Appendix 3

ABSTRACTS OF WORKING PROGRAMS OF DISCIPLINES (MODULES))

C. 1 HUMANITARIAN, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CYCLE

BASIC PART

B. 1. Kyrgyz language and literature (for beginners)

Volume of work 6

90 hours of practice hours

Student's 90 hours of independent work

Verification credit type of activity

The purpose of the lesson: training in OT to provide information to innovationoo not only substantive, it is interesting to learn the implementation of a bilateral dialogue; to achieve clear and effective negotiations in Russian; to correctly identify life situations that exist in various real-life negotiations, to develop cultural communication skills in the language necessary.

Lesson objectives:

- identification of language tools to be taught, building materials;
- language training materials-as a teaching tool used in learning the language that served as the basis for determining thematic text materials;
- take advantage of the services of a communicative language, preparation of business papers and the ability to create texts for various events, referral to the payment offer and requires adjustment of the loo.

Program content: Kyrgyz language and literature subject. Goals and objectives. Kyrgyz is the official language of the Kyrgyz Republic. Ethnomedicine – prevention of diseases, about the peculiarities of treatment in the medical industry. History of the Kyrgyz language. Place dialect voicing and Kyrgyz literary language.Examples of works of oral folk medicine. Epic "Manas" memory traditional medicine and ethnosocialdyk bai treasury sample. A word from the rule, the order, the law of chenemduu performing duties. In the Kyrgyz people, customs and traditions, traditions of adat, rites of the medical museum are examples. Totemdik, shamanistik J. B. remnants of trust. Word forms: simple, complex words. Togolok boloo to his health, profit, losses. Information about the Kyrgyz vocabulary. Sunnotko landing, medical scientific views. Direct and figurative meanings of words in general. * The impact of music on your health. The premiere of the performance of songs took place today. The ideological epic of the Kyrgyz people projects is a high level of service in the established korkomduulugu.

Active vocabulary. Health-related bans. Passive vocabulary. The way of life of nomadic people, the culture of their interpretation. The meaning of the word is greater. National Food and Nutrition Hygiene Center. No more significant differences and homonyms of his words. Enriching the vocabulary of the path. Games as an object of national medical examination. Professional vocabulary. National clothing and psychological age. Lexicadages of medical terms have a common place. House – on the pasture living space. Phraseological units are used. Makal faces in connection with health. Place of communication of the candidate of medical sciences phraseologizmder. **"Kyrgyz language and literature" as a result of mastering the discipline, students are required to:**

To know:

- to study negotiations depending on the situation;
- conceptual skills to formulate questions to the text and develop factual skills; **Development:**
- language exercises and correct speech formation through kebin recordings; mastering ethno-cultural lexicalards; **Applied:**
- lexicalards of mastering the specialty; through the analysis of works from the point of view of formation.

B. 1. 2. Russian language

Total labor intensity 6 credits

Almost 90 hours for classes

Independent work 90 hours

Types of control set-off

Goal of the discipline: Humanization of education in medical universities, improving the speech culture of future doctors, students of speech technology and familiarization with the theoretical basis of culture, forming one of the aspects of forming the speech culture of the future doctor-language competencies.

Objectives of the discipline:

- formation of students ' general cultural and linguocultural competencies; - for students of the basic concepts of speech culture mastering: correctness of speech and communicative qualities, competent speech;
- mastering the design of the statement I am literate, points of view that are part of the original texts or their fragments, taking into account their stylistically highlighted use;

- referencing and annotating professionally oriented texts based on the degree of mastery of various skills is not a semantic compress. - to understand and adequately interpret texts of any subject, the formation of religious, including professional orientation, which have subtextual and conceptual meanings, is extremely intelligent.

Content of the discipline. Language norms. Orthoepical norms. Accentological norms. Spelling standards. Lexical norms. Morphological norms. Gender of substantive nouns. Fluctuations in the case forms of nouns. Use of adjective forms. Spelling of pronouns. Norms for using complex and compound numbers. Verb norms. Use of participles and adverbs in speech. Syntactic code. A word combination. A variant of matching the predicate with the subject. Syntactic and stylistic meaning of word order. Norms for constructing complex sentences.

Official-business style. Scientific style.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Russian language", the student should know:

- And a logically reasoned construction of the utterance in correct; correct written speech.
- The role of mastering professional skills for the development of the Russian language in speech activity.
- Compliance with official regulations.
- Norms of official speech activity in business literary norms and style. - Test analysis of speech activity In accordance with various types of tasks characteristic of the scientific style.

Be able to:

- Use medical terms in creating speech test materials and research materials;
- Master the methods of oral and written speech activity, communication in social and professional spheres;
- Analyze and solve important social problems on a personal level.;
- Bear social and ethical responsibility for the decisions made;
- Tolerance has taken it upon itself to Deliberate and address social and ethical issues;
- Analyze the results of professional activities and personal oral written work exception for errors;
- Decipher medical, biological, and pharmaceutical terms; - Buy other business papers based on the results of professional activity in Russian and reproduce medical papers correctly and accurately;

- For active participation in scientific life and in various fields, be able to use language skills based on practical methods.

Practically possess the following skills:

- Communication in the language and in the official language of speech in written and oral technologies; - Not presentations of the development results; skills to speak publicly at conferences, symposia;
- The main foreign language non-terminology and non-vocabulary related to their professional activities

B. 1. 3. Foreign language

Total labor intensity 2 credits

Classes in almost 60 hours

Independent work 60 hours

Types of control: Offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: acquisition of competencies that are not communicative, do not need cross-cultural communication and communication for professional, mastering oral and written language for communication on information activities and self-education in a foreign form in the future on ML.

Objectives of the discipline: formation of language and speech skills that allow you to use a foreign language to obtain professionally significant information using different types of reading; formation of language and speech skills that allow you to participate in written I I I and foreign oral professional communication in the language;

Content of the discipline: Introductory-course correction. The specifics of articulation of sounds, intonation in neutral and rhythmic speech interests and attracts many students of the language, the main features of the full pronunciation style, the nature of professional communication, reading transcription. Lexical minimum in the amount of 4000 educational lexical units of general and terminological nature. Basic rules of morphology, the main components of the sentence (the core of the sentence, the secondary members of the sentence).

The concept of vocabulary differentiation by scope of application buy. The concept of free and stable word combinations. The concept of the main ways of word formation. Grammatical skills that ensure communication of a professional nature without distortion when communicating I and I and in the meaning of written verbally. The main lexicogrammatic features of professional and scientific speech styles. Speaking. Dialogic and monologue speech in the main communicative situations of professional and scientific communication. Learn the Basics of a monologue utterance. Listening skills.

Fundamentals of Medicine: Learning to read and translate medical texts. Basic types of reading. Purpose and Basic principles of various types of reading: non-viewing, introductory, search, studying; principles of working with the text in the specialty in accordance with the purpose of information search. Basics of abstracting and annotating. Culture, traditions, medical education, health care systems in countries that do not study the language, language and speech, taking into account socio-cultural and crosscultural specificities refusal in speech rules of etiquette. Medical education in Kyrgyzstan. Lexical and grammatical support of the topic. Basic grammatical constructions, communication in a foreign language is characteristic of the oral style. Medical education abroad. Lexical and grammatical support of the topic. Basic grammatical constructions, communication for oral character style in a foreign language.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Foreign language", the student should know:

- a minimum of lexical and grammatical material for maintaining and shaping your thoughts correctly;
- We don't study the history, culture, and traditions of the country and the political system of the language.
- We do not learn the language of the country through the education and medical services system. **Be able to:**
- intonationally and clearly participate in the opening ceremony of a new expressive aloud text containing mostly learned lexical material;
- non-native speakers understand speech;
- interests and attracts many students within the limits of the material passed in speech we study bese vesti in the language;
- understand and convey the content of an unfamiliar text you read;
- understand and transmit the content of the text you listened to;
- express a value judgment about the information extracted;
- listen to or read the text in oral or written form to express an opinion in the cc. **possess:** skills:
- presentation in written form of the content of the material read in the form of annotations, summaries, abstracts;
- situational conversation;
- presentations and preparation of reports.

B. 1. 3. Total labor intensity hour 604 credits for 2 classes Latin language

Independent work 60 hours

Types of control: Offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: professionally-oriented training in Latin and medical terminology, the basis of future doctors, the formation of the basics of terminological competencies, is not necessary for professional communication. **Task of the discipline:**

- Teaching students on Latin element I grammars necessary to understand and use Latin language terms on correctly.
- Teaching medical terminology in its three subsystems is the mainstay of students: anatomical, clinical, and pharmaceutical.
- Formation of students ' skills of quick recipes and recipes in Latin on the correct spelling
- Formation of students ' ability to quickly and competently translate recipes from Russian into Latin and vice versa.
- Formation of students ' skills in working with scientific and literary abstracts.
- Improving the level of literacy of students in oral and written speech.

Content of the discipline: Introduction. Latin is the language of medicine. Alphabet. Noun Pronunciation rules for certain letters and letter combinations. Inconsistent definition. The name is an adjective. Comparative degree of adjectives. Consistent definition. Structure of an anatomical term and a trinomial polynomial. Nouns of the 3rd declension. Masculine nouns. Agreed terms. Feminine nouns. Agreed terms. Neuter nouns. Agreed terms. Plural of nouns and adjectives in the nominative case on. Agreed upon terms and inconsistencies. Plural of nouns and adjectives in the genitive and case. Structure of the pharmaceutical term. Frequency segments in trivial drug data. Verb. Prescription verbs with prepositions with and formulation. And recipes for its structure. Chemical pharmaceutical nomenclature. Names of chemical compounds: acids, oxides, and nitrous acids. Names of salts (medium, acidic, basic). Word formation. The most commonly used Latin prefixes. Greek suffixes and prefixes. Clinical terminology. Greek term elements for parts 1-10 and words**. As a result of mastering the discipline "Latin language", the student should know::**

- basic rules for reading letters and letter combinations, as well as features of pronunciation of Latin sounds;
- elements of Latin grammars of the work; methods of word formation;
- frequency segments that are most commonly used in the names of medicinal substances and preparations;
- recipes and requirements for its design structures in the regions;
- in Greek terms-words and Greek elements on the meaning of terms to explain clinical cases correctly;
- 900 lexical units of the active vocabulary at comparable prices;
- the most commonly used Latin expressions and aphorisms. **be able to:**
- and correctly write medical terms in Latin to participate in the opening ceremony of a new one (anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical);

- binomial and polynomial translate medical terms from Russian to Latin and from Latin to Russian**;**
- participate in the opening ceremony of a new product and translate recipes, draw up their standard samples; form names of chemical compounds (oxides, salts, acids) in Latin.);
- operate with roots and Greek term elements, make up clinical terms that denote the names of diseases, pathological conditions, and methods of examination and treatment;
- to obtain information about the composition of drugs, the frequency segments in trivial cases determine the chemical, pharmacological characteristics, and therapeutic effectiveness of the drug.

possess: skills

- doctor's prescriptions for the Latin part; the use of Latin terminology is not specifically intended

B. 1.4. " History of Kyrgyzstan»

Total labor intensity 3 credits

Lectures 30 hours

For classes 16 Independent work 44 hours an hour practically

Types of control: credit, state exam

Training goal: getting a holistic view of the history of the Kyrgyz and Kyrgyzstan by students of other nations, instilling in the younger generation a sense of citizenship and not active patriotism, respect for the people of Kyrgyzstan in the historical regions and in the regions. The course is designed to give a medical student from ancient to modern times knowledge about the main stages of development of Kyrgyzstan in history, in the formation of the Kyrgyz nation and ethnogenesis, to show the inextricable connection of the history of Kyrgyzstan with the history of the development of world civilizations. Studying the history of Kyrgyzstan is one of the most important means of strengthening interethnic cooperation. consent of the people of Kyrgyzstan and mutual understanding, patriotic education of young people.

Learning objectives:

- to form ideas about the main historical stages of the development of the Kyrgyz statehood and its formation in the future.;
- to show by various examples the organic relationship with the history of the Kyrgyz Republic the epoch of world history;

- in the process of development of the state and society for a common purpose and analyze;
- form historical concepts and categories;
- analysis of a civilizational approach to historical wedding events while introducing the basis and phenomena;
- foster students ' sense of citizenship and patriotism;
- you can't develop students ' work skills or interest in it on your own.

Content of the discipline. In the ancient period of the history of the Kyrgyz and Kyrgyzstan. The Turkic era: the main stages of statehood formation. Kyrgyzstan during the conquest of Genghis Khan. The Kyrgyz people in the XVI-XIX centuries. Relations with neighboring nations and states. Kokand Khanate and Kyrgyz people. Kyrgyzstan-colonies of the Russian Empire (1855-1917). Stages of formation of the Kyrgyz Soviet statehood. The Great Patriotic War. Socio-political and socio-economic development of Kyrgyzstan in the 50s-early 90s of the XX century. Sovereign Kyrgyzstan. Socio-political issues and socio-economic development.

As a result of mastering the discipline "History of Kyrgyzstan", the student should know:

- main historical events, stages of the evolution of statehood and its institutions,
- features of socio-economic development,
- specifics of the modernization process,
- trends in changes in foreign policy and the geopolitical situation, - content of cultural traditions and heritage in historical context. **be able to:**
- independently analyze the socio-political and scientific life of literature, - evaluate and plan your activities based on this analysis. **own:**
- skills in presenting your own point of view in a reasoned manner;
- do not possess the skills of speech, argumentation, introduction and polemic, discussion, and critical perception of information.

“**Medical history”**

Total labor intensity of 1 loan

Lectures 6 hours

Practically for classes 8 hours

Independent work 16 hours

Types of control: offsetting

Training goal: the study of the history, patterns and logic of the development of healing, medicine, drug provision and medical activities in relation to the period in which it is currently not available.

Learning objectives:

- to show the general laws of the world–historical process of formation and development of healing and medicine in various countries of the world from ancient times to the present day.;
- train students to objectively analyze historical phenomena, prospects and successes in the development of medicine and healthcare;
- to reveal the achievements of outstanding civilizations and each epoch in the field of medicine in the context of the progressive development of mankind;
- to show the interaction of national and international factors in the formation of medical science and practice in different regions of the world;
- to acquaint students with the life of outstanding scientists and doctors of the world, who determined the fate of medical science and medical activity;
- to inculcate deontological principles of medical activity; to show the peculiarities of the development of medical ethics in various civilizations and countries of the world, the philosophical foundations and historical conditions of their formation;
- the moral principle is to educate students in the following qualities: love for their profession, loyalty to duty, feelings of humanism and patriotism; - expand the scientific and cultural potential of local students ' horizons.

Content of the discipline: Introduction. Primitive Healing in the Ancient world and in society. Medicine of the ancient world and the Middle Ages. Medicine of modern times and modern history. History of medical development in Kyrgyzstan.

As a result of mastering the discipline "History of Medicine", the student should know:

- the main stages and general patterns of the formation and development of healing and medicine in various countries of the world from ancient times to our time; - distinctive features of the development of healing and medicine in various historical periods (in primitive society, the ancient world, the Middle Ages, modern times and modern history);
- achievements of major civilizations in the field of healing and medicine in the process of progressive development of their spiritual culture;
- the contribution of the world's outstanding doctors who determined the fate of medical science and activity in the history of mankind;

be able to:

- analyze historical material and navigate the historical process of progressive development of healing and medicine from its origins to the present; - understand the patterns of development of medical thought and activity at various stages of human history and apply logic and knowledge in their practice;
- constantly improve and deepen your knowledge of history specialty favorites;
- in its aim to improve the cultural level;
- it is worthy to follow in my medical work the principles of universal values and ideas of humanism.

own:

- on the most important issues of the general history of medicine, discuss the skills of conducting scientific work;
- skills to use in their medical work and communication with patients knowledge of the history of medicine, culture and medical ethics, acquired in the course of training.

B. 1.5. " Philosophy»

Total labor intensity 2 credits

Class audit 30 hours

Independent work 30 hours

Types of control: offsetting

Training goal: the assimilation of philosophical knowledge-which itself has assumed the necessary conditions for the formation of a systematized worldview and the development of concepts-is one of the ways of modern socialization of the individual and categorical thinking. The course of philosophy is designed to develop students ' ability to think critically, to master dialectical thinking, which is not objectively the basis for the formation of medical, but later in clinical thinking. Give the necessary minimum knowledge about spiritual realities to every educated person and their philosophical and methodological values. For the development of the program, we offerbased on the comprehension of historical-philosophical and systemic-to form your own philosophical position on the most important issues of the problem material will allow the future of modern medicine to consider medical and civil, as well as the ability to independently comprehend current problems in modern public life. **Learning objectives:**

- To acquaint students with the stages of human development is mainly based on theoretical ideas expressed in philosophy. The concept does not reveal the interrelation of philosophical odes that influenced the formation of the science

of medicine, using examples of the lives of great, outstanding doctors-thinkers throughout the entire development of medicine.

- Moral Highlight-medical problems of a general practitioner.
- To introduce students to the philosophical Kyrgyz tradition.
- Patriotism for Education, familiarization with nomadic cultures through our ancestors.
- Help to understand the role of philosophy in the development of human culture and civilization.,
- interact with other areas of human activity and make sense of them, especially with medical activities.
- To reveal the interaction and interrelation of philosophy, bioethics, deontology, principles, norms that define the fields of medicine throughout the history of all mankind and the history of the development of human practice.
- To reveal the continuing relevance of philosophy, its main ideas, problematic reflection, research and development in the formation of a mature human personality, not civilized in creating a socio-cultural environment, difficulties in understanding the contradiction of external and human development, disclosure of the content of the category "society" and the society system definition of signs of OD.
- Specifics of Revealing consciousness: 1) the highest form of reflection of the surrounding reality; 2) the properties or functions of highly organized matter (brain) to reflect the world in ideal images. Od Cognition Define:1) the form of activity; 2) active, purposeful reflection of the world in the human mind in the environment.
- Moral and ethical orientation of university students in the context of scientific and technological revolution, progress and global civilizational crisis.
- To help students master the categorical apparatus of philosophy, develops the humanitarian and philosophical and worldview position of the future doctor, mastering and culture. A rational holistic view of the world, Developed on the basis of knowledge.
- Develop students ' skills in the study of philosophical literature, teach them to work on an abstract on philosophy, taking into account formal content and relevant requirements.

Content of the discipline: Section 1. "History of philosophy", reflection on the formation of theoretical thought of mankind. A method of forming a worldview and forming philosophical odes. Interrelation of philosophy and medicine. Moral orientation of medical art and philosophy in the cultures of the Ancient East. Anthropocentrism of Ancient Greek philosophy. Philosophical understanding of medicine in the Ancient era. Formation of medical education in theological schools and development. Theosophical foundations of human health in the Middle Ages. Philosophy of the Renaissance, Modern Times, and Enlightenment. German classical philosophy. In this period of philosophy and medicine. Protomedical religious knowledge and development of the ancient Kyrgyz umen from the standpoint of the spontaneous to materialism.

