

**SYLLABUS OF DISCIPLINE PROGRAM
OC-21“Propaedeutics of internal medicine”**

| 1. General information | |
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| Name of the faculty | Medical № 1 |
| Educational program (branch, specialty, level of higher education, form of education) | 22 Health care, 222 Medicine, second (master's) level of higher education, full-time (daily form) |
| Year of study | 2023-2024 |
| Name of discipline, code (e-mail address on the website of Danylo Halytsky LNMU) | Propaedeutics of internal medicine https://new.meduniv.lviv.ua/kafedry/kafedra-propedevytyky-vnutrishnoyi-medytsyny-1/ |
| Department (name, address, phone, e-mail) | Department of propedeutics of Internal Medicine 79013, Lviv, Konovaltsya str., 22, phone: +38(032)237-31-14, fax: +38 (032)237-88-80 kaf_propaedeutic_1@meduniv.lviv.ua |
| Head of the department (contact e-mail) | MD, Professor, Dutka Roman Jaroslavovych dutka_roman@meduniv.lviv.ua |
| Year of study (year on which the study of the discipline is implemented) | 3 |
| Semester (semester in which the study of the discipline is implemented) | V-VI |
| Type of course / module (mandatory / optional) | Mandatory |
| Teachers (names, surnames, scientific degrees and titles of teachers who teach the discipline, contact e-mail) | associate professor, MD, PhD Abrahamovych K.J., abrahamovych_khrystyna@meduniv.lviv.ua assistant professor, MD, PhD Kurban M. M., kurban_marjana@meduniv.lviv.ua assistant professor Chmyr N.V., chmyr_natalja@meduniv.lviv.ua assistant professor Koljadych M.M. |
| Erasmus yes / no (availability of discipline for students within the program Erasmus+) | No |
| Person responsible for the syllabus (the person to whom comments should be made regarding the syllabus, contact e-mail) | associate professor, MD, PhD Ushchuk L.V. associate professor, MD, PhD Novosad A.B., novosad_anna@meduniv.lviv.ua associate professor, MD, PhD Abrahamovych K.J., abrahamovych_khrystyna@meduniv.lviv.ua |
| Number of credits ECTS | 6 |
| Number of hours (lectures / practical classes / independent work of students) | 20/70/90 |
| The language in which the subject is taught | English |
| Information about consultations | |
| Address, telephone and regulations of the clinical base | “LVIV TERRITORIAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION 2 CLINICAL HOSPITAL OF PLANNED TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND POLLIATIVE CARE” MUNICIPAL NON-PROFIT ENTERPRISE 79013 , Lviv, Konovaltsya |

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2. Short annotation to the course

Propaedeutics of internal medicine is an introductory course that lays the foundations of knowledge for further study of the clinical discipline of "internal medicine".

The main goal of the teachers of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Discipline is to teach students the research methods necessary for the recognition (diagnosis) of diseases of internal organs. Students must learn to examine the patient independently using certain methods and identify signs or symptoms of disease (symptomatology or semiotics), group the signs of the disease detected during the examination into pathogenetically related syndromes, which is the basis for diagnosis.

At the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine, students get acquainted with the basics (principles) of treatment of internal diseases that occur most often.

Thus, at the department students take a course in the diagnosis of internal diseases, the main purpose of which is to study the methods of examination of patients, as well as semiotics and syndromes of diseases and the basics of their treatment.

3. The purpose and objectives of the course

The purpose of teaching the discipline "propaedeutics of internal medicine" is to form in the student the basics of clinical thinking and the acquisition of professional skills in examining the patient and assessing the main manifestations of diseases of internal organs in accordance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

The main objectives of the discipline "propaedeutics of internal medicine" are:

- Mastering by the student the theoretical knowledge necessary for detection of human diseases.
- Mastering the practical techniques and methods of objective and laboratory-instrumental examination of patients.
- Assimilation of general methodological approaches to clinical examination of the patient.
- Diagnosis of certain internal human diseases with their typical manifestations.
- Formation of students' moral, ethical and deontological qualities in professional communication with the patient.

According to the requirements of the educational-professional program, students **must know**:

- the most important etiological and pathogenetic factors in the formation of pathological processes in the human body;
- methodical bases of clinical examination of the patient, the scheme of research of the patient and writing of the history of illness;
- methodical bases of objective examination of the patient - interrogation, examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation;
- the most important symptoms and syndromes in the clinic of internal diseases and their semiological interpretation;
- clinical and diagnostic interpretation of the most important laboratory and instrumental studies;
- medical Greek-Latin terminology in defining the main manifestations of diseases and in use in professional vocabulary.

As a result of studying the discipline "propaedeutics of internal medicine" students **must be able**:

- conduct surveys and objective examination of patients and analyze their results in the clinic of internal medicine;
- make a plan for examination of the patient and analyze the data of laboratory and instrumental examinations in the typical course of the most common therapeutic diseases;
- identify the leading symptoms and syndromes in the clinic of internal medicine;
- analyze the results of basic laboratory and instrumental research methods;
- to demonstrate mastery of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination in the clinic of internal medicine;
- use Greek-Latin medical terms in the practice of a specialist;
- to demonstrate the ability to methodically correctly present the results of the patient's examination in the

form of a medical history with a justification of the syndrome diagnosis and drawing up a plan for further examination of the patient.

Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which provides the study of the discipline (general and special competencies).

In accordance with the requirements of the Standard of Higher Education, the discipline ensures the acquisition of *competencies* by students.

Integral competence is the ability to solve complex problems in the field of professional medical activity, conduct original research and carry out research and innovation activities in the field of health care based on a deep rethinking of existing and creating new holistic theoretical or practical knowledge and / or professional practice.

- *General* (General competencies - GC):

- GC1 - Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
- GC2 - The 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 the professional activities.
- 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.
- GC10 - Ability to communicate in a foreign language.
- GC11 - Skills in the use of information and communication technologies.
- GC12 - Definiteness and persistence in relation to the tasks set and taken responsibilities
- GC13 - Ability to act socially responsibly and consciously
- GC14 - Ability to act on ethical considerations.

- *Special (professional, substantive)* (Special competencies – SC):

- SC1 - Patient interviewing skills.
- SC2 - Skills of examination of the patient by examination, palpation, percussion and auscultation.
- SC3 - Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental research and evaluation of their results.
- SC4 - Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.
- SC5 - Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest during treatment diseases
- SC6 - Ability to determine the principles and nature of nutrition in treatment diseases.
- SC7 - Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.
- SC8 - Ability to diagnose emergencies.
- SC9 - Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care.
- SC10 - Skills in providing emergency medical care.
- SC11 - Skills of medical manipulations.
- SC12 - Ability to keep medical records.

