DANYLO HALYTSKY LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Internal Medicine N 1 Department of Internal Medicine N 2

Approved First Vice-Rector for scientific and pedagogical work Lev? Assoc. prof. Iryna SOLONYNKO . 30 OP 2023

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE Modul 1 "Internal medicine" Individual professional course BE 3.2.2.

"Surgery"

6 years of study

training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education Field of Knowledge 22 "Health care" specialties 222 "Medicine"

Discussed and approved on the methodical meetings of the Departments of Internal Medicine N 1 and Internal Medicine N 2 protocol N 9 dated 18.04.2023

Head of the Department nal Medicine N 1 MZM MAI Ørest ABRAHAMOVYCH

Head of the Department of Internal Medicine N 2 assoc.prof. Orest KOMARYTSYA Approved by the Profile Methodical Council on the therapeutic disciplines protocol N 3 dated 04.05.2023

Head of the Profile Methodical Council prof. Olena **RADCHENKO**

INTRODUCTION

The program of study of the discipline «Surgery» is made according to: the educational-professional program (EPP) of preparation of experts of the second (master's) level of higher education

Field of knowledge 22 "Health care"

specialty 222 "Medicine"

Description of the discipline (abstract)

According to the Curriculum, the end-to-end discipline "Internal medicine" is carried out in 6 course. The organization of the educational process is carried out according to the European credit transfer system of the organization of the educational process (ECTS).

The program of "Internal medicine" in the 6-th year involves the study of the basics of internal medicine in its main sections (cardiology, pulmonology, gastroenterology, rheumatology, nephrology, hematology, emergency conditions). Emphasis is placed on the study of etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of major and most common diseases of the internal organs, as well as improving practical skills, including a clinical and physical examination of the patient, identification of basic symptoms and syndromes, clinical and diagnostic interpretation standard and additional laboratory and instrumental studies in normal and pathology, differential diagnosis according to the syndrome and nosological principles, determining the tactics of emergency care in case of emergencies, principles of treatment, planning a prevention strategy and prognosis, as well as medical manipulations.

Approximate duration of practical classes - 6.0 hours. The main purpose of this course is to teach students the basics of internal medicine. Students participate in the diagnostic and treatment process of patients under the guidance of teachers of the department. It is also provided to master / get acquainted with the procedures most often used in the practice of internal medicine. Practical classes, clinical tours with assistants, associate professors and professors of the department are the main part of this course. Each student records and reports the clinical results of the patient's examination to the assistant on a daily basis and writes a patient card. Types of classes according to the curriculum are a) practical classes, b) independent work of students.

Thematic plans of practical classes and independent work reveal the problematic issues of the relevant sections of internal medicine.

Practical classes are held on the clinical basis of the department. Methods of organizing practical classes in internal medicine require:

- to make the student a participant in the process of providing medical care to patients from the moment of their hospitalization, examination, diagnosis, treatment to discharge from the hospital;

- to master professional practical skills; skills of teamwork of students, doctors, other participants in the process of providing medical care;

- to form in the student, as in the future specialist, an understanding of responsibility for the level of their training, its improvement during training and professional activities.

For the implementation of the relevant module specified in the first lesson, it is necessary to provide the student with a detailed plan of work in the clinic and provide conditions for its implementation. This plan should include:

- research that the student must master (or get acquainted with);

- algorithms (protocols) of examinations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention following the standards of evidencebased medicine;

- supervision of patients to be carried out by the student during the study of the discipline;

- reports of the patient's medical history in the study group, at clinical rounds, practical conferences.

Patient management involves:

1) clarification of the patient's complaints, medical history and life, surveying organs and systems;

2) conducting a physical examination of the patient and determining the main symptoms/syndromes of the disease;

3) analysis of the results of laboratory and instrumental research;

4) diagnosis;

5) appointment of treatment;

6) determination of primary and secondary prevention measures;

7) report on the results of the examination of the patient by a team of students in the study group, analysis under the guidance of the teacher of the correctness of diagnosis, differential diagnosis, scheduled examination, treatment tactics, assessment of prognosis and performance, prevention.

It is recommended to conduct practical classes with the inclusion of:

1) control of the initial level of knowledge with the help of test questions, compiled in the format of a question with 5 answer options, of which 1 - correct and checking workbooks;

2) management of 1-2 patients with diseases and conditions corresponding to the subject of the lesson, followed by discussion of the correctness of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment with the use of evidence-based medicine and in accordance with National and European guidelines and protocols;

3) consideration of the results of additional research methods (laboratory and instrumental) used in the diagnosis and differential diagnosis, consideration of which is provided by the topic of practical training;

4) control of the final level of knowledge on the test tasks made in the A format.

During the practical classes, students are recommended to keep protocols, in which it is necessary to enter brief information about the patients examined during the practical lesson, diagnosis, examination plan and prescribed treatment.

Independent and individual work of students is 21% of the curriculum, is an integral part of educational activities and is included in the ECTS credits of each module and discipline as a whole. It includes:

- preparation for practical classes;
- implementation and protection of ISRS;
- preparation and writing of medical history;
- mastering practical skills;
- preparation for final control;
- writing a workbook on the topic of the lesson.

Teachers of the department provide an opportunity to carry out independent work. During practical classes and final control, control and evaluation of its implementation are carried out.

The Department of Internal Medicine has the right to make changes to the curriculum within 15%.

Assimilation of the topic (current control) is controlled in practical classes, assimilation of content modules (intermediate control) - in practical final classes. It is recommended to use the following tools to assess the level of student preparation: test tasks, solving situational problems, conducting laboratory tests and evaluating their results, analysis and evaluation of instrumental research and parameters that characterize the functions of the human body, control of practical skills and medical manipulations.

The final control is made at the last practical lesson to the teacher of the department according to the schedule approved at the educational and methodical meeting of the department. Assessment of student success in the discipline is a rating and is set on a multi-point scale, taking into account the assessment of the mastery of individual modules.

For those students who want to improve their grades in the discipline, upon completion of the study of the discipline, the curriculum provides a deadline for repass.

The structure of the educational	Number of credits, hours	Classroombased			Type of control
discipline	Total	Lectures (hrs)	Practical studies (hrs)	Ind. Stud.	
Discipline "Internal medicine" Individual cross-sectional cours «Surgery»	8 credits / 240 hrs.	0	120	120	credit

The subject of study is etiopathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and emergency care in the clinic of internal medicine.

Interdisciplinary links: based on students' study of human anatomy, medical biology, histology, cytology and embryology, pathomorphology, physiology, pathophysiology, medical and biological physics, bioorganic and biological chemistry, microbiology, virology and immunology, pharmacology, clinical pharmacology, radiology and radiation medicine, propaedeutics of internal medicine.

Interdisciplinary links:

Discipline	Know
Normal anatomy	Anatomical features of the cardiovascular and pulmonary systems, small and large circulatory
	system, the structure of the vascular wall, nephron, kidneys, urinary tract, adrenal glands and
	other endocrine glands; features of heart blood supply; myocardial innervation; structure of
	sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems; the leading system of the heart.
	Anatomical structure of the digestive system (esophagus, stomach, duodenum, colon and
	small intestine, liver and biliary tract, pancreas), its blood supply, innervation, function.
	Anatomical structure of the human skeleton, joints, joint surface, synovial membrane.
	Anatomical features of hematopoietic organs and vascular structure of different calibers.
	Anatomical structure of the lymphatic system.
Topographic anatomy	Location and projection of the heart, valvular apparatus of the heart.
	Topography of vessels and nerves.
	Topography of the respiratory system (mutual location of bronchi, lungs, pulmonary vessels,
	pleura)

	Topography of the digestive system (mutual location of the organs of the gastroduodenal	
	zone, hepato-duodenal zone (liver, galibladder), small and large intestines)	
	lopography of bones, muscles and joints.	
Ded. 1	Location of the kidneys, ureters, bladder relative to other organs of the abdominal cavity.	
Pathological anatomy	I he structure of fibrous plaque; morphological substrate of atheroscierosis.	
	sthere acleration or active control of the case of acute coronary aftery occlusion of	
	Atherosclerotic changes of coronary arteries, ischemic changes in the myocardium	
	Atteroscience changes of coronary atteries, ischemic changes in the myocardium.	
	Callular changes of heart values of infactious origin and changes of pericerdium in case of	
	inflammatory processes of various etiology	
	Cellular changes of the myocardium in the case of inflammatory processes	
	Myocardial morphology in the case of different types of heart block depending on the	
	organic damage to the heart	
	Changes in the structure of the wall of bronchopulmonary tissue in the case of bronchial	
	asthma pneumonia pleurisy changes in the lung parenchyma in case of pulmonary	
	insufficiency	
	Inflammatory and anatomical changes of the mucous membrane of the esophagus and	
	stomach (superficial, diffuse antral, interstitial, hypersecretory, type B, type A, diffuse	
	changes in the body of the stomach associated with pernicious anemia, reactive reflux	
	gastritis, type C, peptic ulcers); morphological changes in the case of irritable bowel	
	syndrome, Crohn's disease, nonspecific ulcerative colitis; mechanism of symptoms of acute	
	and chronic cholecystitis, gallbladder dyskinesias, gallstone disease; anatomical changes that	
	can cause liver cirrhosis and pathogenetic mechanisms of various liver cirrhosis syndromes;	
	mechanism of symptoms of chronic pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer.	
	Anatomical changes in the diencephalon, endocrine glands, internal organs.	
	Pathological and anatomical features	
	congenital anemia, acute leukemia and chronic leukemia, lymphoma.	
	Morphological changes of connective tissue in the case of specific and nonspecific	
	inflammation.	
	Anomalies of bone formation.	
	Pathological and anatomical features of gout.	
	Pathological and anatomical features of ankylosing spondylitis and reactive arthritis.	
	Pathological and anatomical features of renal amyloidosis and glomerulonephritis.	
	Pathological and anatomical features of pyelonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis.	
	Pathological and anatomical changes of the kidneys in the case of primary glomerular lesions.	
Histology	Histological structure of the heart (pericardium, myocardium, endocardium), arterial and	
	venous walls.	
	The structure of the wall of the trachea, bronchi, alveoli in normal and pathology.	
	Cellular structure of CO of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum, small and large intestines,	
	walls of the gallbladder and bile ducts, microscopic structure of the liver and histological	
	changes in normal and in case of pathology, morphological signs of CP and pancreatic cancer.	
	Juxta-glomerular apparatus of the kidneys, histological structure of the endocrine glands.	
	Morphological structure of connective tissue.	
	Membalagical factures of anythugestee, neticularytee microscenie structure of lymph nodes	
	worphological realures of erythocytes, renculocytes, incroscopic structure of fymph hodes,	
	histological features of hematopoietic organs and vascular structure of different calibers	
Normal physiology	Mechanisms of blood pressure regulation	
Normal physiology	Functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems	
	Functions of the beart and its conduction system arteries and veins	
	Basic methods of respiratory function control: physiological drainage: indicators of the	
	function of external respiration, their value: functional state of gas exchange in the lungs	
	The main mechanisms that provide antireflux protection: functions of the stomach	
	duodenum, small and large intestines are normal: functions of the gallbladder, biliary tract.	
	normal bilirubin metabolism and in the case of mechanical jaundice: features of blood supply.	
	innervation of the liver, its functional activity; main endocrine and exocrine functions of the	
	software.	
	Functions of the pituitary gland, adrenal cortex, gonads.	
	Physiological features of connective tissue.	
	Function of joints, physiological age features of structure of bones and joints.	
	Kidney function. The mechanism of formation of primary and secondary urine.	
	Regulation of hematopoiesis, features of coagulant and anticoagulant system are normal.	

Pathological	Pressor and depressor mechanisms.
physiology	The main causes of endothelial damage; risk factors for atherosclerosis; cholesterol theory of
	atherosclerosis; functional disorders of the nervous system.
	The mechanism of ischemic and necrotic changes in the myocardium.
	Mechanisms of dysfunction of the myocardium, coronary vessels and conduction system of
	the heart.
	Features of coagulant and anticoagulant system in case of pathology.
	Mechanisms and causes of pulmonary embolism.
	The mechanism of hemodynamic disorders in the case of infectious endocarditis.
	The mechanism of hemodynamic disorders in the case of pericarditis.
	Impaired cardiac conduction.
	Mechanisms of acute and chronic heart failure.
	Causes and mechanisms of bronchial patency disorders of the bronchopulmonary system:
	mechanisms of lung abscess, lung gangrene and bronchiectasis and RF; types of hypoxia.
	mechanisms of their occurrence, main causes and pathogenesis of RF: indicators of
	pneumotachometry spirography peak flowmetry depending on the type and stage of
	ventilation failure
	The main pathological factors of GERD: causes and mechanism of dysfunction of the
	stomach small and large intestings, callbladder of the biliary tract: features of pathogenesis of
	bapatitis LC: dysfunction of ando, and avacring functions of the paparentic gland
	Mashaniama of violation of the control regulation of matcheolism in particular fat
	hudes such an avialation of the central regulation of metabolism, in particular rat,
	nydrocarbon, violation of intermediate metabolism.
	Mechanisms of autoimmune diseases.
	Causes and mechanisms of connective tissue dysfunction.
	Lesions of the musculoskeletal system due to genetic defects, as well as the negative impact
	of external and internal factors.
	Causes, mechanism of osteoarthritis.
	Causes, mechanism of gout.
	Causes, mechanism of arthritis and arthropathy.
	Pathological and anatomical features of renal amyloidosis and glomerulonephritis.
	Causes and mechanisms of kidney disease, disorders of water-electrolyte balance, protein and
	lipid metabolism.
	Causes and mechanisms of pathogenesis of kidney disease, leading to chronic kidney disease
	and acute kidney damage.
Microbiology	Characteristic of pathogens that are etiological factors of infectious endocarditis, pneumonia,
	pleurisy, peptic ulcer disease. Normal composition of the microflora of the small intestine and
	its changes according to different age groups; determination of intestinal dysbacteriosis; main
	pathogens of colon diseases
Biochemistry	Metabolism and function in the body of folic acid, vitamin B12, iron; clinical assessment of
	changes in biochemical parameters of blood in hemorrhagic diseases.
	Methods of clinical and laboratory research of blood oxygen balance.
	Structure and biosynthesis of the main metabolic processes occurring in the colon
Clinical immunology	Types of immunological reactions. Methods for determining indicators of humoral and
and allergology	allular immunity. Immunological methods for the diagnosis of connective tissue diseases
Dromondoution of	Central minumery. Initiation of Secondary, All
internal disassas	Semiotics of sthereoclamatic and neurociteviletory dustonic. Symptome of estheric
Internal diseases	semiours of amerosciencies and neurocirculatory dystoma. Symptoms of asthemic,
	tachycardia, cardiac, nypertensive, autonomic vascular syndromes.
	Semioucs of acute coronary syndrome and myocardial infarction.
	Symptoms of chronic forms of coronary heart disease.
	Symptoms of pulmonary embolism, acute, subacute and chronic drugs.
	Semiotics of acquired and congenital heart defects.
	Symptoms of infectious endocarditis.
	Semiotics of myocarditis, cardiomyopathies.
	Semiotics of pericarditis.
	Principles of operation of the electrocardiograph. Methods of electrocardiography and ECG
	decoding. Semiotics of arrhythmias.
	Clinical symptoms of heart block. Interpretation of changes in case of conduction disorders.
	Symptoms of acute and chronic heart failure.
	Examination of patients with shortness of breath (collection of complaints, medical history
	and life, objective examination of the respiratory and cardiovascular systems, analysis of the
	results of additional methods of examination); identification of the main symptoms and
	syndromes of bronchial obstruction, asthma, pneumonia, pleurisy and their complications;
	RF, stages, clinical features.

