Rachitis.		
	Anatomical and physiological features of the hemopoietic system. Iron deficiency anemia.		
	Anatomical and physiological features of the respiratory systems. Acute bronchitis, pneumonia.		
Section 2. Anatomical	Anatomical and		ОПК-5.1, ОПК-

and physiological features of the child's body and pathology of childhood.	physiological features of the circulatory systems. Congenital heart defects.		5.2, ОПК-5.3, ПК-1.1, ПК-1.2, ПК-1.3
Section 2. Anatomical and physiological features of the child's body and pathology of childhood.	Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system in children. Pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis.	ОПК-5, ПК-1	ОПК-5.1, ОПК-5.2, ОПК-5.3, ПК-1.1, ПК-1.2, ПК-1.3
	Organization of medical care for children in the outpatient clinic. Fundamentals of clinical examination. Conducting preventive examinations. Integrated assessment of children's health.		
Section 3. Infectious diseases in children.	Peculiarities of protective factors in children. Airborne infections (measles, rubella, chickenpox, scarlet fever, infectious mononucleosis, mumps, diphtheria, whooping cough).		
	Intestinal infections (viral diarrhea, dysentery, salmonellosis, escherichiosis). Vaccine prophylaxis.		
Individual contact work	Individual contact work		

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)	
	9	total
1. Face-to-face work:	64,4	64,4
In-class learning in total, including:	64	64
Лекционные занятия (Лек)	32	32
Лабораторные занятия (Лаб)	32	32
Индивидуальная контактная работа (ИКР)	0,4	0,4
2. Independent work of the student:	43,6	43,6

3. Intermediate certification (exam) (зачет)		3a	3a
Total:	academic hours	108	108
	credit units	3	3

№ 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: Features of the neonatal period, development and feeding of children.						
1	Periods of childhood. Anatomical and physiological characteristics of newborn children, borderline conditions of newborns, the concept of maturity and prematurity.	3		2		4	9
2	Physical and neuro-psychological development.	3		2		4	9
3	Organization of rational feeding of children in the first year of life.	3		2		4	9
	Section 2. Anatomical and physiological features of the child's body and pathology of childhood.						
4	Anatomical and physiological features of the skin, digestion. Hypotrophy.	3		3		4	10
5	Anatomical and physiological features of the bone system. Rachitis.	3		4		4	11
6	Anatomical and physiological features of the hemopoietic system. Iron deficiency anemia.	3		4		4	11
7	Anatomical and physiological features of the respiratory systems. Acute bronchitis, pneumonia.	3		3		3	9
8	Anatomical and physiological features of the circulatory systems. Congenital heart defects.	3		3		3	9

9	Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system in children. Pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis.	3		2		4,1	9,1
10	Organization of medical care for children in the outpatient clinic. Fundamentals of clinical examination. Conducting preventive examinations. Integrated assessment of children's health.	3		2		3	8
	Section 3. Infectious diseases in children.						
11	Peculiarities of protective factors in children. Airborne infections (measles, rubella, chickenpox, scarlet fever, infectious mononucleosis, mumps, diphtheria, whooping cough).	1,6		3		3	7,6
12	Intestinal infections (viral diarrhea, dysentery, salmonellosis, escherichiosis). Vaccine prophylaxis.			2		3,5	5,5
	Individual contact work						
13	Individual contact work	0,4			0,4		0,8
Total academic hours		32		32	0,4	43,6	108

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

Раздел 1. Section 1: Features of the neonatal period, development and feeding of children.

Тема 1. Periods of childhood. Anatomical and physiological characteristics of newborn children, borderline conditions of newborns, the concept of maturity and prematurity.

Лекционное занятие. Periods of childhood. (The main features of children of different age periods and their psychophysiological characteristics. Features of growth and development of children in different periods of childhood. Features of adaptation and immunological protection in children of different ages. The structure of child morbidity and mortality in different age periods. Periods of childhood. Formation of immunity in children).

Hardening of children of young age. (Inoculation of children of early age. Significance of genetic and hereditary factors in childhood pathology. Peculiarities of age- related pathology).

Лабораторное занятие. An introduction to the organization and principles of the children's hospital. Nervo-psychic and physical development of the child.

(Introduction to the organization and operating principles of the children's hospital. Taking the anamnesis of the children and their parents. Independent collection of anamnesis by each student from mothers of sick and healthy children in the emergency room, outpatient and box departments, and maternity room, using the case history chart. Physical

development of the child as a dynamic process of growth (increase in length, weight and individual body parts) in different periods of childhood. The child's body proportions. Factors affecting the growth and development of children. Criteria and methods of assessing physical development. Biological age of the child, its importance in assessing physical development. Semiotics of growth and development disorders.

Тема 2. Physical and neuro-psychological development.

Лекционное занятие. The neuro-psychological development of the child (Age indicators of NP development. Anatomical and physiological features of the nervous system and sense organs of the infant. Formation of the child's reflex activity. Development of mental and static functions in children of the first year of life and their further improvement),

Physical development (Anthropometric formulas, centile tables, indices. Age peculiarities of growth of weight, length and other body parameters, semiotics of disorders. Regularities of child growth and development in the intrauterine and extrauterine stages, periods of childhood, their functional and morphological characteristics, age norms).