4. Prerequisites of the course

1. Physics.
2. Biochemistry.
3. Biophysics.
4. Normal anatomy.
5. Normal physiology.
6. Pathological physiology.
7. Topographic anatomy.
8. Medical psychology.
9. Pathological physiology.
10. General hygiene.
11. Food hygiene.

5. Program learning outcomes

Collect data on the patient's complaints, history of disease, history of life (of the patient or his relatives,

guardians, etc.). Use knowledge about the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the adult and the elderly.

- Assess the general condition of the patient.
- Examine the condition of all organs and systems.
- Evaluate information about the diagnosis in the hospital, using a standard procedure, using the analysis of the results of objective examination of the patient and based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.
- Be able to identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome by making an informed decision, using preliminary history of the patient, the data of an objective examination of the patient, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
- Be able to establish a preliminary diagnosis of the disease
- Assign laboratory and / or instrumental examinations, consultations of narrow specialists to confirm the clinical diagnosis.
- Determine the necessary regime for the treatment of the disease in the hospital.
- Determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease.
- Determine the tactics of providing emergency medical care under any circumstances.
- Provide emergency medical care.
- Perform medical manipulations
- Demonstrate the ability to conduct sanitary and preventive measures.
- Ability to fill in the medical card of an inpatient.

List of learning outcomes

| <i>The code is created when filling in the syllabus (category: Kn - knowledge, Ab - ability, C - competence, AR - autonomy and responsibility)</i> | <i>Learning outcomes determine that the student must know, understand and be able to perform, after completing the discipline. Learning outcomes follow from the set learning goals. To enroll in the discipline, it is necessary to confirm the achievement of each learning outcome.</i> | <i>Symbol of the Program Learning Outcome (LO) Code in the Higher Education Standard</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kn-1 | Know the features of questioning patients in the therapeutic department of the hospital: the collection of primary and secondary complaints, medical history and life. | LO-1 |
| Ab-1 | Be able to collect patient complaints, medical history, life history in the therapeutic department of the hospital | LO-1 |
| C-1 | Effectively form a communication strategy in communication with patients and their relatives. | LO-1 |
| AR-1 | Be responsible for the choice and tactics of communication. Responsible for using the results of the interview with the patient according to the standard scheme of questioning the patient. | LO-1 |
| Kn-2 | Know the method and sequence of general and detailed examination of the patient; types of temperature curves and their diagnostic value | LO-2 |
| Ab-2 | Be able to consistently conduct a general and detailed examination of the patient; give a clinical assessment of the data obtained during the general examination; determine the type of temperature curve and give a clinical interpretation of the data | LO-2 |
| C-2 | Ability to effectively formulate a communication strategy for a general and detailed review | LO-2 |
| AR-2 | Be responsible for the quality of the general and detailed examination and clinical evaluation of the results | LO-2 |
| Kn-3 | Skills to determine the list of necessary laboratory and instrumental research methods according to the previous diagnosis | LO-3 |
| Ab-3 | Be able to schedule laboratory and instrumental examinations using standard methods, analyze the results of laboratory and | LO-3 |

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| | instrumental studies and on their basis to evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis | |
| C-3 | Grounded appoint and inform the patient and / or his relatives (guardians) of the information on the list of necessary laboratory and instrumental tests | LO-3 |
| AR-3 | To be responsible for the correct appointment and timely evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research in the hospital | LO-3 |
| Kn-4 | Know the algorithms for diagnosing diseases; algorithms for isolating leading symptoms or syndromes; previous and clinical diagnoses | LO-4 |
| Ab-4 | Be able to make an informed decision about the selection of the leading clinical symptom or syndrome; be able to make a preliminary and clinical diagnosis. | LO-4 |
| C-4 | On the basis of normative documents to fill in the medical card of the inpatient | LO-4 |
| AR-4 | Adhering to ethical and legal norms, be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the correctness of the established preliminary and clinical diagnoses | LO-4 |
| Kn-5 | Know the algorithms and standard schemes for determining the mode of an inpatient on the basis of preliminary and clinical diagnoses | LO-5 |
| Ab-5 | Be able to determine the necessary regimen for the patient on the basis of preliminary and clinical diagnoses by making an informed decision in the treatment of the disease | LO-5 |
| C-5 | To form and inform the patient and / or his relatives and specialists about the necessary mode of the patient's stay in the hospital during the treatment of the disease. | LO-5 |
| AR-5 | To be responsible for the validity of the appointment of the regime in the treatment of the disease. | LO-5 |
| Kn-6 | Have specialized knowledge of standard schemes of medical nutrition for inpatients in the treatment of internal diseases. | LO-6 |
| Ab-6 | Be able to determine the nature of nutrition of inpatients on the basis of previous and clinical diagnoses. | LO-6 |
| C-6 | To form and inform the patient and / or his parents (guardians), specialists about the nutrition of the inpatient. | LO-6 |
| AR-6 | To be responsible for the validity of determining the nutrition of inpatients | LO-6 |
| Kn-7 | Know the standard methods of examination of the victim in emergency situations (at home, on the street, in a health care facility) in the absence of information. | LO-7 |
| Ab-7 | Be able, in the absence of information, using standard techniques, by making an informed decision to assess the condition of the victim and determine the main clinical syndrome (or what causes the severity of the condition of the victim / victim). | LO-7 |
| C-7 | Adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms to make an informed decision to assess the severity of the patient's condition, diagnosis and organization of the necessary medical measures depending on the condition. | LO-7 |
| AR-7 | Be responsible for the timeliness and effectiveness of medical measures to diagnose emergencies. | LO-7 |
| Kn-8 | Know the algorithms for providing emergency medical care in emergencies. | LO-8 |
| Ab-8 | Be able to provide emergency medical care in an emergency patient. | LO-8 |
| C-8 | Explain the need and procedure for emergency medical care. | LO-8 |
| AR-8 | Be responsible for the timeliness and quality of emergency | LO-8 |

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| | medical care. | |
| Kn-9 | Have specialized knowledge of algorithms for performing medical manipulations. | LO-9 |
| Ab-9 | Be able to perform medical manipulations. | LO-9 |
| C-9 | Reasoned to form and bring to the patient, and / or his parents (guardians), specialists conclusions about the need for medical manipulations. | LO-9 |
| AR-9 | Be responsible for the quality of medical manipulations. | LO-9 |

6. Form and scope of the course

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| Course format (full-time or part-time) | Full-time | |
| Type of classes | Number of hours | Number of groups |
| Lectures | 20 | 23 |
| Practical classes | 70 | 23 |
| Independent work | 90 | 23 |