Section 2. "Ontology and theory of knowledge" of the Philosophy of being. State of matter, information systems, information-wave medicine and biology.Consciousness Philosophical and medical aspects, physiological bases of spiritual and psychic phenomena.The problem of the criterion of truth in philosophy and medicine.Od dialektikalyk sport.

Synergetics of concepts is a method of complex consideration of health and diseases of children's health appeals.

Section 3 "Social philosophy" Philosophical analysis of society and man.

Medical sphere of the universal culture of od. Global problems of humanity.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Philosophy", the student should know:

- philosophical aspects: worldview, socially and personally significant problems and processes;
- general concept of a person and his multidimensionality;
- general concept of consciousness and self-awareness;
- the essence and meaning of cognition; fundamentals of social philosophy;
- philosophical foundations of epistemology, methods and methods of research;
- methods of philosophical analysis of problems and applications;
- forms and methods of scientific knowledge, their evolution;
- main categories and concepts of the academic discipline;
- basic principles of building oral and written speech, rules of argumentation; - types of information sources. **be able to:**
- choose and apply different methods and techniques for professional and social tasks;
- evaluate the adequacy, effectiveness and fruitfulness of methods of the humanities (philosophical) sciences in solving social and professional problems; • solving social and professional problems in social and humanitarian sciences the basis is to be aware of the nature of;
- differentiate the possibilities of different views on the solution of ideological, socially and personally significant philosophical problems;
- independently perform actions to solve non-standard problems that require a choice based on a combination of known methods, in an unpredictably changing situation;
- determine the place, role and significance of worldview, socially and personally significant philosophical problems;

- independently perceive information from various sources: extract and analyze information;
- select notes from various sources;
- compare the presentation of the same topics. search for questions or in different sources, identify commonalities and find differences; use reference and additional literature in the regions;
- critical thinking: find errors in a particular text;
- incomplete supplement text material;
- quote and make various types of comments;
- transform text material: highlight the main text, distorting the main meaning, and shorten the text to just a few lines;
- make a plan, theses; take notes;
- make a conclusion about the text you read;
- make generalizations, formulate and argue conclusions, understand, evaluate and process the text;
- independently perform actions to solve non-standard problems that require a choice based on a combination of known methods, in an unpredictably changing situation. **own:**
- solving the skill interests and attracts many professional and social problems, using the main provisions of the humanities (philosophy).;
- skills of analysis, choosing the optimal way to set them and solve problems, according to various forms of text presentation (report, state (description);
- tell, (narration);
- compare, summarize, summarize (definition, explanation);
- justify, prove, refute (argumentation, reasoning);
- Not independently skilled in presenting a point of view, analyzing and thinking logically, not publicly speaking, conducting and round-table discussions; - analytical skills and logical thinking.

B. 1. 6. Manas studies

Total labor intensity 2 credits

Lectures 16 hours

Classes at 14 o'clock.

Independent work 30 hours

Types of control: offsetting

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The purpose of the training is to create correct and accurate ideas about the subject of "Manas Studies", and its essence, the basics of the Kyrgyz worldview and traditional medicine, reflected in the epic. **Learning objectives:**

Deputy Prime Minister defining the role and place of Manas consumer goods in world culture;

- disclosure of the essence of the spiritual culture of the Kyrgyz people in the epic

"Manas", religion, folk games and traditions, features of Kyrgyz ethics.

- determining the place and role of traditional medicine based on the Kyrgyz epic "Manas»
- study of historical folk medicine based on the periodization of the Kyrgyz epic " Manas»;
- familiarization of the psychotherapeutic effects of prisoners in the "power of the word", used in traditional medicine.
- familiarization with the range of functional responsibilities and their representatives of traditional medicine.
- study of rational empirical methods for treatment by ancient Kyrgyz and the epic " Manas»;
- study of mineral and animal origin of medicine based on the epic "Manas". **Content of the discipline:** Deputy Prime Minister Studying " Manas "in the pre-Soviet, Soviet and modern period. Features of oral folk art of Kyrgyz genres. Traditional medicine based on the epic "Manas". Historical periodization of Kyrgyz folk medicine. Representatives of traditional medicine on their range of functional responsibilities and the epic "Manas". Treatment of rational and empirical aspects of the Kyrgyz epic "Manas". In mystic-religious aspects of traditional medicine based on the Kyrgyz epic "Manas". Kyrgyz beliefs about the magical causes of diseases. Ritual actions related to treatment according to various diseases, the epic "Manas". By empirical methods of treatment of the epic "Manas". Medicines of animal and mineral origin. Folk Surgery, climatotherapy. Herbal medicine intended. Open in meditsin slovo or Psychotherapy in narodnaya. Sacred symbolism of diseases, fetishistic and animistic aspects of traditional medicine. Worldview and features of its Kyrgyz character. Pre-Islamic beliefs and the Islamic epic "Manas". Folk customs and traditions, folk games and entertainment based on the Kyrgyz epic "Manas".

As a result of mastering the discipline "Manas Studies", the student should know:

- formation of the "science of Manas Studies";
- study of the methodology of "Manas studies»;
- principles of traditional medicine based on the Kyrgyz epic "Manas»;

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- chronology of the development of traditional medicine based on the Kyrgyz epic " Manas»;
- methods of psychotherapeutic influences used in traditional medicine;
- the range of functional responsibilities and their representatives of traditional medicine;
- rational and empirical methods of treatment by ancient Kyrgyz people based on the epic " Manas";

  study of mineral and animal origin medicine based on the epic " Manas»;
- emergence and main historical stages of formation of Manas Deputy Prime Minister»;
- main options-Manas Deputy Prime Minister»;
- names of storytellers-manaschi; place and role in the spiritual life of Kyrgyz people-manaschi; - cultural-educational historical values and Deputy Prime Minister "Manas". **be able to:**
- describe the historical epoch reflected in the epic " Manas»;
- Deputy Prime Minister to know the names of the main characters of "Manas" in the life and fate of Kyrgyz people and their role;
- their place and role in the life of the Kyrgyz and name the names of the great Manaschi;
- Deputy Prime Minister asked not to name the names of "Manas»;
- Deputy Prime Minister to quote from the poetics of " Manas»;
- Deputy Prime Minister to distinguish the plot of the trilogy " Manas»;
- distinguish between religious-mystical, empirical and rational methods of traditional medicine treatment according to the Kyrgyz epic "Manas".

own:

- solving the skill interests and attracts many professional and social problems, using the main provisions of the humanities (philosophy).;
- skills of analysis, choosing the optimal path setting problems and solving them;
- according to different forms of text presentation (report, state (description);
- tell, (narration); compare, summarize, summarize (definition, explanation);
- justify, prove, refute (argumentation, reasoning);
- not self-proficient in presenting a point of view, analyzing and thinking logically, not publicly speaking, conducting and round-table discussions; • analytical skills and logical thinking.

VARIABLE PART

MATHEMATICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE CYCLE

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BASIC PART

B. 2. 1. Mathematics

Total labor intensity of 1 loan

Lectures 6 hours

At 10 o'clock classes are practically open

14 Independent work s / p is not specified

Types of control: offsetting

Goal of the discipline: training of a highly professional specialist who has mathematical knowledge of the place, skills and abilities to apply mathematics in the field of logical analysis tools, numerical calculations and estimates, construction of physical and mathematical models-in chemical, biological and medical content.

Objectives of the discipline:

- teach students to perform differential and integral calculus of functions describing biological objects and solve differential equations describing biomedical processes.

Content of the discipline: Derivative and differential of a function. Theory of integrals. Theory of differential equations. Composing and solving differential equations using examples of biomedical and biophysical problems. **As a result of mastering the discipline "Mathematics", the student should know:**

- on the solution of intellectual problems and their application in medicine mathematical methods;
- basic mathematical structures,
- and the probability of being a statistician,
- mathematical models, in programming languages and algorithms,
- standard professional activity software,
- basic concepts and methods of information protection; **be able to**:
- perform calculations based on the results of the experiment, in
- perform elementary statistical processing of experimental data;
- use computer-based information systems in healthcare and medicine; **own:**

- methods for determining various physical characteristics of biological objects;
- skills in using diagnostic and therapeutic equipment for almost individual samples;

B. 2. Computer Science 1

Total labor intensity 2 credits

Class audit 30 hours

Independent work 30 hours

Types of control: Offsetting

Goal of the discipline: formation of students ' general ideas about the possibilities of using information and communication technologies that provide a wide range of medical information processing capabilities, mastering modern application programs for working with different types of packages.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Student training work foundation I with computers, application and system software tools with modern purpose software, various types of Microsoft Office computers to process information with in-place tools,
- statistical mastery of methods of processing medical and biological information.

Content of the discipline: Basic concepts of computer science. Funds for personal programs of the device and computer (PC). Work with the MS WINDOWS operating system and its applications. MS WORD text editor. Creating a presentation in the Power Point program. MS EXCEL spreadsheets. Calculation of medicobiological modelers in MS Excel. Statistical processing of biomedical information in MS Excel. Descriptive statistics. MS ACCESS database and DBMS. Working with tables and forms. Data input data. Work on the Internet. Medical resources and search engines.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Mathematics and Computer Science", the student should know:

- theoretical foundations of computer science, - content of basic terms and concepts; order of data collection, grouping, and processing in computer programs;
- in the field of storing, searching, processing, converting, and distributing information in healthcare;
- principles of using information computer systems in clinical and medicalpreventive activities; formalizationand basic approaches to structuring various types of medical data used to form decisions during the treatment and diagnostic process;
- types, structures, and characteristics of medical information systems;
- principles of automation of healthcare management using modern computer technologies of the institution. **be able to**:
- document processing using standard software tools perform text and image processing;
- perform statistical processing of experimental data;
- use modern means of the Internet to search for professional information in training and improve the qualification of medical knowledge in the separate self I I section;

- use computer medical and technological systems in the course of professional activity. **own:**
- terminology that is not related to modern computer technologies in the application to solving problems in medicine and healthcare;
- basic technologies of information transformation: text, tabular, graphic editors; search interests and attracts many on the Internet information;
- statistical analysis of the basic principles of data processing by; - creating and working with methods for working on shared internal databases;
- work in medical information systems on the main methods used in the medical and diagnostic process;
- primary skills of using medical information systems for the implementation of the main functions of a medical doctor.

B. 2. 2. Physics

Total labor intensity 2 credits

Class audit 30 hours

Independent work 30 hours

Types of control: Credit and exam

Goal of the discipline: To develop students ' knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for mastering general cultural and professional competencies in the field of mathematics and physics in practice. To form a systematic knowledge of the physical properties and physical processes occurring in biological objects, including the human body, necessary for the development of other academic disciplines and the formation of professional medical skills, its disclosure of integrative links with other disciplines that provide in-complex training of a specialist of this profile, and with the formation of a comprehensive approach to the development of students have a dialectical worldview and the state of the human body through physical phenomena on the basis of physical laws to recognize their physiological characteristics; providing in-depth knowledge of the physical laws of manifestation of features in the biosystem; understanding the device and operation of medical equipment.

Objectives of the discipline:

- study of the biophysical and physico-chemical bases of the processes of vital activity of the human body;
- study of the biophysical bases of therapeutic action and the physical and chemical environmental factors affecting the body;

- application of physical laws to explain the processes occurring in the human body;

- getting ideas about modern physical methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Content of the discipline: The importance of physics for medicine. Medical biophysics. Classification by medical equipment. Methods of introscopy. Biophysical bases of clinical diagnostics of laboratory equipment. Molecular biophysics. Macromolecule functioning Dynamic mobility. Intramolecular changes. Methods of research of biological membranes. Permeability of substances in biological membranes and transport. Membrane Electrical potential. Electrical characteristics of ion channels of an excitable cell. In the Electrochemical gradient. Biophysical foundations of methods used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases the nervous system. Biophysical foundations of sensory systems. Stages of registration of medical and biological information. Application of biophysical methods in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system. Biophysics of tissues and organs. Biomechanics. Rheological properties of blood. Physical bases of hemodynamics. Bioacoustics. Physical basis of the impact of sound, ultrasound and infrasound on the human body, in vol.Electrical properties of tissues and organs. The impact of electromagnetic fields on the human body. Electrocardiography. Endoscope, its purpose and device. To study the effect of UHF fields tissues and organs. Biooptics.

Biophysics of reception. Human exposure to radiation. Radiation biophysics. **As a result of mastering the discipline "Physics", the student should know:**

- basic laws of physics, physical phenomena and patterns underlying the processes occurring in the human body;
- characteristics and biophysical mechanisms of influence of physical factors on the body; physical basis of functioning of medical equipment, device and purpose **be able to**:
- use measuring instruments for basic purposes;
- investigate the physical properties of substances;
- how to work on medical equipment;
- perform the simplest statistical processing of measurement results; **possess the following skills::**
- methods for determining various physical characteristics of biological objects;
- skills in using diagnostic and therapeutic equipment for almost individual samples;

B. 2. 3. Osnova biologii ekologii [The basis of biology of ecology].

Total labor intensity: 2credits

Lectures 14 hours

An hour of classes Independent work Types of control 30 hours almost at 16: test, exam.

Training goal: Formation of students ' biological thinking, holistic natural science worldview, understanding of the essence of life, individual development, the environment of organisms and relationships, the relationship between environment and health.

Learning objectives:

- Study the flow of information, energy and substances in the cell;
- Individual Study of the forms of development and reproduction of organisms;
- Basic laws of heredity and variability;
- Study questions of human evolution and origin;
- To study the influence of environmental factors and their effect on human health;
- Study the problems of pollution and environmental protection;
- Learn the basics of medical parasitology;
- General concepts basic to form knowledge on biology and modern medicine;
- Environmental education and Teach the perception of practical problems of biology competently culture.

Content of the discipline. The emergence of life on Earth. The flow of information, energy and substances in the cell. Reproduction forms and their cytological bases. Ontogenesis. Evolution of the organic world. Anthropogenesis. Environment Environmental factors and their impact on human health. Ecological systems. Features of human ecology. **As a result of mastering the discipline "Biology with the basis of ecology", the student should know:**

- Subject, methods and tasks of studying biology.
- The emergence of the Theory of life on Earth.
- Evolutionary factors.
- Evolution of the eukaryotic cell.

Reproduction and its forms.

- Gametogenesis: spermatogenesis and ovogenesis.
- Types, forms, in ontogenesis in the period.
- The proembryonic period. - Gamete and egg types.
- Fragmentation and its types.
- Gastrulation and its forms.

Teratogenic factors.

- Factors of growth and development.
- Subject and tasks of ecology science.
- Ecological types of people.
- Environment Physical factors of pollution.
- Chemical factors of environmental pollution.
- Environment Biological pollution factors.
- Anthropogenesis and its stages.
- Driving forces in anthropogenesis. **Be able to:**
- Cells Identify components and tissues.
- Identify egg types.
- In gametogenesis, distinguish the stages.
- Distinguish types and forms in ontogenesis.
- Determine the dominant factor among the complex of factors.
- Recognize environmental types of people.

Own:

- Not technically microscopical;
- 2. Methods of manufacturing temporary micro-preparations.
- 3. Ability and willingness to identify the natural science nature of problems;

B. 2. 4. " Chemistry»

The total labor intensity of the Audit is 30 hours and 2 credits.

An hour of independent work 30.

Types of control: offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: to form an understanding of the role of biology as the foundation of modern bioorganic chemistry, a theoretical basis for explaining bioorganic and biological effects, mechanisms of action of drugs and the creation of new drugs. Lay down knowledge of the relationship between the structure, biological activity and chemical properties of the most important classes of bioorganic compounds, teach them to apply the knowledge gained in the study of subsequent disciplines and in professional activities.

Objectives of the discipline:

Formation of knowledge of the structure and properties of the most important classes of bioorganic reactions and mechanisms that determine their medical and biological significance.

- Formation of ideas about their biological activity chemical structure and properties of organic compounds fundamentals and explanations for electronic spatial od.

Content of the discipline: Introduction to bioorganic chemistry. Classification and nomenclature of organic compounds. Compound of religious reactions General characteristics of organic compounds. Biological analysis of hydrocarbon reactions. Biological analysis of the reaction of alcohol, phenols, thiols and amines. Biological analysis of the reactions of aldehydes, ketones, and carboxylic acids. Molecular stereochemical bases of the structure of organic compounds. Biologically important heterofunctional organic compounds and polyfunctional ones. Heterocyclic organic compounds involved in the processes of vital activity of the body

As a result of mastering the discipline "Chemistry", the student should know:

- principles of classification, nomenclature of organic and compound isomers;
- fundamental principles of theoretical organic chemistry, the study of the structure and reactivity of organic compounds for basic purposes interests and attracts many people; - spatial structure and chemical transformations and molecular structure of organic substances that are part of the processes of vital activity, their connections with biological activity in the non-functional state of the body.;
- structure and chemical properties of the main classes of organic biologically important compounds.

be able to:

- classify organic compounds by the structure of carbon and by the nature of functional groups the turmush correspondent reported;
- make up formulas and name important substances and medicines by name according to the structural formula I am a typical biological agent;
- isolate functional groups, acid and base centers, conjugate and aromatic fragments in molecules to determine chemical behavior in organic compounds;
- compound transformation of organic chemical directions and predict the result; independently work with educational, reference and scientific literature; - conduct a search and make generalizing conclusions; have skills in handling non-chemical cookware.;
- have the skills to work in a laboratory and not the ability to handle safely chemical caustic, toxic, highly volatile organic compounds, work with burners, electric heating devices and a spirit lamp.

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own:

methods for preparing a given composition in solution;

- methods of titrimetric analysis;
- pH measurements of the studied biological methods are not required;

biological methods for determining buffer capacity are not required

BUY PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS

BASIC PART

B. 3. 1. General biochemistry

Total labor intensity 3 credits

Audit of the class 63 hours

27 Independent work s / p is not specified

Types of control: Credit, exam

Goal of the discipline: systematic formation of students ' knowledge about: * structure and functions of proteins, nucleic acids; * mechanism of action and biological role of vitamins, enzymes and hormones; * regulation of expression genes; * biogenesis mechanisms of DNA, RNA and protein; * roles in the mechanisms of regulation of intracellular secondary messengers in transmission and in the receptor system and hormone metabolism of nervous and humoral signals; * specialized composition of such organs and tissues in normal processes and chemical metabolism, including blood, liver, kidneys, nerve, muscle, bone and connective tissue to provide theoretical bases for professional activity of a general practitioner (family doctors).