	The main symptoms of GERD, dyspepsia, chronic gastritis, clinical signs of gastric and duodenal peptic ulcer, complications of these diseases; clinical signs of celiac disease; examination of patients with lesions of the colon and small intestine; coprological research; detection of symptoms of cholecystitis, cholangitis, dyskinesias of the biliary tract by hypo-, hyper- and mixed type; physical examination of the liver and interpretation of basic studies of liver function; clinical symptoms of obesity Symptoms of rheumatism and SLE.
	Symptoms of systemic connective tissue diseases.
	Symptoms of systemic vasculitis.
	Methods of examination of joints, symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis.
	Symptoms of osteoarthritis.
	Symptoms that occur in the case of kidney disease methods of laboratory and instrumental
	diagnosis.
	Symptoms and syndromes that occur in the case of CKD, acute kidney damage.
	Characteristic complaints, clinical syndromes in case of diseases of the hematopoietic system;
	ability to collect anamnesis, identify special complaints, conduct clinical examinations of
	patients with diseases of the hematopoietic system; laboratory methods for assessing
Oncology	Examination of a natient with hematooncological diseases: diagnosis of paraneonlastic
Oneology	reactions.
	Barrett's esophagus, cancerous and precancerous changes of the esophagus; clinical signs of gastric cancer, malignant and benign neoplasms of the colon, small intestine, benign and malignant tumors of the biliary system, cancerous and precancerous changes in the liver
Roentgenology	Radiological changes in the case of asthma, pneumonia, pleurisy.
8,	Radiological signs of esophageal motor dysfunction, GERD, ulcers, esophageal strictures,
	diaphragmatic esophageal hernias, tumors, shortening and abnormalities of the esophagus,
	gastritis and PU of the stomach and duodenum, gastric tumors, chronic enteritis, gluten enteropathy. Whipple disease, IBS and IBD, visualization of the pancreatic gland (ultrasound,
	CT, MRI, angiography, scanning).
	Radiological stages of rheumatoid arthritis.
	X-ray signs of osteoarthritis. X-ray features of gouty joint demage
	X-ray signs of ankylosing spondylitis and reactive arthritis
	Radiological changes in the case of myeloma disease.
Surgery	Clinical signs of complications of GERD, bleeding, perforation, penetration of the duodenum
	and duodenum, intestinal obstruction, peritonitis, surgical complications of celiac disease and
	enteropathy; the share of housing and communal services in the structure of surgical diseases;
	connection of housing and communal services with other surgical diseases; clinical signs of
Pharmacology	Classification and mechanism of action of thrombolytics narcotic analgesics anticoagulants
i narmacorogy	and antiplatelets, nitrates, β -adrenoblockers, lipid-lowering drugs, ACE inhibitors, diuretics,
	calcium antagonists, cardiotropic, sedative drugs.
	Classification of antiarrhythmic drugs, mechanism of action.
	Groups and mechanisms of action of drugs that improve cardiac conduction.
	Antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal drugs, classification, mechanism of action, indications,
	Mechanism of action indications for use and side effects of expectorants and bronchodilators
	Antisecretory drugs (anticholinergic drugs, H2-histamine receptor blockers, proton pump
	blockers, gastrin receptor antagonists, antacids); gastrocytoprotectors (mucus stimulators,
	those that form a protective film, enveloping and astringent drugs); Drugs that affect the
	motor function of the stomach and duodenum.
	Groups of drugs that are prescribed to correct intestinal dysbacteriosis and normalize
	Mechanism of action, indications and contraindications of the main drugs used for the treatment of IBS_IBD
	Antispasmodics, cholagogues, anti-inflammatory, analgesics, mechanisms of their action
	Hepatoprotectors, enterosorbents, amino acids, bile acids, the mechanism of their action. Mechanism of action, indications and contraindications to the use of basic drugs in the
	treatment of CP.
	Groups and mechanism of action of drugs for the treatment of obesity.
	action Classification mechanism of action grounds and warnings for use complications

	from the use of NSAIDs, glucocorticoids, cytostatics, aminoquinoline drugs,
	chondroprotectors, anti-gout drugs.
	Classification and mechanism of action of drugs used for the treatment of CKD and acute
	kidney disease.
	Pharmacological features of drugs used in the treatment of various forms of anemia,
	leukemia, hemorrhagic diseases.
Social medicine and	The structure of providing health care to the population for the proper use of resources of the
health care	health care system for prevention and treatment
organization	
Spa treatment	Resorts for the treatment of chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, rheumatic diseases
-	and diseases of the bronchopulmonary system

1. The purpose and objectives of the discipline

1.1. **The purpose** of teaching the discipline "Inernal medicine" is to form the ability to apply the acquired knowledge, skills, abilities and understanding to solve typical problems of the doctor in the field of health care, the scope of which is provided by certain lists of syndromes and symptoms of diseases, emergencies and diseases. require special tactics of patient management; laboratory and instrumental research, medical manipulations.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline "Internal medicine" in 6 course

• conduct surveys and clinical examinations of patients with major diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs and analyze their results;

• determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• analyze the typical clinical picture, identify clinical variants and complications of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• establish a preliminary diagnosis of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• prescribe laboratory and instrumental examination of patients with the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs and their complications;

• based on evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental examination, to make a differential diagnosis, substantiate and establish a clinical diagnosis of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• determine the principles and nature of treatment in the treatment of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• prescribe treatment, including prognostic-modifying, of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs and their complications;

- determine the tactics of emergency medical care based on a diagnosis of emergency;
- provide emergency medical care based on an emergency diagnosis;

• carry out primary and secondary prevention of the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• assess the prognosis and efficiency of patients with the most common diseases of the digestive, respiratory, blood and hematopoietic organs;

• perform medical manipulations;

• keep medical records;

• adhere to the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities.

1.3. Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (relationship with the normative content of training of higher education, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the EPP).

According to the requirements of the PP, the discipline provides students with the acquisition of competencies: - *integral*:

ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the learning process, which involves research and/or innovation and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements. *-general:*

GC1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

GC2. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

GC3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

GC5. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.

GC6. Ability to make informed decisions.

GC7. Ability to work in a team.

GC8. Interpersonal skills.

GC9. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.

GC 11. Skills in the use of information and communication technologies.

GC 12. Definiteness and perseverance in terms of tasks and responsibilities.

GC 13. Awareness of equal opportunities and gender issues.

GC 14. The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the supremacy of law, the rights and freedoms of people and citizens.

GC 15. The ability to preserve and multiply the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and the development of society, techniques and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active rest and leading a healthy lifestyle.

- special (professional, subject):

PC1. Ability to collect medical information of the patient and analyze clinical data.

PC2. The ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.

PC 3. The ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.

PC 4. The ability to determine the necessary regime of work and rest in the treatment and prevention of diseases.

PC 5. The ability to determine the characteristics of nutrition in the treatment and prevention of diseases. FC6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment and prevention of diseases.

PC 7. Ability to diagnose urgent conditions.

PC 8. Ability to determine the tactics of providing emergency medical aid.

PC 9. Ability to carry out medical evacuation measures.

PC 10. Ability to perform medical manipulations.

PC 11. The ability to solve medical problems in unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility.

PC 16. The ability to provide medical documentation, including the use of electronic forms.

PC 21. It is clear and unambiguous to convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments about health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to people who are studying.

PC 24. Adherence to ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals.

PC 25. Adherence to professional and academic integrity, bear responsibility for the reliability of the obtained scientific results.

"Competence Matrix".

№	Classification of competencies by NQF	Knowledge	Skills	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Integral competencies						

Ability to solve typical and complex specialized and practical problems in a professional health care activity, or in a learning process that involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by the complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements

	General competencies						
1	Ability to abstract	Know the methods of	Be able to analyze	Establish appropriate	Be responsible for the		
	thinking, analysis and	analysis, synthesis	information, make	connections to	timely acquisition of		
	synthesis.	and further modern	informed decisions, be	achieve goals.	modern knowledge.		
		learning.	able to acquire modern				
			knowledge.				
2	Ability to learn and	Know the current	Be able to analyze	Establish appropriate	Be responsible for the		
	master modern	trends in the industry	professional	connections to	timely acquisition of		
	knowledge.	and analyze them.	information, make	achieve goals.	modern knowledge.		
			informed decisions,				
			acquire modern				
			knowledge.				
3	Ability to apply	Have specialized	Be able to solve	Clear and	Responsible for		
	knowledge in practical	conceptual	complex problems and	unambiguous	making decisions in		
	situations.	knowledge acquired	problems that arise in	communication of	difficult conditions.		
		in the learning	professional activities	their own			
		process.		conclusions,			
				knowledge and			
				explanations that			

				substantiate them to	
				specialists and non-	
				specialists.	
4	Knowledge and	Have a profound	Be able to carry out	Ability to effectively	Be responsible for
	understanding of the	knowledge of the	professional activities	form a	professional
	subject area and	structure of	that require updating	communication	development, ability
	understanding of	professional activity.	and integration of	strategy in	to further professional
	professional activity.		knowledge.	professional	training with a high
	· · ·		Ũ	activities.	level of autonomy.
5	Ability to adapt and act		Be able to apply means	Establish appropriate	Be responsible for the
	in a new situation.		of self-regulation, to be	connections to	timely use of self-
	Know the types and		able to adapt to new	achieve results.	regulatory methods.
	methods of adaptation.		situations		regulatory methods.
	principles of action in a		(circumstances) of life		
	new situation		and activity		
6	Ability to make an	Know the tactics and	Be able to make	Use communication	Be responsible for the
0	informed decision	strategies of	informed decisions	strategies and	choice and factics of
	informed decision.	communication laws	choose ways and	interpersonal skills	communication
		communication, laws	choose ways and	interpersonal skins	communication
			communication to		
		benavior.	ensure effective		
_			teamwork.		
7	Ability to work in a	Know the tactics and	. Be able to choose	Use communication	Be responsible for the
	team.	strategies of	ways and strategies of	strategies	choice and tactics of
		communication, laws	communication to		communication.
		and ways of	ensure effective		
		communicative	teamwork.		
		behavior			
8	Interpersonal skills.	Know the laws and	Be able to choose ways	Use interpersonal	Be responsible for the
		methods of	and strategies of	skills.	choice and tactics of
		interpersonal	communication for		communication.
		interaction.	interpersonal		
			interaction.		
10	Skills in the use of	Have deep knowledge	Be able to use	Use information and	Be responsible for the
	information and	in the field of	information and	communication	development of
	communication	information and	communication	technologies in	professional
	technologies.	communication	technologies in the	professional	knowledge and skills.
	C	technologies used in	professional field.	activities.	U
		professional	which requires		
		activities.	updating and		
			integration of		
			knowledge		
11	The ability to search.	To know the places of	To be able to determine	To use interpersonal	To be responsible for
	process and analyze	search, methods of	the priority areas of	interaction Different	a qualitative search
	information from	processing and	search processing and	sources	processing and
	various sources	analysis of	analysis of information	sources	analysis of
	, unous sources.	information from	from various sources		information from
		various sources	itom various sources.		various sources
12	Definiteness and	Know the	Reable to set coals and	Fetablich	Responsible for the
12	perseverance in terms	responsibilities and	objectives to be	interpersonal	quality of the tasks
	of tasks and	ways to accomplish	nersistent and	relationshins to	quanty of the tasks
	rosponsibilitios	the tesks	porsistent and	offootively perform	
	responsionnes.	the tasks.	porformance of detter	tooks and	
			performance of duties.	rasks allu	
10	Amonong an afres 1	Vnow or J have see	Do oblo to seral sta	Tesponsionnues	Do momental for
13	Awareness of equal	Know and be aware	De able to evaluate		De responsible for
	opportunities and	of issues of equal	rights and	interpersonal	establishing equal
	gender issues	opportunities and	responsibilities	interaction based on	opportunities and
		gender issues	regarding equal	equal opportunities	eniminating gender
			opportunities and	and exclude gender	issues problems
			gender issues	Issues	
14	The ability to realize	To know one's social	To form one's civic	The ability to convey	To be responsible for
	one's rights and	and public rights and	consciousness, to be	one's civic and social	one's civic position