7. Topics and content of the course

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| PRS1 | Have a thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy. |
| PRS 2 | Understanding and knowledge of basic and clinical biomedical sciences, at a level sufficient to solve professional problems in the field of health care. |
| PRS 3 | Specialized conceptual knowledge, which includes scientific achievements in the field of health care and is the basis for research, critical understanding of problems in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary problems. |
| PRS 4 | Identify and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, to establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2). |
| PRS 5 | Collect complaints, life history and disease, assess the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the condition of organs and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies to assess information about the diagnosis (list 4), taking into account the patient's age. |
| PRS 6 | Establish a final clinical diagnosis by making an informed decision and analysis of the obtained subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, differential diagnosis, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of a physician-manager in a health care institution (according to the list 2). |
| PRS 7 | Prescribe and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, functional and / or instrumental) (according to list 4), patients with diseases of organs and systems of the body for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2). |
| PRS 8 | Determine the main clinical syndrome or the severity of the victim's condition (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the person's condition under any circumstances (in a health care facility, outside it), including in conditions of emergency and hostilities, in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time. |
| PRS 10 | Determine the necessary mode of work, rest and nutrition on the basis of the final clinical diagnosis, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes. |
| PRS 14 | Determine tactics and provide emergency medical care (according to list 3) for a limited time in accordance with existing clinical protocols and treatment standards. |
| PRS 21 | Search for the necessary information in the professional literature and databases of other sources, analyze, evaluate and apply this information. |
| PRS 24 | Organize the necessary level of individual safety (own and persons cared for) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity. |
| PRS 25 | Clearly and unambiguously communicate their knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health issues and related issues to professionals and non-specialists. |
| PRS 27 | Communicate fluently in the Ukrainian and English languages, both orally and in writing, to discuss professional activities, research and projects. |

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| Topic | Lectures | Practical | SWS | Individual |
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| | | classes | | work | |
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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| <i>The main tasks of internal medicine. Rules for questioning and examination of the patient.</i> | | | | | |
| 1. Topic 1. Scheme of history of the disease. Rules of questioning the patient. | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | |
| 2. Topic 2. General and detailed patient examination. Specificity of the examination of seriously ill patients with limited life expectancy. | | 2 | 2 | | |
| <i>Physical and laboratory-instrumental methods of studying the state of the respiratory system.</i> | | | | | |
| 3. Topic 3. The main complaints and inspection of patients with respiratory diseases. Palpation of the chest. | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 4. Topic 4. Percussion of the lungs. | | 2 | 2 | | |
| 5. Topic 5. Auscultation of the lungs. Bronchophonia. | | 2 | 1 | | |
| 6. Topic 6. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of respiratory organs. Intermediate control of knowledge on the examination of patients with pathology of the respiratory system. | | 2 | 5 | 1 | |
| <i>Physical and instrumental methods of examination of the cardiovascular system.</i> | | | | | |
| 7. Topic 7. Questioning and inspection of patients with cardiovascular disease. Palpation of the heart area. Percussion determination of boundaries of relative and absolute cardiac dullness. | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 8. Topic 8. Auscultation of the heart. | | 2 | 2 | | |
| 9. Topic 9. Study of peripheral pulse and measurement of blood pressure. Intermediate control of knowledge on the examination of patients with pathology of the cardiovascular system. | | 2 | 4 | | |
| 10. Topic 10. The method of registration and decryption ECG. ECG signs of atrial and ventricular hypertrophy. | | 2 | 2 | | 1 |
| 11. Topic 11. Electrocardiographic examination of patients with disorders of automatism and excitability. | | 2 | 3 | | |
| 12. Topic 12. ECG - signs of conduction abnormalities Intermediate knowledge control on the basics of ECG-diagnostics. | | 2 | 4 | | |
| <i>Basic methods of examination the organs of the digestive and urinary system .</i> | | | | | |
| 13. Topic 13. Questioning and inspection of patients with diseases of the digestive system. Palpation of the abdomen. | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 14. Topic 14. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in pathology of the esophagus, stomach, duodenum, small and large intestines. | | 2 | 8 | | |
| 15. Topic 15. Examination of the hepatobiliary system and the pancreas. Intermediate control of knowledge on the examination of patients with pathology of the digestive system.. | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Type of control | | | | Credit | |
| <i>The main symptoms and syndromes in respiratory diseases.</i> | | | | | |

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| 16. Topic 16. Syndromes of fluid (hydrothorax) and air (pneumothorax) in pleural cavity, emergency aid. Syndrome of cavity in the lungs. | | 2 | 1 | |
| 17. Topic 17. Syndrome of pulmonary tissue consolidation, bronchial obstruction and increased airiness of the pulmonary tissue. Emergency aid for a patient with attack of bronchial asthma. | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| 18. Topic 18. Syndromes of compression atelectasis, obstruction atelectasis and pulmonary insufficiency. Intermediate control of knowledge from syndromes of respiratory system. | | 2 | 2 | |
| <i>The main symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the cardiovascular system.</i> | | | | |
| 19. Topic 19. Symptoms and syndromes in angina and myocardial infarction. | | 2 | 1 | |
| 20. Topic 20. Symptoms and syndromes in essential and symptomatic arterial hypertension. Hypertension crisis. Emergency aid. | | 2 | 1 | |
| 21. Topic 21. Mitral defects of heart (mitral valve disease): symptoms and syndromes based on clinical and instrumental methods of examination. Defects of tricuspid valve. | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| 22. Topic 22. Aortic defects of heart (aortic valve disease): main symptoms and syndromes based on clinical and instrumental methods of examinations. | | 2 | 1 | |
| 23. Topic 23. Syndrome of heart insufficiency (heart failure). Syndrome of acute and chronic vascular insufficiency (vascular failure). Intermediate control of knowledge from syndromes of cardiovascular system. | | | 3 | |
| <i>The main symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the digestive and urinary system.</i> | | | | |
| 24. Topic 24. Symptoms and syndromes in diseases of esophagus, stomach, duodenum, thin and thick intestines. | | 2 | 2 | |
| 25. Topic 25. Symptoms and syndromes in diseases of liver. | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| 26. Topic 26. Symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the gall bladder and pancreas. | | 2 | 2 | |
| 27. Topic 27. Symptoms and syndromes in diseases of kidneys. Intermediate control of knowledge from syndromes of digestive and urinary systems. | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| <i>The main symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the blood system, the endocrine system. Pathology of connective tissue.</i> | | | | |
| 28. Topic 28. Examination of patients with pathology of endocrine system. Syndromes in diseases of the thyroid gland. | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| 29. Topic 29. Symptoms and syndromes in diseases of other glands of the internal secretion. Diabetes mellitus. Emergency aid in case of diabetic or hypoglycemic coma. | 2 | 2 | 4 | |