Лабораторное занятие. Anatomical and physiological features of the nervous system and sensory organs of the infant. Formation of reflex activity of the child. Development of mental and static functions in children of the first year of life and their further improvement. Emotional state, level of mental development, character qualities of preschool children and schoolchildren. Influence of environment, regime, upbringing on the neuro-psychological development of children. Methods and criteria for assessing neuro-psychological development. Physical and psychomotor development of children. Age features of the increase in weight, length and other body parameters, semiotics of disorders. Anatomical and physiological features of the nervous system and sense organs in children. Development of static and mental functions. The role of the environment, upbringing and regime for the proper development of children. Laws of growth and development of the child in the intrauterine and extrauterine stages, periods of childhood, their functional and morphological characteristics, age norms).

Тема 3. Organization of rational feeding of children in the first year of life.

Лекционное занятие.

Benefits of natural feeding

(Natural feeding, its importance and advantages over other types of feeding. WHO declaration on natural feeding. The composition and caloric content of colostrum and mature women's milk. Technique of natural feeding. Mode of nursing mothers. Hypogalactia: causes, prevention, treatment. Difficulties in breast-feeding and contraindications to breast-feeding. Calculation of nutrition, correction of nutrition. Rules for the introduction of complementary foods. Cooking complementary foods. Weaning. Evaluation of the correctness of conducted feeding. Patient problems and nursing care).

Mixed and artificial feeding.

Лабораторное занятие. Feeding. Identification of the benefits of natural feeding. Measures to prevent hypogalactia and stimulation of lactation. Time and technique of introducing complementary feeding. Principles of mixed and artificial feeding. Characteristics of milk mixtures used for complementary feeding and artificial feeding. Principles of child nutrition in child care centers. Features of feeding premature babies. Supervision of children of the first year of life who are on natural, artificial and mixed feeding. Drawing up the regimen and diet, the menu layout for the supervised child with introduction into the training history. Making up the ration and calculation of nutrition for several children of different ages, who were on natural, mixed and artificial feeding, with fixation of the ration in the training history. Nutrition of children older than one year of age. The concept of rational nutrition. Physiological norms of nutrition of different age groups.

Protein, fat, carbohydrates, their nutritional and biological value. Vitamins, minerals, their role in child nutrition. Mode of nutrition

Раздел 2. Section 2. Anatomical and physiological features of the child's body and pathology of childhood.

Тема 4. Anatomical and physiological features of the skin, digestion. Hypotrophy.

Лекционное занятие. 1. Classification (paratrophy. hypotrophy, hypostasis). Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Indications for the appointment of modern enzyme drugs, bioprotectors and probiotics. Program of dietary correction. The use of special therapeutic foods. Prevention.

2.Hemorrhagic diathesis. Definition of the concept of hemostasis. Types of bleeding disorders. Classification of hemorrhagic diathesis. Basic complaints and variants of clinical manifestations in hemophilia. Basic complaints and clinical manifestations in thrombocytopenia. The main complaints and variants of clinical manifestations in hemorrhagic

vasculitis. The basic principles of treatment in hemorrhagic diathesis (hemophilia, Verlhof's disease and hemorrhagic vasculitis).

Лабораторное занятие. Classification (paratrophy. hypotrophy, hypostasis). Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Indications for the appointment of modern enzyme drugs, bioprotectors and probiotics. Program of dietary correction. The use of special therapeutic foods. Prevention.

Тема 5. Anatomical and physiological features of the bone system. Rachitis.

Лекционное занятие. Anatomical and physiological features of the bone system in children.

Features of the chemical composition and structure of bones in children of different ages. The formation of physiological curves of the spine. Timing and order of teething. Timing of closing of the fontanels and the appearance of ossification nuclei. Research methods and evaluation of the development of the bone system. Semiotics of the defeat of the bone system in various diseases and pathological conditions.

Etiology. Modern concepts of rickets and its classification. Etiology and factors predisposing to the development of classical rickets. The main clinical and laboratory signs of different periods of rickets. Principles of treatment and care for patients with rickets. Principles and methods of prevention of rickets.

Clinical picture. Clinical and laboratory signs, treatment and prevention of hypervitaminosis D. Treatment, prevention (vitamin D preparations).

Лабораторное занятие. Rachitis. Diagnosis. Clinical, biochemical, radiological changes characteristic of different phases of rickets. Differential diagnosis with rickets-like diseases. Hypervitaminosis D. Drawing up a plan of therapeutic and preventive measures for supervised patients. Strengthening the skills of examination and evaluation of the state of muscles and bones. Independent examination of the musculoskeletal system of several children of the first two years of life. Evaluation of their biochemical blood tests, radiographs of growth areas in order to identify rickets, clarify its phase and severity. Drawing up a plan of treatment or preventive measures for the supervised patient, fixing it in the training history. Classical vitamin D-deficient rickets is subdivided according to clinical variants, the nature of the course, severity, and periods of the disease.

Тема 6. Anatomical and physiological features of the hemopoietic system. Iron deficiency anemia.

Лекционное занятие. Peculiarities of hematopoiesis in children. WBCs in children. Hemorrhagic diathesis.

1. Peripheral blood of a healthy child.

(Peculiarities of hematopoiesis in children. Norms of peripheral blood in children of

different ages. Semiotics of major changes).

The erythrocytic system.

(Erythropoiesis)

The leukocytic system.