Objectives of the discipline:

- chemical composition of human organs and tissues in order to master the knowledge of biochemical processes occurring in the body,
- know the basics of biochemical processes in the human body molecular;
- metabolism on the study of carbohydrates, proteins, lipids and their regulation;
- study of the structure and function of hormones;
- study of the mechanisms of influence on hormone metabolism;
- current understanding of biological and energy exchange for oxidation; - failure in metabolism features the study of carbohydrates, proteins, fats and in

- individual organs and tissues (brain, liver, kidneys, connective, muscle and bone tissue);
- water study of mechanisms-salt metabolism, blood and liver biochemist;
- skills of working with devices in the main non technical areas;

to form an idea of the possibilities of applying the acquired knowledge in professional activities

Content of the discipline: Belkin Simple and complex. Biochemistry of enzymes. Properties of enzymes. Vitamins. Coenzyme function of water-soluble vitamins. The role of fat-soluble vitamins in the regulation of metabolism. Biochemistry of hormones. Structure, mechanism of action, cells-biological effects of adrenal and pancreatic target hormones and iron. Female and Male sex hormones, structure and biorol. Bioenergetics. Tissue respiration and Biological oxidation. Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates. Synthesis and breakdown into glycogen. Glycolysis is aerobic and anaerobic. Aerobic metabolism of pyruvate. Krebs In The Loop. Shuttle service. Energy balance. Gluconeogenesis. Lactate and the glucose-alanine cycle. Pentose-glucose oxidation pathway and its biological significance phosphate. Biochemistry of lipids. Lipolysis in adipose tissue of triglycerides, role in c-AMP. Mechanism β -

oxidation of fatty acids (FA). Metabolism of ketone bodies. Glycerol is used in transit in tissues.Biosynthesis of TG, PL, VFA, CL. Regulation of lipid metabolism. Exchange of proteins and amino acids. Intermediate exchange of amino acids. Exchange of nucleotides. Matrix biosynthesis (protein and NC biosynthesis). Protein biosynthesis. C synthesis Regulation of proteins. Biochemistry of the liver. Antitoxic liver function. Water – salt exchange. Blood biochemistry. Biochemistry of connective and bone tissue. Biochemistry of nervous and muscular tissue.

As a result of mastering the discipline "General Biochemistry", the student should know:

- Subject of the problem and biochemist. Biochemist Value for Medicine and General practitioner training.
- The main stages of development of biochemical science. The role of domestic and foreign scientists in the creation and development of biochemistry.
- Fundamentals of the molecular-biological structural organization of the body, with its basic functions.
- The main provisions of enzymology. The concept of enzymes, coenzymes, and cofactors. Kinetics of enzymatic chemical reactions.
- Influence of temperature, pH, and concentrations on the rate of the enzymatic reaction of enzymes and substrates.
- B inhibitor b activator and enzymes. Types of inhibition.

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- The importance of nutrition in the position of the doctrine of vitamins and their Basic biochemist.
- Bioenergetics and biological oxidation, energy exchange.
- Biochemical bases of metabolism regulation. The role of the nervous system and hormones in regulatory processes.

  Reception mechanisms of hormone signal transmission to cells and b-targets (as secondary mediators-c-AMP, c-GMF).
- Basic processes of lipid metabolism. Regulation of lipid metabolism.
- Basic processes of amino acid metabolism. Regulation of the exchange rate.
- The main features of individual organs and tissues in the metabolism. The relationship of organs and tissues with the proper functioning of metabolism.
- Biochemical bases of metabolism regulation. The role of vitamins, hormones, and the nervous system in regulatory processes.
- Fundamentals of nucleic acids and proteins molecular biosynthesis. Principles of regulation of these processes.
- The concept of the stages of realization of genetic information: replication, transcription, translation.
- Biochemistry of blood, liver and special tissues (connective, bone, muscle and nerve tissues), water-salt metabolism.

be able to:

- Work independently with scientific and educational literature.
- Give a critical assessment and Independently set up the simplest and biochemical experiment.
- Work with instruments when performing biochemical studies: photoelectrocolorimeter, interests and attracts many refractometer, polarimeter, interests and attracts many spectrophotometer, pH meter, electrophoresis for the device, chromatography methods, etc.
- Determine the activity of enzymes in biological objects.
- In protein preparations and blood plasma, the amount of protein fractions cannot be determined. - The content of vitamins in animal products and in vegetable oil can be determined.
- Determine the content of some metabolic components in biological fluids.

own:

- in practice use the acquired knowledge in practice for biochemist on VOPR

B. 3. 1. Clinical Biochemistry

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Total labor intensity: 4 credits

Classes hour 84 of audit

Independent work 36 hours

Types of control: exam

Goal of the discipline: The study of molecular mechanisms is a metabolic disorder that can lead to the development of pathological conditions, the ability to interpret the results of laboratory research methods and their development is essential.

Objectives of the discipline:

- introduce students to the principles that do not interest and attract many biochemical studies in diagnostics and laboratory concepts.;
- biochemist to form students ' understanding of the clinical significance for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases;
- clinical laboratory research basic principles, types and conditions of preparation of biological material for the study;
- rules for processing and interpreting clinical trial results;
- various biochemical markers of the main pathological conditions of a person;
- study clinical enzymology;
- metabolic disorders identify the main patterns in human diseases;
- to study the features of metabolism in pathological conditions of the gastrointestinal tract;
- in the marker to study the biochemical diseases of the liver, pancreas, kidneys; to familiarize with the mechanism of regulation of the hematopoietic system;
- the occurrence of atherosclerosis on the study of molecular aspects;
- metabolic disorders in patients with myocardial ischaemia; coronary insufficiency syndrome in the study of biochemical changes;
- to study cardiospecific markers of damage to the myocardium, to study the system of reproductive and endocrine biochemical disorders, reported the correspondent of turmush itself has taken it upon itself to study the biochemical changes in pathology of the muscular system, to study the biochemical changes in pathology of the urinary system.

Content of the discipline. Subject and tasks of clinical biochemistry. The main directions of clinical enzymology development are: enzyme diagnostics, enzyme therapy, and enzymopathology. Clinical and diagnostic assessment of metabolism. Violation of the exchange of hemoproteins, iron and porphyrins. Biochemical methods of research and their changes in the pathology of the gastrointestinal tract. Biochemical methods for the diagnosis of diseases of the digestive system. Pathobiochemistry of the intestine and pancreas. In violation of biochemical changes in the liver. Biochemical changes in the pathology of the endocrine system. Biochemical changes in the pathology of the reproductive system the system. When coronary metabolism and biochemical changes in atherosclerosis syndrome are insufficient. When the function is impaired, there are biochemical changes in the skeletal muscle system. Biochemical changes in the pathology of the urinary system.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Biochemistry", the student should know:

- subject and tasks of a clinical biochemist; biochemist of significance for clinical medicine and a medical doctor;
- principles of methods for determining performance; concentration of substrates and activity of individual enzymes in biological material; interpret the results of biochemical analyses;
- with vitamin b deficiencies impaired metabolism;
- violation of carbohydrate, lipid and protein metabolism;
- features of metabolism, in the pathology of the stomach; pancreas external necrotic insufficiency metabolic syndrome in violation of; metabolic disorders in malabsorption syndrome;
- features in the pathology of metabolism in the liver: a) carbohydrate metabolism; b) lipid metabolism; c) protein metabolism; d) pigment metabolism: jaundice syndrome; pathology of the gallbladder; cholelithiasis syndrome;
- biological role of iron in the human body; iron compound classification; characteristics of the main iron-containing biomolecules in the body; transport and deposition of oxygen; transport and deposition of iron;
- principles of biochemical research in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract;
- biochemical changes in the pathology of the endocrine system;
- biochemical changes in the pathology of the reproductive system;
- features of the structure of cardiomyocytes in normal conditions and the main metabolic pathways; the relationship of metabolism with the function of cardiac cells; metabolic disorders in cardiomyocytes mechanisms in pathology; pathology itself took over when changing biological ones, the correspondent of turmushmuscular system reported;
- features of metabolism in normal and pathological renal tissue; measurement of glomerular filtration rate; condition assessment of the glomerular apparatus; tests of renal tubule function; changes in the concentrations of the functions of the glomerular apparatus of the kidneys urea in the blood and plasma in creatinine indicative od; changes in renal biochemical parameters in acute disorders; in chronic blood plasma biochemical changes in the renal system; biochemical picture of nephrotic syndrome; mechanisms of formation of urinary tract stones; stones urinary tract infections: a) oxalate, b) urate, c) phosphate, d) carbonate; its types and hyperoxaluria; violation of metabolism in bone tissue: types of rickets, osteomalacia and osteporosis, their causes; biochemical picture of deforming osteitis (Paget's disease);

- in the marker of deforming osteitis; biochemical causes of inflammatory, dystrophic and dysplastic bone diseases; violation of the exchange of purine nucleotides. Emergence of the molecular gout mechanism;
- blood plasma changes in the total amount of proteins and % ratio of individual protein - free fractions in pathology; in rheumatism, mucopolysaccharides in depolymerization mechanisms; biochemical changes in rheumatoid arthritis; biochemical changes in muscle in pathology, the role of CKK – creatinine phosphase; purposefully and correctly choose biochemical methods

examinations for pathology itself took over, the correspondent of turmush - muscular system reported;

- changes in metabolism with hypo-and hyperproduction of hormones (syndrome); mechanism of action of hormones on metabolism in endocrine gland pathology; with endocrinopathies, it is correct to draw up a plan for targeted and biochemical research.

be able to:

- determine the main biochemical criteria assessment of functional disorders of the liver, pancreas, cardiovascular system, and kidneys;
- biochemical parameters of inflammation, malignant neoplasms, jaundice, pancreatitis, diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, renal insufficiency, emergency condition;
- determine the content of total protein and protein fractions; determine the concentration of total, bound and free in the blood serum in bilirubin; determine the activity of alanine aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, amylase, creatine phosphokinase in the blood serum;
- determine the content of total lipids, cholesterol, triglycerides; purposefully and correctly draw up a plan for the biochemical examination of blood vessels and the heart; comment on the interpretation of the results obtained and changes to be able to produce a biochemical syndrome in coronary insufficiency;
- performing independent work with devices for kidney disease during biochemical studies; determine serum and urine creatinine content; determine serum urea content in blood and urine;
- determination of $Ca2^{+}$ content in blood serum by murixid method;
- determine the content of sialic acids, which serve as a building block of the polysaccharide structure;
- independently select an approximate set of biochemical tests for endocrine gland pathology; quantitative determination of glucose concentration by glucose oxidase method in blood serum after intravenous administration of insulin; quantitative determination of glucose by glucose oxidase method in

blood serum concentrations after administration of epinephrine; determine 17-ketosteroids in urine; determine acetone and acetoacetic acids in urine regions; use express methods (pentophan), endocrinologist used in; **own:**

- the most important functional groups of organic compounds by methods of conducting qualitative reactions to this compound;

• chemical handling of work in the laboratory is not safe: non-chemical handling of dishes, burners, toxic, volatile substances; • skills of biochemical research of the human body.

B. 3. 2. Normal anatomy

Total labor intensity: 12 credits

Class audit hour 252

Independent work 108 hours

Types of control: credit, exam

Goal of the discipline: The goal is to ensure the mastery of the clinical anatomy of the human body for students with knowledge of information that is not the place to continue their studies at clinical departments of the Faculty of Medicine and further higher education at the necessary medical and professional activities.

Objectives of the discipline:

• formation of knowledge about the general principles of the layered structure of the human body, topographic anatomy of internal organs, musculofascial spoons, cellular spaces, neurovascular bundles, bones and joints, weak spots and abdominal hernia, violation of the patency of the main blood vessels blood circulation in collateral o, about the zones of motor and sensory innervation of large nerve trunks, specific areas of topographic anatomy, - on the basis of the obtained knowledge, to give an anatomical justification of the main clinical symptoms and syndromes, the choice of rational accesses and surgical interventions, intraoperative complications, and to prevent possible errors.

• to form knowledge for clinical and anatomical justification and influence on the implementation of nursing, medical - diagnostic and therapeutic measures

Content of the discipline: Sports Anatomy of od. General osteology. Trunk bone: vertebrae, rib, in the chest. Non-upper limb bone: the bone of the girdle and limbs in the free upper arm is not humeral. Lower limb bone: clean and free lower limb bone. General syndesmology. Joints of the trunk bones. Joints of the girdle bones in the humerus.

Connecting the bones of the free upper body without limbs. Clean Bone Connections. The pelvis as a whole. Clean Dimensions. Features for age groups. Joints of the lower limb bones. Skull. Medullary in the skull bone. Facial in the skull bone. In the facial skull and anomalies of their development. The skull as a whole. Connections bones of the skull. Temporomandibular joint. Introduction to myology. Muscles and fascia of the head. Neck Muscles and fascia. Chest muscles and fascia. The aperture. Muscles and fascia of the back. Abdominal muscles and fascia. Weak spots in the abdominal wall. Muscles and fascia of the girdle and shoulder in the shoulders. Muscles and fascia of the forearm and hand. Pelvic girdle and hip muscles and fascia. Muscles and fascia in the feet and legs issue. Heart. Structure, blood supply, and innervation. Conducting system. The pericardium. Large vessels of the heart. Circulatory circles. Fetal blood circulation. Regional lymph nodes. The aortic arch and its branches. Common carotid artery. External carotid the artery and its branches. Internal carotid artery and its branches. Subclavian artery and its branches. Veins of the head and neck. Regional lymph nodes of the head and neck. The thoracic aorta and its branches are visceral and parietal. Veins of the thoracic cavity. Regional lymph nodes of the thoracic cavity. Abdominal aorta, parietal and visceral branches. Veins of the abdominal cavity. Regional lymph nodes of the abdominal cavity**.** - Clean Vessels (arteries, veins). Regional lymph nodes are clean. Axillary and brachial arteries and veins, their branches. Veins and Arteries of the forearm and hand. Superficial and deep palmar arterial dugin. Regional lymph nodes. Lower limb arteries (femoral and popliteal arteries). The question is in the stop goli and Arteries. Veins of the lower extremities. Regional lymph nodes of the lower extremities. Overview of the peripheral nervous system. Ganglia and root. Spinal nerves and their formation. Front and back branches. Shane plexus, branches. Brachial plexus, branches. Formation of the lumbar spine plexuses, branches. Sacral plexus, short and long branches. General anatomy of cranial nerves. Engine skull nerves. III, IV, VI, XI, and XII pairs. Mixed nerves. VII, IX, X pairs of cranial nerves. Mixed nerves. Bribes of the V cranial nerves. Branches, areas of innervation. Trigeminal nerve nodes are vegetative along the course. Sensitive nerves. I, II and VIII pairs of cranial nerves. Introduction to splanchnology. Anatomy of the digestive system. Anatomy of the respiratory system. Anatomy of the urinary system. Anatomy of male and female genitalia. Anatomy of the central nervous system. Organ anatomy feelings. Department of the autonomic nervous system sympathetic and Parasympathetic no.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Normal Anatomy", the student should know:

- structure of organs, their position in the human body and relationships with other organs in the body; organ failure and between structure and function;
- anatomical and physiological, age-sexual and individual features of the structure and development of a healthy and sick person;

ministries of Internal Affairs-topography of organs and their anatomical and topographical relationships, Ministries of Internal Affairs-projection of organs on the body surface; **Be able to:**

- on the corpse, show on preparations, tables, models and other means of visibility organs, their parts, anatomical and other formations;
- on the human body, palpate (palpate) to determine the position of individual organs and, in the bone protrusion;
- project organs, large vessels and nerves onto the surface of the body, find points of palpation of blood vessels(pulse);
- on radiographs of organs to demonstrate, buy others and their parts anatomical formations;
- use knowledge of topographic anatomy in the diagnosis and treatment and skeletotopy of organs**Own:**
- in technico, the turmush correspondent did not report the location of the bones in the right on the axial, thorax, the turmush correspondent reported on the free part, that the condition of their description and assessment is necessary when

X-ray examinations and X-ray scanning;

- biomechanics of the joints of the human body in accordance with the available in the demonstration of rotation of the axes is technically not normal, in the diagnosis to assess the movements is not necessary correctly not their completeness, as well as on their correct documentationformations;
- technical dispositionsinternal organs and parts of the normalreferences to "themselves", to "patients", not for evaluating the results of physical examination methods correctly (examination, palpation, percussion, holotopy and syntopy of organs), as well as X-ray and endoscopic methods of research, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasound (ultrasound); - non-anatomical terminology, as well as eponyms required by the academic discipline

"Human anatomy".

B. 3. 2. Topographic anatomy

Goal of the discipline: mastering the discipline: anatomical and surgical training of students to provide basic knowledge and practical skills necessary for subsequent classes in clinical departments for training and achieving their goals on their own without medical activity.

Objectives of the discipline: the study of topographical anatomy primarily consists in giving a layered description of areas.

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Content of the discipline: modules, In the respiratory system on. Topographic anatomy of the thorax, their significance and clinical thoracic wall, Topographic diaphragm.

Topographic anatomy of the thoracic cavity and its organs. Features of topographic anatomy of the adult lung and pleura. Topographic anatomy of the pleura.

Today In modules, cardiovascular system. Topographic anatomy of the pericardium, heart, aorta and its branches dugin. Topographic anatomy of the upper and lower vena cava, brachiocephalic veins. Features for age groups. Topographic anatomy of abdominal and thoracic vessels. Features for age groups. Topographic anatomy of the lower extremities of the vessels and not the upper ones.

Digestive infusion Into the system. Topographic anatomy in front of the abdominal wall, border, landmark in the external one. Its division into regions. Layered topography in front of the abdominal wall. I was in the abdominal cavity of the peritoneum at the top of the Formation. Topographic anatomy of the stomach, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

Formations in the abdominal cavity of the peritoneum in the lower abdomen. Topographic anatomy of the small and large intestine.

The urinary system is divided into modules. Topographic anatomy of the lumbar region. Topographic anatomy of retroperitoneal space organs. Features for age groups. Topographic anatomy of the bladder, ureter, urethra, and prostate. Features for age groups.

In systems on modules, nervous. Topography of the cerebral part of the head. Features for age groups. Topographic anatomy of the visual organ. Features for age groups. In the external Topographic anatomy of the middle and inner ear. Features for age groups. Topographic anatomy of the spinal cord and pathways. Features for age groups.

The hematopoietic system is divided into modules. Features of Age-related Topographic anatomy of the hematopoietic system organs.

Na itself took over the modules, reported the correspondent of turmush-muscular system. In particular, the topographical and anatomical formation of fascial-muscular cases of the extremities is not upper. Topographic anatomy of the upper arm and shoulders. Topographic anatomy of the forearm and hand. In particular, the topographical and anatomical formation of fascial-muscular cases of the lower extremities. Topographic anatomy of the lower extremities.