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| 30. Topic 30. Examination of blood formation (hematopoietic) system. Complete blood count. | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| 31. Topic 31. Symptoms and syndromes in anemias, hemoblastoses. Intermediate control of knowledge from syndromes of endocrine and hematopoietic systems. | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| 32. Topic 32. Methods of examination of patients with pathology of connective tissue. Syndromes of connective tissue damage. | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| 33. Topic 33. Protecting the history of the disease (case history of the patient). | | 2 | | 2 |
| 34. Topic 34. Final class from methods of examination. | | 2 | | |
| 35. Topic 35. Differentiated credit (theoretical and practical parts). | | 2 | | |
| Together hours 180/6,0 credits ECTS | 20 | 70 | 80 | |
| Type of control | | | | Differentiated credit |

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR PREPARATION TO THE DIFFERENTIATED CREDIT

The main tasks of internal medicine. Rules of questioning and inspection of the patient.

1. Ukrainian and Lviv therapists schools: the contribution of famous clinicians V.P. Obratsova, T.H. Yanovskoho, M.D. Strazheska, V.M. Ivanova, V.Kh. Vasylenka, M.M. Huberhritsa, Mariana Panchyshyna, Yevhena Ozarkevycha, Stepana Martyniva, Yuliiana Detsyka, Sylvestra Drymalyka in the development of clinical medicine.
2. Methodological principles of diagnostic of internal diseases.
3. Basic methods of diagnosis of internal diseases.
4. The scheme of questioning of the patient. The main parts of the anamnesis.
5. The main complaints of the patient and their details.
6. The sequence of questioning of Anamnesis Morbi
7. Components of anamnesis vitae.
8. The sequence of the general inspection of the patient.
9. Types and main criteria of body-build.
10. Rules for examination of the head and neck.
11. The sequence of examination of the trunk and limbs.

Physical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of the respiratory system.

1. Static inspection of the chest. The diagnostic value of the main symptoms.
2. Dynamic inspection of the chest. The diagnostic value of the main symptoms.
3. Diagnostic value of palpation of the chest.
4. Main percussion sounds. Mechanism of formation.
5. Topographic parameters of the lungs: normal and in pathological.
6. Auscultation of the lung. Determination of the main respiratory sounds. Qualitative and quantitative changes.
7. Auscultation of the lungs - determination of adventitious respiratory sounds. Classification, algorithm of characterizing the auscultation results.
8. Mechanisms of rales formation. Types of rales. Diagnostic value.
9. The main causes of crepitation and pleural friction sound. Diagnostic value and methods of differentiation.
10. Diagnostic value of bronchophonia.
11. General analysis of sputum, diagnostic value.
12. Diagnostic difference between exudate and transudate.

Physical methods of examination of cardiovascular system.

1. Inspection of the heart region, the diagnostic value of the main symptoms.
2. The main properties of the arterial pulse, rules and sequence of their definition.
3. Palpation of the heart region, determination, clinical significance of the symptoms.
4. Diagnostic value of the shift of the borders of relative cardiac dullness.
5. Absolute cardiac dullness: displacement of the borders due to cardiac and extracardiac causes.
6. Diagnostic value of displacement of the borders of vascular bundle width.
7. Heart sounds: the mechanism of formation and changes in strength and timbre.
8. Splitting and reduplication of heart sounds. The concept of the accentuated second sound.
9. Additional heart sounds - Triple rhythm and Gallop rhythm.
10. Heart murmurs: classification, conditions of occurrence.
11. Heart murmurs: characteristics, differences between organic and functional murmurs
12. Diastolic functional murmurs (Flint, Graham Steell, Coombs): conditions of occurrence and diagnostic value.

Instrumental methods of examination of cardiovascular system.

1. Rules of ECG analysis. Heart rate calculation. Determination of the position of the electrical axis of the heart.
2. ECG signs of abnormalities of Automaticity
3. ECG signs of abnormalities of Excitability. Differentiation of the main types of premature contractions (extrasystoles).
4. ECG signs of abnormalities of Conduction. Classification of Conduction disorders.
5. ECG signs and mechanisms of atrial fibrillation and flutter.
6. WPW syndrome.
7. Frederick's syndrome
8. *Electropulse therapy*: Indications for conducting and main rules.
9. The main echocardiographic parameters of the heart, the causes of their changes in pathology.

Main methods of examination of digestive and system and kidneys.

1. The sequence of questioning and detailing of complaints of a patient with diseases of the digestive tract.
2. 2 Features of collecting Anamnesis Morbi and Anamnesis Vitae, complaints of a patient with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
3. Changes of external look(general inspection results) of the patient with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
4. The sequence of inspection of the abdomen, the definition of the main symptoms.
5. Superficial palpation of the abdomen, diagnostic value.
6. Theoretical principles of deep sliding palpation of the abdomen by Obratsov-Strazhesko method.
7. The sequence of collection and detailing of complaints of a patient with diseases of the hepatobiliary system.
8. Features of collecting Anamnesis Morbi and Anamnesis Vitae, complaints of a patient with diseases of the hepatobiliary system.
9. Changes in the appearance of the patient with diseases of the hepatobiliary system.
10. Diagnostic value of palpation of liver
11. Diagnostic value of presence of fluid in the abdominal cavity.
12. Percussion of liver by Kurlov method, diagnostic value.
13. Determination of the borders of the spleen by percussion. Diagnostic value.
14. pH metry of the stomach, diagnostic value.
15. Duodenal sounding, methods of conducting. Diagnostic value.
16. Coprological examination, diagnostic value. The concept of steatorrhea, creatorrhea, amilorea.
17. Analysis of faeces for occult blood, methods of collection, diagnostic value.
18. Determination of elastase 1, diagnostic value.
19. The sequence of questioning and detailing of complaints of a patient with pathology of the urinary system. Features of collecting Anamnesis Morbi and Anamnesis Vitae.
20. Changes of external look(general inspection results) of the patient with diseases of the urinary system.
21. Hepatic markers of cytolysis syndrome, cholestasis.
22. Diagnostic value of Pasternatsky's symptom.

23. urinalysis. interpretation of results.
24. *Zimnitsky's* test, diagnostic value.
25. Diagnostic value of Urinalysis by Nechiporenko

The main symptoms and syndromes of respiratory system diseases.