(Leukopoiesis, leukocyte formula)

4. Iron deficiency anemia in children. (Clinical picture. Laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis with other anemias. Development of a treatment plan and prevention of relapse of the disease. Strengthening the skills of assessing the peripheral and biochemical blood tests. Calculation of color index, transferrin iron saturation index in several patients with and without sideropenia).

5. etiology of hemorrhagic diathesis. (Forms of hemorrhagic diathesis. Abnormalities of megakaryocytes and platelets, deficiency, defect of plasma clotting factors. Willebrand factor)

6. Diagnosis of hemorrhagic diathesis in children. (on definition of terms of occurrence, duration and features of a course of disease, on revealing if possible a family (hereditary) genesis of bleeding or acquired character of illness, on definition of a preferential localization, severity and type of bleeding.)

7. Types of bleeding. (hematomic, capillary (microcirculatory), mixed (hematomic and capillary at the same time), purpuric and microangiomatous).

8. Treatment (treatment of hereditary and acquired hemorrhagic diathesis.)

Лабораторное занятие. Anatomical and physiological features of the hematopoietic and immune system in children of different ages. Features of intrauterine hematopoiesis. Peripheral blood formula in children at different age periods. The most common changes in peripheral blood in children with various diseases and pathological conditions. Methods of clinical and laboratory examination. Patient problems. Anemia in young children. Classification, forms most frequently encountered in young children (iron deficiency anemia, early and late anemia of prematurity). Factors contributing to anemia. Basic clinical and laboratory manifestations. Degrees of severity. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Тема 7. Anatomical and physiological features of the respiratory systems. Acute bronchitis, pneumonia.

Лекционное занятие. Anatomical and physiological features of the respiratory system in children.

(Anatomical and physiological features of the respiratory system in children of different ages. Examination technique with regard to age peculiarities and interpretation of obtained data).

2. Respiratory diseases in childhood. Semiotics of pathological manifestations from respiratory organs in somatic and infectious diseases. (Acute respiratory diseases. Structure. Acute respiratory diseases of viral and bacterial etiology. Mycoplasma and pneumocystic infections. Clinic. Diagnosis and treatment of respiratory viral and bacterial infections. Prevention. Prescription. Organization of emergency therapy for respiratory diseases).

3. bronchial asthma. Causes. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Complications. Diagnostics. Treatment. Prognosis and prevention.

Лабораторное занятие. Respiratory diseases in childhood. The place of respiratory diseases in the structure of child morbidity and mortality. The causes of their occurrence and prevention. The main symptoms and syndromes in respiratory diseases in children. Features Clinic most common respiratory diseases in children (bronchitis, bronchopneumonia). General principles of treatment, physical examination and rehabilitation. Nursing care for respiratory diseases in children. Rendering nursing care in acute respiratory failure (foreign bodies of the upper airways, bronchial obstruction syndrome, respiratory arrest).

Тема 8. Anatomical and physiological features of the circulatory systems. Congenital

heart defects.

Лекционное занятие. AFO of the cardiovascular system. CHD. Rheumatism in children. Diffuse connective tissue diseases.

Anatomical and physiological features of the cardiovascular system in children of different ages. (Anatomical and physiological features of the cardiovascular system in children of different ages. Examination technique with regard to age peculiarities and interpretation of the obtained data. Additional methods of examination of cardiovascular system in children).

2. Diseases of the cardiovascular system in children.

(Semiotics of pathological manifestations from the cardiovascular system organs in various diseases and pathological conditions in children).

Frequency of diseases of the cardiovascular system in children.

(Frequency of diseases of the cardiovascular system in children. Causes of their occurrence and prevention. The main symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the cardiovascular system in children. Features of the clinic and treatment of congenital heart defects. Instrumental and functional methods of examination. General principles of treatment, physical examination and rehabilitation).

4. Rheumatism in children. (Features of clinical picture and differential diagnosis. Treatment of patients with primary and recurrent rheumatic heart disease, chorea, infectious-allergic myocarditis, infectious endocarditis, mitral valve prolapse, vascular dystonia).

5. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and diffuse connective tissue diseases. (Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma, dermatomyositis).

Лабораторное занятие. Classification of pale type malformations. Interventricular septal defect (IVD) Tolochinov-Roger variant. DMVL in the diaphragmatic part. Clinical manifestations; terms of detection. Hemodynamic complications of malformation (Eisenmenger syndrome). Diagnostics. Indications for early palliative variant of surgical treatment. Timing of radical cardiac surgical correction of the defect. Open arterial ductus arteriosus (OAP). Peculiarities of hemodynamic disturbances. Clinical manifestations. Parameters of instrumental examination. Indications for surgical correction. Atrial septal defect (ASD). Terms of detection. Clinic. Outcomes. Atrio-ventricular communication. Complete and incomplete forms. Blue type malformations. Fallot's tetrad. Anatomic components of the malformation. Timing of detection. Clinic. Causes of absence of heart failure. Changes in peripheral blood parameters. Diagnosis. Timing of cyanosis. Treatment. Cure of dyspneic cyanotic attacks. Indications for cardiosurgical correction. Complete transposition of the great vessels. Timing of detection. Clinic. Diagnosis. Timing of surgical treatment. Defects with obstruction of blood flow. Coarctation of the aorta. Hemodynamic disorders. Diagnostics. Prognosis. Aortic stenosis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Prognosis. Stenosis of the pulmonary artery. Clinic. Diagnostics. Prognosis. Surgical treatment of malformations with obstruction of blood flow.