Reproductive system In na modules. Clinical course of Internal Female genital organs anatomy. Features for age groups. Clinical anatomy of the mammary gland. Clinical anatomy of the male genital organs. Features for age groups. Clinical anatomy of the pituitary gland.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Topographic Anatomy", the student should know::

basic concepts of topographic anatomy;

- it is recommended to use the principle of layered structure of areas of knowledge and skill during surgical interventions;
- general provisions on the structure of fasciocellular structures, topography of blood vessels, lymphatic pathways and structure in the outflow;
- topography of fasciocellular spaces, principles of opening and drainage of purulent cavities, possible ways of pus congestion;
- topography of" weak points " of the abdominal wall and in the topographic and anatomical justification of hernia formation;
- based on this knowledge, it is recommended to present methods and methods of treatment of hernia; - bodies of the Ministry of Internal Topography (holotopy, skeletotopy, syntopy) and justification of the choice of methods of examination and diagnosis of topographic anatomical, I on the state access to;
- neurovascular topography and the use of this knowledge in accessing the trunk I nervous I main vessel and formations;
- basic collateral blood circulation in various areas of the human body in order to predict the source by ligating the main vessels at various levels and methods to eliminate their consequences or consequences in thrombosis; - zones of sensory and motor innervation, elements of topical diagnostics of peripheral nerve diseases.

be able to:

- anatomical correct use of tools for dissecting cadaveric material;
- correctly hold the scalpel and tweezers (positions defined in) during incisions; - choose the direction of incisions in the head, neck, torso, upper and lower extremities;
- in fresh and canned food, make transverse and longitudinal cuts of bones with a bone saw;
- determine the compact and spongy substance of the bones;
- make a cross section of individual sections of the torso and limbs in the cut;

If necessary, give a justification for access I get a different isolated drug;

- identify arterial and venous trunks differences from nerve trunks; use knowledge of topographic anatomy to understand pathological processes in pathogenesis, their localization, distribution and manifestation in the form of symptoms and syndromes, in justifying the diagnosis, selection and implementation of disease prevention and treatment;

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• to build projections and to determine the boundaries of the organs of the Ministry of internal Affairs of the human body in the reference point, use external neurovascular bundles, during various medical manipulations and operational access to the internal organs, for the diagnosis of diseases;

- work independently with educational, scientific, reference and non-standard literature. **own:**
- anatomical skills of working with tools;
- skills in determining (measuring) human anthropometric parameters; - drawing common concepts and schematic images; - course on topographical anatomy:
- cross-section of the trunk and limbs no, not in the cerebral sinus membrane, fascia of the neck, in the triangle along the neck, in places of the weak abdomen, inguinal and femoral canal, Krenlein-Bryusov scheme.

B. 3. 3. Histology, embryology, cytology

7 Total labor intensity of the loan

147 hours of audit class

63 Independent work s / p is not specified

Types of control: credit and exam

Goal of the discipline: to give an idea of the cell as an elementary living system-the basis of the structure, function, reproduction, development, restoration and adaptation of eukaryotic organisms; study at the cellular and subcellular levels of the human body, as well as the study of the structural basis of the functioning of subcellular structures in normal and clete, to understand the mechanisms of development of pathological processes in the preparation of a doctor; the emergence and development of - and ontogenesin; give an idea of the morphological basic functions of the body and the structure of the tissue based on the od substrate of organs; form knowledge of the structural components and functions of the main organs and organs of the system in students, the basic laws of development, structure and classification in the organ system, regulatory mechanisms that ensure the vital activity of various structures in the whole body, age-related changes in organs at the tissue and cellular levels and adaptive; acquisition of knowledge necessary for the practical activity of a doctor.

Objectives of the discipline:

- study of the basic unit of living od cells;
- study of the basic principles of biomembrane organization;
- study of the structure of cellular and subcellular structures;

cell cycle regulation cluster and study of reproduction;

the study of general and specific self-assumed structures-functional patterns of their embryonic and postembryonic development of the body and the properties of tissues;

- the study of histofunctional characteristics, itself took over the protection and adaptive changes of tissues;
- microscopize histological preparations formation of students ' religious skills; - developing students ' religious abilities to identify tissues, cells, and noncellular structures at the microscopic level;
- acquisition of knowledge about the structural organization of organs;
- identification of tissue, cellular and non-cellular structures at the microscopic and ultramicroscopic level of organs,
- ability to analyze data and use the knowledge gained to explain functional, agerelated, and self-assumed protective and adaptive changes in organs and their structural elements;
- formation of skills of analytical work with educational, scientific, normative reference information based on literature sources and others. -

Content of the discipline: Introduction. Subject and tasks of cytology. Methods of cytological research. Human cell morphology. The cell membrane. Human morphology cell, organoid, and cell nucleus of general and special significance. Cell cycle of cells of various human populations. Methods of cell reproduction. Fundamentals of general embryology. Epithelial tissue and lymph nodes of the Blood. Shaped blood elements. Hematopoiesis (hematopoiesis). Actually-a fabric connector. Skeletal tissue. Cartilage tissues. Skeletal tissue. Bone tissue. Muscle tissue. Nerve tissue. Nerve endings. Private histology. The nervous system. Sensory organs. The concept of analyzers. Classification of sensory organs. The endocrine system. Cardiovascular system. Organs of hematopoiesis and immune defense. The digestive system. Organs of the oral cavity. Tooth structure and development. Digestive trubkany. Liver. The pancreas. Respiratory system. Skin and its derivatives. Excretory system. The male reproductive system. Female reproductive system. Human embryology. Extra-embryonic organs.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Histology", the student should know:

- cell definition;
- ultramicroscopic structure of intracellular structures, their role in cell life;
- cytochemical characteristics of cells and non-cell structures;
- methods of cytological research used in experimental conditions and for the purpose of in vivo diagnostics in;
- structural features of organoids of special significance and significance;

- cell cycle of cells of different populations, and cell death reactivity; methods of cell division, od basis of growth, development and reproduction of organisms; - source course of development and tissues;

morphological and I trait I genetic classification of tissues;

- structural composition and structure of tissues;
- age-related and regenerative abilities of tissues with various changes;
- histofunctional characteristics of the main regions of the body's system;
- patterns of embryonic development of organs and systems of the body;
- functional, age-related and self-assumed protective-adaptive changes of organs and their structural elements;
- structure of cells and organs at light-optical-microscopic levels; histological basic international Latin terminology;
- scientific and medical information about the structure of the body and the development of the organ system and their failure to interact with the function.

be able to:

- it interests and attracts many microscopes;
- non-cellular structures on micro-preparations and intracellular structures, with the help of general and special staining methods revealed;
- identify structures common to all species of special species at the ultramicroscopic microscopic level or clete character to clete, and explain their functional significance;
- structure of structural components of metabolism and use them for understanding and cytological data on cell cell functional status; - distinguish tissue types at the microscopic level by principles of structural organization;
- I want to classify tissues by morphological and genetic trait;
- types of tissues in different organs can be determined at the microscopic level;
- determine at the microscopic level the cellular composition and intercellular substance in the tissues of various organs;
- identify structures of various tissues (epithelium, blood, lymph nodes, connective tissue, cartilage, bone, muscle, nerve) at microscopic and ultramicroscopic levels;
- give an idea of the hemogram and leukocyte formula, their significance in medical practice;
- classify cells of lymphoid and myeloid hematopoietic ordinary; - do not work with microscopic techniques (light microscopes, optical and other magnifiers),

- histological preparations, dummies, etc.; - identify organs, their tissues, cells, and non-cellular structures at the microscopic level;

  sketch histological preparations;
- analyze and describe morphological features of microscopic preparations and electron micrographs under study;
- histophysiological assessment of the state of various cellular, tissue and organ structures;
- use educational, scientific, and popular science literature.

own:

- skills in working with microscopic preparations;
- skills in describing micro-preparations, electron images, and micrographs;
- do not have the skills to work with educational, scientific and reference literature;
- conduct information search and make generalizing conclusions;
- free reading of micro-medicines;
- differentiate tissues;
- no literature from work (writing essays);
- basic sketching to do with the help of manuals with micro-preparations, tables, sketches;
- with the skills of working interests and attracts many microscopes; - a normal cell has knowledge of its structure, tissues, histofunctional features, and origin;
- skills in describing and analyzing histological preparations and electronic micrographs;

B. 3. 4. Normal physiology

Total labor intensity 9 credits

Class audit hour 189

81 Independent work s / p is not specified

Types of control: credit, exam

Goal of the discipline: To form students ' knowledge about the vital activity of the whole organism and its systemic system, about the basic laws of functioning and mechanisms of their regulation in the process of their interaction with the external environment, about the physiological foundations of clinical and physiological, integrative activity of the body and in diagnostics. **Objectives of the discipline:**

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• Formation of ideas about the morpho-functional state of the human body and the mechanisms of its regulation of various systems.

Unified formation of ideas about the body as a functional system that preserves homeostasis in changing environmental conditions.

• Study of various methods and techniques for students Mastering the body's system.

• The study and application of the acquired knowledge in the development of medical and biological disciplines and general professional ones.

Content of the discipline: Introduction. Subject and tasks of the physiologist. Physiological research methods. Mechanisms of homeostasis maintenance. Properties and functions of various proteins. Biomembranes, properties and functions. Mechanisms of substance transport. Excitability. Measurement measures. Characteristic arousal. Bioelectric potentials in various cells (muscle, nerve). Properties and functions of skin, bone and nerve tissue. In the myocardium Physiological properties. Vascular functions and the heart. In the myocardium Characteristic physiological properties. Hemodynamics Main parameters-blood pressure, peripheral vascular resistance, volumetric and linear blood flow rates. Age-related features of the cardiovascular system. Characteristics of blood flow according to the vessel program. Arterial pulse and Blood pressure. Microcirculation. Functions of the airways and lungs. Mechanisms of inhalation and exhalation. The volume in the container and the lung. Age-specific features of the respiratory system. The main processes occurring in the gastrointestinal tract (secretion, motility, absorption, incretion, excretion). Features of agerelated activity of the gastrointestinal tract. Composition, functions, and physical and chemical properties of blood. Mechanisms of regulation of osmotic and oncotic blood pressure and pH. Functions and properties a blood cell. Features of age-related blood parameters. Nephron and departments on kidney function. Mechanisms of urination. Humoral regulation of function. Properties, functions and mechanisms of action of hormones. Physiology of synapses and nerves. Functions of the central nervous system. Classification, properties, and functions of neurons and glial cells. Reflexes (by classification, function), reflex arc. Feedback, types. Characteristics of somatic and autonomic nervous systems. Differences between the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of the vnv. Gas exchange in lungs and tissues. Transport of gases by blood. Mechanisms of respiration regulation. Digestion in the mouth and stomach. Participation of the liver in the digestion of the pancreas and iron. The large intestine in Digestion is thin and I. Physiological basis of saturation and in the holo. Features of digestion by age. Phase analysis of the cardiocycle. External manifestations of the heart's activity. Mechanisms of blood circulation regulation. Antigen of the blood system. In Hemostasis. Anticoagulant blood system. It took over the supportengine of the device itself. Functions of joints, tendons, and the connection of muscles and bones. Mechanisms of muscle contraction and relaxation. Mode and types of muscle contraction. Processes occurring in the kidneys, their characteristics and regulatory mechanisms. Involvement of the kidneys in homeostasis maintenance of the

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body. Hypothalamus-pituitary, endocrine system. Principles of regulation of endocrine glands ' activity. Hormones of peripheral endocrine glands. Human reproductive

function. Sex glands, sex hormones, and their functions. Human puberty. Functions of the male genitalia. Functions of the female genital organs. Female sexual cycle. Neurohumoral regulation of the female sexual cycle. Hormonal regulation during the EU project period, childbirth has its own name and lactation. Integration and coordination in the central nervous system. Functions of the spinal cord. Trunk functions brain, cerebellum, and midbrain. Functions of the limbic system, basal ganglia, and cerebral cortex. Reflex regulation of somatic and vegetative functions. Functional organization of analyzers.

Visual, auditory, and somatovisceral veins.

As a result of mastering the discipline "normal physiology", the student should know:

- physiological bases of vital activity of cells, organs, tissues and the whole organism in the conditions of its interaction with the environment;
- physiological functions of the body at various levels of organization, mechanisms of their regulation and self-regulation;
- key indicators that characterize the normal state of body functions and its physiological systems;
- physiological foundations of a healthy lifestyle; **be able to:**
- physiological studies of the human body;
- Give a physiological interpretation of the indicators obtained as a result of the study of individual functions of a healthy body;
- assess the state of normal reserve capabilities of the body and their functions; **own:**
- assessment of characteristic indicators and physiological functions a systematic approach to them interests and attracts many.

B. 3. 5. Microbiology, virology and Medical immunology

Total labor intensity: 8 credits

Audit of the class 168 hours

Independent work 72 hours

Types of control: credit, exam

Goal of the discipline: General laws of structure, functioning and distribution of organisms in different classes of biospheres on Earth, to have an idea about its implementation in the specific context of pathogenicity of microorganisms and the emergence of infectious diseases in the rosary, in ml of the microorganism in the state of immunity, immunopathological and translation in the infectious process develops state of the products ensuring specific treatment and prevention of infectious diseases, the role of

science in solving the problem of elimination of infectious diseases and decline. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- formation of students ' general ideas about the functioning of the ML system and the structure of living microbes, their role in ecology and methods of decontamination, including the basics of disinfection and sterilization techniques;
- have an understanding of the patterns of interaction of the human body with the world of microbes, including modern ideas about the immune response to infectious agents (in antigen);
- to study the principles of interpretation of the obtained results in microbiological, molecular-biological and immunological studies of biological fluids that do not contain contamination of the injection site-containing materials and pure cultures of microbes;
- teach students how to carry out preventive measures to prevent the spread of bacterial, fungal, parasitic and viral diseases;
- to study the main directions of treatment of human infectious diseases

(bacterial, fungal, parasitic, viral);

- formation of students ' skills in working with scientific literature;
- to acquaint students with the principles of organization of work in the microbiological laboratory, with the software on labor protection and safety.

Content of the discipline: Subject and tasks of medical microbiologist, virology and immunologist, significance in the practical activity of a doctor. Design and equipment of the baklaboratory. Research methods in microbiology. Microscopes, in the principle of operation. Principles of taxonomy and nomenclature of bacteria. Structure of a bacterial cell. Functions of various structural elements of a bacterial cell. Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria. Carbohydrate Metabolism of Nutrition in protein and bacteria, types and mechanisms. Nutrient medium, purpose and classification. Growth and reproduction of bacteria. Bacterial respiration, types and mechanisms. Microbial enzymes, their classification and meaning. Morphology, classification, and nature of viruses. Reproduction of viruses. Methods of cultivation. Genetics of viruses and microbes. Variability of microbes. Mutations, mutagens, and their classification. Morphology of fungi. Microbiological bases of chemotherapy and molecular biology. Antibiotics, source and methods of preparation, mechanism of action, classification. Distribution and role of microbes in the environment. Microflora in the air, water, and soil. Microflora of the human body. The value of conditionally pathogenic microflora. The concept of infection and the infectious process. Main mechanisms security features. The concept of the body's immune system. Central and peripheral organs of the immune system. Immunity: types and forms. Non-specific factors of the body's defense. Specific forms of immune response: humoral and cellular; immunological memory, immunological tolerance. In the antigen, their properties, characteristics. Set the value.

Antibodies. Characteristics, structure, and functions. Regulation of the immune response. Diagnostic reactions and methods. Immunobiological preparations: immune serum, b immunoglobulin. Made it higher. Classification, meaning. Methods of production and application. Allergies. Hypersensitivity of types I, II, III, and IV. The concept of clinical immunology. Immunopathology. Immunological insufficiency. Autoimmune diseases. Pathogens of purulent inflammatory processes. By staphylococcus, by streptococcus. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. Epidemiological features. Pathogens of meningococcal and gonococcal infections, non-gonorrheal urethritis. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. Epidemiological features. Pathogens of diphtheria, whooping cough, paracoccus. Morphology, culture, virulent, antigen properties. Epidemiological features. Pathogens of tuberculosis, leprosy. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. Epidemiological features. Pathogens of intestinal infections. E. coli. Pathogens of typhoid fever, A B and B B paratyphoid. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. Epidemiological features. Causative agents of salmonellosis-dysentery and food toxicoinfections. Pathogens of cholera. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. Pathogens: gangrene, tetanus, botulism. Morphology, cultural characteristics, virulent, antigen properties. Pathogens of zoonotic infections: plague and tularemia, Siberian ulcer, brucellosis. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. Pathogens of recurrent typhoid and syphilis, in leptospirosis. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. The causative agents of typhus and typhus in Ku are fever. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. Pathogens of mycoses and candidiasis. Morphology, cultural, virulent, and antigen properties. Flu virus, acute respiratory infections, no viruses. Morphology, antigenic structure. Cultivation, methods of indication and identification. Flu virus, acute respiratory infections, no viruses. Morphology, antigenic structure. Enterovirus, poliomyelitis, Coxsackie, the EU itself has taken over. Viral hepatitis. HIV. Morphology, antigenic structure. Cultivation, methods of indication and identification. Arbovirustar, no oncogenic viruses. Morphology, antigenic structure. Measles B virus and rubella. Morphology, antigenic structure. Measles B virus and rubella. Morphology, antigenic structure. There are no oncogenic viruses. Rabies virus. Morphology, antigenic structure. Cultivation, methods of indication and identification.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Microbiology, virology and Immunology", the student should know:

- The main stages of development of the microbiologist. Support of science with other disciplines, tasks and research methods, principles of systematics of microorganisms.
- C) the shape of the bacterial cell of various functions of structures and formations, their chemical composition, physiology, biochemistry of bacteria, features of nutrition, respiration, growth, reproduction.
- Distribution and role of microbes in the environment. Influence of environmental factors on microorganisms.

- Morphology, ultrastructure, classification, and nature of viruses. Cultivation, in antigen, production and application of phages.
- Source and methods of obtaining antibiotics, their classification by structure, mechanism of action and spectrum. On the reasons for the formation of drug resistance in antibiotic therapy, methods for determining the sensitivity of microbes to antibiotics.
- The concept of the infectious process. Pathogenicity and virulence, toxicity of microbes. On the role of conditionally pathogenic human microflora in pathology, – About nosocomial infections.
- Immunity, its types, mechanisms and factors: immunocompetent cells, cellular and humoral immunity in their interaction. In the antigen, their properties, types. Antibodies, characteristics of various classes of immunoglobulins, antibody antigens and mechanisms of interaction.
- Allergy to immediate and delayed types, forms of manifestation, mechanisms and measures of prevention of occurrence.
- Immunobiological preparations: therapeutic serum and diagnostic; listed above. Principles of their production and application.
- Morphology, basic physiological properties of pathogens: bacterial (drip, intestinal, zoonotic), rickettsial, viral, fungal, protozoal infections. Have an understanding of the pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, and methods, principles,and preventive measures of treatment.

be able to:

- Have the skills to comply with the rules of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic regime and safety in bacteriological laboratories.
- Be able to take material for bacteriological and virological studies (sputum, pus, nasal and pharyngeal contents, bowel movements, urine, blood).
- Have skills in reading the results of microbiological, virological, and serological laboratory tests.
- Have the skills of decontamination of infected material, laboratory workers antiseptic treatment of hands contaminated with the test material, culture of pathogenic microorganisms.
- Have the skills to prepare microscopic preparations from pure cultures of microbes, from pathological material (pus, sputum, blood). Be able to color preparations and prost with complex methods (according to Grammer, Ziel-Nelsen, Ginsohn, Neisser, Romanovsky-Gim).
- Have skills in differentiating micro-organisms by morphological characteristics of microscopes.
- Have the skills of bacteriological work: to isolate pure cultures of aerobes and anaerobes, to be able to identify isolated cultures by morphological, tinctorial, cultural, biochemical, or just antigen properties. Be able to determine phage

sensitivity, antibiotics, and determine the sensitivity of bacterial cultures to phagotyping.