Tesponsibilities as a member of society, fore development, the rule of civil society (free development, the rule of av, the rights and freedoms of a person mad a citizen of Ukraine. sustainable development, the rule development, the rule development of and a citizen of Ukraine. To be responsible for the observents of cavelopment of development of society on the basis of moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society on the basis of nuderstanding of the bistory and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system development of society, development of society culture hue development of society, development of society culture hue development of society, development of society culture hue development of society culture hue development of society culture hue development of society culture hue schoologies, to use and society of development of society culture hue schoologies, to use development of society culture hue schoologies, to use and society of development of society culture hue schoologies, to use development of society culture hue schoologies, to use development of society culture hue schoologies, to use development of society culture hue schoologies, to	Г						
member of society, fore democratic) and the democratic) and the development, the rule development, the rule development of the ability to preserve lo know the moral. deniverments of society values and achievements of society based on an deniverments of society society based on an deniverments of society society based on an development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of society, development of the subject area, its place in the development of society development of society, development of society requipment knowledge about nature and society and forma knowledge about ature and societ and societ area and forma knowledge about the patient and and societ area and forma knowledge about ature and societ and societ area and forma knowledge about ature and societ and societ area and forma knowledge about ature and societ and societ area and forma knowledge about nature and societ and societ area and forma knowledge about ature and societ and a societ area and forma knowledge about the patient.			responsibilities as a	responsibilities, to be	able to act in	position. To adhere to	and activities for
be aware of the values civil society (free of civil society (free development, the rule development, the rule development of and a citizen of understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, is place in the general system development of society society and and society and in the and society and the subject area, is place in the general system development of society, development of society coupting the spental system of notor activity for motor activity for			member of society, to	aware of the values of	f accordance with it. To	the values of civil	sustainable
of o'il society (free democratic) and the need for its sustainable emocratic) and the freedoms of a person ind a citizen of sustainable of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of ustainable of law, the rights and of law, the rights and and a citizen of ustainable I.Urarine. U.Urarine. 15 The ability to pressrve. To how the moral, understanding of the based on an understanding of the bisory and patterns of of evelopment of the ability or society based on an understanding of the bisory and patterns of of evelopment of the subject area, its place in the general system the general system is add on cativity for active recreation and and technologies, to use various types and forms of active recreation and understanding of the bisory and patterns of kowledge about nature and society and in the adsociety and in the adsociety on the basis of moderstanding of the place in the general system of society, development of society, cupitment technologies, to use various types and forms of active recreation and active recreation and active recreation and active recreation and active recreation and active recreation and and technologies, to various types and forms of active recreation and moderstanding the patient. Be able to conduct a bistage and presso freedoms of a person medical information advelopment of the subject area, iterial society the society society technology various types and forms of active recreation and moderstanding the patient. Be reponsible for the society and the hell development of society cupitment technologies, to use various of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results. Be reponsible for the society technology and technologies, to various types and forms of activ			be aware of the values	civil society (free	be able to apply the	society (free	development, the rule
democratic/ and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of dwy, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of dwy, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of dwy, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Ukraine. The she is presson and a citizen of dwy, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Ukraine. The she is presson and a citizen of Ukraine. 15 The ability to preserve and increase the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of active society based on an understanding of the history and patterns the general system of evelopment of the subject area, its place the general system of society, equipment active recreation and leading a healthy the checklogy and active veneration of society. General society, equipment active recreation and leading a healthy intervenents of society, equipment and society and in the society, equipment active recreation and physical active recreation and physical active recreation and physical active recreation and physical and y the system of society, equipment and society and in the society, equipment active recreation and physical active recreation and physical active recreation and physical and y the system of society, equipment and society and in the society, equipment active recreation and physical active recreation and physical and y the system and society and in the society, equipment and society and in the society, equipment active recreation and physical and y the system and for taking and physical and y the system and for taking and physical and y the system and for taking and y the system and for taking and physical and y the system and for taking and physical and the thereforment the parient. Be able to society and for taking and physical and physical and physical and physical and physical and physical anethy the parient society and for taking appropriate con			of civil society (free	democratic) and the	values of civil society	democratic) and the	of law, the rights and
lead for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Lixraine. sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable the person and a citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable freedoms of a person and a citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable for law, the rights and freedoms of a person lad citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable for law, the rights and freedoms of a person lad citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable for law, the rights and freedoms of a person lad citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable for law, the rights and freedoms of a person lad citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable for law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Lixraine. It a subinable for law, the rights and freedoms of a person achievements of society society haed on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about heading a healthy lifestyle. To be responsible for the outperson for development of society, society a subinable development of society, society, technology and in the development of society, society, technology. To be responsible for the society a subinable for development of society, society, technology. for heading information development of the subort bestate of maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental society and			democratic) and the	need for its	(free democratic) for its	need for its	freedoms of a person
evelopment, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Ukraine. development, the rule of law, the rights and of a citizen of Ukraine. development, the rule of law, the rights and a citizen of Ukraine. To be responsible for the observance of moral a citizen of Ukraine. 15 The ability to preserve and increase the moral, cultural, scientific values and a citizen of understanding of the history and patterns. To be responsible for the observance of walues and a citizen of understanding of the history and patterns. To be responsible for the observance of walues and a citizen of understanding of the history and patterns. To be responsible for the observance of walues and a citizen of understanding the history and patterns. history and patterns the general system of development of society, of nowledge about and in the eachnology and itechnology and interventor of society, welvelopment of the values and and in the society can di the society can di the society, cultural, scientific values and a citizen of society, cultural, scientific values and in the society, cultural, scientific values and a citizen of noor activity for a citive recreation and inadive recreation and analyze clinical data. Feedoms of active recreation and instrumental studies and values values and standard sciente of the patient. Feedowalt sciente information about the patient di standard methods of the person, his organs and systems and avalues the instrumental values and in the state of human health. Ferevonsible for the state of human health.			need for its sustainable	sustainable	sustainable	sustainable	and a citizen of
a bit lay, the right and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Ukraine. bit lay, the right and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Ukraine. citizen of Ukraine. To be able to preserve and a citizen of Ukraine. To be able to preserve and increase the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of achievements of achievements of scientific values and achievements of achievements of society haced on a understanding of the bisory and patterns of of development of the subject area, its place the general system the general system of knowledge about the development of society, society, cupinput and in the general system of knowledge about the development of society, society, cupinput and in the general system of moora cuvity for active recreation and maintaining a bealthy lifestyle. Society and in the society, cupinput the development of society, society, cupinput the development of society, society, cupinput the development of society, society, cupinput the development of society, society, technology, and in the development of moora activity for active recreation and maintaining a bealthy lifestyle. Society and society and society and society and in the development of moora activity for active recreation and maintaining a bealthy society recreat			development the rule	development the rule	development the rule	development the rule	Ukraine
10 Hay, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Ukraine. In Hay, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen of Ukraine. In Hay, the rights and a citizen of Ukraine. In Hay, the rights and a citizen of Ukraine. 15 The ability to preserve rule and a citizen of understanding of the history and patterns development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of a development of the subject area, its place in the general system of development of society, and in the development of society, and in the society on the basis of motor activity for motor activity for motor activity for motor activity for motor activity forms of matina and a standard and standard methos and standard methos and standard methos and standard methos and standard methos and standare methos and and standare			of low the rights and	of low the mights and	of low the rights and	of low the rights and	Okrame.
Precodoms of a person and a citizen of Ultraine. The doms of a person Ultraine. The doms of a person Ultraine. The doms of a person Ultraine. 15 The ubility to preserve admicrease the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society society based on an based an an in the and in the and in the society and in			of law, the rights and	of law, the rights and	of faw, the rights and	of law, the rights and	
and a citizen of Ukraine. and a citizen of Ukraine. and a citizen of Ukraine. To be able to preserve and multiply the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of based on an understanding of the history and patterns ociety based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and in the general system of knowledge about nature and in the general system of knowledge about nature and is the general system of knowledge about nature and sciety, equipment of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. Nowledge about nature and sciety and in the development of society, development of hestory and patterns biget area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and sciety, equipment development of society, development of active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. Nowledge about nature and society and technologies, to active recreation and active recreation and active recreation and and actizen of development of society, equipment active recreation and active recreation and and sciety equipment active recreation and active recreation and physical and sciety and information of the patient of hestato of handard schemes of information and schemes or activity for and schemologies, to active recreation and analyze clinical data. Be able to conduct a physical scientific values and active recreation and analyze clinical data. Be able to conduct a physical scientific values and active recreation and analyze clinical data. Be able to conduct a physical scientific values and active recreation and and scientific scientific values and scientific scientific values and scientific scientific values and scientific scientific values and scientific values and scientific values and scientific values and scientific values and scientific values and scintand and scintand a			freedoms of a person	freedoms of a person	freedoms of a person	freedoms of a person	
Ukraine. Ukraine. Ukraine. Ukraine. Ukraine. Ukraine. 15 The ability to preserve cultural, scientific values and achievements of society achievements of society society based on an understanding of the bistory and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of society and in the subject area, its place in the general system of of knowledge about active recreation and leading a healthy of knowledge about active recreation and leading a healthy and society, equipment of motor activity for active recreation and analyze clinical data. Ukraine. Ukraine. To ker responsible for moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society on the basis of society and patterns of subject area, its place in the general system of society, and in the society, equipment and technologies, to active recreation and healthy lifestyle. Ukraine. Ukraine. 1 Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data. If are specialized knowledge about and technologies, to society, and forms of active recreation and being able to keep a correcreation and analyze clinical data. If are specialized knowledge about and standard schere variation of the patient on the basis of surveys, secial transpecialized medical information about the patient and and standard scheres of information of the patient of the patient of the society, centories and evalue their results If aboratory and information of the patient singaposite for the patient, seeseneth (according to fist 4). If aboratory			and a citizen of	and a citizen of	and a citizen of	and a citizen of	
 15 The ability to preserve To know the moral, and increase the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of advelopment of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature here are and technology and in the and in the advelopment of society, development of society, development of a society, development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature nature and society and in the add technology and in the add technology and in the detechnology and in the add technology and technology. Iffestyle. Ability to collect mether altard method standard excive recreation and adataded standard schemes of advelopment of the patient. Now keep calized the general system of knowledge about the patient of society, development of society, development of society, development of society, development of society add the society recreation and headthy lifestyle. Ability to collect method and standard schemes of advelopment add standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient. Schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient. Ability to determine the Have specialized knowledge about the state of human health. In the patient mand standard methods and standard to schemes of information adout the patient and standard methods and standard to schemes of information of the patient. Schemes of information adout the patient and instrumental studies and eschemes of information of the patient is patient. Ability to determine the laco scielly spicel addition of information of the patient. Sciells for the state sciella second information of the patient is studies and exciella second information of the patient. Be able to conduct a physical examin			Ukraine.	Ukraine.	Ukraine.	Ukraine.	
and multiply the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society society based on an based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature nature mature and society and society and in the general system of knowledge about nature nature mature and society and society and in the general system the general system of knowledge about nature nature mature and society and society and in the general system of knowledge about knowledge about nature nature mature and society and society and in the development of society, development of technologies, to use active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. cultural, scientific values and achievements of society on the subject area, its place the general system of knowledge about nature and society and society, development of society, cultured, society, cultured, society, cultured, society and in the development of society, development of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Be able to keep a maintaining a healthy healthy lifestyle. Be responsible for the subject area; the very set and forms and standard examination of the patient. Be able to analyze the patient. Form and communication stategy when states human health. Be responsible for development ador the timely and standard examination of the patient. 2 Ability to determine and standard required list of liaboratory and instrumental studies and exaluation of the patient. Be able to conduct a secording to list 4). Be responsible for decury inpatient. <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>The ability to preserve</td> <td>To know the moral,</td> <td>To be able to preserve</td> <td>To adhere to moral,</td> <td>To be responsible for</td>		15	The ability to preserve	To know the moral,	To be able to preserve	To adhere to moral,	To be responsible for
cultural, scientific values and achievements of achievements of society society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of subject area, its place in in the general system for development of the subject area, its place in in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the general system of society, and in the general system of technologies, to use various types and forms of novo Redge about and technologies, to society, cupipment of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. values and achievements of society cupipment of subject area, its place in the general system of society, cupipment and society and in the society, cupipment of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle. values and achievements of society, cupipment and society and in the society, cupipment and technologies, to society, cupipment and technologies, to society creation and healthy lifestyle. values and achievements of society, cupipment and society and in the society, cupipment and technologies, to society creation and healthy lifestyle. various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle. society and technologies, to society checked built and technologies, to society checked built and technologies, to society checked and technologies, to society checked built and society and technologies, to society checked built and society checked built and society and technologies, to society			and increase the moral,	cultural, scientific	and multiply the moral,	cultural, scientific	the observance of
 values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the instory and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of conversation workedge about hardre and society and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of technology and treems of society, cupiment of and in the general system of rechnology and technology and technology and technology and technology and technology and technologies, to use various types and forms of active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. Notifiestyle. Notifiestyle. Notifiestyle. Notifiestyle. Notifiestyle. Ability to collect methe the person, his organs and systems, and standard the person, his organs and systems, and standard schemes of human healthy lifestyle. Ability to determine the Have specialized methods and standard schemes of patient. Ability to determine the Have specialized methods and standard schemes of havovited agrows, his mature and standard schemes of havovited agrows, his mature and standard schemes of havovited agrows, his mature and standard schemes of havovite agrows, his mature and standard schemes of havovited agrows, and technologies, to use and the person, his organs and systems, havovite agrows, his mature and standard schemes of havovited agrows, his mature and standard schemes of havovite agrows, and standard technologies, to agrows and systems, and standard technologi agrows and sys			cultural, scientific	values and	cultural, scientific	values and	moral, cultural.
achievements of society society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of for knowledge about the general system of society and in the subject area, its place in the general system of for knowledge about the general system of society, equipment and society and in the society, equipment of society, equipment of society, equipment and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. Achievements of society and in the society, equipment and technologies, to society, equipment			values and	achievements of	values and	achievements of	scientific values and
a hare ventions or society society in section and understanding the based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about hature and in the general system of knowledge about hature and in the general system of society, and in the general system of society and in the general system of society and in the general system of society, development of society and the healthy iferstyle. society and in the general system of society, development of society, echnology and technologies, to various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. society cancents and society area, its place in the general system of society, development of society, echnology and technologies, to various types and forms of active recreation and bealthy lifestyle. society cancents and society area, its place in the general system of and technologies, to various types and forms of active recreation and bealthy lifestyle. Society cancents and society area, its place in the general system of and technologies, to various types and forms of active recreation and bealthy lifestyle. Society cancents and society area, its place in the general system and technologies, to use types and forms of active recreation and bealthy lifestyle. Society cancents and society area, its place in the general system and technologies, to use types and forms and technologies, to use types and forms and technologies, to use types and forms and technologies, to use types and formati			achievements of society	society based on an	achievements of society	society based on	achievements of
Pased on an understanding of the bistory and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the and society and in the development of society, cequipment and society and in the development of society, cequipment of the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the and society and in the development of society, cequipment of the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the and technologies, to use the technologies, to use the technologies, to use the technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. Society, cequipment and technologies, to active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. Be able to conduct a patient. Effectively for active recreation and phased of the patient. Be responsible for the questioning and system, schemes of and standard schemes of quality collection of information of the patient. Be able to conduct a patient. Effectively form a communication state information of the patient. Be responsible for the quality collection of information of the patient. 1 Ability to determine the medical information analyze clinical data. Have specialized the person, his organs and systems, and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a patient. Effectively form a communicating with healthy lifestyle. Be responsible for the quality collection of information of the patient. 2 Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental analyze clinical data. Have specialized knowledge about the patient. Be able to conduct a patient's diagnosis an			achievements of society	society based off all	achievements of society	society based off	achievements of
Inderstanding of the history and patterns development of the subject area, its place the general system of knowledge about nature and in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the society and in the society and in the society and in the and society and in the society and in the society and in the and society and in the society and in the society and in the and society and in the society and in the society and in the and society and in the and society and in the society and in the society and in the and society and in the society and in the soci			based on an	understanding of the	based on an	understanding the	society on the basis of
history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place the general system of and society and in the and society and in the development of society, and society and in the development of society, development of society, equipment and technologies, to use and technologies, to use active recreation and healthy lifestyle. In the development of society, technology active recreation and healthy lifestyle. Be responsible for the quality collection of information analyze clinical data. An standard to society and in the and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient. Be to sociuct a patient. Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results. Be responsible for the patient and analyze clinical data. An standard to society and in the patient. Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and systems and evaluate their results. Form and be responsible for deciding on the evaluation of instrumental studies and evaluate their results of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results. Be able to conduct a physical examination of laboratory and instrumental			understanding of the	history and patterns	understanding of the	history and patterns	understanding the
development of the subject area, its place the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, equipment and technologies, to use various types and forms of active recreation and lifestyle.of advelopment of society, equipment and technologies, to use how about different warious types and forms of active recreation and lifestyle.of advelopment of society, equipment and technologies, to various types and forms of active recreation and healthy lifestyle.of advelopment of society, technology and technology and technology, or active recreation and healthy lifestyle.of advelopment of society, technology and technology, or active recreation and healthy lifestyle.1Ability to collect medical information and standard. schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Special (professional, subject) competenciesBe responsible for the quality collection of torogans and systems, and standard to communication and standard to comduct a physical examination of the patient.Be able to analyze the results of haboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Form and communication the patient.Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Be able to analyze the results of haboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Form and the patient.Be responsible for deciding on the deciding on the deciding on the deciding on the estate of healthy the standard methods of information about the pati			history and patterns of	of development of the	history and patterns of	of development of the	history and patterns
subject area, its place in in the general system the general system of knowledge about and society and in the and in the development of society, development of society, equipment technologies, to use and technologies, to various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. subject area, its place in subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and and society and in the society, equipment technologies, to use and technologies, to various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle. subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about and technologies, to various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle. subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about and technologies, to warious types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle. subject area, its place in the general system and technologies, to warious types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle. Subject area, its place and technologies, to warious types and forms of active recreation and healthy lifestyle. Subject area, its place and technologies, to warious types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle. Subject area, its place and technologies, to warious types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle. Subject area, its place active recreation and healthy lifestyle. <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>development of the</td><td>subject area, its place</td><td>development of the</td><td>subject area, their</td><td>of development of the</td></t<>			development of the	subject area, its place	development of the	subject area, their	of development of the
Image: http://www.edge about nature in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, development of society, equipment and technologies, to use various types and forms for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.in the general system of knowledge about nature about nature and about nature and society, equipment and technologies, to use or activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.in the general system about nature and society, equipment of society, equipment of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.in the general system about nature and society and technologies, to society, equipment of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.in the general system about here to various motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.in the general system and technologies, to use and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.in the general system and technologies, to use and technologies, to use about healthy lifestyle.in the development of society, equipment and technologies, to use and forms of motor activity for active recreation and analyze clinical data.in the general system society, equipment and technologies, to use about healthy lifestyle.imature and society and technology.1Ability to determine the patient.Have specialized no conduct a physical examination of the patient.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate theirHave specialized required list of laboratory and instrumental results of			subject area, its place in	in the general system	subject area, its place in	place in the general	subject area, its place
knowledge about nature and society and in the ad society and in the development of society, equipment itechnologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and lifestyle.knowledge about nature and society and in the society, equipment and icchnologies, to various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and mintanining a healthy lifestyle.knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, ecupation and healthy lifestyle.of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, ecupation and mether to various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.knowledge about nature and society and technology and technology and technology and technology and technology and technology and technology and technologies, to use warious types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.knowledge about nature and society and technologies, to use to knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of equived list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate theirknowledge about the person, his organs and systems, the state of human health. and for taking appropriate measures.Be able to analyze the resurts of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Form and resurts of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Form and communication appropriate measures.Be responsibl			the general system of	of knowledge about	the general system of	system of knowledge	in the general system
and society and in the development of society, and society and in the development of society, equipment and technologies, to use warious types and forms for motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.Nor the grade and society and society and in the development of society, equipment and technologies, to use warious types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and lifestyle.Nor the grade and society, equipment and technologies, to use and technologies, to society, equipment and technologies, to use and technologies, to <b< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>knowledge about nature</td><td>nature and society</td><td>knowledge about nature</td><td>about nature and</td><td>of knowledge about</td></b<>			knowledge about nature	nature and society	knowledge about nature	about nature and	of knowledge about