Rheumatism in children. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Causes. Pathogenesis. Classification. Symptoms of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. (Articular form. Systemic form). Complications. Diagnosis. Treatment. The prognosis and prevention.

Тема 9. Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system in children. Pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis.

Лекционное занятие. Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary excretory system in children of different ages. Examination technique with regard to age-specific features. Peculiarities of collection and evaluation of urine tests in children of different ages. Functional renal tests. Biochemical parameters characterizing renal function. Semiotics of diseases. Problems of the patient. Kidney disease in children. Treatment of patients with acute and chronic glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis. renal failure. Decision of questions about the presence or absence of the main clinical and laboratory syndromes, allowing a

diagnosis of renal pathology

Лабораторное занятие. Identification of the role of congenital pathology (anatomical anomalies and malformations of the urinary system, metabolic disorders), infectious and other agents in the formation of the relevant pathology in each individual case. Making a treatment plan (regimen, diet, drugs). Emergency measures for acute and chronic renal failure. Indications for hemodialysis. Plan of clinical observation. Strengthening the skills of assessing urine tests, the level of nitrogenous toxins, the functional state of the urinary organs. Comprehensive assessment of kidney function in one of the patients in the form of a conclusion on the tests with its fixation in the training history.

Тема 10. Organization of medical care for children in the outpatient clinic. Fundamentals of clinical examination. Conducting preventive examinations. Integrated assessment of children's health.

Лекционное занятие. Introduction to the organization and principles of the children's hospital. Collect anamnesis from children and their parents. Independent collection of anamnesis by each trainee from mothers of sick and healthy children in the emergency room, outpatient and box departments, maternity room, using the scheme of medical history.

Лабораторное занятие. Introduction to the organization and principles of the children's hospital. Collect anamnesis from children and their parents. Independent collection of anamnesis by each trainee from mothers of sick and healthy children in the emergency room, outpatient and box departments, maternity room, using the scheme of medical history.

Раздел 3. Section 3. Infectious diseases in children.

Тема 11. Peculiarities of protective factors in children. Airborne infections (measles, rubella, chickenpox, scarlet fever, infectious mononucleosis, mumps, diphtheria, whooping cough).

Лекционное занятие. Peculiarities of protective factors in children, the course of the infectious process. (Peculiarities of the course of the infectious process in young children. Prevention of infectious diseases in children: isolation, quarantine, identification of carriers, disinfection and disinsection. Infection safety in children's institutions).

2. Measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, epidemic mumps. (Etiology, epidemiology, clinical and laboratory manifestations. Complications, treatment and prophylaxis. Identification of diagnostic signs, drawing up a plan of measures to prevent and timely treatment of possible complications, a plan to prevent the spread of measles and pertussis in children's institutions and active immunization. Emergency care for whooping cough patients).

Лабораторное занятие. Features of specific and nonspecific protective factors in children. Features of the course of the infectious process in young children. Prevention of infectious diseases in children: isolation, quarantine, identification of carriers, disinfection and disinsection. Infectious safety in children's institutions. Chickenpox, measles, rubella, scarlet fever, infectious mononucleosis, meningococcal infection in children. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical and laboratory manifestations. Complications, treatment and prevention. Diphtheria, whooping cough, mumps. Intestinal infections in children (dysentery, salmonellosis, staphylococcal infection, viral diarrhea). Etiology, epidemiology, clinical and laboratory manifestations, complications, prevention.

Тема 12. Intestinal infections (viral diarrhea, dysentery, salmonellosis, escherichiosis). Vaccine prophylaxis.

Лабораторное занятие.

Intestinal infections (viral diarrhea, dysentery, salmonellosis, escherichiosis).Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Vaccine prophylaxis.

Раздел 4. Individual contact work

Тема 13. Individual contact work

Лекционное занятие. Individual contact work

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:

The components of educational technologies are:

Lectures - for the presentation of new material an interactive form of the lesson can be used;

The use of multimedia (electronic boards, projectors) - to improve the quality of perception of the material studied. 2;

2. laboratory classes - to develop clinical thinking and the active search for ways and means of solving the problem in question (solving situational problems).

application of distance learning technologies (moodle.chuvsu.ru; discort; zoom) to organize independent and collective work.

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

Characteristics of the neonatal period. Boundary conditions. Principles of care for newborn children.

2. Intrauterine period: stages of embryonic and fetal development. Embryopathies and fetopathies.

Characteristics of pubertal and prepubertal periods. Functional disorders of cardiac activity in children. The juvenile heart.

4. Breastfeeding /natural/. Composition of female milk. Its advantages over animal milk. Struggle for natural feeding.

5. Hypogalactia. Causes. Prevention. Treatment. Donor sites.

6. Mixed feeding. Indications. Techniques of feeding. Milk formulas used in mixed feeding.

7. Artificial feeding. Indications. Technique. Correction of nutrition.

8. Hypoallergenic and low-lactose mixtures.

9. The need for food ingredients in children under one year of age for different types of feeding. Scheme of introduction of complementary feeding.

10. Age features of skin, subcutaneous tissue. Research methods. Semiotics of pathological manifestations of the skin in somatic and infectious diseases.

11. Bone system. Age features of the bone system. Research methods. Bone growth. The ossification process. Teething. Principle of determination of bone age. 12.