- Be able to set, take into account and evaluate the results of serological chemical reactions: agglutination, indirect (load) agglutination, precipitation in gel and in vitro), b-complement binding, viral hemagglutination and inhibition of hemagglutination, neutralization in cultures of samples for clete virus and color. **own:**
- Complex methods and methods of preparation and coloring of micropreparations are simple; microscopes as well as the immersion method.
- For obtaining pure cultures of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria on solid and liquid nutrient crops, the medium is used.
- Isolation of pure culture and identification of pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms Skills.
- Clean and analyze microbiological poisons sanitary and bacteriological condition of water, soil, in the air; determine the total microbial contamination and sanitary-indicative of water microorganisms, in the air, flushes from hands, objects.
- Perform work in aseptic conditions: disinfect and sterilize laboratory utensils, instruments, etc.
- Antibiotics By methods of determining the sensitivity of bacteria to: determine and decipher the minimum - suppressive concentration of antibiotics in an antibiotic chart.
- Use basic immune responses for the diagnosis of infectious diseases.
- Provide explanations on the use of immunobiological drugs.

B. 3. 6. " Basic pharmacology»

Total labor intensity 6 credits

126 hours of audit class

Independent work 54 hours

Types of control: credit, exam

The aim of the disciplineis to train a specialist with the pharmacological system of thinking I, knowledge, skills and abilities, able to apply them in professional activities in the context of innovative development of society.

Objectives of the discipline:

- pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of medicinal products to acquaint students with basic regularities;

- to teach students to analyze the action of drugs based on the totality of their pharmacological effects, mechanisms and localization of action, and pharmacokinetic parameters;
- to develop students ' ability to assess the possibilities of choosing and using medicines based on their understanding of their properties for the purposes of effective and not safe prevention, pharmacotherapy and diagnosis of individual diseases of the human body system; ○ the use of medicines in their possible manifestations and teach students to recognize and implement toxicological side effects of treatment; ○ to develop students ' skills necessary for solving individual research and applied problems in the field of pharmacology, taking into account ethical, deontological aspects, and the main requirements of information security; ○ pharmacology of mastering students ' knowledge using the methodology is taught from scientific, reference literature, official statistical reviews, Internet resources and evidence-based principles.
- to develop students ' skills in a healthy lifestyle, in the organization of work, safety regulations and control over environmental compliance with food safety. **Content of the discipline:** Introduction. History of pharmacology. Pharmacology Subject and tasks, with medical and biological science support. General pharmacology**.** Cholinergic agents. Adrenergic agents. C Means for anesthesia. Analgesic agents. Sleeping pills, anticonvulsants. Psychotropic drugs. Drugs that affect the function of the respiratory system. Drugs that affect the functions of the digestive system. Cardiotonic devices. Antiarrhythmic drugs. Antianginal and hypolipidemic agents. Antihypertensive drugs. Diuretic, royal jelly. Uricosuric drugs. Drugs that affect the blood system. Anti-inflammatory drugs. Anti-allergic products. Antibiotics. Antiprotozoal agents. Antifungal

agents. Anthelmintic agents. Antiseptic and disinfectant products. Antituberculosis, anti-spirochete drugs.

Antiviral agents.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Basic Pharmacology", the student should know:

- classification and main characteristics of medicinal products, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics, indications and contraindications for the use of medicinal products; side effects; ○ general principles of prescribing and composing prescription prescriptions for medicines; **be able to::**
- analyze the effect of drugs based on the totality of their pharmacological properties and the possibility of using them for

therapeutic purposes; ○ write prescriptions for medicines, use different dosage forms for certain pathological conditions of treatment, based on the characteristics of pharmacokinetics and their effectiveness; ○ apply the main antibacterial, antiviral and biological drugs; - evaluate possible manifestations of drug overdose and ways to eliminate them;

own:

- ○ skills in the use of medicines in the treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of various diseases and pathological conditions

B. 3. 7. Pathological anatomy. 2 General and private pathological anatomy course:

The total labor intensity of the loan is 3.5

Lesson hour Independent work
Types of audit hour 31.5 73.5
control: credit.

3rd year:

The total labor intensity of the loan is 3.5

73.5 hours of audit class

Independent work hour 31,5

Types of control: credit, exam

The purpose of the discipline: to study the structural foundations of diseases, their etiology, to use the knowledge gained in clinical departments and in training in pathogenesis to train a general practitioner for morphogenesis.

Objectives of the discipline:

Learning

- stereotypical pathological processes, the totality of which determines the morphological manifestations of a disease or other disease;
- etiology, morphology of diseases at different stages and in the pathogenesis of their development(morphogenesis), structural foundations of recovery, complications, individual outcomes and consequences of diseases;

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morphology and mechanisms of adaptation and compensation processes in response to pathogenic factors and changing environmental conditions; - changes in diseases that occur in connection with changing od conditions of human life and its treatment (pathomorphosis), and as a result of therapeutic and diagnostic manipulations of the patient (therapy of pathology);

- pathoanatomic service, its tasks in the healthcare system and organizational and practical forms of solving these tasks.

Content of the discipline: Introduction to pathological anatomy. An autopsy. Intracellular and extracellular accumulations. Pigmentation. Violation of mineral metabolism. Death. Necrosis. A heart attack. Plethora of blood. Bleeding. Anemia. Impaired lymph circulation. Violation of the content of tissue fluid. Thrombosis. Embolism. Shock. General pathology of inflammation. Exudative inflammation. Productive inflammation. Adaptation and compensation processes. Tissue repair. General pathology of tumors. Epithelial organspecific tumors. Mesenchymal tumors. Tumors of melanin-forming tissue. Tumors in children. Prenatal pathology. Perinatal care pathologies. Introduction to nosology. Immunopathological processes. Atherosclerosis. Coronary heart disease. Hypertension. Rheumatic diseases. Acquired heart defects. Diseases of the respiratory system. Diseases of the endocrine system. Diseases of the digestive system. Liver diseases. Kidney diseases. Intestinal infections. Patients with tuberculosis. Particularly dangerous infections. Bacterial Infantile infections.

Viral Childhood infections. Acute self-inflicted respiratory viral infection. Sepsis. Pathologies of the placenta. Precancerous diseases and tumors of the uterus, ovaries, and breast.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Pathological Anatomy", the student should know::

- causes, mechanisms and morphological features of typical general pathological processes;
- etiology, pathogenesis and morphology of diseases at different stages of their development (morphogenesis), structural basis of recovery, complications, consequences and long-term contribution to the outcome of diseases, causes and mechanisms of death (thanatogenesis);
- morphology and mechanisms of adaptation and compensation processes in response to pathogenic factors and changing environmental conditions; - changes in diseases that occur in connection with changing conditions of human life and treatment (pathomorphosis), due to diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations

(therapy of pathology);

- structure of the pathoanatomical service, its tasks and place in the healthcare system;

be able to:

- apply the basic methods of conducting a pathoanatomical autopsy in the following cases:;
- establish a diagnosis based on macro-preparations of the essence of the pathological process and disease, at autopsy;
- determine the main processes and general pathological diseases by histological preparation using light microscopes; - according to the description, diagnose diseases and pathological processes of macro-and microscopic changes in organs and tissues of the body; **own:**
- he is interested in and attracts many people to work with microscopes;
- skills of clinical and anatomical analysis;
- morphological synthetic generalization of diagnostic signs of diseases and their interpretation on the self-assumed basis of the correct cause-effect relationship;

B. 3. 8. 2 course Pathological physiology

4 Total labor intensity of loans

Classes hour 84 of audit

Independent work 36 hours

Types of control: credit, exam

The purpose of the discipline: formation of scientific knowledge about general laws and specific mechanisms of occurrence, development and outcomes of pathological processes, individual diseases and pathological conditions, principles of their detection, therapy and prevention; to develop students ' skills to solve problems based on pathophysiological analysis of data on pathological processes, professional and medical processes, conditions, reactions and diseases, using knowledge of general patterns and mechanisms of their occurrence, development and completion, as well as to formulate principles (in particular, strategy) and methods for their detection, prevention and treatment.

Objectives of the discipline:

- mastering the theoretical foundations of general and private pathophysiology;
- introduction to experimental methods the study of pathological processes, their capabilities, and their prospects;

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- solve situational problems and tests to master the language, interpret data from clinical and laboratory research methods;

acquisition of skills to use the acquired knowledge to substantiate the principles of pathogenetic therapy of the most common diseases;

- by students studying the etiology, pathogenesis, principles of detection, and prevention of the most socially significant diseases and pathological treatment processes;

- solve situational problems and tests to master the language, interpret data from clinical and laboratory research methods;
- training students in the ability to conduct pathophysiological analysis of data on pathological syndromes, pathological processes, forms of pathology and individual diseases;
- formation of students ' methodological and methodological foundations thinking and actions of a doctor in a clinical setting in a rational;
- acquisition of skills to use the acquired knowledge to substantiate the principles of pathogenetic therapy of the most common diseases.

Content of the discipline: Subject, methods of pathophysiology and terminology issues. Pathophysiology of the cell. Causes of cell damage. Mechanisms of cell damage. Reactivity and resistance. The role of reactivity in developmental pathology. Types and forms of reactivity. Etiology and pathogenesis of regional circulatory disorders. Inflammation. Etiology. Signs of inflammation. Mechanisms of inflammation development. Fever. Fever Etiology and pathogenesis. Infectious process. Etiology and pathogenesis of protein metabolism disorders. Forms and types of lipid metabolism disorders. Obesity, types of obesity. Violation of the carbohydrate form.exchange rate. Hypoglycemia. Etiology and pathogenesis water and electrolyte balance disorders and acid alkaline balance disorders have taken over by themselves. Heredity and pathologies. Etiology and pathogenesis of hereditary diseases. Tumor growth. Etiology. Carcinogenesis in Stages. Hypoxia. Etiology and pathogenesis of various types of hypoxia. Endocrinopathies. Pathophysiology of the anterior pituitary gland: violation of anabolic and catabolic processes in izba st. actions and disadvantages, ACTH, TSH. Pathophysiology of thyroid and parathyroid gland dysfunction syndromes. Pathophysiology of adrenal dysfunction syndromes. violation water, mineral and carbohydrate metabolism and mechanisms of disorders of the adrenal function of the cardiovascular system in patients with insufficiency. Causes and mechanisms of impaired filtration, reabsorption, and secretion. qualitative and quantitative changes in urine. Pathophysiology nephrotic and nephritic syndrome. Study of the mechanisms of development of CRF and syndromes that are OP. causes and mechanisms of impaired renal concentration function. the concept of hypo - and isostenuria.

Pathophysiology of uremia syndrome. Etiopathogenesis of inflammatory diseases of small organs. Violation of the menstrual cycle Pathophysiological characteristics. Violation of generative function in men and pathophysiological characteristics of capulatory function leading to infertility. Modern theories of pain pathology. simulation of an experiment on acute somatic pain formation. Violation of autonomic disorders in humans with stressful etiopathogenesis of neurogenic and pre-trophy reactions of religious, mental and physical activity. In edema of the etiopathogenesis of brain development**.** Etiopathogenesis of neuroses. Etiology and pathogenesis of the respiratory system. In Violation of the digestion of the stomach. In violation of digestive bowel types of form. Malabsorption and maldigestion syndrome. Pancreatitis. Study of liver pathology experimental methods. Pathophysiological characteristics of jaundice. Pathophysiology of the hepatic system. Etiopathogenesis of portal hypertension syndrome. Pathophysiology of coronary artery disease. In violation of the pathophysiology of vascular tone. Pathophysiology of ritman and conduction disorders. Heart Defects and their characteristics. Nonpathophysiolgy of the heart not enough. Pathophysiology of anemic syndrome. Pathophysiology of the white blood system. The agency itself has taken on the etiopathogenesis of diseases, the correspondent of turmush-muscular system reported. This violation itself took over the phosphorus-calcium metabolism. Osteoporosis.
Etiopathogenesis of arthritis and arthrosis.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Pathological Physiology", the student should know:

- basic concepts of general nosology;
- significance and role of causes, conditions and reactive properties of the body in the occurrence, development and completion (outcome) of diseases;
- causes and mechanisms of typical pathological processes and their reactions, their manifestations and significance for the development of the body in various diseases;
- causes, mechanisms and manifestations of typical major body systems and organ disorders;
- when evaluating real estate value in the study of experimental pathological processes: its possibilities, prospects and limitations;
- supporting pathophysiology with other biomedical and medical disciplines;
- basic concepts of general nosology;
- significance and role of causes, conditions and reactive properties of the body in the occurrence, development and completion (outcome) of diseases;
- causes and mechanisms of typical pathological processes and their reactions, their manifestations and significance for the development of the body in various diseases:
- causes, mechanisms and manifestations of typical major body systems and organ disorders:

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- when evaluating real estate value in the study of experimental pathological processes: its possibilities, prospects and limitations;

significance for clinical medicine and public health of the preventive direction in pathologic physiologist Kyrgyz; support of pathophysiology with other medicobiological and medical disciplines.

- conduct pathophysiological analysis of data on pathological syndromes, pathological processes, and forms of pathology;
- formulate principles (including an algorithm, strategy) and methods for detecting, treating, and preventing pathological processes, conditions, symptoms, and reactions of diseases;
- study of clinical disciplines and then apply the acquired knowledge in medical and preventive activities;
- conduct analysis of scientific literature and official statistical reviews, prepare reviews of scientific literature (abstract of modern scientific problems, I think).

be able to:

- study of clinical disciplines and then apply the acquired knowledge in medical and preventive activities;
- analyze issues of general pathology and evaluate current theoretical concepts and trends in medicine correctly;
- plan and conduct (in compliance with the relevant rules I) in an animal experiment, process and analyze the results of experiments, correctly understand the significance of the experiment for the study of clinical forms of pathology; - in acute animal experiments and record breathing mechanograms;
- master methods for determining and interpreting its cytological sex in chromatin;
- according to the blood test, no major types of hypoxia can be determined;
- plot and determine the types of feverish reaction of the rat in curves;
- be able to interpret the results of basic diagnostic tests, prevention of allergic diseases, etc.;
- be able to conduct an analysis and correctly interpret the results of the experiment for etiopathogenetic.

own:

- just the concepts of modules and algorithms that allow differentiating normal indicators of constants of the internal environment of the body;
- the emergence of typical pathological processes by differentiating causes and conditions;
- skills in differentiating the causes and conditions of the occurrence of pathological processes and diseases, assessing the risks of chronization, complications and relapses;

- methodological, methodological and practical basis and effective professional action of the doctor in clinical thinking;

solving individual research and applied problems in the field of public health on the study of etiology and pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of diseases.

B. 3. 9. Infectious diseases

6 Total labor intensity of the loan

126 hours of audit class

Independent work 54 hours

Form of control: test, exam

Goal of the discipline: formation of competencies for the management of patients with infectious diseases is not required.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Etiopathogenesis To study the most common infectious diseases.
- In the typical manifestation of the clinical manifestations of infectious diseases, Study them, and also-depending on the variants of the course and course of diseases in age specificities.
- To develop the skill of determining the scope and sequence of diagnostic measures for infectious diseases in a student.
- Formulation and diagnosis of infectious nosology in clinical practice To develop the student's skills in software.
- Complications of infectious diseases should be studied, and methods of providing care for them should be taught.

Basic principles of prevention and treatment of infectious diseases To master**Content of the discipline:** Infectious diseases Organization of patient care. Structure and operating mode of an infectious diseases hospital / department (reception, boxed, specialized department). Clinical and epidemiological features of the course of paratyphs (A and B). Complications of typhoid-paratyphoid diseases. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. In colitis, protozoal and bacterial. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Complications. Principles of prevention and treatment. Cholera. The degree of dehydration. Hypovolemic shock. Treatment. Conditions for the discharge of convalescents. Prevention. Salmonellosis. Clinic, diagnostics. Complications. Treatment and prevention. Botulism. Clinic, diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of round helminths (ascariasis, trichocephalosis, toxocariasis). Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of fluke and flatworm helminths (teniasis, teniarinchiasis, opisthorchiasis). Clinical and epidemiological features of the course of HAV and VV. Treatment. Prevention. Clinical laboratory diagnostics of parenteral viral hepatitis B, C and D. in the outcome of viral hepatitis (fulminant, chronic course, cirrhosis of the liver). Differential diagnosis of acute respiratory viral infections (influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, rhinovirus infections).

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Meningococcal infections. Clinic, diagnosis, and complications. Treatment and prevention. Enterovirus infection. Clinic, diagnostics. Treatment and prevention. Herpesvirus infection (herpes simplex and shingles). Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Epidemic typhus. Brill's disease. Clinic, diagnostics. Complications. Treatment and prevention. Ku-fever. Clinic, diagnostics. Treatment and prevention. Tick-borne encephalitis. Clinic, diagnostics. Complications. Treatment and prevention. And malaria. Complicated forms. Treatment and prevention. Leishmaniasis: visceral and cutaneous. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Ornithosis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Brucellosis. Diagnosis and treatment of subacute and chronic forms. Pseudotuberculosis and intestinal yersiniosis. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Leptospirosis. Clinic, diagnostics. Complications. Treatment and prevention. Erysipelas. Clinic, diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Tetanus. Clinic, diagnostics. Complications. Treatment and prevention. Rabies. Clinic, diagnostics. Treatment. Measures for handling persons with animal bites. Anthrax. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Complications. Treatment and prevention. The plague. Measures for particularly dangerous situations identifiedquarantine infections. Opportunistic infections in HIV infection. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. Principles of ART for HIV infection.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Infectious diseases", the student should know:

- basic principles of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of infectious diseases in adults and adolescents,
- indications for hospitalization of patients with infectious diseases;
- implementation of specific and non-specific prevention of infectious diseases in the population;
- structure of the infectious diseases service,
- indications for outpatient treatment of an infectious patient,
- transportation of an infectious patient in a hospital,
- features of isolation during hospitalization of patients with HIV who are not sick rules for organizing work on infection. **be able to:**
- patients with the disease should be examined for infection (examination, percussion, palpation, auscultation);
- organize the conduct of infectious material from patients with infectious diseases conduct differential diagnosticum between various infectious zabordon diseases diseases, as well as for particularly dangerous infectious diseases and quarantine infections in genesis with a pathological non-infectious condition organize work.

own:

status of assessment of the severity of patients with the disease in infectious methods;

- according to syp methods of character determination;

- method of zabordon of pathological material from patients with infectious diseases;
- provide patients with emergency care in emergency situations.

B. 3. 10. 1 Propaedeuticalyk of the Ministry of Internal Diseases

2nd year. Section "In Medicine Examinations in Internal Medicine"»

4 Total labor intensity of loans

Classes hour 84 of audit

Independent work 36 hours

Types of control: offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: familiarization with the methods of examination in normal conditions and their further training based on the results of the basic clinical examination of adults.