and society and mine development of society, development of technologies, to use and technologies, to use active recreation and lifestyle.Society, development of society, equipment and in the development of society. ecurology and technologies, to use and technologies, to use and forms of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.Society and mine society, equipment and it the development of society. ecurology and technologies, to use and forms of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.Induce and in the development of society, equipment and technologies, to use and forms of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.Induce and in the development of society, equipment and technologies, to use types and forms of matter enversion with the patient on the basis of analyze clinical data.Induce and society development of society, equipment and evelopment of society and in the society and instrumental technologies, to use and evelopment of society and instrumental society for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.Induce and in the development of society, equipment and technologies, to society cereation and healthy lifestyle.1Ability to collect metantion of the patient.Have specialized the metods of argans and systems, standard methods of instrumental to list			and acciety and in the	and in the	and society and in the	about hattie and	noture and society
development of society, development of technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.development of active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.and technologies, to active recreation and healthy lifestyle.and technologies, to active recreation and healthy lifestyle.1Ability to collect madical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Have specialized know the methods of guestion grans and systems, know the methods of the state of human health.Be able to conduct a constantion of the patient.Effectively form a constantion obtained the patient and and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Be able to analyze the records.Be responsible for the communicating with using standard techniques the state of human health.Be responsible for the communicating with using standard techniques the state of human health.Be responsible for the communicating with using standard techniques the state of human health.Be able to analyze the records.Be responsible for deving interviews, surveys, surveys, surveys, surveys, surveys,2Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental studies and extuate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the patient.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the gate responsible for deciding on the extualtion of laboratory and instrumental results.Be able to conduct a preliminary and clinical adgorithms of disease diagnosis (a			and society and in the		and society and in the	society and in the	inature and society
Interchnology and technologies, to use various types and forms active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.society, equipment and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.society, technology and technologies, to active recreation and healthy lifestyle.society, technology and technologies, to active recreation and healthy lifestyle.IAbility to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Expecial (professional, subject) competenciesEffectively form a comversation with the patient on the basis of organs and systems, and standard schemes of physical examination of the patient.Edit to assess the state of human health.Be responsible for the quality collection of algorithms and standards, communication and for the timely assessment of the state: human health2Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized know the epron, his organs and systems and standard schemes of physical examination of the patient.Be able to analyze the relevant medical records.Form and communication adout the state of human health in the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Be responsible for deciding on the results of laboratory and instrumental resultsBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Form and communication the basis to society, technology, use trans the and propriate measures.2Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of			development of society,	development of	development of society,	development of	and in the
Itechnologies, to various types and forms for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.itechnologies, to various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.itechnologies, to active recreation and healthy lifestyle.ise and technologies, to motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.ise and technologies, to motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.ise and technologies, to motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.ise active recreation and healthy lifestyle.1Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Have specialized know the methods organs and systems, and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Be able to conduct a conduct a physical examination of the patient.Effectively form a conduct a physical examination of the patient.Be responsible for the communicating with using standard techniques the state of human health.Be responsible for the communication strategy when standard examination of the patient.Be able to assess human health in the the state of human health.Second conduct a physical ecand systems and for taking appropriate measures.2Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental studes and evaluate theirHave specialized the serson, his organs and systems, on their basis to assess the aboratory and instrumental studies and ecand methods of information about the preliminary and clinical section of laboratory and instrumental results.Be able to conduct a prelim			technology and	society, equipment	technology and	society, equipment	development of
various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and lifestyle.and technology.1Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Special (professional, subject) competenciesIffectively form a conversation with the patient on the basis of organs and systems, adgorithms and standard schemes of question of the patient.Effectively form a conversation with the patient on the basis of organs and systems, and standard schemes of question of the patient.Be able to conduct a conversation with the patient on the basis of organs and systems, and standard schemes of question of the patient.Be able to analyze through the patient. to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Be able to analyze the state of human health.Be responsible for the quality collection of information about the patient. surveys, examinations, patient. Be able to assess the state of human health.Be responsible for derively form a conversation with the patient. Be able to assess relevant medical records.Be responsible for derively form a conversation of the sates of human health.2Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems organs and systems information about the patient. Be able to conduct a preliminary and clinical disease diagnosis; the prescriation and systems and evaluate their results.Be responsible for deciding on the patient. Be able to conduct a patient. conclusions information about the patient. Be able to conduct a instrumen			technologies, to use	and technologies, to	technologies, to use	and technologies, to	society, technology
of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and heing able to keep a healthy lifestyle.types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.1Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Be able to conduct a conversation with the strategy when strategy when 			various types and forms	know about different	various types and forms	adhere to various	and technology.
active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.motor activity for active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.active recreation and being able to keep a healthy lifestyle.motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.1Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Special (professional, subject) competenciesEffectively form a communication strategy when strategy when strategy when strategy and strategy and and for the timely assessment of the strategy and strategy and strat			of motor activity for	types and forms of	of motor activity for	types and forms of	
leading a healthy lifestyle.active recreation and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.being able to keep a healthy lifestyle.active recreation and healthy lifestyle.1Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Have specialized the person, his organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Bable to conduct a platent on the basis of algorithms and standards. to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Be responsible for the quality collection of strategy when surveys, surveys, samination of the patient.Be responsible for the quality collection of strategy when surveys, surveys, surveys, samination of the patient.Be responsible for the quality collection of strategy when surveys, surveys, surveys, surveys, samination of the patient.Be responsible for the quality collection of surveys, surveys			active recreation and	motor activity for	active recreation and	motor activity for	
Iterstyle.Initial interview int			leading a healthy	active recreation and	being able to keep a	active recreation and	
Including			lifestyle	maintaining a healthy	healthy lifestyle	healthy lifestyle	
Special (professional, subject) competencies1Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Have specialized the person, his organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Be able to conduct a conversation with the patient on the basis of algorithms and standards, communicating with the patient.Effectively form a communicating with through interviews, surveys, examinations, about the state of human health in the patient.Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Effectively form a communicating with through interviews, surveys, examinations, about the state of human health in the patient.Be able to assess the state of human health.Effectively form a communicating with through interviews, surveys, examinations, about the state of human healthBe able to assess the state of human health.Effectively form a communicating with through interviews, surveys, examinations, palpation, percussion of organs and systems and for taking appropriate measures.2Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, on their basis to assess tinformation about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient and specialists laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Be able to conduct a phatent and specialists3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know			mestyle.	life et el e	healthy mestyle.	fieatury mestyle.	
Special (protessional, subject) competences1Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Be able to conduct a communicating with through interviews, surveys, examinations, papaton, percussion of organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Be able to analyze to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to analyze the required list of laboratory and instrumental surder results.Form and communicating with through interviews, surveys, examinations, papatoin, percussion of organs and systems, and evaluate their results.Be able to analyze the required list of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).Form and communication appropriate measures.Be responsible for deciding on the results of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the results3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the disease diagnosis; algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symdromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Be responsible for make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading cordine to the leading symdromes3Ability to	ŀ			Second Lange	6	- 4 •	
1 Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data. Have specialized knowledge about organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a conversation with the patient on the basis of algorithms and standards, using standard techniques to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Effectively form a communication strategy when to conduct a physical examination of organs and systems, and for the timely assessment of the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results. Be able to analyze the patient. Effectively form a conversation with the patient on the basis of assessment of the state of human health. Effectively form a communication to conduct a patient. Be responsible for the communication about the state of human health in the patient. 2 Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results. Knowledge about the person, his standard methods of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4). Be able to conduct a patient's diagnosis disease. Form and section of laboratory and instrumental results Be responsible for deciding on the patient's medical instrumental studies (according to list 4). 3 Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diganosis of the disease. Know the disease diagnosis; algorithms or selection of leading symptomes or selection of leading symptomes Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Based on regulatory documentajon (ambulatory/inpatient correctness of the established preliminary and <td>ŀ</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Special (pro</td> <td>ressional, subject) comp</td> <td>etencies</td> <td></td>	ŀ			Special (pro	ressional, subject) comp	etencies	
medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.conversation with the patient on the basis of algorithms and standards, conduct a physical examination of the patient.conversation with the patient.conversation with the patient on the basis of algorithms and standards, conduct a physical examination of the patient.conversation with the patient.conversation with the patient.convention through interviews, surveys,2Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized instrumental standard methods of instrumental research (according to list 4).Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Form and convention about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Form and convention about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Be responsible for deciding on the instrumental studies (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the disease diagnosis; algorithms of selection of leading symdromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Based on regulatory documents, maintain documents, maintain dicecion of the patient.Be responsible for making informed decision regarding the correctness of the established3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical symptoms or syspuromesKnow the di		1	Ability to collect	Have specialized	Be able to conduct a	Effectively form a	Be responsible for the
about the patient and analyze clinical data.the person, his organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.patient on the basis of algorithms and standards, communicating with using standard techniquesstrategy when communicating with the patient.information obtained through interviews, surveys, examinations, palpation, percussion of organs and systems and for the timely records.2Ability to determine the required list of results.Have specialized howledge about the person, his organs and systems, examination of the patient.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Form and communicate to the patient's diagnosis information about the patient's diagnosis information about the patient's diagnosis information about the patient's diagnosis information about the patient's diagnosis disease.Form and communicate to the patient's diagnosis information about the patient's diagnosis information about the patient's diagnosis information about the patient's diagnosis disease diagorithms of selection of leading symptoms or selection of leading symptoms orBe able to conduct a physical examination of documents, maintain documents, documents, maintain do			medical information	knowledge about	conversation with the	communication	quality collection of
analyze clinical data.organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.algorithms and standards, using standard techniques to conduct a physical examination of the patient.communicating with the patient.through interviews, surveys, examinations, palpation, percussion of organs and systems and for the timely assessment of the state: human health2Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, organs and systems, organs and systems, instrumental the person, his organs and systems, and evaluate their results.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and examination about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Be responsible for deciding on the evaluation of the patient and specialists the necessary conclusions3Ability to establish a diagnosis of the diagnosis of the diagn			about the patient and	the person, his	patient on the basis of	strategy when	information obtained
know the methods and standard schemes of questioning and physical examination of the patient.using standard techniquesi to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to assess the state of human healthEnter information about the state of human health in the patient.surveys, examinations, palpation, percussion of organs and systems and for the timely assessment of the state: human health2Ability to determine the laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, organs and systems, organs and systems, instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and on their basis to assess information about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusions list of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Beresponsible for deciding on the results3Ability to establish a diagnosis of the diagnosis of the diagnosis of the selection of leading symdromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading symdromesBased on regulatory make an informed decision regarding the card, etc.).Be responsible for making informed decisions and actions results			analyze clinical data.	organs and systems,	algorithms and standards,	communicating with	through interviews,
2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate theirHave specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, and evaluate theirBe able to analyze the results.Form and communicate to the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the results of laboratory and instrumental results.Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient.Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the results of laboratory and instrumental results.Be able to conduct a physical examination of the person, his organs and systems, on their basis to assess the necessary conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the results.3Ability to establish a diagnosis of the diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or selection of leading syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of he leading conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient selection of he leading correctness of the eslection of he leading syndromesBe responsible for making informed decision regarding the selection of he leading correctness			5	know the methods	using standard techniques	the patient.	surveys.
and statutedand statutedand statutedand statutedand statutedand statutedand statutedand statutedand for the timely2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate theirHave specialized the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate theirHave specialized the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental to list 4).Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusions list of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Be able to conduct a paper state of human healthBe responsible for deciding on the evaluation of laboratory and instrumental (according to list 4).Be responsible for deciding on the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the diagnosis of the symptoms or selection of leading symptoms or selection of leading symptoms or selection of the selection of the se				and standard	to conduct a physical	Enter information	examinations
Schelliss of questioning and physical examination of the patient.Examination of the patient. Be able to assess the state of human health.about the state of human health in the relevant medical records.papation, percussion and for the timely assessment of the state: human health and for taking appropriate measures.2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of information about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary (according to list 4).Be responsible for results of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease.Know the disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading oclinical symptom orBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading oclinical symptom orBe responsible for making informed decision regarding the selection of the leading oclinical symptom or				schomos of	avamination of the	about the state of	palpation paraussion
2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, instrumental studies instrumental results.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies information about the patient's diagnosisForm and communicate to the patient and specialistsBe responsible for deciding on the instrumental studies and instrumental studies (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient's diagnosisBe responsible for deciding on the instrumental studies and instrumental instrumental instrumental research (according to list 4).Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a patient's diagnosis; algorithms of disease.Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the instrumental studies (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a disease.Know the disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or symptoms or symptoms or symptom orBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient as appropriate measures.				schenies of	examination of the	about the state of	of organic and systems
2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of instrumental to list 4).Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and or their basis to assess instrumental studies (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the evaluation of instrumental research (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or symptoms or symptoms orBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the lading symptoms or selection of leading symptoms orBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading symptoms orBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient and induction (according the selection of the leading symptoms or selection of the leading symptom orBe responsible for make an informed (according the selection of the leading symptom or				questioning and	patient. Be able to assess	numan nearth in the	of organs and systems
2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, on their basis to assess standard methods of laboratory and instrumental results.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Form and communicate to the patient and specialistsBe responsible for deciding on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Form and communicate to the patient and specialistsBe responsible for deciding on the results of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).Be able to conduct a patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading symptoms or selection of the leading symptoms orReaden records.Research records.Besessesses selection of the leading cording to list 4).3Ability to establish a disease.Know the algorithms of selection of the leading symptoms or selection o				physical	the state of human health.	relevant medical	and for the timely
2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental results.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and on their basis to assess standard methods of information about the patient's diagnosis to list 4).Form and results of laboratory and instrumental studies conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the patient and specialists instrumental research laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease.Know the algorithms for selection of leading 				examination of the		records.	assessment of the
2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental results.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and organs and systems, information about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the evaluation of laboratory and instrumental results.3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease.Know the algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of decision regarding the selection of the leading symptoms or syndromesBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documents, maintain the patient's medical documents, maintain the patient as present (according to list 4).Be responsible for making informed decision regarding the correctness of the ecinical symptom or				patient.			state: human health
2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental tresults.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and on their basis to assess information about the patient's diagnosis to list 4).Form and communicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusionsBe responsible for deciding on the evaluation of laboratory and instrumental (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease.Know the algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient are selection of the leading symptoms or selection of the leading preliminary and clinical symptom orBe responsible for make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom or							and for taking
2Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Have specialized knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental results.Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and on their basis to assess information about the patient's diagnosisForm and communicate to the patient and specialistsBe responsible for deciding on the evaluation of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms for selection of leading syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to conduct a physical examination of the patient's medical documentation (ambulatory/inpatient card, etc.).Be responsible for deciding on the evaluation of instrumental research results3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to ecinical symptom orBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation (ambulatory/inpatient card, etc.).Be responsible for make an informed correctness of the established preliminary and							appropriate measures.
 a home of the person, his organs and systems, and evaluate their results. 3 Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease. 3 Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease. 3 Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical symptoms or syndromes b calle to analyze the person and systems, and evaluate their results. b calle to analyze the person and systems, or the person, his organs and systems, organs, organs	ľ	2	Ability to determine the	Have specialized	Re able to analyze the	Form and	Be responsible for
Interformed instrumental instrumental studies and evaluate their results.Entowiedge about the person, his organs and systems, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).Tesuits of faboratory and patient studies and on their basis to assess information about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).Confinitumicate to the patient and specialists the necessary conclusionsdeciding of the evaluation of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease.Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom orBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documentationBe responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the selection of the leading organs and systems, and the patient symptom orBe responsible for making informed documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation	ľ	-	required list of	knowledge about	regults of laboratory and	communicate to the	deciding on the
 instrumental studies and evaluate their results. 3 Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease. 3 Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical disease. a Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical symptoms or selection of leading symptoms or symptoms or symptoms or symptoms or 	1		laboratore and	the noncer 1	instrumental stall	notiont on d an order	acciung on the
instrumental studies and evaluate their results.organs and systems, standard methods of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).on their basis to assess information about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).the necessary conclusionslaboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms of algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom orBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation card, etc.).Be responsible for making informed decisions and actions			laboratory and	the person, his	instrumental studies and	patient and specialists	evaluation of
and evaluate their results.standard methods of laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).information about the patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).conclusions list of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).instrumental research results3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom orBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation card, etc.).Be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the card, etc.).			instrumental studies	organs and systems,	on their basis to assess	the necessary	laboratory and
results.laboratory and instrumental research (according to list 4).patient's diagnosis (according to list 4).list of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).results3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom orBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation (ambulatory/inpatient card, etc.).Be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the selection of the leading preliminary and			and evaluate their	standard methods of	information about the	conclusions	instrumental research
instrumental research (according to list 4).(according to list 4).instrumental studies (according to list 4).3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom orBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation (ambulatory/inpatient card, etc.).Be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom or			results.	laboratory and	patient's diagnosis	list of laboratory and	results
and the preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromesBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom orBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documentationBe responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the correctness of the established preliminary and	L			instrumental	(according to list 4).	instrumental studies	
3Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or symptoms or symptoms or symptom orBe able to conduct a physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom orBased on regulatory documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation card, etc.).Be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the set of the established preliminary and	1			research (according	(according to list !).	(according to list 4)	
3 Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical algorithms of disease. algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromes syndromes clinical symptom or clin	1			to list 4)		(according to list +).	
SAbility to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.Know the 				10 1151 4).	Do oblo to and to to	Deced on man 1.4.	Do monger sile 1 - Com
preliminary and clinical algorithms of disease diagnosis; disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromes syndromes clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for superscript of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for superscript of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clini		2	A 1 '1' (1 1' . 1 .	17		Based on regulatory	Be responsible for
diagnosis of the disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromes syndromes clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of the leading clinical symptom or disease diagnosis; algorithms for s		3	Ability to establish a	Know the		bused on regulatory	1
disease. algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or syndromes syndromes syndromes show of the leading syndromes		3	Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical	Know the algorithms of	physical examination of	documents, maintain	making informed
selection of leading decision regarding the symptoms or selection of the leading clinical symptom or selection of the leading syndromes clinical synd	-	3	Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the	Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis;	physical examination of the patient. Be able to	documents, maintain the patient's medical	making informed decisions and actions
symptoms or selection of the leading card, etc.). established preliminary and		3	Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.	Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for	physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed	documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation	making informed decisions and actions regarding the
syndromes clinical symptom or preliminary and		3	Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.	Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading	physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the	documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation (ambulatory/inpatient	making informed decisions and actions regarding the correctness of the
		3	Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.	Know the algorithms of disease diagnosis; algorithms for selection of leading symptoms or	physical examination of the patient. Be able to make an informed decision regarding the selection of the leading	documents, maintain the patient's medical documentation (ambulatory/inpatient card, etc.).	making informed decisions and actions regarding the correctness of the established