Peculiarities of the oral cavity of the infant. Diseases of the mouth. Licorice, stomatitis. Treatment, prevention.

13. Anatomical and physiological features of the stomach, methods of examination, technique of gastric, duodenal probing. Features.

14. Anatomo-physiological features of the nervous system and sensory organs, the formation of education on the NDP. The neuro-psychological development of children under 1 year old.

15. The role of physical education for the harmonious development of the child. Principles of massage, gymnastics. Hardening procedures.

16. The main indicators of physical development of children from 1 to 15 years and their evaluation.

17. Anatomical and physiological features of the cardiovascular system in different age periods. The adolescent heart. Levels of blood pressure and pulse rate in the age aspect. Intrauterine circulation.

18. Anatomo-physiological features of the respiratory organs. Research methods. Semiotics of diseases (apnea, types of dyspnea, cough, airway obstruction syndrome).

19. Methods of investigation of the cardiovascular system in children. Special methods of research. Features of the study.

20. Modern concepts of hematopoiesis in children. Age features of blood. The most common changes in anemia, hemorrhagic diathesis, leukemia, infectious mononucleosis, leukemoid reactions, pertussis.

21. Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system. Semiotics of diseases of the urinary system.

22. Characteristics of pre-term and premature infants.

23. Pustular skin diseases of newborns (vesiculopstulosis, pseudo-runculosis, Finger, exfoliative dermatitis, vesicular, purulent conjunctivitis).

24. Sepsis of newborns. Clinic, treatment, prevention. Prevention of purulent-septic infections.

25. Jaundice of newborns, differential diagnosis.

26. Hemolytic disease of newborns. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.

27. etiology, pathogenesis of rickets. The significance of rickets in the pathology of childhood.

28. Classification of rickets. Clinic of flowering rickets. III st. Prevention and treatment of rickets.

29. Clinic and diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia in young children.

30. Prevention and treatment of anemia in young children. Characteristics of anti-anemic drugs.

31. Clinic and treatment of hypotrophy of I, II, III degree.

32. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic of atopic dermatitis.

33. Treatment and prevention of atopic dermatitis.

34. Etiology and pathogenesis of pneumonia in young children.

35. Acute respiratory diseases. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic (clinical forms of ARI: rhinitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, bronchitis). Complications.

36. Treatment of acute respiratory diseases. Specific drugs for treatment of acute respiratory diseases.

37. Specific and nonspecific prevention of acute respiratory infections.

38. Bronchitis and bronchiolitis in children. Features of obstructive syndrome. Emergency care.

39. Classification of pneumonia. Features of the course of individual forms of pneumonia. Treatment.

40. Treatment and prevention of pneumonia in young children. Emergency conditions and pre-hospital care.

41. Spasmophilia. Clinic. Treatment. Emergency care.

42. Neurotoxemia. Emergency care.

43. Convulsive state in children. Causes, treatment. Emergency care.

44. Hyperthermia syndrome.

45. Primary and recurrent rheumatic heart disease.

46. Principles of treating rheumatism. Organization of routine moments.

47. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Classification, clinic, treatment. Diagnostic

criteria.

48. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of glomerulonephritis.

49. Peculiarities of the clinical picture of nephrotic glomerulonephritis in children. Principles of therapy. Peculiarities of the course of nephrotic nephritis in children.

50. Clinic of pyelonephritis in different age periods.

51. Principles of therapy of pyelonephritis in different age periods.

52. Principles of therapy of pyelonephritis. Prevention.

53. Treatment of acute diffuse glomerulonephritis.

54. Emergency treatment of bronchial asthma.

55. Hemorrhagic diathesis.

56. Gastroduodenitis. Features of the clinic and treatment.

57. Ulcerative disease. Clinic and treatment.

58. Biliary dyskinesia. Clinic. Peculiarities of the course.

59. Treatment of peptic ulcer in children.

60. Local forms of pharyngeal diphtheria. Differential diagnosis. Prevention of diphtheria.

61. Toxic forms of pharyngeal diphtheria.

62. Modern principles of therapy of diphtheria.

63. Prevention of diphtheria.

64. Croup in children. Differential diagnosis.

65. Colenteritis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis. Peculiarities of the course. Treatment.

66. Dysentery. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.

67. General principles of therapy of acute intestinal infections.

68. Measles. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic (prodromal period and rash period). Prevention of measles.

69. Stenotic laryngotracheitis. Emergency treatment of stenotic larynx.

70. Scarlatina. Etiology, pathogenesis. Pathogenetic connection of scarlatina with rheumatism. The role of Savchenko in the study of scarlatina.

71. Clinic and treatment of scarlatina.

72. Clinic, treatment and prevention of whooping cough.

73. Epidemic mumps. Clinic and treatment. 74.

74. Varicella pox.

75. Rubella. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.

76. Infectious mononucleosis. Differential diagnostics. Prevention, treatment.

77. Treatment of meningococcal infection. Emergency treatment.

78. Quarantine and isolation measures for childhood infections.

79. Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Timing. New vaccines. Postvaccination complications. Prophylaxis. Vaccination of children in the Chuvash Republic.

6.2. Sample list of questions for the examination

Not provided.

6.3. Suggested themes of term papers (projects)

Not provided.

6.4. Suggested themes of term projects

Not provided.