1. Syndrome of pulmonary tissue consolidation: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
2. Syndrome of increased airiness of the pulmonary tissue : etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
3. Syndrome of fluid accumulation in pleural cavity: : etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
4. Syndrome of air accumulation in pleural cavity: : etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
5. Syndrome of bronchial obstruction: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
6. Syndrome of obstructive atelectasis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
7. Syndrome of compressive atelectasis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
8. Syndrome of the cavity in the lungs : etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
9. Pulmonary insufficiency syndrome (respiratory failure): mechanism, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
10. Bronchial asthma. : classification, main clinical signs, diagnostics.
11. Pulmonary emphysema: symptoms, diagnostics.
12. Lobar (croupose) pneumonia: classification, main clinical signs, diagnostics.

The main symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the cardiovascular system.

1. Heart pain syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
2. Syndrome of heart insufficiency (heart failure): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
3. Syndrome of left ventricular heart failure: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
4. Syndrome of right ventricular heart failure: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
5. Syndrome of vascular insufficiency (vascular failure): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
6. Syndrome of hypertension in the lesser circulation: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations.
7. Syndrome of arterial hypertension: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations. The concept of essential hypertension and symptomatic hypertension.
8. Mitral heart defects(mitral valve disease): the main clinical signs, diagnostics.
9. Aortic heart defects(aortic valve disease): the main clinical signs, diagnostics.
10. Ischemic (coronary) heart disease: the main clinical signs and diagnostic of angina pectoris.
11. Ischemic (coronary) heart disease: the main clinical signs and diagnostic of acute myocardial infarction (MI).

The main symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the digestive system.

1. Syndrome of dyspepsia: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
2. Syndrome of dysphagia: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
3. Types of biliary dyskinesia: main clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods.

4. Syndrome of portal hypertension: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
5. Jaundice syndrome (suprahepatic, hepatic, subhepatic): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
6. Syndrome of gastrointestinal bleeding: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
7. Ulcer disease of stomach and duodenum: classification, main clinical manifestations, diagnostics.
8. Chronic cholecystitis and cholangitis syndrome: classification, main clinical manifestations, diagnostics.

The main symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the urinary system

1. Nephrotic syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics. Renal amyloidosis.
2. Nephritic syndrome.
3. Urinary syndrome at cystitis, pyelitis, pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis, renal tuberculosis, urolithiasis.
4. Renal eclampsia syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics. Emergency aid.
5. Acute renal failure syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
6. Chronic renal failure syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.

The main symptoms and syndromes in blood formation system, endocrine system diseases. Connective tissue diseases. Interpretation of laboratory methods of examinations results.

1. Syndrome of anemia: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics
2. Hyperplastic syndrome in diseases of the hematopoietic organs: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
3. Hemorrhagic syndromes(syndromes of bleeding disorders): classification, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory methods of diagnostics.
4. Anemias: classification, basic syndromes.
5. Iron deficiency anemia: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory criteria.
6. Vitamin B12-deficiency and folic acid deficiency anemia: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory criteria.
7. Hemolytic anemia: classification, basic syndromes, laboratory criteria.
8. Definition and classification of leukemias.
9. The main laboratory criteria of chronic myelocytic and lymphocytic leukemia, interpretation of the results of clinical blood analysis.
10. Chronic leukemias: basic syndromes, clinical blood analysis results.
11. Hyperthyroid syndrome: the main causes, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
12. Hypothyroid syndrome: the main causes, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
13. Diabetes mellitus: classification, main symptoms and syndromes, laboratory diagnostics.
14. Signs of systemic connective tissue diseases.
15. Chronic rheumatic heart disease. clinical signs and diagnostics.
16. Rheumatoid arthritis: clinical picture, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.
17. The most characteristic clinical manifestations and diagnostic criteria of laboratory and instrumental methods of examinations at systemic connective tissue diseases (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic Scleroderma, Dermatomyositis).
18. Osteoarthritis: clinical signs, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics.

**LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS
for differentiated credit in propaedeutics of internal medicine
for third-year students of the medical faculty**

1. Conduct inquiring of the patient. Make a conclusion of the anamnestic data.
2. Conduct inquiring of patients with pulmonary diseases. Identify the main symptoms.

3. Conduct inquiring of patients with disorders of the cardiovascular system. Identify the main symptoms.
4. Conduct questioning of patients with gastrointestinal diseases. Identify the main symptoms.
5. Conduct the general inspection of a exemplary patient. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
6. Conduct general inspection of head and neck of a exemplary patient. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
7. Conduct inspection of the chest, legs and hands of exemplary patient. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
8. Conduct static inspection of the chest of a patient with bronchopulmonary pathology. Evaluate the results.
9. Conduct dynamic inspection of the chest of a patient with bronchopulmonary pathology. Evaluate the results.
10. Demonstrate the technique of inspection of the precordial area. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
11. Conduct inspection of abdomen, determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
12. Conduct palpation of the chest. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
13. Conduct palpation of lymph nodes, evaluate the results.
14. Conduct palpation of the thyroid gland, evaluate the results.
15. Conduct palpation of the pulse. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
16. Conduct palpation of the of the precordial area. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
17. Conduct superficial palpation of the abdomen. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
18. Conduct palpation of the sigmoid colon. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
19. Conduct palpation of the of the caecum colon. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
20. Conduct palpation of the transverse colon. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
21. Conduct palpation of the liver. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
22. Conduct palpation of the spleen. Determine the diagnostic value of symptoms.
23. Conduct palpation and percussion of the kidneys. Determine the diagnostic value of symptoms.
24. Determine the greater curvature of the stomach. Evaluate the results.
25. Determine the presence of fluid in the abdominal cavity, evaluate the results.
26. Measure blood pressure in the upper extremities, evaluate the results.
27. Measure blood pressure in the lower extremities, evaluate the results.
28. Conduct comparative percussion of the lungs. Determine the clinical significance of symptoms.
29. Conduct topographic percussion of the lungs. determine the diagnostic value of symptoms.
30. Determine respiratory mobility of the lower border of the lungs. Determine the diagnostic value of symptoms.
31. Conduct percussion of the heart, determine the borders of relative cardiac dullness. Evaluate results.
32. Conduct percussion of the heart, determine the borders of absolute cardiac dullness. Evaluate results.
33. Determine the width of the vascular bundle by percussion. Evaluate results.
34. Determine configuration of the heart by percussion. Evaluate the results.
35. Determine the borders of the liver by percussion. Determine the diagnostic value of symptoms.
36. Determine the borders of the spleen by percussion. Evaluate clinical results.
37. Conduct auscultation of the lungs. Determine quantitative and qualitative changes of respiration. Evaluate clinical results.
38. Conduct auscultation of the lungs. Estimate the main respiratory sounds. Determine adventitious (added) sounds. Evaluate clinical results.
39. Conduct of examination of bronchophonia. Clinical assessment
40. Conduct auscultation of arteries. Determine diagnostic value of symptoms.
41. Conduct auscultation of the heart. Determine the changes of heart sounds. Evaluate clinical results
42. Conduct auscultation of the heart. Determine the diagnostic value of heart murmurs.
43. Analyze ECG of a patient with abnormalities of Automaticity of the heart.
44. Analyze ECG of a patient with abnormalities of Excitability of the heart. Conduct differential diagnostic of premature contractions (extrasystoles).
45. Analyze the ECG of a patient with abnormalities of Conduction of the heart.
46. Analyze the ECG of a patient with a combined Excitability and Conduction abnormalities of the heart.
47. Conduct inquiring of a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Identify major symptoms and syndromes. Establish the stage of the disease according to results of spirometry data.