	1				
		(according to list 1);	syndrome; be able to		clinical diagnosis of
		preliminary and	make a preliminary and		diseases.
		clinical diagnoses	clinical diagnosis of the		
		(according to list 2):	disease (according to list		
		methods of	2): appoint a laboratory		
		laboratory and	and instrumental		
		instrumental	and instrumental		
			examination of the		
			patient (according to list		
		(according to list 4).	4) by applying standard		
			methods.		
4	Ability to determine the	Have specialized	Be able to determine, on	Form and inform the	Be responsible for the
	required mode of work	knowledge about	the basis of preliminary	patient and specialists	validity of the
	and rest in the	man, his organs and	and clinical diagnosis, by	about the necessary	appointment of work
	treatment of diseases.	systems; ethical and	making an informed	mode of work and	and rest in the
		legal norms;	decision the necessary	rest in the treatment	treatment of the
		algorithms and	mode of work and rest in	of the disease	disease (according to
		standard schemes	the treatment of the	(according to list 2)	list 2)
		for determining the	disease (according to list	(according to list 2).	115(2).
		mode of work and			
		mode of work and	2).		
		treatment, on the			
		basis of preliminary			
		and clinical			
		diagnosis of the			
		disease (according			
		to list 2).			
5	Ability to determine the	Have specialized	Be able to determine, on	To form and	Be responsible for the
	nature of nutrition in	knowledge about	the basis of preliminary	communicate to the	validity of the
	the treatment of	man, his organs and	and clinical diagnosis,	patient, specialists	definition of nutrition
	diseases.	systems: algorithms	the nature of nutrition in	conclusions about	in the treatment of the
		and standard	the treatment of diseases	nutrition in the	disease (according to
		schemes of nutrition	(according to list 2)	treatment of the	list 2)
		in the treatment of	(according to list 2).	disease (according to	115t 2).
		disassas (sasanding		list 2)	
		to list 2)		list 2).	
6	A bility to datarming the	10 list 2).	Pa abla to datarmina tha	Form and	Pa rasponsible for
0	Ability to determine the	Inave specialized	be able to determine the	communicate to the	desiding on the
	principles and nature of	knowledge of	principles and nature of		
	disease treatment and	algorithms and	treatment of the disease	patient and specialists	principles and nature
	prevention.	standard schemes of	(according to list 2).	their own conclusions	of treatment of the
		treatment of		about the principles	disease (according to
		diseases (according		and nature of	list 2).
		to list 2).		treatment (according	
				to list 2).	
7	Ability to diagnose	Have specialized	Be able, in the absence of	Under any	Be responsible for the
	emergencies.	knowledge about	information, using	circumstances.	timeliness and
		the person. his	standard techniques. by	adhering to the	effectiveness of
		organs and systems	making an informed	relevant ethical and	medical measures to
		standard methods of	decision to assess the	legal norms to make	diagnose
		human avamination	human condition and	an informed decision	amarganaias
		(at home, on the	malia a diagnosia	an the assessment of	emergencies.
		(at nonie, on the	(a a condina to list 2)		
		succi, ill a fiealth	(according to list 5).	diagnosis and	
		care facility) in the		diagnosis and	
		absence of		organization of the	
		information.		necessary medical	
				measures depending	
				on the human	
				condition; fill in the	
				relevant medical	
1				documents.	
8	Ability to determine the	Know the legal	Have specialized	Reasonable formulate	Be responsible for the
	tactics of emergency	framework for the	knowledge about urgent	and convey to the	correct determination
	medical care.	provision of	human conditions:	patient or his / her	of the emergency
		emergency medical	principles of emergency	legal representative	condition its severity