6.5. Suggested topics of calculation and graphic works

1. Pneumonia.
2. Congenital heart defects.
3. acute and recurrent bronchitis.

4. Features of the clinic of the nephrotic form of glomerulonephritis in children.
5. Diseases of the stomach. Gastritis and functional diseases of the stomach.
6. Gastroduodenitis.
7. Ulcer disease.
8. Tonsilitis in children.

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

1.Federal law on immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases (as amended by Federal Laws of 07.08.2000 N 122-FZ, of 10.01.2003 N 15-FZ, of 22.08.2004 N 122-FZ, of 29.12.2004 N 199-FZ, of 30.06.2006 N 91-FZ, of 18.10.2007 N 230-FZ, of 01.12.2007 N 309-FZ, of 23.12.2008 N 160-FZ, of 25.12.2008 N 281-FZ, of 30.12.2008 N 313-FZ, of 24.07.2009 N 219-FZ and of 31.12.2008 N 131-FZ). 2007 N 309-FZ, from 23.07.2008 N 160 -FZ, from 25.12.2008 N 281-FZ, from 30.12.2008 N 313-FZ, from 24.07.2009 N 213-FZ, from 08.12.2010 N 341-FZ, from 18.07. 2011 N 242-FZ, from 25.12.2012 N 264-FZ, from 07.05.2013 N 104-FZ, from 02.07.2013 N 185-FZ, from 25.11.2013 N 317-FZ, from 21.12.2013 N 368-FZ, from 31.12.2014 N 495-FZ) (circulation date 18.06.2019).- Text: electronic

2. Federal Law "On the bases of health protection of citizens in the Russian Federation" of 21.11.2011 N 323-FZ

Federal Law of November 29, 2010 N 326-FZ "On Mandatory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation" (date of accession 18.06.2019) - Text: electronic

3. Federal Law of December 28, 2016 № 465-FZ "ON AMENDMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORY ACTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN PART OF IMPROVEMENTATION OF STATE REGULATION OF ORGANIZATION OF REST AND HEALTH-RECOVERY OF CHILDREN" (date of circulation June 18, 2019).- Text: electronic

4. Federal Law dated December 17, 2009 N 326-FZ "On amendments to Articles 5 and 12 of the Federal Law "On Basic Guarantees of Rights of the Child in the Russian Federation" and Articles 26.3 and 26.11 of the Federal Law "On General Principles of Organization of Legislative (Representative) and Executive Bodies of State Authority of the Subjects of the Russian Federation"(date of reference June 18, 2019).- Text: electronic

5. Federal Law of July 24, 1998 N 124-FZ "On basic guarantees of children's rights in the Russian Federation" (with amendments of July 20, 2000, 22 August, 21 December 2004, 26, 30 June 2007, 23 July 2008, 28 April, 3 June, 17 December 2009,25.11.2013 N 317-FZ, from 02.12.2013 N 328-FZ)(date of reference 18.06.2019).- Text: electronic

6. Federal Law № 157-FZ of September 17, 1998 "ON IMMUNOPROFLACTION OF INFECTIONAL DISEASES" (date of accession 18.06.2019).- Text: electronic

7. Federal Law of March 30, 1999 N 52-FZ "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population" (as amended December 30, 2001, January 10, June 30, 2003)(date of reference 18.06.2019).- Text: electronic

8. Federal Law of June 18, 2001 N 77-FZ "On prevention of tuberculosis spread in the Russian Federation" (date of accession 18.06.2019).- Text: electronic

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	ChuvSU Scientific Library [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://library.chuvsu.ru	http://library.chuvsu.ru
2	IPRBooks electronic library system [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://www.iprbookshop.ru	http://www.iprbookshop.ru
3	Yurite electronic library system: electronic library for universities and colleges [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: https://www.biblio-online.ru	https://www.biblio-online.ru
4	Student's advisor. Electronic library of medical school [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://www.studmedlib.ru/	http://www.studmedlib.ru/
5	Scientific electronic library "Elibrary" [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: www.elibrary.ru	www.elibrary.ru
6	Bibliographic and abstract database "Scopus". [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: www.scopus.com	www.scopus.com
7	Single window to educational resources [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://window.edu.ru	http://window.edu.ru
8	Russian State Library [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://www.rsl.ru	http://www.rsl.ru
9	Russian National Library [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://www.nlr.ru	http://www.nlr.ru
10	Scientific electronic library "Cyberleninka". [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://cyberleninka.ru	http://cyberleninka.ru

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	Зачёт	Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного и семинарского типа, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. Учебная мебель. Оборудование: учебная доска Стационарное и/или переносное мультимедийное оборудование.
2	ИКР	Помещение для самостоятельной работы обучающихся. Лаборатория информационных технологий. Учебная мебель. Компьютерная техника с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду университета. Лабораторное оборудование: вытяжные шкафы, лабораторные столы, лабораторная химическая посуда, сушильный шкаф, дистиллятор, водоструйный насос, переносные измерительные приборы и вспомогательное оборудование (рефрактометр, весы, pH-метр, центрифуга, электрические плитки, бани, мешалки)

3	Лаб	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)
4	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)
5	Ср	Помещение для самостоятельной работы обучающихся. Лаборатория информационных технологий. Учебная мебель. Компьютерная техника с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду университета. Лабораторное оборудование: вытяжные шкафы, лабораторные столы, лабораторная химическая посуда, сушильный шкаф, дистиллятор, водоструйный насос, переносные измерительные приборы и вспомогательное оборудование (рефрактометр, весы, pH-метр, центрифуга, электрические плитки, бани, мешалки)

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.