Objectives of the discipline:

- introduction to schemes in the clinical examination of adults;
- methods of questioning and physical examination methods: adult education; - familiarization with basic laboratory, biochemical, and instrumental methods of examination.

Content of the discipline: Clinical in the examination scheme. A question. Scheme and method of conducting the survey. According to a local. Conscience. Position. Body type. Types of the constitution. Nutritional status. Gait, posture. Voice, speech. Research of the skin, its derivatives, subcutaneous-adipose tissue. Examination of individual body parts: face, ears, nose, eyes. Examination of the oral cavity and pharynx. Examination of lymph nodes. Examination and examination of the neck. The study itself took over the musculoskeletal system. Study of the respiratory system. A question. Examination, palpation of the chest. Comparative lung percussion. Topographic percussion lungs. Determination of the upper and lower borders of the lungs, mobility of the lower edges of the lungs. Auscultation of the lungs. Basic breathing sounds. Study of bronchophonia. Research of the cardiovascular system. A question. Physical examination of blood vessels. Blood pressure measurement. Examination, palpation of the heart area. Percussion of the heart area. Auscultation of the heart. The electrocardiograph method. ECG analysis, practical value. Phonocardiography. A question. Physical examination of the abdominal organs.

A question. Physical examination of the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas. A question. Physical examination of the kidneys and urinary tract. A question. Physical examination of the organs of the hematopoietic system and blood. A question. Physical examination of the endocrine system.

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As a result of mastering the discipline "Fundamentals of examinations in internal medicine", the student should know:

- basic clinical and laboratory-instrumental methods of examination. **be able to:**
  • conduct a survey and get complete information, identifying possible causes and factors of development at risk;
- conduct a physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of arterial pulse, etc.);
- make a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations in normal adult patients.;
- the main ECG indicators in 12 leads are normal in an adult.;
- to assess the indicators of instrumental methods of examination in normal adult bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- evaluate the results of general blood analysis, urine, sputum, other, pleural analysis, and biochemical blood analysis.

Practically possess the following skills:

- the method of assessing the general condition of the patient in;
- using the method of documenting anthropometric data (height, weight, BMI, waist circumference, hips);
- method of examination of the skin and mucous membranes, lymph nodes; nails; determination of dermography;
- preparation for examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation of the respiratory system in adults is normal;
- preparation for examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation of the cardiovascular system in normal adults;
- preparation for examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation of the gastrointestinal system in normal adults;
- preparation for examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation of the urinary system in normal adults;
- preparation for examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation of the hematopoietic system in adults is normal;
- preparation for examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation of the endocrine system organs in normal adults;
- the preparation for examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation of the organs itself took over, the turmush correspondent reported-the muscular system is normal in adults;

preparation for examination, palpation, percussion, and auscultation of the endocrine system organs is normal in adults.

B. 3. 10. 4. Buy occupational diseases

Total labor intensity of loans 1.5

Class audit hour 31.5

13.5 Independent work s / p is not specified

Types of control: offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: to promote the acquisition of knowledge in the field of general professional and special competencies for their formation, to help students in postgraduate training with the implementation of medical activities in the field of preparation for professional favorites and subsequent ones.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Study of the main nosological forms of occupational diseases;
- Mastery of occupational and occupational diseases in the production-related diagnosis, differential diagnosis of diseases that have the same clinical symptom, in different etiologies of ho
- Mastering methods of prevention, examination of working capacity and rehabilitation in occupational diseases;
- Mastering methods of occupational prevention and emergency medical care in acute diseases and conditions;
- Mastering the principles of medical ethics and deontology in occupational diseases

Content of the discipline: Buy occupational diseases: subject, tasks. Buy occupational lung diseases caused by exposure to industrial aerosols. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease of occupational etiology. Buy occupational diseases allergic. Intoxication with heavy metals (lead, mercury). Buy occupational diseases caused by exposure to physical factors. Vibration sickness. Intoxication with aromatic hydrocarbons. Buy occupational diseases caused by exposure to pesticides. Cyanide intoxication. Gas explosive Intoxication. Features of the organization and organization main types and emergency medical care for acute occupational intoxications**.**

As a result of mastering the discipline "buy occupational diseases", the student should know:

- diseases associated with the adverse effects of climatic and social factors;
- features of occupational morbidity in certain industries

industry and agriculture economy

- etiological classification, clinical manifestations of major occupational diseases

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- tasks of the Medical Expert Commission (MSEC) of the Republican Occupational Pathology Center **to be able to::**
- communicate with patients based on the assessment of their professional mental and personal characteristics with pathology not refusal, do not communicate with patients based on the assessment of their professional religious reactions to pathology individual mental and personal characteristics of pathology with the assessment of individual reactions to pure pathology; **own:**
- methods of certification, drawing up sanitary and hygienic characteristics of the workplace, for assessing working conditions.;
- investigation of cases of acute and chronic occupational diseases in the workplace using the methodology

B. 3. 10. 5. Internal diseases

Total labor intensity of loans 16

336 hours of audit class

Independent work 144 hours

Types of control: credit, exam

Objective of the discipline: formation of competencies for the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies in the management of patients with non-pathologies.

Objectives of the discipline:

- consolidate and expand the skills of examining patients with diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies;
- to study the main diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs etiopathogenesis;
- to study the clinical and self-assumed functional-laboratory manifestations in their typical manifestation of the main bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as to study the features of the course of diseases and the variant;
- to develop students ' skills in determining the scope and sequence of diagnostic measures for major diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies;
- formulation and diagnosis, develop students ' skills in each nosology in clinical practice.
- teach to carry out differential diagnosis of various variants of the course of diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies;
- treatment of diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies master the basic principles;

methods of effective assistance in emergency situations of diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies quickly and I do not train.

Content of the discipline: calculation of Pneumo. Bronchial asthma. Including. Bronchiectatic disease. Tobacco addiction. Disseminated processes in the lungs. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. In pleurisy. Respiratory failure. Features of the course of respiratory diseases in the mountains. Apn of sleep. Emphysema of the lungs. Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). Chronic pulmonary heart disease (cp per day). Obesity and Hypoventilation Syndrome.Atherosclerosis and hyperlipidemia**.** Heart is a coronary disease. Myocardial infarction. Hypertension. Symptomatic arterial hypertension. In myocarditis. Heart failure. Infectious endocarditis. Acquired heart defects. Cardiomyopathy. In pericarditis. Ritman and conduction disorders. Primary circulatory arrest. Ventricular fibrillation.Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Peptic ulcer in the food industry. Chronic gastritis. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic methods. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. Treatment. Hepatitis: toxic, medicinal. Acute liver failure. Chronic hepatitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. C Risk Factors. Diagnostics. Treatment. Cholelithiasis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical pictures. Forecast. Prevention. Chronic pancreatitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Forecast. Prevention. Chronic inflammatory diseases of the small intestine. For Crohn's Disease. Digestive Disorders Syndrome. Dyspepsia. Autoimmune atrophic gastritis. Chronic reactive (chemical) gastritis. Cirrhosis the liver. Classification. The main symptom of clinical syndrome and children. Treatment is a complication. Cirrhosis of the liver in the outcome of viral hepatitis B and C. Diagnosis. Treatment. Postcholecystectomy syndrome. Sphincter dysfunction. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. Irritable bowel syndrome. Bacterial overgrowth syndrome.Acute glomerulonephritis. Chronic glomerulonephritis. Tubulointerstitial nephropathies. Nephrotic syndrome. Amyloidosis of the kidneys. Acute kidney injury. Chronic kidney disease. Anemia. Classification. Iron deficiency anemia. Acute and chronic post-hemorrhagic anemia. Aplastic anemia. Anemic in precos. B12-and folatedeficient anemia. Hemolytic anemia. Hemolytic crisis. Idiopathic / immune thrombocytopenic purpura. Hemophilia. Hemophilia. Acute leukemia. Myelotoxic agranulocytosis. Cytostatic disease. Myeloproliferative leukemia in chronic (chronic myeloid leukemia, erythremia). Lymphoproliferative leukemia in chronic (in leukemia in chronic variant of lymphocytic). Paraproteinemic hemoblastosis (multiple myeloma). DICsyndrome. Diabetes mellitus. Diagnostics and differential diagnosis diagnostics. Requirements for the formulation of the diagnosis in. Diabetic microangiopathy and macroangiopathy. In sugar Acute complications of diabetes. Drug and non-drug treatment in uncomplicated cases of diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus and pregnancy (gestational diabetes, diabetes manifesto). Obesity. Prevention methods to identify their role and complication. Treatment. Diseases of the thyroid gland. Diffuse toxic goiter. Hypothyroidism. Endemic goiter. Thyroiditis. Nodular goiter. Diseases of the parathyroid glands. Hypoparathyroidism. Hyperparathyroidism. Diseases of the adrenal glands. Chronic (addison's disease b) adrenal insufficiency and acute. Etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment. Itsenko-v Cushing's disease and Syndrome, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications and treatment of uncomplicated cases. Rheumatoid arthritis. Osteoarthritis. Management of patients with

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osteoarthritis is an issue that interests and attracts many in practice. Gout. Seronegative children with spondyloarthritis. Ankylosing spondylitis. Arthritis is reactive. Osteoporosis. Systemic lupus erythematosus**.** Inflammatory myopathies and dermatomyositis. Systemic sclerosis. C systemic vasculitis. Medicinal disease. **As a result of mastering the discipline "Internal control", the student should know:**

- fundamentals of organization of inpatient care for the population;
- etiology, pathogenesis of the most common diseases among the population and prevention; modern classification of diseases;
- clinical picture, features of the course and possible complications of the most common diseases that occur in a typical form in different age groups of the population;
- modern methods in clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination; in criteria for the diagnosis of various diseases;
- principles of pathogenetic therapy and disease prevention in patients with pathological disorders and the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies.

be able to:

- substantiate and draw up a survey plan for patients with various diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies;
- evaluate and interpret the results obtained from various clinical and instrumental examinations.;
- choose the best tactics of drug therapy; maintain medical records (make out a medical history);
- provide emergency medical care for the most frequently encountered emergencies in practice.

own:

- electrocardiogram recordings;
- with pleural effusion, performing a puncture of the pleural cavity, in the abdominal cavity with ascites;
- determination of blood type and Rh factors;
- subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous infusions;
- in food and gastric lavage;

  in the heart of indirect massage;
- do not artificially ventilate the lungs by the simplest methods.

B. 3. 10. 6. Family medicine / outpatient therapy

Total labor intensity 12 credits

Class audit hour 252

Independent work 108 hours

Form of control: offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: training of a qualified general practitioner (family doctor), who has a system of universal and professional competencies, is able to work independently for professional activities, in conditions of mainly primary health care not sanitary **Objectives of the discipline:**

- To form an extensive and deep volume of basic, fundamental medical research

knowledge that forms the universal and unique professional competencies of a doctor who is able to successfully solve various professional tasks.

- 2. To form and improve the professional training of a general practitioner (family doctor) who has the clinical thinking of the self, is well-versed in combined pathology, and has knowledge of related disciplines.
- Independently for professional medical diagnostic activities, do not prepare a specialist who is able to conduct differential diagnosis.-

diagnostic search, provide full medical care, including for urgent conditions, carry out preventive measures to preserve and maintain the health and life of patients who are able to successfully solve their professional tasks. 4. Prepare a specialist doctor who has the skills and medical manipulation in the specialized specialty "General Medical Practice (family medical)" in providing emergency and emergency care services and general medical manipulation.

- To form and improve the system of general and special knowledge, religious skills, allowing the doctor to freely navigate in matters of general medicine.
- Develop the ability to navigate, interpret, and clinically correctly assess various situations, including their resolution and emergency status in the practice of a family doctor.
- Throughout your life, apply the concept of continuous comprehensive surveillance to all family members. Be able to implement the principles of a healthy lifestyle in practical activities.

Content of the discipline: modules, In CHOZA on: Introduction to the specialty "general medical practice". General practitioner-is it not a problem of vocational schools? Competence Issue-Wonca Tree. Communication skills. Prevention of noncommunicable diseases among adults and children. Prevention of noncommunicable diseases among children (in the risk group) and adults. In sugar Screening for diabetes, hypertension, and atherosclerosis. Screening for breast, prostate, cervical, stomach, colon, and rectal cancers. Management of children's age-integrated diseases (IIBDV). General signs of danger, in children with the main symptom from 2 months to 5 years. Problem - difficulty breathing or coughing. The

problem is diarrhea, malnutrition, anemia in children from 2 months to 5 years. Classification and treatment. The problem is fever (complications of measles), sore throat, pain in the ears for eating disorders, anemia in children from 2 months to 5 years. General signs of danger, assessment, classification, treatment of a sick infant from 1 week to 2 months. Outpatient follow-up of a woman in conditions that are not in the prenatal period is not very pregnant with CSM. Outpatient monitoring of a postpartum puerperal woman (lactation problems, preventive mastitis, thrombophlebitis, postpartum depression, postpartum contraception). Extragenital pathologies of pregnant women (heart defects, hypertension, bronchial asthma, pyelonephritis). Extragenital pathologies of pregnant women (diabetes mellitus, thyroid diseases, iron deficiency anemia, sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Gerontology, geriatrics. Pneumonia, hypertension, CHD, myocardial response to acute infarction in the elderly. Cognitive disorders and their changes in the elderly with correction. Procedure for providing palliative care to the population of the Kyrgyz Republic. Palliative care for patients with cancer not pathology. Acute syndrome pain in general medical practice and chronic. Informing patients and relatives about "bad news". **As a result of mastering the discipline "Family Medicine", the student should know:**

- Current data on the prevalence and structure of major diseases in the epidemiological Kyrgyz Republic.
- Principles of providing medical care for the most common pathology to all groups of the population, regardless of gender and age, including in schools and pre-school institutions for children, as well as women who are pregnant (collecting complaints and focusing on anamnesis, diagnosis, treatment, indications for hospitalization, consultations with narrow specialists, gerontology issues, palliative care, issues of domestic violence, rules for family planning counseling). - Organization of vaccinoprophylaxis, long-term plan of preventive vaccinations.

Indications and contraindications for vaccinations. Complications of vaccinations. - During childhood, healthy dispensary monitoring of children (newborns and children of the 1st year of life), monitoring of children from group B at risk.

- Table Assessment of physical development and nutritional status of children with the use of I centile level. The concept of eating disorders. Assessment of the severity of eating disorders.

  Assessment of the neuropsychological development of children in the first year of life, from 2 to 6 years. - 10 principles of breast-feeding, frequency of breastfeeding, breast-feeding criteria for the effectiveness of sucking. Contraindications to breastfeeding. - Introduction of prik for a child who is naturally fed (approximately in the menu, nutrition calculation)
- Artificial feeding, risks associated with artificial feeding, requirements for mixtures.

- Methods of the daily amount of food for a child to buy based on artificial feeding (volume, calorie), introduction of adj.
- Mixed feeding, prik principles of administration.
- The principles of feeding premature babies and children with low weight interests and attracts many. Medical examination for hypotrophy.
- Prevention, treatment, and medical examinations.
- Principles of assessment of the condition of a sick child (general principles of danger, in infants in the main symptom up to 2 months, from 2 months) up to 5 years with cough, fever, sore throat and cough, diarrhea, nutritional disorders, anemia. Classify the main ones
- b symptom by severity (mild, moderate, severe). Indications for hospitalization. Stages of treatment.
- Diagnostic features of the EU project, doubtful, probable, reliable signs of the EU project.
- According to the movement of the fetus in time, the definition of the EU project, according to the day of the last monthly period, must have its own name, the date of the expected birth.

Prenatal patronage of the EU project at physiological (accounting documentation, clinical frequency of examinations). Diagnosis of EU pathology, risk of perinatal pathology and factors in groups.

- The concept of a physiologically normal birth during labor has its own name.
- Prenatal monitoring of pregnant women with extragenital pathology: diagnosis, treatment, indications for hospitalization, treatment principles in the practice of a family doctor. (heart defects, hypertension, diabetes, kidney disease, anemia, syphilis and gonorrhea).
- Principles of palliative care for patients with cancer pathology. Complications that occur during the treatment of such patients, complications of treatment, side effects of drug therapy. Basic principles in the practice of a family doctor for the treatment of elderly and senile patients.
- Features of the course of diseases of the cardiovascular system, respiratory system, digestive tract, self-management of the musculoskeletal system in the elderly and senile age.

be able to:

- Solve deontological problems related to collecting patient informationin interests and attracts many, preventive, diagnostic, I and emergency care of patients and treatment of those affected.
- Outpatient care for the most common pathology should be provided to all population groups, regardless of gender and age, collecting complaints and

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focusing on anamnesis, diagnosis, treatment, and indications for hospitalization.

- Select patients for consultation with a narrow view of their indication for a specialist. Coordinate consultations with narrow specialists. - Elderly and senile patients should be treated with various somatic pathologies out of age, taking into account age-specific features of refusal, as well as refusal to prescribe drug therapy. Provide assistance to the seriously ill and dying in a home hospital • Inform relatives and patients about "bad news".
- Impaired patients with cognitive and Assess pain.
- Different types of Treat pain in patients with oncological and non-oncological pathology.
- Treat patients with various health problems most commonly encountered in family practice, such as headache, dizziness, hand pain, shoulder pain, abdominal pain, diarrhea, lower abdominal pain in women, etc.
- Conduct screening for the most common and dangerous diseases among the population, such as diabetes, arterial hypertension, hyperlipidemia, obesity, cervical cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, etc.
- At the risk of Organizing preventive measures to deter factors such as OD, obesity, smoking, alcohol abuse, physical activity-kul.
- Be able to inform relatives and patients about "bad news".
- Diagnose pregnancy (doubtful, probable, reliable signs) - dates of delivery has its own name, management of the EU project and postpartum in physiological, identified extragenital pathology, prevention of postpartum complications, family planning counseling, doctor's tactics for emergencies during the EU project and preterm birth (threatened abortion, miscarriage, bleeding, preeclampsia).
- Conduct psychoprophylaxis not pregnant (first interview during the first visit, preparation for UNDP, school of expectant mothers).
- Evaluate risk factors for pregnant women. Estimation of weight gain depending on the EU project on time.
- Demonstrate the use of any of the barrier contraceptives: cervical cap, on condoms, contraceptive sponge, diaphragm.
- Advise on BP issues.
- Advise on family planning.

Diagnose and carry out treatment, prevention of menopausal syndrome in women.

- Clinical protocols for the provision of assistance services to the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic primary Use of pregnant women.