		care, in particular the law of Ukraine "On emergency medical care".	medical care. Be able to identify emergencies (according to list 3); principles and tactics of emergency medical care; to carry out organizational and diagnostic measures aimed at saving and saving human life.	the need for emergency care and to obtain consent for medical intervention.	and tactics of emergency medical care.
9	Ability to conduct medical evacuation measures.	Know the algorithms of medical evacuation measures	Be able to conduct medical evacuation measures	Explain the necessity and procedure of medical evacuation measures	Be responsible for the timeliness and quality of medical evacuation measures
10) Skills to perform medical manipulations.	Have specialized knowledge about man, his organs and systems; knowledge of algorithms for performing medical manipulations (according to list 5).	Be able to perform medical manipulations (according to list 5).	Reasonable form and bring to the patient, specialists conclusions about the need for medical manipulations (according to list 5)	Be responsible for the quality of medical manipulations (according to list 5).
11	Ability to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility	Know and navigate medical problems arising in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information	Have the skills to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information	Communicate to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information	Take responsibility for solving medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility
16	5 Ability to maintain medical documentation	Know the system of official document flow in the professional work of a doctor, including modern computer information technologies	Be able to determine the source and location of the required information depending on its type. Be able to process information and conduct analysis of received information	Receive necessary information from a specified source and, based on its analysis, form appropriate conclusions	Be responsible for the completeness and quality of information analysis and conclusions based on its analysis
21	To convey clear and unambiguous one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non- specialists, in particular to people who are studying	Know how to clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non- specialists, in particular to people who are studying	Possess the methods and skills for clearly and unambiguously conveying one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to students	Formulate an opinion on the clear and unambiguous presentation of one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non- specialists, in particular to students	Be responsible for the validity of conclusions regarding one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non- specialists, in particular to persons who are studying
24 25	Adhere to ethical principles when working with patients, laboratory animals Adherence to professional and academic integrity. be	Know the ethical principles that apply when working with patients Have specialized knowledge about the system of	Be able to apply ethical principles when working with patients Be able to organize one's own work in compliance with professional and	Adhere to ethical principles when communicating with patients Communicate for compliance with professional and	Be responsible for observing ethical principles when working with patients

responsible for the	professional and	academic integrity	academic integrity	
reliability of the	academic integrity			
obtained results				

Learning outcomes:

The discipline «Obstetrix and gynecology" contributes to the formation of integrative final program learning outcomes, for which students must:

• conduct professional activities in social interaction based on humanistic and ethical principles; identify future professional activities as socially significant for human health;

• apply knowledge of general and professional disciplines in professional activities;

• comply with the norms of the sanitary and hygienic regime and safety requirements during professional activities;

• use the results of independent search, analysis and synthesis of information from various sources to solve typical problems of professional activity;

• argue information for decision-making, be responsible for them in standard and non-standard professional situations; adhere to the principles of deontology and ethics in professional activities;

• to carry out professional communication in modern Ukrainian, to use skills of oral communication in a foreign language, analyzing texts of professional orientation and translate foreign language information sources;

• adhere to the norms of communication in professional interaction with colleagues, management, work effectively in a team;

• analyze the information obtained as a result of scientific research, summarize, systematize and use it in professional activities.

Program learning outcomes (PLO) for discipline

N₂	Program learning outcomes	Abbreviation	Correspondence
			to competencies
1.	Have thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. To be able	PLO - 1	GC 1-15; PC 1-
	to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of		25
	knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for		
	further professional training with a high level of autonomy		
2.	Understanding and knowledge of fundamental and clinical biomedical	PLO - 2	GC 4, 6, 10, 11,
	sciences, at a level sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of		12; PC 1-15, 17,
	health care		19, 20,24
3.	Specialized conceptual knowledge that includes scientific achievements in the	PLO - 3	GC 1-3, 6, 7, 9-
	field of health care and is the basis for conducting research, critical		12; PC 1-3, 11,
	understanding of problems in the field of medicine and related		18-26
	interdisciplinary problems		
4.	Identify and identify leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to	PLO - 4	GC 3-4; PC 12,
	list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's		16, 22, 24
	history, data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his		
	organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease		
	(according to list 2)		
5.	Collect complaints, anamnesis of life and diseases, assess the psychomotor	PLO - 5	GC 1-3, 6, 7; PC
	and physical development of the patient, the state of organs and systems of		1-3, 7, 8, 11, 12,
	the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate		16, 24
	information regarding the diagnoss (according to list 4), taking into account		
	the age of the patient		
6.	To establish the final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and	PLO – 6	GC 1-3, 6-8; PC
	analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional		1-3, 7, 8, 11, 12,
	examination, carrying out differential diagnosis, observing the relevant		16, 24
	ethical and legal norms, under the control of the head physician in the		
	conditions of the health care institution (according to the list 2)		
7.	Assign and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods	PLO - 7	GC 8; PC 1-2, 16,
	(laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 4) of patients		24
	with diseases of organs and body systems for differential diagnosis of		
	diseases (according to list 2)		
8.	To determine the main clinical syndrome or what causes the severity of the	PLO - 8	GC 3-4; PC 5-12,
	victim/victim's condition (according to list 3) by making a reasoned decision		24
	and assessing the person's condition under any circumstances (in the		
	conditions of a health care facility, outside its borders), including in the		
	conditions of an emergency and hostilities, in field conditions, in conditions		
	of lack of information and limited time		
9.	Determine the nature and principles of treatment (conservative, operative) of	PLO – 9	PC 1, 2, 6-8, 10,

	patients with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the age of the		12
	patient, in the conditions of a health care institution, outside its borders and at		
	the stages of medical evacuation, including in field conditions, on the basis of		
	a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal		
	norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and		
	standard schemes, in case of the need to expand the standard scheme, be able		
	to justify personalized recommendations under the control of the head		
	physician in the conditions of a medical institution		
10.	Determine the necessary mode of work, rest and nutrition based on the final	PLO – 10	GC 4: PC 4, 5, 24
	clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making		
	a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes		
11	Determine factics and provide emergency medical care in emergency	PLO - 14	GC 5 7 8 PC 1
	situations (according to list 3) in limited time conditions according to existing	120 11	7 11 17 19 23
	clinical protocols and standards of treatment		7, 11, 17, 19, 25
12	Earm rational modical routes for national to organize interaction with	DLO 16	DC 2 7 10 11
12.	Form rational medical routes for patients, to organize interaction with	FLO = 10	FC 5, 7, 10, 11
	coneagues in their own and other institutions, organizations and institutions,		
	to apply tools for the promotion of medical services in the market, based on		
	the analysis of the needs of the population, in the conditions of the		
	functioning of the health care institution, its division, in a competitive		
	environment		
13.	Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in the conditions of a	PLO – 17	GC 14, 15; PC 7,
	medical institution, at home or at work based on a previous clinical diagnosis		11, 17
	and/or indicators of the patient's condition by making a reasoned decision,		
	observing the relevant ethical and legal norms		
14.	To determine the state of functioning and limitations of a person's vital	PLO - 18	PC 13, 14, 17, 20
	activities and the duration of incapacity for work with the preparation of		
	relevant documents, in the conditions of a health care institution, based on		
	data about the disease and its course, peculiarities of a person's professional		
	activity, etc. Maintain medical documentation regarding the patient and the		
	contingent of the population on the basis of regulatory documents		
15.	Plan and implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures	PLO – 19	PC 14
	regarding the occurrence and spread of diseases among the population		
16.	PLO21. Search for the necessary information in the professional literature and	PLO - 21	GC 2, 9, 10
10.	databases of other sources analyze evaluate and apply this information	120 21	002, 9, 10
17	Apply modern digital technologies specialized software and statistical data	PIO = 22	GC 5 PC 13-17
1/.	analysis methods to solve complex healthcare problems	1.1.0 22	000,101017
18	To convey clearly and unambiguous one's own knowledge, conclusions and	PLO = 25	GC 5 6 PC 11
10.	arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non	1 LO - 2J	17 21
	specialists		17,21
10	Manage work processes in the field of health care, which are complex		GC 2 8
17.	unpredictable and require new strategic approaches, organize the work and	$\Gamma LO = 20$	UC 2, 8
	unpredictable and require new subject approaches, organize the work and		
	professional development of personnel taking into account the acquired skills		
	of effective teamwork, leadership positions, appropriate quality, accessibility		
	and fairness, ensuring the provision of integrated medical help	DI 0. 17	
20.	Communicate freely in the national and English languages, both orally and in	PLO – 27	GC 5-8, 15; PC
L	writing to discuss professional activities, research and projects		11, 18, 21-22
21.	Make effective decisions about health care problems, assess the necessary	PLO – 28	GC 14, 15; PC
	1 / 5		

Learning outcomes for the discipline

Learning outcome		References to the
code	The content of the learning outcome	code of the
		competence
		matrix
Category:	Learning outcomes determine that the student must know, understand and be	Symbol of the
Kn - knowledge	able to perform, after completing the discipline. Learning outcomes follow	Program
Ab - ability	from the set learning goals. To enroll in the discipline, it is necessary to	Learning
Co- competence	confirm the achievement of each	Outcome (PLO)
AR - autonomy and		code in the High
responsibility		Education
		Standard