Independent work of students is an integral part of the educational process. The purpose of independent work is to prepare a modern competent specialist and to Independent work of students is an integral part of the educational process. The purpose of independent work is to prepare a modern competent specialist and to form abilities and skills for continuous self–education and professional improvement.

The implementation of this goal involves solving the following tasks:

- qualitative mastering of theoretical material in the discipline under study, deepening and expanding theoretical knowledge in order to apply them at the level of interdisciplinary connections;- systematization and consolidation of the acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills;
- formation of skills in the search and use of normative, legal, reference and special literature, as well as other sources of information;

- development of cognitive abilities and activity, creative initiative, independence, responsibility and organization;

- formation of independent thinking, abilities for self-development, self-education, self-improvement and self-realization;

- development of research skills;

- formation of the ability to solve practical problems (in professional activity) using acquired knowledge, abilities and skills.

Independent work is determined by the specifics of the discipline and the methodology of its teaching, the time provided by the curriculum, as well as the stage of study at which the discipline is studied. The main forms of organizing independent work of students are: classroom independent work under the guidance and supervision of a teacher (at lectures, practical classes and consultations); extracurricular independent work under the guidance and supervision of a teacher (at consultations, during research work), extracurricular independent work without the direct participation of a teacher (preparation for classroom classes, Olympiads conferences, performance of control works, work with electronic information resources, preparation for exams and tests). Independent work of students is provided by these methodological recommendations.

Extracurricular independent work is the planned educational, educational research, scientific research work of students, carried out outside the classroom according to the assignment and with the methodical guidance of the teacher, but without his direct participation. The purpose of independent work of students is to master fundamental knowledge, professional skills and research activities.

Students should rely mainly on the knowledge and skills acquired during lectures and practical classes. This provides the necessary basis for further in-depth study of other disciplines. However, this knowledge needs to be activated.

Forms of independent work of students provided by the discipline:

• Preparation for laboratory classes;

• Independent study of educational issues;

• Preparation for the exam.

For independent preparation for laboratory classes, studying of educational questions, preparation for the exam, the following sources can be recommended:

• lecture notes and materials of practical classes;

• educational literature of the relevant profile.

At the beginning of the course, the teacher informs students about the forms, types and content of independent work, explains the requirements for the results of independent work, as well as forms and methods of control and evaluation criteria.

Independent work of students provides for independent study of sections of the course that are not included in the subject of lectures and laboratory classes. To study the sections of the discipline that are not included in the subject of lectures and laboratory classes, it is recommended to use basic and additional literature for theoretical training. Self-control of training is recommended to be carried out by self-testing on test questions and solving situational tasks available at the department.

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

The training of a physician receiving education in the specialty "Dentistry" in pediatrics, includes a lecture course, laboratory classes and independent work of students. The main training time is allocated for practical work on the examination of patients, filling out medical records, solving clinically-oriented situational tasks. Laboratory classes are conducted in the form of an oral interview on the topic of the class, demonstration of slide presentations, videos and use of visual aids, solving situational tasks, answering test assignments, analysis of clinical patients. When studying the discipline it is necessary to use basic and additional literature, methodological recommendations for classroom and independent work of students and master practical skills. In accordance with the

requirements of FSES in the educational process widely used active and interactive forms of classes (class in the form of presentations; analysis of clinical cases; work in small groups, analysis, description of real situations and solutions of situational problems). Independent work of students implies auditory and extracurricular training and includes work with basic and additional literature, resources of information and telecommunication network "Internet", work on the platform Moodle, creative and practical tasks. Work with academic literature is considered as a type of academic work on the discipline and is carried out within the hours allocated for its study (in the section of students' independent work). Each student is provided with access to the library collections of the department, to electronic information and educational resources of the University.

For each section of the discipline developed methodological recommendations for students and methodological guidelines for teachers on the organization of students' independent work in the classroom and in extracurricular time. During the study of the discipline students participate in the clinical examination of the patient, as well as solve typical situational tasks and test tasks. The main study time is allocated for practical work. During the study of the discipline students independently conduct a clinical examination of the patient, draw up a case history and present its defense. Writing a case history contributes to the formation of practical skills (abilities). During training sessions the development of teamwork skills, interpersonal communication, decision-making, leadership skills is provided. Mastering the discipline contributes to the education of students' communication skills with the patient, taking into account the ethical and deontological features of the pathology and patients. Independent work with patients promotes the formation of responsible behavior, neatness, discipline.

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

Laboratory class is one of the forms of educational work, which is focused on consolidation of the studied theoretical material, its deeper assimilation and formation of the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practical, applied purposes. Particular attention in laboratory classes is paid to the development of educational or professional skills. Such skills are formed in the process of performing specific tasks - exercises, tasks, etc. - under the direction and control of the teacher. The main objective of laboratory classes is to form skills and practical experience aimed at forming professional competencies (ability to perform certain actions, operations necessary in professional activities) or general competencies (general competencies are necessary for successful activity both in professional and non- professional spheres).

The content of laboratory classes is the solution of various kinds of tasks, including professional (analysis of production situations, solving situational production tasks, performing professional functions in business games, etc.). To prepare for the laboratory lesson the student should study theoretical material on this topic, remember the basic definitions and rules, to understand the data in the lectures of the solution of clinical problems.