- Conduct dispensary follow-up in groups of 5 risk newborns (CNS pathologies, intrauterine infection, trophic disorders, congenital malformations, newborns of social risk groups).
- Carry out preventive vaccinations by age, according to the vaccination calendar, use absolute and relative contraindications to them, be able to make a medical withdrawal.
- Evaluate the child's physical development (based on deviations from the average indicators, buy using centile tables) - anthropometry: height, weight, head circumference, chest-only up to one year.
- It is not necessary to determine the deficit or excess of body weight.
- Be able to spend time with your mother about the benefits of breastfeeding. Contraindications to breastfeeding on the part of the mother of the child and Know.
- Make out the child's documents: primary patronage in the newborn's card, the child's developmental history (f. no. 112/y), the vaccination record card (f. no. 063), the appropriate registration form (f.no. 025/y), and upon admission to a preschool institution. - Write an epicrisis, a list of updated diagnoses, a referral for a laboratory examination, and documents for teenagers to transfer to the teen office. - Write prescriptions for narcotic drugs, write post-mortem epicrisis and death certificates.
- In doses, prescribe the correct analgesics, according to the principles of anesthesia. - Complication and Be able to carry out symptomatic treatment of side effects that occur when prescribing narcotic drugs.

own:

- Examine the mammary gland in the regions (palpation).
- Pregnant women are not interested in a general examination and attract many women (assessment of height, body weight, blood pressure, in the fundus of the eye, examination of all organs and systems).
- Determine the size of the net.

Measure the height of the uterine floor standing, use a gravidogram (measuring with a centimeter, not with your hands).

- In the reception area at Leopold-Levitsky.
- Listen to the fetal heartbeat (listening to a stethoscope interests and attracts many). - Evaluate fetal movement in primiparous and repeat-bearing animals.
- Take Pap smears (cytological examination), for urogenital infection, oncocytology (from the cervical canal). Evaluate the child's physical development (based on deviations from the average indicators, buy using

- centile tables) - anthropometry: height, weight, head circumference, chest-only up to one year.
- I artificially calculate feeding nutrition and volumetric energy (caloric) levels. Create a menu and diet.
- Calculate nutrition for mixed feeding.
- Violation of nutrition Calculate the diet for I, II, III degrees.
- Evaluate the nervous and mental development of children under one year buy by month, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 years.
- Conduct bimanual and rectovaginal examinations.
- Apply medical bandages, conduct primary processing of documents.

Outpatient therapy

The purpose of the discipline: To master theoretical knowledge and practical skills in outpatient therapy, to navigate various clinical situations and provide medical care to an adult population with intellectual disabilities, regardless of gender, in personal and professional development and to develop the qualities necessary for a general practitioner. Deepening theoretical knowledge and improving practical skills in the future, I am the direction of the most relevant professional activities, due to the nature of the work of a general practitioner.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Develop the ability to navigate, interpret, and clinically correctly assess various situations, including by addressing their urgent condition in therapy and outpatient settings.
- Buy professional qualities and personally develop the skills necessary for a general practitioner working in outpatient settings.
- Throughout my life, I will apply the concept of continuous, comprehensive surveillance of the population. - Be able to implement the principles of a healthy lifestyle in practical activities.

Content of the discipline: od discipline polyclinic therapy. SARS, flu, acute bronchitis**.** Community-acquired pneumonia. Bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (including COPD). Chronic pulmonary heart disease (cp per day). Hypertension. Symptomatic arterial hypertension. VOPR: Coronary heart disease. CBS according to the WHO classification. Acute coronary syndrome. KBS. after rehabilitation in acute myocardial infarction. Acute rheumatic fever (ARF). Chronic rheumatic heart disease (CRDS). Q: Acquired heart defects. Chronic heart failure in CSM conditions. Rheumatoid arthritis. Deforming osteoarthritis. Patient management connective tissue diseases in the conditions of csm with diffuse. Outpatient management of patients with chronic gastritis. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum 12. Chronic gastritis. Peptic ulcer of the stomach

and duodenum 12. Outpatient management of patients with chronic cholecystitis, cholangitis, gallbladder dyskinesia, cholelithiasis ,postcholecystectomy syndrome.In the practice of liver and hepatitis b in chronic cirrhosis VOPR. Pancreatitis b chronic, b enterocolitis, non-specific ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease b Kidney diseases /pyelonephritis, b chronic c glomerulonephritis, chronic kidney disease (ckd), anemia in practice VOPR. Management of patients with thyroid diseases / diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, myxedema, diabetes mellitus at the prehospital stage. Emergency therapy at the prehospital stage.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Polyclinic therapy", the student should know:

- fundamentals of organization of outpatient and inpatient care for the population, modern forms of work and opportunities organizational diagnostic outpatient service;
- principles of dispensary observation of various age groups of the population, rehabilitation of patients;
- features of the organization and main activities of a general practitioner;
- diagnostic modern capabilities of the polyclinic service; features of providing medical care to adults and adolescents in emergency situations, planned indications for hospitalization of patients;
- clinical protocols (standards) of examination and treatment of patients at the stages of medical care
- methods of rehabilitation and outpatient treatment
- not temporarily types of disability, rules for issuing, extending disability and disability certificates not a list on temporarily, functions of disability on a list

be able to:

- conduct a survey and physical examination of the patient in a limited time with high quality, in the following cases:
- objectively detect signs of diseases,
- make a rational plan for the examination of patients b, using the necessary minimum of instrumental and laboratory tests,
- prescribe treatment and preventive measures accordingly
- determine indications for an inpatient therapeutic profile treatment of patients in hospitals with diseases
- determine the types and causes of disability of patients with a therapeutic profile with temporarily non-diseases, criteria for restoring their ability to work - determine the presence of signs of disability in patients, prescribe the necessary studies and consultations for referral to the MSEC

own:

- surveys of methods, physical examination of patients in outpatient settings in, for drawing up a plan for the examination of patients in outpatient settings, in the areas of rational use

c establishment of the diagnosis, formulation of the diagnosis according to the classification of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for diseases of organs, in the rational preparation of an individual plan for the prevention and treatment of the disease, in the program of medical rehabilitation of patients, not individually

- principles of drawing up a plan of diagnostic and therapeutic measures with a dispensary group of therapeutic patients for the disease profile, assessment of their effectiveness and quality of medical examinations

- methods of providing emergency medical care on an outpatient basis

B. 3. 11. 1. Propaedeutical analysis of children's diseases

4 Total labor intensity of loans

Lesson audit 84 hours

Independent work 36 hours

Types of control: Offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: Formation of examination skills of healthy children and children of all body systems and damage to the body with all abilities of the religious system.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Master the methods of studying the body in all healthy children on almost all skills in the system, using examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation.
- Defeat syndrome in children and Train all students to identify the main symptom in the system.
- Identify signs of damage to all systems, using additional research methods: laboratory, instrumental.

Content of the discipline: The main goal and objectives of the subject. It is reported that the title of examination of a healthy child. Physical development of children. Methods of studying the nervous system in children. Nervous and mental development of children (np persons). Features of patients with various syndromes of nervous system damage in children in the anamnesis. Methods of research of skin and subcutaneous adipose tissue in children. The methodology of the study itself takes on the musculoskeletal system in children. Semioticalyk itself took over the bone-muscle system in children. Methods of

research of respiratory organs in children. Respiratory diseases in children, especially in patients with a history of these diseases. Семиотикалык respiratory injuries in children. Features of the method of studying the cardiovascular system in healthy children. Fetal and newborn blood circulation. Semiotic analysis of CVD lesions in children. Features of the method of studying the digestive system in children. Lesion syndrome: malabsorption, biliary dyskinesia, liver damage, gastric and intestinal dyspepsia, abdominal pain, jaundice. Features of the method of research of urinary organs. Kidney damage syndrome. Semioticalyk itself took over the bone-muscle system in children with rickets. Semiotic analysis of bone system damage in children. Семиотикалык lesions of the muscular system in children (hypotonus, hypertonus, atonia, atrophy, hypotrophy, hypertrophy). Methods of studying the blood system and hematopoietic organs in children. Features of hemogram in children. Especially in sick children with a history of thyroid damage. Hyperfunction and hypofunction syndrome of the thyroid gland in children. Hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia syndrome in children, cause. Formation of gender in children. Methods for assessing the maturation of boys and girls in sexual activity. In the stage of maturation of boys and girls by sexual tanner regions. Violation of sexual differentiation (false, male, hermaphroditism is true and feminine). Natural feeding. An advantage in the breastfeeding phase. Mixed feeding, definition.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Propaedeutics of children's diseases", the student should know:

- symptomatology of the most common diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs typical forms, elements of logic and in semiotic diagnosis;

be able to:

- do not examine children with various pathologies (examination, palpation, local symptoms detected,
- interpret laboratory data **own:**
- c objectively on the methods of patients for examination;

B. 3. 11. 2. Children's diseases (outpatient pediatrics) 294 14 h. Overall complexity of credit card Audits.

126 hours of independent work.

Types of control: credit, exam

Goal of the discipline: Formation of competencies in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Clinical manifestations of major diseases and early study of etiopathogenesis in the nervous, endocrine, digestive, and urinary systems.
- To develop students ' skills in determining the scope and sequence of diagnostic measures for major diseases in the age to early, endocrine, digestive, and urinary systems.
- Teach to make a differential diagnostic series for diseases of children at an early age, endocrine, digestive, and urinary systems in children. - To form students ' skills in each nosological form of diseases formulation of the diagnosis of IVV clinical early age, endocrine, digestive, urinary system in children.
- Master the basic principles of prevention and treatment of diseases in the age to early, endocrine, digestive, urinary system in children.
- Methods of providing emergency care for diseases of the endocrine, digestive, and urinary systems in children to teach buy in age to early, taking into account the pocket reference book in the recommendation "Providing inpatient care for children" (2013).

Content of the discipline: Module " Diseases of children at an early age»: Rickets, hypervitaminosis D, spasmophilia: causes, pathogenesis, classification, principles of diagnosis and treatment. Differential diagnosis. C severe malnutrition. Diagnostics. State of primary nutrition assessment of a child with a severe ovarian disorder, organization of assistance. Its Therapeutic mixtures. Follow-up and discharge. Constitutional anomalies in children: definition, causes, differential diagnosis.

Children with an introduction To The Principles. Forecast. Features of the manifestation and course in clinical D hypervitaminosis. Diagnosis of severity. Hypervitaminosis D in therapy. Prevention. Criteria for the diagnosis of spasmophilia forms. Diagnostic and tactical treatment. I have convulsive Emergency Care syndrome when. In children in diathesis: exudative-catarrhal, lymphatic-hypoplastic, nervous-arthritic. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Management tactics. Iron deficiency anemia in children at an early age. Causes, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Differential diagnosis of anemia. Treatment and WHO recommendations for prevention.

On the module " Nephrology»: To Determine glomerulonephritis. Classification, diagnostic criteria, features of the course in children, principles of treatment. The concept of immunosuppressive therapy in children.Nephritic syndrome, definition, classification, diagnostic criteria in children. Features of therapy. Nephrotic syndrome, definition, classification, diagnostic criteria in children. Features of therapy of nephrotic debutant syndrome. Complications of nephrotic syndrome: hypervolemic type of nephrotic syndrome, hypovolemic type of nephrotic syndrome, nephrotic crisis. Steroid-dependent nephrotic syndrome (spn per day), children have clinical and diagnostic problems. Features of therapy in children with nephrotic steroid-dependent syndrome. Steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome (SR), clinical and diagnostic features in children. Features of therapy in children with nephrotic steroid-resistant syndrome. Acute kidney injury in

children by RIFLE. Acute hemodialysis: contraindications and indications for acute kidney injury in children.Chronic kidney disease: diagnosis in children's condition and assessment. Renal replacement therapy in children. Primary tubulopathies in children (de Toni-Debra-Funk disease, glucosuria, phosphate diabetes, aminoaciduria, renal tubular acidosis). Secondary tubulopathies in children (cystinemia, Lowe's syndrome, Alport's syndrome, primary hyperoxaluria, xanthinuria. Urinary tract infections in children. Treatment of uncomplicated and complicated variants of urinary tract infection diagnosis and Criteria

Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract Modulo: Diseases of the stomach and duodenum 12 in children. C gastritis, gastroduodenitis, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum 12. Prevalence. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Features of the course in children, in exodus. Diet therapy. Drug therapy in the acute period (1st and 2nd lines of therapy). Anti-relapse therapy Emergency care for complications of peptic ulcer disease. Principles of evidence-based therapy. Cirrhosis of the liver and hepatitis b in children is chronic. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Gallbladder diseases running gear and biliruses. Biliary dyskinesia. Clinic. Differential diagnosis. Features of the course in children. In exodus. Principles of therapy. Follow-up on an outpatient basis. Prevention. Cholecystitis in children. Clinic. Diagnostics. Features of the course in children. Principles of therapy. Cholelithiasis in children. Non-specific ulcerative colitis. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Malabsorption syndrome in children: lactase, disaccharidase insufficiency, celiac disease. Etiopathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Pancreatitis for children. Etiopathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Pain syndrome Emergency care for. Functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Reasons. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of management. **on the module " Pediatric endocrinology»:** Type 1 diabetes mellitus, features of its course in children. Diagnostics. In the treatment of children with diabetes mellitus. Diet therapy. Insulin therapy (calculation, evaluation and adequate mode of insulin therapy). Diabetes in children in Early complications of diabetes mellitus. Urgent conditions in children with diabetes mellitus, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment tactics. Diabetes insipidus. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Diseases of the thyroid gland in children. Congenital hypothyroidism. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Early diagnosis in children. Features of the course in children. Principles of substitution therapy, prevention. Endemic goiter in children. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Children have thyroid disease. Diffuse toxic goiter in children. Clinic, diagnostics, management tactics. Emergency care for thyrotoxic crisis. Diseases of the adrenal glands. Congenital hyperplasia of the adrenal cortex (AHS) is a virile, solterative, atypical form. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. Into the speaker for Monitoring. Obesity in children. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. Metabolic syndrome in children. Clinical features. Management tactics. Diseases of the genital glands in children: hypogonadism in boys and girls. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Premature puberty (PPR) in boys and girls. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Pathologies of growth in children. Variant of short

stature in children and Endocrine-dependent endocrineindependent. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.

In the "Hematology" module: Hemorrhagic vasculitis in children. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in children. Thrombocytopathies in children. Hemophilia in children. Hemolytic anemia in children. Iron deficiency anemia in children. Protein -, folate-and vitamin-deficient anemia in children. Aplastic anemia in children.

On the module " Pulmonology For Children": "in bronchitis in children. Accrual of Acute pneumonia in children. Chronic non-specific inflammatory etiology of lung disease (chronic lung disease) in children. C Recurrent bronchitis in children. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia in children. Bronchial asthma in children. Immunopathological diseases of the bronchopulmonary system in children (idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis, Hammer na Richar syndrome, alveoli exogenous and idiopathic). Lung diseases caused by congenital fermentopathies in children (cystic fibrosis).

On the module "Pediatric cardiologist" : heart in children Congenital malformations. C myocarditis, cardiomyopathy in children. Chronic heart failure in children. Myocardial dystrophy in children. Infectious endocarditis in children. C Pericarditis in children.

On the module "Pediatric Rheumatology": Acute rheumatic fever in children. Systemic connective tissue diseases in children. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. C systemic vasculitis (non-specific aortoarteritis, Wegener's granulomatosis, Kawasaki syndrome). Children don't have reactive arthritis.

On the module " Neonatology": Organization of newborn care in the maternity hospital and at the second stage of nursing. Borderline condition of newborns. Premature babies. Delayed intrauterine development of the fetus. Intrauterine hypoxia and neonatal asphyxia. Treatment for removing a newborn from asphyxia and tactics of emergency diagnostic tests on the child's condition. Birth injuries of newborns. Brain and spinal cord injury in newborns with emergency diagnosis and therapy. Hemolytic disease of newborns. Diagnostics and tactics for removing a newborn child for treatment from the emergency room the state of hyperbilirubinemia. Hemorrhagic disease of newborns. Intrauterine infections of the fetus and newborn baby. Embryo fetopathy of newborns and children. Pneumopathies of newborns. Emergency diagnosis and therapy in newborns with respiratory disorders syndrome. Accrual of pneumo in newborns. Diseases of the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and umbilical cord in newborns and children in the rankin umbilical cord. Sepsis of newborns. Diagnostics in therapy of sepsis in children and newborns. Candidiasis of Genodermatosis in newborns and children. Features of clinical and laboratory diagnostics are not in premature newborns in sepsis. Endocrine pathology of the adrenal glands in newborns. Diabetes mellitus in newborns. Congenital hypothyroidism. Neonatal thyrotoxicosis. Developmental disorders in newborns in the genital area. Anemic condition of newborns.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Children's diseases", the student should know:

- purpose, objectives, organization of medical care for children and adolescents in inpatient settings and specialized structures - international classification of diseases;
- Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture of diseases of children of different age groups
- Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of these diseases
- Principles of therapy, indications for surgical treatment
- Primary and secondary prevention, early detection of diseases for prognosis and rehabilitation at an age.
- Emergency care methods for convulsive I syndrome, D vitamin overdose, vomiting attack on acetonemic, I severe eating disorder, iron poisoning, obstructive syndrome, septic shock, gastrointestinal bleeding, insufficient respiratory function, and creasy hypertensive edematous syndrome.
- The main medicinal products used for the treatment of these diseases.
- Dispensary monitoring of children with these diseases. • Moral and ethical norms, rules and principles of professional medical behavior. • methods of replacing lost and impaired body functions and maintaining the system of functional organs;
- examination of patients at the stages of providing medical care in the scope of children; **be able to:**:
- Formulate a preliminary diagnosis
- Scope of instrumental and laboratory examination methods to confirm the suspected disease and determine the sequence.
- Stages and Issue discharge epicrisis
- Interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental data.
- Make a clinical diagnosis in accordance with the international classification of diseases.
- Substantiate the indications for nephrobiopsy in children.
- In children and justify the indications for IV IV in acute hemodialysis chronic program hemodialysis.
- Justify and prescribe therapy. in accordance with the clinical protocol.
- Calculate the drugs used for these diseases.
- Give recommendations on ear care, parents, and nutrition for the pathology of a particular child. **own:**
- The anamnesis collection interests and attracts many, and I will not assess the condition of patients with physical examination in the disease data.
- I'm making a medical history
- Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods.
- I define criteria for the diagnosis of these diseases.

- I Definition of general hazard signs (GPO)
- I will be first aid for rendering convulsive syndrome, apnea, shock, obstructive syndrome, hyper and hypoglycemic coma.
- Age-related Calculation of drug doses .
- On sick trees and recommendations for ear diets.

Outpatient Pediatrics

Goal of the discipline: Student training

- questions of diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention of the most common diseases in childhood of non-infectious etiology;
- development of emergency care in outpatient settings monitoring of a healthy child and I am harmonious.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Bioethics and principles of deontology when working with children and Teach them relatives of patients;
- C) Develop skills in the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of noncommunicable diseases in children at the outpatient level;
- Methods of providing care for major emergency conditions in children urgently I can not teach;
- To study the issues of observation of healthy and sick children, organization and implementation of preventive and anti-epidemic measures aimed at preventing the spread of diseases and the occurrence of the most common ones in children;
- Master the skills of working with narrow co-ordinates of a specialist; - Master the skills of maintaining medical records.

Content of the discipline: in the primary observation of children at the level of health care. Regulatory and legislative documents regulating the activities of CSM structural divisions. Principles of activity, tasks, and functions of the GSV.