	Have thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity.	PLO-1
Ab-1	Able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration	
	of knowledge.	
Co-1	Skills of further professional training	
AR-1	To bear responsibility for professional development, the ability for further	
	professional training with a high level of autonomy	
Kn-2	Have knowledge of fundamental and clinical biomedical sciences, equally	PLO-2
	sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of health care.	
Ab-2	To be able to analyze the problems of fundamental and clinical biomedical	
	sciences	
CO-2	Ability to determine the necessary list of problems of fundamental and	
	clinical biomedical sciences	
AR-2	To be responsible for making a decision regarding the evaluation of tasks of	
TZ 2	fundamental and clinical biomedical sciences	DI O 2
Kn-3	Have specialized conceptual knowledge, including scientific achievements in	PLO-3
Ab 2	To be able to aritically analyze problems in the field of modicine and related	
AD-3	To be able to critically analyze problems in the field of medicine and related	
CO 2	The ability to analyze problems in the field of medicine and related	
0-5	interdisciplinary problems	
ΔR-3	Be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the	
AR-J	correctness of coverage of the problem in the field of medicine and	
	interdisciplinary problems related to it	
Kn-4	Know the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes: standard diagnostic	PLO-4
	methods.	
Ab-4	To be able to distinguish and identify the leading clinical symptoms and	
	syndromes; by standard methods, using the patient's anamnesis data, the	
	patient's examination data, knowledge about the person, his organs and	
	systems.	
CO-4	The ability to establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease	
AR-4	Be responsible for establishing a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease	
Kn-5	Know the algorithms of working with the patient	PLO-5
Ab-5	. To be able to collect complaints, anamnesis and diseases, evaluate the	
	psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of the organs	
	and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental	
	and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the	
~~~~	and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.	
CO-5	and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient. Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research	
CO-5 AR-5	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the</li> </ul>	
CO-5 AR-5	and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient. Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.	
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6	and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient. Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient. Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.	PLO-6
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision</li> </ul>	PLO-6
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional argumentation.</li> </ul>	PLO-6
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and here here and physician in the conditions.</li> </ul>	PLO-6
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> </ul>	PLO-6
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> </ul>	PLO-6
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> </ul>	PLO-6
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> </ul>	PLO-6
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> <li>Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7 AR-7	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> <li>Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results</li> <li>To be responsible for making a decision regarding the evaluation of the</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7 AR-7	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> <li>Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results</li> <li>To be responsible for making a decision regarding the evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7 AR-7 Kn-8	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> <li>Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results</li> <li>To be responsible for making a decision regarding the evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7 PLO-8
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7 AR-7 Kn-8	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> <li>Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results</li> <li>To be responsible for making a decision regarding the evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies</li> <li>To know the main clinical syndromes and the severity of the condition of the victim/injured (under the conditions of the health care institution, outside its</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7 PLO-8
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7 AR-7 Kn-8	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> <li>Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results</li> <li>To be responsible for making a decision regarding the evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies</li> <li>To know the main clinical syndromes and the severity of the condition of the victim/injured (under the conditions of the health care institution, outside its boundaries), including in the conditions of emergency situations and combat</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7 PLO-8
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7 AR-7 Kn-8	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> <li>Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results</li> <li>To be responsible for making a decision regarding the evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies</li> <li>To know the main clinical syndromes and the severity of the condition of the victim/injured (under the conditions of the health care institution, outside its boundaries), including in the conditions of alck of information and</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7 PLO-8
CO-5 AR-5 Kn-6 Ab-6 CO-6 AR-6 Kn-7 Ab-7 CO-7 AR-7 Kn-8	<ul> <li>and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information related to the diagnosis, taking into account the age of the patient.</li> <li>Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be responsible for the completeness of collected information about the patient.</li> <li>Know the principles of establishing a final clinical diagnosis.</li> <li>Be able to establish a final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution.</li> <li>The ability to establish an algorithm for formulating a final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Be responsible for formulating the final clinical diagnosis</li> <li>Know the standard methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental research</li> <li>Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and, based on them, evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis</li> <li>Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results</li> <li>To be responsible for making a decision regarding the evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies</li> <li>To know the main clinical syndromes and the severity of the condition of the victim/injured (under the conditions of the health care institution, outside its boundaries), including in the conditions of alck of information and limited time.</li> </ul>	PLO-6 PLO-7 PLO-8

	victim's condition caused by making a reasoned decision and assessing the condition of a person under any circumstances (in the conditions of a health care institution, outside its borders), including in the conditions of emergency situations and combat operations, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.	
CO-8	To have interaction skills, regarding the determination of the main clinical syndrome or the cause of the severity of the victim's/victim's condition,	
	(in terms of a health care institution outside its boundaries) including in the	
	conditions of emergency situations and combat operations, in field conditions,	
	in conditions of lack of information and limited time.	
AR-8	To be responsible for the timely determination of the main clinical syndrome or the cause of the severity of the victim's (victim's condition by making a	
	reasoned decision and assessing the state of a person under any circumstances	
	(in terms of a health care institution, outside its boundaries), including in the	
	conditions of emergency situations and combat operations, in field conditions,	
Kn 0	in conditions of lack of information and limited time.	DI O O
KII-9	diseases taking into account the age of the national the conditions of the	PL0-9
	health care facility, its limits and stages of medical evacuation, including in	
	field conditions.	
Ab-9	Be able to determine the nature and principles of treatment of patients	
	(conservative, operative) with diseases, taking into account the age of the	
	medical evacuation including in field conditions on the basis of a	
	preliminary clinical diagnosis, following the relevant ethical and legal norms,	
	by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard	
	schemes, and when it is necessary to expand the standard scheme, and to be	
	able to substantiate personalized recommendations under the control of the	
<u> </u>	The ability to communicate about the nature and principles of treatment of	
007	patients (conservative, operative) with diseases, taking into account the age of	
	the patient, the conditions of the health care facility, its limits and the stages	
	of medical evacuation, including in field conditions, on the basis of a	
	preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms,	
	schemes	
AR-9	To be responsible for the quality of the prescribed treatment (conservative,	
	operative) of patients with diseases, taking into account the age of the patient,	
	the conditions of the health care facility, its limits and the stage of medical	
Kn 10	evacuation, including in field conditions	PLO 10
KII-10	clinical diagnosis, existing algorithms and standard schemes.	FLO-10
Ab-10	Be able to determine the necessary regime of work, rest and nutrition on the	
	basis of the final clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal	
	norms, by making a well-founded decision with existing algorithms and	
CO 10	standard schemes.	
0-10	during the treatment of diseases	
AR-10	To be responsible for the reasonableness of determining the mode of work,	
	rest and the nature of nutrition during the treatment of diseases	
Kn-11	To know the tactics of providing emergency medical aid in emergency	PLO-14
	and treatment standards	
Ab-11	Able to provide emergency medical assistance in emergency situations in	
	limited time in accordance with existing clinical protocols and treatment	
	standards.	
CO-11	The ability to determine the tactics of providing emergency medical aid in	
	protocols and treatment standards	
AR-11	To be responsible for the provision of emergency medical aid in	
_	emergency situations in a time-limited manner in accordance with existing	

-		
	clinical protocols and treatment standards.	
Kn-12	Know the rational medical routes of patients.	PLO-16
Ab-12	To be able to form rational medical routes for patients.	
CO-12	The ability to communicate with colleagues in order to form rational medical	
	routes for patients	
AR-12	To be responsible for the validity of decisions regarding the formation of	
	rational medical routes for patients	
Kn-13	Know the principles of performing medical manipulations in the conditions of	PLO-17
	a medical institution, at home or at work	
Ab-13	Be able to perform medical manipulations in the conditions of a medical	
	institution, at home or at work based on a previous clinical diagnosis and/or	
	indicators of the patient's condition by making a reasoned decision, observing	
	the relevant ethical and legal norms	
CO-13	Ability to communicate regarding medical manipulations in the conditions	
0010	of a medical institution, at home or at work	
AR-13	To be responsible for carrying out medical manipulations in the conditions	
111(15	of a medical institution at home or at work	
Kn-14	To know what limitations of a person's life activity and the duration of	PLO-18
	incapacity for work require the preparation of relevant documents in the	120 10
	conditions of a health care institution based on data about the disease and its	
	course the peculiarities of a person's professional activity etc	
Ab 14	Be able to determine the state of functioning and limitations of a person's vital	
A0-14	Be able to determine the state of functioning and minitations of a person's vital	
	documents in the conditions of a health care institution based on data about	
	the disease and its course, the peculiarities of a person's professional activity	
	the disease and its course, the pecunanties of a person's professional activity,	
CO 14	The ability to assess the limitation of a person's vital activity and the duration	
0-14	of his disability	
AD 14	Be responsible for assessing the limitation of a person's life activity and the	
AK-14	duration of his/her incapacity	
Kn 15	Know anti anidamia and prayantiya massuras for the occurrence and	<b>DI O</b> 10
KII-1J	spread of discasses among the population	FLO-19
Ab 15	To be able to correct out anti-oridomic and proventive measures recording	
A0-15	the accurrence and arread of discasse among the nonvestion	
A1 1C	Deally to Control of the second of the secon	DL O 21
AD-10	Be able to find the necessary information in professional interature and	PLO-21
A1. 17	De la construction de la constru	
A0-1/	Be able to apply modern digital technologies, specialized software, and	PLO-22
AD 15	statistical methods of data analysis to solve complex healthcare problems.	DI O 25
AK-15	Be responsible for the clear and unambiguous presentation of one's own	PLO-25
	knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related	
10.16	issues to specialists and specialists 10	DL O O C
AR-16	be responsible for ensuring the provision of integrated medical care.	PLO-26
Ab-18	Be able to communicate freely in the state language and in English, both	PLO-27
	orally and in writing to discuss professional activities, research and projects.	
CO-15	To comply with the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their	PLO-28
	professional activities	
AR - 17	To be responsible for compliance with the requirements of ethics, bioethics	
	and deontology in one's professional activity.	

## 2. Information volume of the discipline «Obstetrix and gynecology"

8 ECTS credits (240 hours) are allocated to study the individual profile course «Obstetrix and gynecology" in the 6th year

## 3. The structure of the discipline

Topic	Lectures	Practical classes	Independent
			work
The global pandemic of COVID-19. Diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2.		6	6
Clinical manifestations, prevention and treatment. Management of a			
patient with arterial hypertension, with symptomatic hypertension,			
with arterial hypotension			
Management of a patient with a heart rhythm disorder		6	6

Management of a patient with impaired cardiac conduction		6	6
Management of a patient with cardiac pain and chest pain, with		6	6
stable angina pectoris, painless myocardial ischemia			
Management of a patient with unstable angina, myocardial infarction		6	6
Management of a patient with cardiomegaly, heart murmurs, and		6	6
acrocyanosis			
Management of a patient with heart failure		6	6
Management of a patient with acute back pain, arthralgia/myalgia,		6	6
joint syndrome, arthrosis			
Management of a patient with hemorrhagic vasculitis, with systemic		6	6
connective tissue diseases			
Management of a patient with gastric dyspepsia, dysphagia,		6	6
heartburn, abdominal pain, chronic diarrhea syndrome, constipation,			
gastrointestinal bleeding			
Management of a patient with jaundice, ascites, portal hypertension,		6	6
hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly, and hepato-lienal syndrome.			
Treatment of a patient with acute liver failure			
Management of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome,		6	6
asthmatic condition, chronic cough, pneumothorax			
Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening of the lungs,		6	6
with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung			
abscess, pleural effusion, acute respiratory distress syndrome,			
respiratory failure			
Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin		6	6
Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with		6	6
edematous syndrome			
Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a		6	6
patient with acute renal failure			
Management of a patient with anemia		6	6
Management of a patient with a leukemic reaction and leukemia,		6	6
with polycythemia, lymphadenopathy			
Treatment of a patient with complicated hypertensive crisis, cardiac		6	6
asthma and pulmonary edema, cardiogenic shock			
Treatment of a patient with pulmonary embolism. Treatment tactics		6	6
for sudden cardiac death			
Total hrs 240 / 8 credits ECTS	0	120	120
Form of final control Credit			

**4. The thematic plan of lectures** according to the order 881-z dated 15.03.2022 "On the implementation of the training plan for applicants of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 222 "Medicine" (Appendix 1) lectures are not provided.

N⁰	ΤΟΡΙϹ	Number of hours
1.	The global pandemic of COVID-19. Diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2. Clinical manifestations,	
	prevention and treatment. Management of a patient with arterial hypertension, with symptomatic	6
	hypertension, with arterial hypotension	
2.	Management of a patient with a heart rhythm disorder	6
3.	Management of a patient with impaired cardiac conduction	6
4.	Management of a patient with cardiac pain and chest pain, with stable angina pectoris, painless	6
	myocardial ischemia	0
5.	Management of a patient with unstable angina, myocardial infarction	6
6.	Management of a patient with cardiomegaly, heart murmurs, and acrocyanosis	6
7.	Management of a patient with heart failure	6
8.	Management of a patient with acute back pain, arthralgia/myalgia, joint syndrome, arthrosis	6
9.	Management of a patient with hemorrhagic vasculitis, with systemic connective tissue diseases	6
10.	Management of a patient with gastric dyspepsia, dysphagia, heartburn, abdominal pain, chronic	6
	diarrhea syndrome, constipation, gastrointestinal bleeding	0
11.	Management of a patient with jaundice, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy,	6

	hepatomegaly, and hepato-lienal syndrome. Treatment of a patient with acute liver failure	
12.	Management of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthmatic condition, chronic	6
	cough, pneumothorax	0
13.	Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening of the lungs, with community-acquired and	
	hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, acute respiratory distress syndrome,	6
	respiratory failure	
14.	Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin	6
15.	Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edematous syndrome	6
16.	Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal	6
	failure	0
17.	Management of a patient with anemia	6
18.	Management of a patient with a leukemic reaction and leukemia, with polycythemia,	6
	lymphadenopathy	0
19.	Treatment of a patient with complicated hypertensive crisis, cardiac asthma and pulmonary	6
	edema, cardiogenic shock	0
20.	Treatment of a patient with pulmonary embolism. Treatment tactics for sudden cardiac death	6
	Total	120

## 6. Thematic plan of independent work of students

N⁰	TOPIC	Number of
1.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Global pandemic of COVID-19. Diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2. Clinical manifestations, prevention and treatment. Management of a patient with arterial hypertension. Management of patients with symptomatic hypertension. Management of a patient with arterial hypotension" Improvement of the technique of recording and interpreting the ECG, blood pressure measurement and interpretation of the obtained results by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (blood creatinine, glomerular filtration rate, blood electrolytes).	6
2.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with a heart rhythm disorder." - Improving the technique of ECG interpretation by topic Improvement of interpretation of coagulogram results	6
3.	Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with impaired cardiac conduction." - Improvement of ECG interpretation in case of cardiac conduction disturbances by topic.	6
4.	- Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with cardiac pain and chest pain, with stable angina pectoris, painless myocardial ischemia." - Improvement of the interpretation of the ECG and the results of the test with dosed physical load by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of chest organs by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory examination methods (biochemical markers of myocardial necrosis, coagulogram, D-dimer, blood lipid spectrum).	б
5.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with unstable angina, myocardial infarction." - Improvement of interpretation of ECG, test results with dosed physical load, ECHO-CG by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory examination methods (biochemical markers of myocardial necrosis, coagulogram, D-dimer, blood lipid spectrum).	6
6.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with cardiomegaly, heart murmurs, with acrocyanosis." - Improving the interpretation of ECG, Doppler-EchoKG results by topic Improvement of the interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (arterial and venous blood gases).	б
7.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with heart failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (analysis of ascitic fluid, coagulogram, blood creatinine, glomerular filtration rate, blood electrolytes, concentration of natriuretic peptide in blood).	5
8.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with arthralgias/myalgias, joint syndrome, arthrosis." - Improving the interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the spine, thoracic organs and sacroileal joints, X-ray examination of joints by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (immune status indicators, synovial fluid analysis, general blood analysis, acute phase blood indicators,	5

<ol> <li>Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with hemorthagic vasculits, with systemic connective tissue diseases." - Improving the interpretation of the results of aboratory research methods (immune status indicators, synovial fluid analysis, general blood analysis, acute phase blood indicators, with cick. Hes. Ab. DNA. SCL. 700, DANCA, cANCA, Hbs Ap)</li> <li>Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with gastric dyspepsia, dysphagia, hearbarn, abdominal pain, chrunic clairnbac syndrome, constipation." - Improvement of the results of the sculus of the breath tests with 13C uring/verifies, 13C-starch, 13C-lactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactolose) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the streshts (with 13C uring/verifies, 13C-starch, 13C-lactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactolose) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the scult of the scults of the scult blood protein and its fractions, album provement of interpretation of the results of the scult of the scults of the scults of the scults, polymerase sculta, polymerase, albha-mytopatase, alpha-mytopaties, cliftphi, - Improvement of interpretation of the scults of the scult with y interic. The sculta of the scult sculta on the sculta of the sculta sculta on the sculta sculta sculta</li></ol>		uric acid, RF, anti-CCP, ANA, ds-DNA, HLA-B27, SCL-70, Jo-1, KFC)	
<ul> <li>visiting statistic conductive tasket discusses - stupporting the interpretation of the results of allocatory research methods (immune status indicators, synovial fluid analysis, general blood analysis, acute phase blood indicators, uric acid, RP, anti-CCP, ANA, ds-DNA, SCI-70, PANCA, CANCA, thN Ag)</li> <li>Preparation for a practical session on the topic 'Management of a patient with gastric dyspepsia, dysphugia, heartburn, abdominal pain, chronic durrhca syndrome, constipation.⁻¹ Improvement of interpretation of the results of the storach (BCD, colonoscopy) by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the storach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the storach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of interpretation of the results of the storach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of interpretation of the results of fecal classase-1, f.ccic clarptoccim Improvement of interpretation of the results of fecal classase-1, f.ccic clarptoccim Improvement of interpretation of the results of fecal classase and the storach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of interpretation of the results of fecal classase-1, f.ccic clarptoccim Improvement of interpretation of the results of fecal classase and the storach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of interpretation of the results of fecal classase (top) Improvement of interpretation of the results of fecal classase (top) Improvement of interpretation of the results of fecal classase (top) Improvement of interpretation of the results of the storace (top) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multiple interpretation of the results of multiple interpretation of the results of multiple interpretation of the results of the storace (top) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multiple interpretation of the results of multiple interpretation of the results of multiple interpretation of the results of multipl</li></ul>	9.	Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with hemorrhagic	
<ul> <li>b) CARLY Communitor of the spine. Under Congregation of the results of laboratory research methods (immune status indicators, synovial fluid analysis, general blood analysis, acute phase blood indicators, uria caid, RP, unit-CCP, ANA, de DNA, SCI-70, PANCA, CANCA, Hbs Ag)</li> <li>c) - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with gastric dyspepsia, dysphagin, hearborn, abdominal pain, chrunic cluimcha syndrome, constipution," - Improving the interpretation of the results of the interpretation of the results of the brach lets with 13C-urea Improvement of interpretation of the insetty of the stores to 16 the product lets with 13C-urea Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blood protein and its fractions, serum transminuses, total blirbin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GKTP) Improvement of the interpretation of corporcytarian results.</li> <li>c) - Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with jaundice, ascites, portal hyperemsion, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatonical problemical blood test results (total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transminuses, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transminuses, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transminuses, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transminuses, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transminuses, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of the results of interpretation of the results of seriological blood test results (series) of the albumetary candidy by topic.</li> <li>fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of the results of the albumetary candid (series) of the results of series) of the series of the series of the series of a series of the seris of the albumetary analysis, general on direcobiolical bloo</li></ul>		of X ray avamination of the spine, theracic organs and secretial joints. X ray avamination of	
<ul> <li>In the status indicators, sprovial fluid analysis, general blood analysis, scatter has been indicators, unic acid, RP, anti-CCP, ANA, ds-DNA, SCL-70, PANCA, cANCA, flbA Ag)</li> <li>Preparation for a practical session on the topic 'Management of a patient with gastric dyspepsia, dysphagia, heardburn, abdominal pain, chronic diarrhea syndrome, constipution." - Improvement of interpretation of the results of the score of break tests (with 13C-trigg/cerides, 13C-starch, 13C-lactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactulose) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the stores of break tests (with 13C-trigg/cerides, 13C-starch, 13C-lactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactulose) Improvement of the integrication of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of the results of ally pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of the results of lacib pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of coprocytogram results.</li> <li>Preparation for a practical cluss on the topic 'Management of a patient with jaundice, ascites, protal byrepretinsion, hepatic, nephadopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (of all binder and bing tractions, albuning, scrun transminases, total biolod protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of mutantian of the alive tractions, albuning, scrun transminases, total biolod protein and its fractions, albuning tractions, albuning, scrun transminases, total bioder protein and its fractions, albuning tractions, albuning, chronic display prophyte, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of the results of mutantian of the estillay of phytegretical protein, introposing in the topic 'Management of a patient with infiltrative diverse and bloder and bing tracts by topic.</li></ul>		ioints by topic - Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods	5
<ul> <li>indicators, uric acid, RF, and-CCP, ANA, ds-DNA, SCL-70, PANCA, CANCA, HBs Ag</li> <li>Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with gastric dyspepsia, dysphagia, beartburn, abdominal pain, Chronic diarthea syndrome, constipution." - Improving the interpretation of the results of the nearly task of the heath test with 13C-urea Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the nearly task of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of the results of the study to the secretory function of the study (total blood protein and its fractions, serum transaminases, total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GGTP, - Improvement of interpretation of the results of the study (total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total bilirubin and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total bilorubenical blood protein and its fractical class on the topic "Management of a patient with lurafice, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of bechnical blood test results (total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and blood test results (total bloader and bilary tract by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of the interpretation of the results of the results of the results of utrasound examination of the interpretation of the results of the interpretation of the results of the tractical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with bronchods bitractice syndrome, astimat, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the order second second results of a student</li></ul>		(immune status indicators synovial fluid analysis general blood analysis acute phase blood	
10.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with gastric dyspepsia, dysphagia, hearburn, abdominal pain, chronic diarrhea syndrome, constipation." - Improving the interpretation of the results of end tossis, a liminetary canal (EGD, colonoscopy) by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the breath test with 13C-tures Improvement of interpretation of the results of dubty (prographic express pH-metry) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the stomach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the stomach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of interpretation of the results of ally pH monitoring of the esophage Improvement of interpretation of the results of the stomach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of interpretation of the results of call blood protein and its fractions, sterum transminiases, total bifrubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, (GHTP) Improvement of the interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blood protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, (GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total billing) in dubit streets by topic Improvement of a patient with blootchemical examination of the asilts of X-ray examination of the results of muth-moment duodnal probing, microscopic and blochemical examination of the asilts of transound examination of the results of the interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the cest cavity by topic Improvement of a patient with bronchodiotry research methods (cogulps, results of provative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.)       5         12.       - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with bronchodiotry results of X-ray examination of the cest davity organs in two projections, computer tomo		indicators, uric acid, RF, anti-CCP, ANA, ds-DNA, SCL-70, pANCA, CANCA, Hbs Ag)	
<ul> <li>dysphagia, hearburn, abdominal pain, chronic diarchen syndtome, constipation, ⁵ - Improving the interpretation of the results of the results of the Neah Less with 13C-urca Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the statist test with 13C-urca Improvement of the statist of breath tests (with 13C-trig)ycerides, 13C-stared, 13C-laced, and hydrogen test with glucose and lactUose.) - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of dualy pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of the interpretation of the statist of dualy pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of the interpretation of the results, (total blood protein and its fractions, servint transminases, total birlobin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GPTP) Improvement of interpretation of opprocytogram results.</li> <li>11 Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with jandice, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blirubin and its fractions, albumin, serum transminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transminases, total blood protein and its fractions of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical bood test results (total blirry regarding on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the alternyte syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the alternyte syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, gneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the assist of sonography will by topic Improvement of the results of analtern with infiltrati</li></ul>	10.	- Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with gastric dyspensia.	
<ul> <li>interpretation of the results of endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGD, colonoscopy) by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of the toxel tests (with 13C-triglycerides, 13C-starch, 13C-latcose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactulose) Improvement of interpretation of the results of the stonak (toxer) and (toxer) an</li></ul>	10.	dysphagia, hearthurn, abdominal pain, chronic diarrhea syndrome, constitution." - Improving the	
<ul> <li>colonoscopy) by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the breach test with 13C-traiglycerides, 13C-starch, 13C-lactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactulose) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the study of the secretory function of the stomach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blood protein and its fractions, scrut transaminases, total blirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GGTP) Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GTP) Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GTP) Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GTP) Improvement of interpretation of biochemical examination of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and blood test results (total blirubin and bliary tract by topic Improvement of the results of a patient with infitrative and yaantary canal (EGDS) by topic.</li> <li>12 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with bronchod barrective syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumotora." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of spingraphy results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.</li> <li>12 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative advection y classers, duratowe, espiratory failure." - Impro</li></ul>		interpretation of the results of endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGD.	
13C-urea. ¹ Improvement of interpretation of the results of breath tests (with 13C-trigtycerides, 13C-tactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactulose) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the study of the secretary function of the stomach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of coprocytogram results.         11.       -Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with jundice, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolicnal syndrome. Curation of a patient with invertiation of the results of realts (see the results (see the results)) Improvement of interpretation of the results of enditive hypertension, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of serological blood test results (see the results of enditors). The results of enditors and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic Improvement of the results of endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic Improvement of the results of adacting hyperophymes and N-ray examination of the results of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory falues. ² - Improvement of the results of hacoid-base state of the blooc (general hod cy general microbiological syndrome) conditioned results of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effu		colonoscopy) by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the breath test with	
I3C-starch, 13C-lactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactulose) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of the study of the secretory function of the stomach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blood protein and its fractions, serunt transaminases, total blirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GGTP) Improvement of interpretation of or protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of a patient with jaundice, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure", - Improvement of interpretation of bochemical blood test results (total blirubin and its fractions, alkuline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of secological blood test results (serum markers of viral and autoimmune hepatitis, polymerase chain reaction – qualitative and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and blochemical examination of the liver, gall bladder and blirary tract by locic Improvement of a patient with infinitavity dankering in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abacess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure," - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of Aray examination of the scalts of unprovement of the interpretation of the results of on strage syndrome, as those state of the blood, general fluid).           12. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abacess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory fail		13C-urea Improvement of interpretation of the results of breath tests (with 13C-triglycerides,	