48. Conduct palpation, percussion of the chest, auscultation of the lungs of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Identify major symptoms and syndromes.
49. Conduct objective examination of a patient with mitral valve disease. Identify major symptoms and syndromes.
50. Conduct objective examination of a patient with aortic valve disease. Identify major symptoms and syndromes.
51. Conduct physical examination of a patient with arterial hypertension. Identify major symptoms and syndromes.
52. Conduct questioning of patients with coronary heart disease (stable angina pectoris), detail the pain syndrome, determine the functional class of the patients condition.
53. Conduct general inspection and physical examination of a patient with acute myocardial infarction (MI). Identify major symptoms and syndromes.
54. Evaluate the ECG of a patient with acute myocardial infarction, determine the stage and location of myocardial injury.
55. Conduct objective examination of a patient with heart insufficiency (heart failure) Identify major symptoms and syndromes, determine functional class of the patients condition.
56. Conduct questioning, inspection and palpation of the abdomen of patient with ulcer disease.
57. Identify major syndromes. Recognize the possible location of the ulcer
58. Conduct inquiring, inspection and palpation of the abdomen of patient with chronic cholecystitis.
59. Check the main symptoms of gallbladder pathology. Identify major syndromes.
60. Conduct questioning, inspection and palpation of the abdomen of a patient with chronic cholangitis. Identify major syndromes.
61. Evaluate the results of multi-moment duodenal intubation of a patient with biliary tract disease. Identify the main symptoms and location of the lesion.
62. Conduct objective examination of a patient with kidney diseases (pyelonephritis or glomerulonephritis). Identify major syndromes.
63. Conduct objective examination of a patient with anemia. Identify major symptoms and syndromes. determine the type of anemia, taking into account the clinical blood analysis.
64. Analyze the clinical blood analysis of a patient with leukemia. Identify the main laboratory symptoms and type of chronic leukemia
65. Conduct questioning and general examination of a patient with Diabetes Mellitus. Examine the pulse of the vessels of the upper and lower extremities. Measure blood pressure.
66. Conduct questioning of patients with syndrome of arthritis, myopathic syndrome, systemic connective tissue disease.

8. Verification of learning outcomes

When studying the discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine" uses a variety of teaching methods recommended for high school:

- by sources of knowledge: verbal (explanation, lecture, conversation, discussion); visual (demonstration); practical (practical work, mastering practical skills), on which special emphasis is placed on the study of the discipline;
- by the logic of the educational process: analytical (selection of individual symptoms of the disease), synthetic (clarification of the relationship of symptoms and selection of disease syndromes), their combination - analytical-synthetic, as well as inductive method (mainly when studying the module № 1 "Basic methods of examination in the clinic of internal medicine"), deductive (when studying the module № 2 "Symptoms and syndromes in diseases of internal organs").

Combining and generalizing the above teaching methods, when studying the discipline it is advisable to implement such methods of organizing classes as:

- method of clinical cases,
- method of individual educational and research tasks,
- method of competing groups,
- method of training technologies,
- method of conducting scientific conferences with the use of interactive technologies.

Types of educational activities of the student are lectures, practical classes, independent work of students.

Practical classes lasting 2 academic hours in the study of the subject "propaedeutics of internal medicine"

are consist of four structural parts:

1. mastering the theoretical part of the topic,
2. demonstration by the teacher of methods of research of the thematic patient,
3. the work of students to practice practical skills at the patient's bedside under the supervision of a teacher,
4. solving situational problems and test-control of mastering the material.

In conducting practical classes, the main place is occupied by mastering practical skills in objective examination of the patient and working directly with patients.

Independent work of students, in addition to the traditional pre-classroom training on theoretical issues of propaedeutics of internal medicine, includes work in the departments of therapeutic hospitals, clinical laboratories and departments of functional diagnostics in extracurricular time. Independent (individual) work includes curation of patients with writing a medical history, which involves questioning and complete objective examination of the patient, generalization of data to determine the leading syndromes and registration of medical history.

An integral part of the learning process is a system of control and reporting of students on the quality of learning material. The main purpose of control is to ensure the scientific level of knowledge acquired by students, the strength of their skills and abilities. Monitoring the success and quality of student training includes:

- current control;
- self-control;
- final control.

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of the topic. All practical classes use objective control of theoretical training and acquisition of practical skills.

Intermediate control is carried out at the last lesson of the content module and provides standardized control over the assimilation of the relevant thematic block of information.

The control of the performance of independent work, which is provided in the topic along with the classroom work, is carried out during the current control of the topic in the relevant classroom. The control of mastering the topics that are submitted only for independent work and are not included in the topics of classroom training sessions is carried out during the final control.

Methods of current control: oral examination, written express control, speeches when discussing issues in practical classes, testing, control task:

Theoretical knowledge - written and computer testing, individual survey, interview, structured written content.

Practical skills and abilities - control over the implementation of standardized methods of practical skills:

- questioning the patient,
- general and local review,
- palpation, percussion, auscultation,
- evaluation according to a standardized algorithm of the results of instrumental and laboratory methods of examination of the patient,
- generalization of the results of subjective, physical, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient with the registration of a standardized medical history,
- drawing up a plan for further examination of the patient.

Methods of self-control: questions of self-control;

Methods of final control: FC.

| Final control | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| General evaluation system | Participation in the work during the semester / exam – 60% / 40% on a 200-point scale | |
| Rating scales | traditional 4-point scale, multi-point (200-point) scale, rating scale ECTS | |
| Conditions of admission to the final control | The student attended all practical (laboratory, seminar) classes and received at least 72 to 120 points for current performance | |
| Type of final control | Methods of final control | Enrollment criteria |
| Differentiated credit | All topics submitted for current control must be included. Grades from the 4-point scale are converted into points on a multi-point (200-point) scale in accordance with the Regulation "Criteria, rules and procedures for evaluating the results of student learning activities" | <i>The maximum number of points is 200.</i> <i>The minimum number of points is 122</i> |
| Criteria for assessing differentiated credit | | |

Evaluation of current educational activities. During the assessment of mastering each topic for the current educational activity of the student grades are set on a 4-point (traditional) scale, taking into account the approved assessment criteria for the discipline. This takes into account all types of work provided by the curriculum. The student receives a grade on each topic. Forms of assessment of current educational activities are standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training.