In accordance with the training program, each trainee independently performs a creative task - to write a case history on the patient. A case history is one of the most important forms of learning for the trainee. In the process of performance of history of the patient the learner gets skills of independent work with patients, masters modern methods of diagnostics and treatment, learns to work with the literature, develops creative thinking and ability to argue the point of view. One of the main results of the trainee's work is his assimilation of the main achievements of modern medicine. The diagnosis of the supervised patient must be relevant in practical terms.

The trainee selects the supervised patient himself or with the help of the instructor

leading the discipline. After selecting a patient to supervise, the trainee prepares and agrees with the supervisor a schedule of work on the medical history. Usually, it provides for the following stages:

1) the curation of the patient,
2) study the results of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination,
3) writing individual sections of the case history,
4) registration of the work and its presentation to the supervisor,
5) review and evaluation of the case history by the supervisor.

When supervising a patient the trainee independently collects complaints, anamnesis of the disease, anamnesis of life and this disease, conducts an objective examination, with a preliminary diagnosis. Outlines a plan of examination of the patient (laboratory and instrumental studies), which allow to establish a clinical diagnosis. The plan is given with the justification of the necessary additional methods of research (for what purpose the study is appointed, indications).

After the patient's treatment, the trainee gets acquainted with the results of laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation, this section includes the data of blood, urine, feces, the results of additional methods of examination, ultrasound examination. In cases where the results of the study are not within the physiological norm, a conclusion or interpretation of the identified changes should be given.

Complaints, anamnesis data, objective examination, as well as the results of laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods should be consistently used to substantiate the diagnosis of certain forms of this disease and its complications. This section should not consist of a simple listing of symptoms characteristic of the disease, but should reflect the course of the trainee's clinical thinking. If any of the symptoms found in the patient does not fit into the classical picture, it is necessary to explain its origin.

11.2. Methodological instructive regulations for preparing for an examination

Not provided

11.3. Methodological instructive regulations for preparing for a test

Credit for the whole discipline or its part aims to evaluate the work of the student for the course (semester), received theoretical knowledge, their strength, the development of creative thinking, the acquisition of skills of independent work, the ability to systematize knowledge and apply it to the solution of practical problems.

As a result of training on the discipline students will study the features of childhood diseases, principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention , as well as learn the skills and practical skills necessary for:

- early diagnosis of childhood diseases in the conditions of the outpatient clinic and at home;

-Identification of leading syndromes and making an algorithm for differential diagnosis with other diseases with similar symptoms;

-Rational use of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of patients;

-Carrying out a complex of therapeutic and prophylactic measures at the pre-hospital stage and during treatment of patients at home;

Diagnosis of emergency conditions and providing medical care to patients at the pre-hospital stage.

Students will learn about the achievements of modern pediatrics, familiarize themselves with the possibilities of modern and innovative methods in the diagnosis of childhood diseases and the treatment of patients

11.4. Methodological instructive regulations for performing computational and graphical

The patient history is the main document that is compiled for each patient in the hospital. It is designed to record the observation of the patient's condition, reflects the diagnostic and treatment process, and also has scientific, practical and legal significance. The case history shall reflect the patient's complaints, anamnesis, data on previous diseases, examination results, diagnosis, conclusions of specialists, data on treatment methods used and their results, and in case of death, its cause and circumstances shall be specified; if a pathologist performs a post-mortem examination, the pathologist's conclusion shall be provided. This information must be recorded as fully and in detail as possible, so that the consultant physician or a representative of the administration can form a complete picture of the patient from the notes. The medical record of an inpatient is an expert document, by which the diagnostic and treatment work of the physician is evaluated, and if there is a conflict, it is the only document confirming the validity, timeliness of the diagnostic and treatment measures performed to the diagnostic and treatment standards approved by the Ministry of Health. The student's medical history copies all sections of the Ministry of Health -approved medical record for an inpatient. Beginning to write a medical history, the student should be able to: - identify the main and additional complaints of the patient; - correctly collect the anamnesis of the disease, anamnesis of life, professional, allergic anamnesis; - conduct an objective examination of the patient by systems; - on the basis of complaints, anamnesis and objective symptoms to substantiate a preliminary diagnosis and prescribe a plan of examination of the patient and treatment; - evaluate the data of laboratory tests, compare them with a preliminary diagnosis and changes in the clinical picture of the disease; - conduct a differential diagnosis; - draw up an epicrysis, dates Medical history is a document in which you must independently justify the inferences, guided by all the knowledge and information received about the patient (interview, examination, the accompanying sheet of the ambulance doctor, outpatient records, conversations with relatives or witnesses, etc.). The medical history consists of the following major sections: 1. Title page, passport data. 2. Complaints. 3. Anamnesis (history of present illness). 4. Life history. 5. Objective status (present condition). 6. Preliminary diagnosis and its rationale. 7. Examination plan. 8. Data of laboratory, instrumental methods of investigation and consultations of specialists. 9. Final (final) diagnosis and its justification. 10. Etiology and pathogenesis of the underlying disease. 11. Treatment of the patient and its rationale. 12. Prognosis. 13. Prevention. 14. Curation diary. 15. Temperature sheet. 16. Epicrisis. 17. List of references

11.5. Methodological instructive regulations for performing a control work

Not provided

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

Not provided

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 №	