interpretation of the results of the study of the secretory function of the stomach (topographic express pH-metry) Improvement of interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of the results of teal phosphates, alpha-amylase, GGTP) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of teal elastase-1, fecal calprotectin Improvement of interpretation of the results of results portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolicnal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure", - Improvement of interpretation of brochemical blood test results (total bilirubin and its fractions, albumin, serun transaminases, total biod protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of serologic ablood test results (serun markers of viral and autoimmuc hepatitis, polymerase 5 chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the liver, gall bladder and billary tract by topic Improvement of the tresults of endoscopic examination of the alimentry canal (EGDS) by topic.         5           12.         - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infitrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abacess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the creasults of laboratory research methods (coagulgara, D-dime, procalitania, arterial and werous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of putumy, blochemical, cytological. Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcionin, ANA, do-FDNA).         5 <td></td> <td>13C-starch, 13C-lactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactulose) Improvement of the</td> <td>F</td>		13C-starch, 13C-lactose and hydrogen test with glucose and lactulose) Improvement of the	F
<ul> <li>express pH-metry) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blood protein and its fractions, strum transaminases, total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GGTP) Improvement of interpretation of opprotytogram results.</li> <li>11 Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with jaundice, ackics, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total bilirubin and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, CHTP) Improvement of interpretation of secological blood test results (serum markers of viral and autoimmune hepatitis, polymerase chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative and quantitative and yautis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of blie Improving the interpretation of the results of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothora." - Improvement of the interpretation of a partical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infinitative adyactive by topic Improvement of a baiters with abronchodilator by topic.</li> <li>13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infinitative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the results of a patient with infinitative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the r</li></ul>		interpretation of the results of the study of the secretory function of the stomach (topographic	5
<ul> <li>the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blood protein and its fractions, serum transminases, total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GGTP) Improvement of the interpretation of a patient with liver actical calars on the topic "Management of a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of a patient with liver results of total blood test results (total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of serological blood test results (total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of serological bloot test results (serum markers of viral and autoimmue hepatilits, polymerase chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of bile, - Improving the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and bicnehemical examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.</li> <li>12 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho-duote syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorar." - Improvement of the binterpretation of the results of multi-moment duoters functione syndrome, spinace probabila-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, plevral effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity by torgans in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood cest results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood curanination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement o</li></ul>		express pH-metry) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of daily pH monitoring of	
<ul> <li>protein and its fractions, serum transaminases, total bilinubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-anylase, GGTP). Improvement of the interpretation of the results of fecal elastase-1, fecal calprotectin Improvement of interpretation of a patient with jaunciee, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolicnal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total bilirubin and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fraction of the results (serum markers of viral and autoinmume hepatitis, polymerase chain reaction - qualitative and years), virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.</li> <li>Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with bronchoobstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by and X-ray examination of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriologic</li></ul>		the esophagus Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total blood	
phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GGTP) Improvement of the interpretation of coprocytogram results.           11.         - Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with iguadice, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with iver failure' Improvement of interpretation of bicchemical blood test results (total bilirubin and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood test results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of the results of the results of ultrasound examination of the interpretation of the results of provement of the interpretation of the results of provement of the interpretation of the results of endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.           12.         - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, plevral efficient, evolution, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure" Improvement of the results of laboratory research methods (cogulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, and aboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalys		protein and its fractions, serum transaminases, total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline	
elastase-1, fecal calprotectin, - Improvement of interpretation of coprocytogram results.         11.       - Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with jaundice, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure", - Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total billribin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP), - Improvement of interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of the liver, gall bladder and billary tract by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of the liver, gall bladder and billary tract by topic Improvement of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of paractical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with influrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of a patient with foever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with news blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of be results of advary research methods (general blood adysis, general unitinalysis, according to 2Z. Nechyporenko and S.Z. Zimnytskyi		phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GGTP) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of fecal	
<ol> <li>Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with jundice, ascites, portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total bilirubin and its fractions, albaim sphaba-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of serological blood test results (serum markers of viral and autoimmune hepatits, polymerase chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of ble - Improving the interpretation of the results of ultrasound examination of the liver, gall bladder and biliary tract by topic Improvement of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of interpretation of priorgraphy results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.</li> <li>Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with binflirative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distrass syndrome, respiratory failure," - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improvement of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of a patient with with areas and analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>Preparation for a practical sess</li></ol>		elastase-1, fecal calprotectin Improvement of interpretation of coprocytogram results.	
<ul> <li>portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation of a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results (total bilirubin and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of serological blood test results (serum markers of viral and autoimmune hepatits, polymerase chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of biel Improving the interpretation of the results of durasound examination of the liver, gall bladder and bilary tract by topic Improvement of a patient with bronchools obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of Aray examination of the clist Soft y topic.</li> <li>12. • Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of absortiory research methods (congulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of a patient with first or unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of the results of automative first, subjust, schulavis, bacteriological blood test examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, berefue the results of addition studies of the acquired phase state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of the results of raditons ty research methods (general blood analysis, general</li></ul>	11.	- Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Management of a patient with jaundice, ascites,	
<ul> <li>of a patient with itver failure" Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood protein and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-amylase, GHTP) Improvement of interpretation of serological blood test results (serum markers of viral and autoimmune hepatitis, polymerase chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of bile Improving the interpretation of the interpretation of the results of untravented to the interpretation of the results of the interpretation of the results of endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.</li> <li>12 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with bronchoobstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of sprography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.</li> <li>13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural efficiency, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the results of a laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis, of pleuraf fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, proceletionin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical lession on the topic "Management of a patien</li></ul>		portal nypertension, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatomegaly and hepatolienal syndrome. Curation	
<ul> <li>total officient and its inactions, about in the series of the second of t</li></ul>		or a patient with liver failure" Improvement of interpretation of biochemical blood test results	
<ul> <li>indultis, advante prospiratase, aprila-anylase, OrTP) Importenden of interpretation of serological blood test results (serum markers of viral and autoimmune hepatitis, polymerase chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of bile Improving the interpretation of the results of ultrasound examination of the liver, gall bladder and bilary tract by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of ray examination of the cleat cavity by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.</li> <li>13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fuer of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the results of the results of the urinary system by topic Improvement of the results of aboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urin</li></ul>		(total binrubin and its fractions, albumin, serum transaminases, total blood protein and its fractions, alkaling phoenhetece, alpha amplage CHTD). Improvement of interpretation of	
<ul> <li>chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative analysis, virus genotyping: Improvement of the interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of bile Improving the interpretation of the results of ultrasound examination of the liver, gall bladder and biliary tract by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of z-ray examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.</li> <li>12 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with bronchoostructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of the interpretation of spirography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.</li> <li>13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (cogaulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general uninalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis, according t</li></ul>		secological blood test results (serum markers of viral and autoimmune hepatitis, polymerase	5
<ul> <li>interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing, microscopic and biochemical examination of bile Improving the interpretation of the results of ultrasound examination of the alimetrary canal (EGDS) by topic.</li> <li>12 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the clest cavity by topic Improvement of interpretation of a patient with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood text, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with dema syndrome," - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of talooratory research methods (general blood tanalysis, general urinalysis, trialysis, according to D.X. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimytskyi, microbiological examination of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood tanalysis, general urinalysis, blood transminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cho</li></ul>		chain reaction - qualitative and quantitative analysis virus genotyping) - Improvement of the	5
<ul> <li>interpretation of bile Improving the interpretation of the results of ultrasound examination of the liver, gall bladder and bilary tract by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.</li> <li>12 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with bronchoobstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of spirography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.</li> <li>13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of alaboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improv</li></ul>		interpretation of the results of multi-moment duodenal probing microscopic and biochemical	
<ul> <li>liver, gall bladder and biliary tract by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.</li> <li>Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the therpretation of the results of songraphy and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of a dodominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of alaboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis, urinalysis, according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of atheresults of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic.</li> <li>Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disea</li></ul>		examination of bile Improving the interpretation of the results of ultrasound examination of the	
endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.       12.         12.       - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho- obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of interpretation of a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).       5         14.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and neghrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome," - Improvement of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).       5         15.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome," - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis, according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnyt		liver, gall bladder and biliary tract by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of	
<ul> <li>12 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho- obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of interpretation of spirography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.</li> <li>13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Dopp</li></ul>		endoscopic examination of the alimentary canal (EGDS) by topic.	
obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - İmprovement of the interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of interpretation of spirography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.         5           13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).         5           14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of aboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).         5           15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glo	12.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with broncho-	
interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of interpretation of spirography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.       5         13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the cresults of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of spitum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).       5         14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).       5         15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of rabio and syndrome Improving the interpretation of turine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of turine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement o		obstructive syndrome, asthma, chronic cough, pneumothorax." - Improvement of the	5
interpretation of spirography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.           13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).         5           14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).         5           15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of adialy protein-uria; total blirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, ure		interpretation of the results of X-ray examination of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of	5
<ul> <li>13 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney dise</li></ul>		interpretation of spirography results, results of provocative tests with a bronchodilator by topic.	
darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).       5         14.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).       5         15.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of adialy proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a practical	13.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with infiltrative	
<ul> <li>abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, urinalysis, according to a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes</li></ul>		darkening in the lungs, with community-acquired and hospital-acquired pneumonia, lung	
the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).       5         14.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).       5         15.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)       5         16.       - Preparation for a practical		abscess, pleural effusion, respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure." - Improvement of	
<ul> <li>In two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood substitutes Improvement of a</li></ul>		the interpretation of the results of sonography and X-ray examination of the chest cavity organs	5
<ul> <li>Indoratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procatchom, arternal and vehous blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood; general and microbiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).</li> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.</li> <li>16 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>		in two projections, computer tomography by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of	
gases and indicators of the activities state of the block, general and incrobiological examination of sputum; biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid).         14.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).         15.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.       5         16.       - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)       5         16.       - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetit		laboratory research methods (coagulogram, D-dimer, procalcitonin, arterial and venous blood	
<ul> <li>14 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of spatient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of general blood</li> </ul>		gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood, general and incrobiological examination of sputum: biochemical, cytological, microbiological analysis of pleural fluid)	
<ul> <li>A replaced nor of a practical session on the topic antangement of a patient with recet of duration of origin" Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs, ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>16 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood tomponents and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>	14	- Preparation for a practical session on the tonic "Management of a patient with fever of unknown	
<ul> <li>bright indiport individual interpretation of a ratio interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).</li> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of alboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.</li> <li>16 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood transfusion of a general blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>	17.	origin" - Improvement of interpretation of x-ray examination of chest organs ultrasound	
of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).         15.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.       5         16.       - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)       5         17.       Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood transfusion of blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood		examination of abdominal cavity organs by topic Improvement of interpretation of the results	5
culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).         15.       - Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.       5         16.       - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)       5         17.       Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of a patient with anemia." -       5		of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urinalysis, bacteriological blood	
<ul> <li>15 Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.</li> <li>16 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>		culture, procalcitonin, ANA, ds-DNA).	
<ul> <li>nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.</li> <li>16 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>	15.	- Preparation for a practical session on the topic "Management of a patient with urinary and	
of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.516 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)517.Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood5		nephrotic syndromes, with edema syndrome." - Improvement of the interpretation of the results	
the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate)       5         16.       - Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)       5         17.       Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood       5		of radiation studies of the organs of the urinary system by topic Improving the interpretation of	
<ul> <li>according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine, daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.</li> <li>16 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>		the results of laboratory research methods (general blood analysis, general urinalysis, urinalysis	5
<ul> <li>daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood transaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.</li> <li>16 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of 5 blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>		according to O.Z. Nechyporenko and S.S. Zimnytskyi, microbiological examination of urine,	-
<ul> <li>Itransaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, giomerular intration rate) Improvement of the interpretation of Doppler-EchoCG results by topic.</li> <li>16 Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of 5 blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>		daily proteinuria; total bilirubin and its fractions, total protein with protein fractions, blood	
16.       Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)       5         17.       Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood       5		uransaminases, creatinine, urea, blood uric acid, cholesterol, glomerular filtration rate)	
10.       Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with chronic Kidney disease. Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" Improvement of interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (general blood test, general urine test, electrolytes, urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)       5         17.       Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." - Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood       5	16	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the tonic "Management of a patient with chronic kidney	
issues: Treatment of a patient with acute renarmance - Improvement of interpretation of the patient with acute renarmance - Improvement of interpretation of the second	10.	disease Treatment of a patient with acute renal failure" - Improvement of interpretation of the	
<ul> <li>creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)</li> <li>17. Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." -</li> <li>Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of 5</li> <li>blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood</li> </ul>		results of laboratory research methods (general blood test general urine test electrolytes urea	5
17.       Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." -         Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of         blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood		creatinine, glomerular filtration rate)	
Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of 5 blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood	17.	Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with anemia." -	
blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood		Repetition of blood group determination methods Repetition of the method of transfusion of	5
		blood components and blood substitutes Improvement of interpretation of general blood	

	TOTAL	126
	respiratory arrest.	
	for conducting mechanical ventilation and indirect heart massage in case of circulatory and	
	blood gases and indicators of the acid-base state of the blood) - Improvement of the algorithm	5
	Echo-CG and x-ray examination of the organs of the chest cavity by topic Improvement of the interpretation of the results of laboratory research methods (apagulagram arterial and various	5
	Treatment tactics for sudden cardiac death" Improvement of the interpretation of the results of	
20.	- Preparation for a practical class on the topic "Treatment of a patient with pulmonary embolism.	
	the results of the analysis of biochemical indicators of blood (myocardial necrosis markers).	
	interpretation of ECG, Doppler-EchoKG results by topic Improvement of the interpretation of	-
	blood pressure measurement and interpretation of the obtained results Improving the	5
17.	hypertensive crisis cardiac asthma and pulmonary edema " - Improvement of the methodology of	
10	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Treatment of a patient with complicated	
	of the interpretation of the results of the cytological examination of the lymph node biopsy	
	of general blood analysis, bone marrow punctate, results of cytochemical studies Improvement	5
	reaction and leukemia, with polycythemia, lymphadenopathy." - Improvement of interpretation	_
18.	- Preparation for a practical lesson on the topic "Management of a patient with a leukemoid	
	with iron, ferritin level).	
	of iron metabolism studies (serum iron, serum total iron-binding capacity, transferrin saturation	
	analysis, bone marrow punctate and trepanobiopsy Improving the interpretation of the results	

### 7. Independent and individual work

- Essay presentation at a practical session
- Report at clinical conferences of department bases
- Presentation of medical history at a practical session
- Writing theses, articles
- Mastering practical skills
- Review of scientific literature by topic
- Writing a workbook on the subject of the lesson

Individual assignments are a mandatory part of students' work. It is divided into current (mandatory part is home self-preparation for practical classes and filling out a thematic patient card) and individual educational and research tasks. Mandatory individual work of students is an integral part of studying almost every topic. The quality of performance of mandatory individual work is taken into account during the assessment of success in the topic of the lesson. Individual work is evaluated with additional points and has different levels of difficulty.

- Individual tasks from the discipline «Obstetrix and gynecology" are completed by students in writing (in the form of a thematic patient card), the implementation control is carried out constantly during the semester in the relevant practical classes. Verification of the material learned by the topic of the work is carried out at the final control.
- In practical classes, home self-preparation of individual work, which is provided for the relevant topic of the practical class, is checked, evaluated during the current control of the class topic.
- Evaluation of mastery of topics, which are left for independent study by students and are not included in the topics of practical classes, is carried out during the final control with the help of tests and situational problems.

The organization of the educational process should ensure the participation of students in the management of at least 2/3 of inpatients. If it is not possible to provide curation of patients with diseases according to the topic of the lesson, students fill out charts of patients with diseases of the corresponding topic.

Daily patient examination protocols by students are provided to the associate professor/assistant for review. Docents/assistants ensure that each student acquires the necessary competence in the following areas: questioning the patient, clinical examination, oral presentation, making diagnostic decisions and determining treatment tactics (critical thinking), filling out documentation.

### 8. Teaching methods:

### Practical, visual, verbal, work with a book, video method.

During classes, such methods of interactive learning as business games, role-playing games, cases, etc. are used.

### 9. Control methods:

oral, written, test, programmed, practical control, self-control.

9.1 Types of control: current and final.

9.2 Form of final control of study success: credit

**9.3 Evaluation criteria** Control measures include current and final semester control and certification of graduates.

#### **10. Current control:**

Current control is carried out during training sessions and is aimed at checking the students' assimilation of the educational material.

During the practical session, the student examines the patient, analyzes the received data, formulates and substantiates the preliminary diagnosis; prepares a plan for additional research methods, documents the patient's examination in the form of a brief medical history; analyzes the results of additional research methods, compares data from several patients, formulates and substantiates a clinical diagnosis; learns the basic principles of disease treatment in the clinic of internal medicine, solves clinical situational problems, makes a short report on the completed independent work.

Conducting current control during training sessions should be based on test control, solving situational problems, current survey, examination of the patient, filling out the patient card and independent work, after which the student is assigned a comprehensive assessment. The student must receive a grade in each topic.

Forms of assessment of current educational activities should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training. The final grade for the current educational activity is given on a 4-point (national) scale.

### Criteria for assessing the practical lesson

- Knowledge of theoretical material has significant errors, no homework, initial test control of knowledge written less than 60%, unsatisfactory examination of the patient (unsatisfactory assessment for practical skills), the main test on the topic written on unsatisfactory assessment, the student makes mistakes that can lead until the death of the patient unsatisfactory;
- Knowledge of theoretical material has errors, which, however, can not cause the death of the patient, the initial test control is written at 60-74%, a satisfactory grade for practical skills, test on the topic written on a satisfactory grade, the student makes mistakes that lead to prolong the diagnostic search, but do not threaten the life of the patient satisfactory;
- Knowledge of theoretical material without errors, corresponds to the program, the initial test control is written on 75-89%, the grade "good" for the performed practical skills, the test on the studied topic is written on the grade "good", the student does not make mistakes - good.
- Knowledge of theoretical material without errors, corresponds to the program, from basic disciplines excellent knowledge which the student can use in therapy, initial test control is written on 90% and more, an estimation "excellent" for the executed practical skills, control work on the studied subject is written on an estimation "Excellent", the student does not make mistakes, is able to examine the patient, interpret the results of examinations and prescribe modern, individual, with a dosage of treatment excellent.

Final control					
General evaluation Participation in the work during the semester (credit) on a 200-point scale					
system					
Rating scales	Rating scales traditional 4-point scale, multi-point (200-point) scale, ECTS rating scale				
Conditions of admission	The student attended all practical classes and received at least 120 points for current				
to the final control	performance				
Type of final control	Methods of final control	Enrollment criteria			
Credit	All topics submitted for current control must be included. Grades	The maximum number			
	from the 4-point scale are converted into points on a multi-point	of points is 200. The			
	(200-point) scale in accordance with the Regulation "Criteria, rules	minimum number of			
	and procedures for evaluating the results of students' learning	points is 120.			
	activities"				
Other types of control	6th year students take the Licensing Exam "Step-2" and an				
	comprehensive practical-oriented qualification exam (CPOQE)				

### 12. Scheme of accrual and distribution of points received by students

Assessment is one of the final stages of learning activities and determining learning success. The calculation of points is based on the grades obtained by the student on the traditional scale during the study of the discipline during the semester, by calculating the arithmetic mean (AM), rounded to two decimal places. The resulting value is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:

$$200/5.\cdot x = CA$$

For convenience, the table of recalculation on a 200-point scale is given:

Recalculation of the average grade for current activities in a multi-point scale for disciplines that end with a credit

4-	200-	4-	200-	
point	point	point	point	
scale	scale	scale	scale	
5	200	4.45	178	
4.97	199	4.42	177	
4.95	198	4.4	176	
4.92	197	4.37	175	
4.9	196	4.35	174	
4.87	195	4.32	173	
4.85	194	4.3	172	
4.82	193	4.27	171	
4.8	192	4.24	170	
4.77	191	4.22	169	
4.75	190	4.19	168	
4.72	189	4.17	167	
4.7	188	4.14	166	
4.67	187	4.12	165	
4.65	186	4.09	164	
4.62	185	4.07	163	
4.6	184	4.04	162	
4.57	183	4.02	161	
4.52	181	3.99	160	
4.5	180	3.97	159	
4.47	179	3.94	158	

4-	200-
point	point
scale	scale
3.92	157
3.89	156
3.87	155
3.84	154
3.82	153
3.79	152
3.77	151
3.74	150
3.72	149
3.7	148
3.67	147
3.65	146
3.62	145
3.57	143
3.55	142
3.52	141
3.5	140
3.47	139
3.45	138
3.42	137
34	136

4-	200-
point scale	point scale
3.37	135
3.35	134
3.32	133
3.3	132
3.27	131
3.25	130
3.22	129
3.2	128
3.17	127
3.15	126
3.12	125
3.1	124
3.07	123
3.02	121
3	120
Less 3	not enough

Scores from the discipline are independently converted into both the ECTS scale and the 4-point scale. ECTS scale scores are not converted to a 4-point scale and vice versa.

The scores of students studying in one specialty, taking into account the number of scores scored in the discipline, are ranked on the ECTS scale as follows:

ECTS assessment	Statistical indicator
"A"	The best 10% of students
"B"	The next 25% of students
"C"	The next 30% of students
"D"	The next 25% of students
"E"	The last 10% of students

Discipline scores for students who have successfully completed the program are converted into a traditional 4point scale according to the absolute criteria, which are given in the table below:

Score on a multi-point (200) scale	Score on a four-point scale
From 170 to 200 points	«5»
From 140 to 169 points	«4»
From 139 to the minimum number of points that must be scored by student	
Below the minimum number of points that must be scored by student "2"	«3»
Below the minimum number of points that must be scored by student	«2»

The ECTS score is not converted to the traditional scale, as the ECTS scale and the four-point scale are independent.

The objectivity of the assessment of students' learning activities is checked by statistical methods (correlation coefficient between ECTS assessment and assessment on a national scale).

### 13. Methodical support

- 1. Educational content:
- 2. plans for practical classes
- 3. tasks for independent work
- 4. guidelines / recommendations for students and teachers
- 5. algorithms for treatment and emergency care (according to the standards of evidence-based medicine)
- 6. algorithms for performing skills practices, medical manipulations, videos
- 7. results of laboratory and instrumental research methods
- 8. models, phantoms, etc.
- 9. simulators, electronic directories, computers with appropriate information support
- 10. questions, tasks, tasks or cases for current and final control.

## References

- 1. Adebajo A., Dunkley L. ABC of Rheumatology. 2018. 226 p.
- Alan D., Jessica J., Joan T., Sharon Andrea. Rapid Review of Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Disorders. 2014. 172 p.
- Baker T., Nikolic G.Practical Cardiology An Approach to the Management of Problems in Cardiology. 2016. 405 p.
- 4. Bender J., Russell K., Rosenfeld L., Chaudry S. Oxford American Handbook of Cardiology (Oxford American Handbooks in Medicine) 2010. 706.
- 5. Braunwald's Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine. 2018. 5174 p.
- 6. Clunie G. Wilkinson N., Nikiphorou E., Jadon D. Oxford Handbook of Rheumatology. 2018. 832 p.
- 7. Feehally J. Comprehensive Clinical Nephrology. 2019. 1570 p.
- 8. Firestein G. S., Budd R. C., Gabriel S. E. Kelley and Firestein's Textbook of Rheumatology. 2017. 2441 p.
- 9. Mayo Clinic Cardiology : Board Review Questions and Answers. 2007. 328 p.
- Navadia Chirag. Cardiology: Expert Consult Online and Print (Cardiology (Mosby)), Third Edition. 2009. 1970 p.
- 11. Schrier R. W. Manual of Nephrology. 2014. 453 p.

### **Information resources**

- 1. https://www.aasld.org/
- 2. <u>https://www.diabetes.org</u>
- 3. <u>http://www.eagen.org/</u>
- 4. <u>http://www.ers-education.org/guidelines.aspx</u>
- 5. http://www.esmo.org/Guidelines/Haematological-Malignancies
- 6. <u>https://ehaweb.org/organization/committees/swg-unit/scientific-working-groups/structure-and-guidelines/</u>
- 7. <u>http://www.gastro.org/guidelines</u>
- 8. www.ginasthma.org