Current control is carried out in accordance with the specific objectives of each practical lesson. The following means of diagnosing the level of preparation of students are used for control: computer tests, control of practical skills in methods of examination of the patient with subsequent interpretation of the obtained data, analysis of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.

Evaluation of current educational activities.

The current assessment of students on relevant topics is carried out on a 4-point system (excellent, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory) with subsequent conversion into a multi-point scale.

The grade "excellent" is given in the case when the student knows the content of the lesson and lecture material in full, illustrating the answers with various examples: gives comprehensively accurate and clear answers without any leading questions; spreads the material without errors and inaccuracies; freely solves problems and performs practical tasks of varying complexity.

The grade "good" is given when the student knows the content of the lesson and understands it well, answers the questions correctly, consistently and systematically, but they are not exhaustive, although the student answers additional questions without errors; solves all problems and performs practical tasks, experiencing difficulties only in the most difficult cases.

The grade "satisfactory" is given to the student on the basis of his knowledge of the whole content of the lesson and with a satisfactory level of understanding. The student is able to solve modified (simplified) problems with the help of leading questions; solves problems and performs practical skills, experiencing difficulties in simple cases; is not able to systematically state the answer on his own, but answers directly asked questions correctly.

The grade "unsatisfactory" is given in cases when the student's knowledge and skills do not meet the requirements of "satisfactory" assessment.

For disciplines which form of final control is differentiated credit:

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current academic activity for the semester for admission to the differentiated test is 120 points.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current academic activity for the semester for admission to the differentiated test is 72 points.

The calculation of the number of points is based on the grades obtained by the student on a 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:

$$x = (AM \times 120) / 5$$

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

table 2

| 4-score scale | 200-score scale | | 4-score scale | 200-score scale | | 4-score scale | 200-score scale | | 4-score scale | 200-score scale |
|---------------|-----------------|--|---------------|-----------------|--|---------------|-----------------|--|---------------|-----------------|
| 5 | 120 | | 4.45 | 107 | | 3.91 | 94 | | 3.37 | 81 |
| 4.95 | 119 | | 4.41 | 106 | | 3.87 | 93 | | 3.33 | 80 |
| 4.91 | 118 | | 4.37 | 105 | | 3.83 | 92 | | 3.29 | 79 |
| 4.87 | 117 | | 4.33 | 104 | | 3.79 | 91 | | 3.25 | 78 |
| 4.83 | 116 | | 4.29 | 103 | | 3.74 | 90 | | 3.2 | 77 |
| 4.79 | 115 | | 4.25 | 102 | | 3.7 | 89 | | 3.16 | 76 |
| 4.75 | 114 | | 4.2 | 101 | | 3.66 | 88 | | 3.12 | 75 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|--|------|-----|--|------|----|--|------|--------|
| 4.7 | 113 | | 4.16 | 100 | | 3.62 | 87 | | 3.08 | 74 |
| 4.66 | 112 | | 4.12 | 99 | | 3.58 | 86 | | 3.04 | 73 |
| 4.62 | 111 | | 4.08 | 98 | | 3.54 | 85 | | 3 | 72 |
| 4.58 | 110 | | 4.04 | 97 | | 3.49 | 84 | | less | not |
| 4.54 | 109 | | 3.99 | 96 | | 3.45 | 83 | | 3 | enough |
| 4.5 | 108 | | 3.95 | 95 | | 3.41 | 82 | | | |

Students' independent (individual) work is assessed during the current control of the topic in the relevant lesson. Assimilation of topics, which are submitted only for independent work, is controlled during the final control.

Semester control is carried out in order to assess learning outcomes at a certain educational level and at its individual stages at the national scale and ECTS scale in the form of credit (differentiated credit) in the amount of study material defined by the work program of the discipline and within the deadlines set by the working curriculum. plan.

Semester credit is a form of final control, which consists in assessing the student's mastery of educational material in the discipline solely on the basis of the results of all types of educational work provided by the working curriculum. The semester credit is set based on the results of the current control.

Semester differentiated credit is a form of final control of mastering by the student of theoretical and practical material from separate educational discipline for a semester which is spent as a control action. A student is considered admitted to the semester exam in the discipline if he attended all classes provided by the curriculum in the discipline, performed all types of work provided by the work program of this discipline and during its study during the semester scored at least the minimum (72 points).

The semester differentiated test is held in the last 19 classes in the spring (VI) semester according to the schedule. The form of differentiated credit is standardized and includes control of theoretical and practical training.

The control of theoretical training consists in answering 20 questions of test control of elementary level, each question of which is estimated in 0,5 points, 14 tests of the increased complexity which question is estimated in 1 point and the decision of 2 situational problems, each of which is estimated in 8 points.

Thus, the maximum number of points that a student can receive for theoretical training is:

$$0,5 \times 20 + 1 \times 14 + 8 \times 2 = 10 + 14 + 16 = 40$$

The control of practical training consists in demonstration of performance of practical skills and the analysis of results of laboratory and ECG researches. The maximum number of points that a student can get during a differentiated test is 80, with the maximum score for test control is 40 points, for practical skills - 20 points, for analysis of laboratory results and ECG - 20 points.

The implementation of practical skills is as follows:

- palpation, percussion and auscultation of the lungs - 5 points ;
 - palpation, percussion and auscultation of the heart - 7 points;
 - palpation of the abdomen - 8 points.
- } total maximum 20 points

Analysis of laboratory and ECG results:

- 3 ECG: 4 points x 3 = 12 points;
 - 4 laboratory tests: 2 points x 4 = 8 points
- } total maximum 20 points

The minimum number of points in the differentiated test - not less than 50.

Points 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:

table 3

| Points ECTS | The 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 4-point scale according to the absolute criteria, which are given in the table below:

table 4

| Points from discipline | Grade on 4-point scale score |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| From 170 to 200 points | 5 |
| From 140 to 169 points | 4 |
| From 139 points to the minimum | 3 |
| The number of points that student must collect | 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).

9. Course policy

The policy of the discipline is determined by the system of requirements for the student in the study of the discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine" and is based on the principles of academic integrity. Students are explained the value of acquiring new knowledge, academic standards that must be followed, why they are important, what is academic integrity, what are its values and functions, how students can contribute to its development by their actions; the essence, features and reasons of inadmissibility of academic plagiarism are explained, students of higher education are encouraged to independently carry out educational tasks, to refer correctly to sources of information in case of borrowing of ideas, statements, information.

Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of clinical thinking, fundamental and specialized knowledge and skills on the basic patterns of disease, the principles of clinical examination and instrumental studies of various organs and systems, knowledge of the semiotics of syndromes of various organs and systems and the most common diseases of the adult body.

The discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine" is mandatory for students majoring in 222 "Medicine". The student is obliged to fully master the knowledge, skills, practical skills and competencies in this discipline.

Policy on adherence to the principles of academic integrity of higher education students:

- independent performance of educational tasks of current and final controls without the use of external sources of information, except in cases permitted by the teacher, preparation of practical tasks during the lesson;
- write-offs during knowledge control are prohibited (including with the use of mobile devices);
- independent performance of individual tasks and correct registration of references to sources of information in case of borrowing of ideas, statements, information.

Policy on adherence to the principles and norms of ethics and deontology by higher education students:

- actions in professional and educational situations from the standpoint of academic integrity and professional ethics and deontology;
- compliance with the rules of internal regulations of the clinical base of the department, to be tolerant, friendly and balanced in communication with students and teachers, patients, medical staff of the health care

institution;

- awareness of the importance of examples of human behavior in accordance with the norms of academic integrity and medical ethics.

Attendance policy for higher education students:

- Attendance at all classes is mandatory for ongoing and final assessment knowledge (except for good reasons).

The policy of rearranging topics and working off missed classes by higher education students:

- practice of missed classes is according to the schedule of practice
- rearrangement of the topic of the lesson, for which the student received a negative grade, is carried out at a convenient time for the teacher and the student outside the classroom, the maximum grade - "good"
- rearrangement of the topic during the current training and final control in order to increase the assessment is not allowed

10. Literature

Required reading:

1. Propaedeutics to Internal Medicine: Diagnostics; textbook for English learning Students of higher medical schools; Part 1.; Ed. 2 / O.N. Kovalyova, T.V. Ashcheulova – Vinnytsya: Nova Knyha publishers, 2011. – 424 p.
2. Propaedeutics to Internal Medicine: Syndromes and diseases; textbook for English learning Students of higher medical schools; Part 2; Ed. 2 / O.N. Kovalyova, S. Shapovalova, O.O. Nizhegorodtseva – Vinnytsya: Nova Knyha publishers, 2011. – 264 p.
3. General propedeutics of internal diseases : lecture course (Общая пропедевтика внутренних болезней : курс лекций (на английском языке) / Л.М. Немцов. – 2-е изд. – Витебск: ВГМУ, 2016. – 175 с.
4. Special propedeutics of internal diseases : lecture course (Частная пропедевтика внутренних болезней : курс лекций (на английском языке) / Л.М. Немцов. – 2-е изд. – Витебск: ВГМУ, 2016. – 318 с.
5. Oxford American handbook of clinical examination and practical skills / edited by Elizabeth A. Burns, Kenneth Korn, James Whyte IV ; with James Thomas, Tanya Monaghan - Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 2011. – 721 p.
6. Lectures on internal medicine propaedeutics / Iabluchanskyi M. I., Bogun L. V ., Martimyanova L. A., Bychkova O. Yu., Lysenko N. V ., Makienko N. V . / Edited by Iabluchanskyi M. I., – Kharkiv. : Kharkiv V. N. Karazin National University, 2016. – 1487 p.
7. Methodological recommendations for English-speaking Students of Medical Faculty (3-d Year of Study): Complete blood count. Coagulogram: method. recommendations / compliers: Novosad A.B., Abrahamovych K.J., Edited by MD, Prof. Dutka R.J. – Lviv, 2019.- 22 p.
8. Methodological Guidelines for urinalysis for English-speaking Students of Medical Faculty (3-d Year of Study): method. recommendations / compliers: Novosad A.B., Abrahamovych K.J., Edited by MD, Prof. Dutka R.J. – Lviv, 2019.- 30 p.
9. Methodical recommendations for writing medical history of the patient (case history) for English-speaking Students of Medical Faculty (3-d Year of Study): method. recommendations / compliers: Novosad A.B., Abrahamovych K.J., Bufan M.M., Edited by MD, Prof. Dutka R.J. – Lviv, 2019.- 16 p.
10. Methodological Guidelines for English-speaking Students of Medical Faculty (3-d Year of Study) Autumn semester of 2019 - 2020 academic year: method. recommendations / compliers: Novosad A.B., Abrahamovych K.J., Edited by MD, Prof. Dutka R.J. – Lviv, 2019.- 78 p.
11. Methodological Guidelines for English-speaking Students of Medical Faculty (3-d Year of Study) Spring semester of 2019 - 2020 academic year: method. recommendations / compliers: Abrahamovych K.J., Chmyr N.V., Edited by MD, Prof. Dutka R.J. – Lviv, 2019.- 68 p.
12. Methodological Guidelines for English-speaking Students of Dentistry Faculty (2-d Year of Study) Spring semester of 2019 - 2020 academic year: method. recommendations / compliers: Abrahamovych K.J., Chmyr N.V., Edited by MD, Prof. Dutka R.J. – Lviv, 2019.- 38 p.

Additional literature:

1. Mosby's Guide to Physical Examination, 7th Edition / Henry M. Seidel, Rosalyn W. Stewart et al. – 2011. – 327 p.
2. A Guide to Physical Examination, 3d Edition /Barbara Bates. – 1983. – 561 p.

11. Equipment, logistics and software of the discipline / course

- Working curriculum of the discipline;
- Plans for practical classes and independent work of students;
- Methodical instructions for practical classes for students;

- Methodical materials that provide independent work of students;
- Test and control tasks for practical classes;
- List of issues submitted for final control;
- Methodical support of the final control:
 - database of test tasks of format A with answers.
 - list of standardized practical methods of performing practical skills.
 - situational tasks.

The development of test control questions, situational tasks for the interview and practical tasks used to diagnose learning success is based on a list of questions that a student must learn when studying the discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine". Sets of practical tasks are standardized according to the method of practical work.

12. Additional Information

Responsible for the educational process – associate professor, MD, PhD Novosad A.B., novosdanna00@gmail.com.

Responsible for students of the English department - associate professor, MD, PhD Abrahamovych K.J., nef_kristina@ukr.net

Students come to classes in dressing gowns, changeable medical shoes, and a mask in their pockets. Student must have a notebook and a pen. At practical classes it is necessary to have own stethoscope.

Compilers of a syllabus

associate professor, MD, PhD Ushchuk L.V.
 associate professor, MD, PhD Novosad A.B.
 associate professor, MD, PhD Abrahamovych K.J.