Organization of the work of a general practitioner in providing services to the children's population. Accounting and Reporting documentation. Health Preventive measures to protect the fetus and newborn. Especially immunity in children. Immunoprophylaxis. National vaccination calendar in 2016 sv KR. In the role of preventive vaccinations for the prevention of infectious diseases. Indications and contraindications. Side effects after immunization. Modern approaches to the organization of nutrition for children at an early age. Protection in breastfeeding. Laws on illegal breastfeeding. Impact of activities on the marketing workshop in breastfeeding. Principles of monitoring children with disabilities. Features of working with neon. Registration of gym documentation. Monitoring of

children with various somatic diseases. Dynamic observation of children in different age groups (up to 1 year, 2-3 years and older than 3 years)**.** Follow - up and evaluation in breast-feeding and feeding of infants in age to early (HRAC*)*. Consulting services. Consultation stages, working tool. Organization of monitoring of children with chronic nutrition disorders. Criteria for the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of bronchopulmonary diseases in children, principles of outpatient treatment. Monitoring of children with cardiorheumatological diseases. Principles of prevention and outpatient treatment. Food allergy in children. Diagnostic criteria, treatment principles, observations. Monitoring of children with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, fermentopathies. Principles of prevention and outpatient treatment conditions. In children with helminthiasis (giardiasis, enterobiosis, ascariasis, hymenolepidosis, toxocariasis). Clinical manifestations and complications. Organization of examination and treatment. Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic Clinical protocol "Diagnosis, treatment, prevention of parasitic diseases".

As a result of mastering the discipline "Outpatient Pediatrics", the student should know:

- purpose, objectives, organization of medical care for children and adolescents in outpatient settings and primary education **be able to:**
- conduct based on the assessment of his personal and age-related patients interests and attracts many mental health professionals with special features, not individual reactions to the disease of the child, his parents;
- conduct preventive examinations, organize dispensary monitoring of children and adolescents;
- take into account the consultations of specialist doctors to establish a diagnosis, when concluding a clinical examination in;
- conduct an expert examination and do not issue a disability certificate for a child due to temporary disability uho **own:**
- provide support for children and newborns during transportation to a specialized healthcare organization
- do not have the skills to conduct an examination of disability;
- skills of organizing sanitary and hygienic education on the formation of a healthy lifestyle

B. 3. 11. 3. Children's infectious diseases

4 Total labor intensity of loans

Audit sessions per hour 84

Independent work 36 hours

Types of control: exam

Goal of the discipline: The goal is to develop competencies in early diagnosis of infectious diseases for children, conduct a complex of preventive and curative measures, and diagnose emergency situations at the pre-and hospital stages of medical care.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Etiopathogenesis of major infectious diseases.
- To study the clinical manifestations of infectious diseases in children in their typical manifestation.
- On laboratory and instrumental research methods in the diagnosis of infectious diseases to practically develop skills in
- diseases in children at the pre-and hospital stages of medical care
- In the program of conducting differential diagnosis of infectious diseases in children, Teach the skill I diseases.
- Teach the student the complication of infectious pathology in children, taking into account the possible formulation of the diagnosis in the correct not clinical. • Teach methods of providing care for basic emergency conditions (not emergency), principles of prevention and treatment of infectious diseases in children

Content of the discipline: Acute intestinal infections caused by immunopathogenic microbes**.** Acute intestinal infections caused by conditionally pathogenic enterobacteria (UPE). Dehydration in children, the degree of dehydration diagnosis, principles of treatment. Etiological structure of viral hepatitis in children and features of the course. Enterovirus infection in children. Acute infections in children viral respiratory tract. Streptococcal infection in children. Far Eastern scarlet fever. Controlled exanthemas in children. Herpetic infections in children. Modern features of managed drip infections in children. Diphtheria of the oropharynx and respiratory tract. Meningococcal infection in children's. Polio**.** Septic shock and cerebral edema in children with infectious diseases. Children have primary and secondary " b encephalitis. HIV infection in children, vertical transmission pathway from mother to child. Opportunistic infections in children. Specific antibacterial therapy in children with infectious diseases**.** The most common are helminthiasis in children (ascariasis, enterobiosis, giardiasis). Children have postvaccination complications.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Children's infectious diseases", the student should know:

- clinical symptomatology of infectious diseases and syndromes peculiar to the age of children in the regions;

- epidemiological and clinical indications for hospitalization of children with infectious diseases;
- rules of hospitalization in inpatient settings and at home epidemiological regime of children and infections;
- diagnostikum diagnostikum specific laboratory differential and infectious diseases in children;
- treatment of patients with infectious diseases principles**Be able to:**
- perform a systematic examination of a child not with a clinical infectious pathology;
- in case of an infectious disease of the child, draw up a survey plan;
- if a child has an infectious disease, determine the need for hospitalization; - evaluate the results of examination of patients with childhood infection**Own:** • methods of developing an infectious disease in a child conducting an epidemiological analysis;
- the symptomatology of detecting the clinical stage by stage on atypical methods on the s-site is of interest and attracts many, and severe forms of complicated infections;
- in clinical practice by modern methods, instrumental and laboratory

examinations used for children's diagnosis of infection;

- methods of providing emergency medical care in outpatient and inpatient settings in conditions that threaten the life of a child due to the development of infectious pathology in children;
- the system of replacement of lost and impaired body functions in infectious and toxic processes of maintaining functional organs by methods of:

B. 3. 12. Surgical diseases propaedeuticalyk

Total labor intensity: 4 credits

Class audit hour 84

Independent work 36 hours

Types of control: credit, exam

Goal of the discipline: teaching students in general surgery I I I I I theoretically and practically the main skill of the section and **Objectives of the discipline:**

- study of theoretical knowledge on general surgery of the pituitary gland;
- teaching students the basic methods of practical I, I, I is necessary to profile patients during treatment and examination in the surgical department;
- first aid training for certain emergencies to provide services – bleeding, injuries, fractures, dislocations, burns, etc.

Content of the discipline: Introduction to the subject. History of surgery. Development of surgery in Kyrgyzstan. Surgical care organization. Structure of the surgical service. Bleeding and stopping it. Blood transfusion. Documents, wound infection. Examination of surgical patients. "Educational medical history of patients in the surgical field. During operations. Pain and pain relief. Injuries. Injuries. Dislocations. Subluxations. Acute surgical infections. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue pus. In abscess and phlegmon. Furuncle, carbuncle. Pus diseases of glandular organs. It took on pus itself-inflammatory diseases of the fingers and hands. Pus Acute diseases of bones and joints. Erysipelas. Surgical sepsis.

Chronic surgical infection. Chronic purulent infection. Putrefactive infections. Clinical forms, diagnosis and putrefactive infection in local symptoms. Barotherapy (HBO). Gangrene, fistula, trophic ulcers, bedsores. Violation of arterial blood circulation. Arterial circulatory disorders are acute and chronic. General principles of clinical and instrumental diagnostics. Preventative complications. Violation of venous circulation. In lymphadenitis. Lymphangoitis. Skin infection. Tissue transplantation Biological conditions. The concept of aesthetic surgery

As a result of mastering the discipline "surgical diseases Propaedeuticalyk", the student should know:

- clinical manifestations of major surgical syndromes; **be able to:**
- failure to operate before surgical manipulation to treat hands, operating field,
- wear a sterile surgical mask,
- sterile put on or change gloves, a sterile dressing gown, independently and with the help of an operating nurse; **own:**
- methods of hand treatment in preparation for surgery; refusal to buy clothes before dressing in a sterile operation.
- methods of preparing the operational field for the operation;
- operating method and table control lamps;
- during the operation of feeding and opening technically non sterile material;
- methods of preparation of dressing material for surgery;
- methods of applying bandages of various types and types;
- methods and methods that do not help to stop the bleeding

B. 3. 12. 2. Surgical diseases / outpatient surgery
General labor intensity: 14 h. classes 294 Audit credits.

126 hours of independent work.

Types of control: credit, exam

The purpose of the discipline: is to train a competent (professionally competent) general practitioner who in various situations, especially acute, emergency cases in patients with common surgical diseases is able to quickly solve prevention issues and form the ability to justify measures with disease diagnosis and treatment, providing medical care in emergency conditions is not an emergency.

Objectives of the discipline:

- by students studying the etiology, prevention measures of the most common diseases and surgical pathogenesis;
- complication of these diseases and their clinical picture;
- in the clinical practice of modern methods, laboratory, instrumental examination of patients;
- indications for the use of methods and their treatment.

Content of the discipline: Surgical approaches in diseases of the thyroid gland. The body itself took on pus-inflammatory diseases of the thyroid gland. Surgical approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of goiter. Surgical treatment of morbid obesity. Surgical diseases of the adrenal glands. Surgical methods for the treatment of suppurative diseases of the lungs and pleura. Abscess and gangrene in the lungs. Parasitic lung diseases (echinococcosis, meetings with lung veterans are held). Pus Acute lactation mastitis. Surgery of congenital heart defects. Surgery of acquired heart defects. Atherosclerotic lesions of the arteries. Atherosclerotic lesions the aorta. Diabetic angiopathy of the lower extremities. Arterial thrombosis and embolism. Obliterating thrombangiitis. Disease and syndrome gangrene of the extremities at. Surgical diseases of the veins of the lower extremities. Varicose veins of the lower extremities. Acute appendicitis. Pinched abdominal hernia. Complications of gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer. Acute cholecystitis. VPO. Acute pancreatitis. In The Food Industry. Post-burn and stricture in food scarring. Intestinal obstruction acute. Parasitic liver diseases: echinococcosis, meetings with veterans are held. Diseases of the rectum. Hemorrhoids. In paraproctite. Rectal fissure. Empyema the pleura. Pus Acute mediastinitis. In the mediastinal cysts. Surgical treatment of coronary heart disease. Perioperative period in patients with surgical diseases of large vessels and heart. Treatment and surgical approaches to myocardial infarction as a complication of infectious and inflammatory diseases of large vessels and the heart. Treatment: Modern technologies in ritman. Exudative pericarditis and its surgical treatment. Heart transplantation. Buy other forms of pericarditis. Obliterating endoarteritis. Complications of varicose veins of the lower extremities. The veins of the lower polo system in thrombosis are not acute. Paget-Schretter syndrome. Complications of acute venous thrombosis: venous gangrene of the extremities, pulmonary embolism. Hiatal hernia diaphragm. Internal abdominal hernias and their features. Rare forms of external abdominal hernia. Postoperative ventral relapse and hernia. C) Diseases (achalasia, diverticula). Postgastroresection syndrome. Postphagotomy syndrome. Surgical diseases of the small intestine (Crohn's disease, b diverticular disease). For Crohn's Disease. Diverticula. Surgical diseases of the colon. Chronic ear. Megacolon.

Dolichokolon, dolichosigma. Chronic ear. Fistula of the gastrointestinal tract. Postcholecystectomy syndrome. Portal hypertension. In the liver, Nonparasitic cysts, in an abscess. Diseases of the spleen. By fistula and gland in the pancreatic cysts. Peritonitis. Surgical sepsis. Abdominal sepsis.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Surgical diseases", the student should know:

- etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, differential and diagnosticum diagnosticum, methods of prevention of the most common surgical diseases and treatment in adult patients and patients; - features of diagnostics, clinical picture in diseases and pathological processes of medical and po tactics, surgical treatment of emergency care;
- in patients with the disease under medical condition development critical surgical tactics in the regions.

be able to:

- assist in the most frequent emergency operations; perform transfusion of blood components and preparations;
- provide emergency medical care for acute abdominal surgical diseases and processes, injuries.

own:

- in the anamnesis of medical fees, I started with a physical examination of patients for surgical pathology in suspicion and examination;
- identification of the most common surgical diseases techniques and symptoms;
- removal of surface benign tumors, non-assisted technico-appendectomy, cholecystectomy, herniotomy, thoracic and abdominal interventions, and other most frequently performed surgical phlebectomies;
- treatment of uncomplicated early surgical wounds;
- surgical assistance in the treatment of technically did not take over the purulentinflammatory processes of soft tissues by itself;
- techniques for removing and applying skin sutures;
- methods of care for abdominal drains and pleural drains, as well as their nontechnical removal;
- there are no methods for conducting rectal examinations.

Outpatient surgery

The purpose of the discipline: formation of knowledge, religious skills, and diagnostic principles that are most often found in outpatient surgery in patients with surgical diseases treatment and prevention. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- To study etiopathogenesis, morphological manifestations of major surgical diseases encountered in outpatient surgery.
- To study the clinical manifestations of the main surgical diseases in their typical manifestation, as well as the variants of the course of diseases depending on gender and, in particular, age.
- To develop the skill of determining the scope and sequence of diagnostic measures for major surgical diseases in students.
- Formulation and diagnosis in the outpatient setting Develop the student's skills in each nosology in the clinical setting in surgery - Teach you how to make a differential diagnosis.
- Study the complications of diseases.
- Master the principles of prevention and treatment of surgical diseases, as well as teach you how to predict and determine the ability to work.
- Methods of emergency care in outpatient settings surgical I Train. **Content of the discipline:** Organization of service in the surgical CSM, emergency care, outpatient. Medical examination of patients with surgical diseases.

Features of antibiotic prophylaxis and antibiotic therapy in outpatient surgery. Deontology in surgery and outpatient ethical issues. Topical issues of gerontology in the practice of outpatient surgery. Treatment of wounds in diagnostic conditions and polyclinic. Treatment of burns and frostbite in a polyclinic. Surgical infection. Early diagnosis of tumor diseases in the polyclinic. Dyshormonal diseases of the mammary gland. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of peripheral arteries and veins in a polyclinic. Diseases of the rectum and pararectal tissue. Abdominal pain a hernia. In the stomach for Pain. Acute abdomen in outpatient practice. Hyperbilirubinemia (Mechanical jaundice). Gastrointestinal bleeding. Chest pain. Respiratory and heart failure. Voluminous ISSUE of parenchymal organs in the practice of education. Foreign bodies of the respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract. Modern minimally invasive methods of outpatient surgery in diagnosis and treatment. Injuries to the chest and chest cavity organs. Anterior injury to the abdominal wall, abdominal cavity, and retroperitoneal organs.

Neck and head injuries.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Outpatient surgery", the student should know::

- rules for differential diagnosis between different forms of pathology surgical;
- the emergence and principles of preventive measures to prevent the development of surgical diseases;

rules for determining the main symptoms and their interpretation by nosologiyalik surgical;

- indications and contraindications (relative and absolute) for surgical intervention.

be able to:

- performing therapeutic and diagnostic punctures, paracentesis;
- biopsy of lymph node and tumor formations;
- probing the cavity and not fistula failure;
- conducting and infiltrative local anesthesia, conductors, vagosympathetic regional blockade;
- reduction of dislocations; removal of superficially located foreign bodies;
- removal of superficially located benign soft tissue tumors verified;
- diathermocoagulation;
- joint puncture takes care of itself in case of purulent-inflammatory diseases;
- vibrating chest massage;
- superimposition of esophageal bleedings in Blackmore's zones. **own:**
- primary surgical treatment of wounds, removal of sutures;
- suturing the skin;
- treatment of burn surfaces and infected wounds;
- transport and therapeutic immobilization for bone and spine fractures;
- opening of panaricia, abscesses, phlegmon;
- ingrown nail removal;
- first aid for injuries and examination of external injuries (for example, bleeding, burns, sprains, dislocations, fractures);
- stopping bleeding (compression, applying a tight bandage, applying a tourniquet);
- catheterization of the bladder;
- in the probe-a device for solving nasogastric (dummy); - finger rectal examination (dummy).

B. 3. 12. 3. Children's surgery

Total labor intensity 3 credits

Audit of the class 63 hours

27 Independent work s / p is not specified

Form of control: offsetting

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Goal of the discipline:training of students of a complex of knowledge and skills of medical and children with malformations in terms of prevention of deformities not pathology - surgical.

Objectives of the discipline:

- to study morphological manifestations of major surgical diseases of the abdominal and thoracic organs in children and their etiopathogenesis.
- manifestations of major surgical diseases of the abdominal and thoracic organs in children clinically study them in their typical manifestation, as well as depending on the variants of the course and course of diseases in age specificities.

Content of the discipline: Acute appendicitis, clinic, diagnosis, features of the course in children under 3 years of age. Peritonitis, especially in children, necrotizing ulcerative enterocolitis. High congenital intestinal congenital malformations of the abdominal organs in children-kul and obstruction**b.** Hirschsprung's disease in children, especially surgical treatment. Anorectal malformations in children, pylorostenosis, and bile duct abnormalities, especially in diagnosis and surgical treatment. Features of bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract in newborns. Congenital malformations of the bronchopulmonary system in newborns. In newborns, acute respiratory syndrome: hoa atresia, v Pierre na Robina syndrome, congenital lobar emphysema. Features of the course, treatment of acute bacterial lung destruction in diagnosis and surgery. Purulent-inflammatory diseases skin and subcutaneous fat in newborns.

Hematogenous osteomyelitis in children. Septic shock in children

As a result of mastering the discipline "Pediatric Surgery", the student should know

- Modern ideas about the prevalence of diseases of the abdominal cavity and chest organs of congenital pathology in children acquired at the age of children and surgery.
- Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, classification, clinical picture, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, differential diagnostics, principles of therapy, indications for surgical treatment.
- Principles of emergency care and emergency condition diagnosticum

Primary secondary care for the prevention of diseases of the chest and abdominal cavity in children, prognosis and rehabilitation.

be able to:

- Collect and evaluate social, clinical, genealogical, and epidemiological history.
- Conduct patronage of the newborn.

Conduct an anthropometric assessment of the child's physical and physical development standard deviation according to the table.

- Conduct an assessment of the child's neuropsychic development.
- Conduct an examination of the clinical - Fill in the child's developmental history
- Assign a survey plan for a sick child.
- Evaluate the results of clinical and biochemical tests.
- Evaluate the results of the instrumental research.
- Diagnostikum Perform differential diagnosis of adjacent pathology and the underlying disease.
- Make a treatment plan.
- Provide emergency care for respiratory and cardiac arrest, convulsions, anaphylactic shock, bleeding, hyperthermia, violation of the patency of the airways, bronchi of foreign bodies and tracheidalars, acute cardiovascular insufficiency, hypertensive crisis, fainting, collapse, Quincke's edema, poisoning. **own:**
- Skills of physical examination and examination of the child.
- Parents communicate with relatives and Skills.
- Skills in completing all types of medical documentation.
- Skills of performing medical manipulations
- Technical gastric lavage using nasogastric zones and on the child when not gastric.
- Enema is not technically performing cleansing in children.
- Examination of the oral and oropharyngeal mucosa in children in treatment methods.
- Without providing assistance for emergency conditions of emergency techniques.

"Children's polyclinic surgery»

The purpose of the discipline: Teaching students about diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, surgical polyclinic prevention in children in conditions of pathology. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- Principles of ethics and deontology in Teaching children with surgical diseases to be examined.
- Develop skills in the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of children with surgical diseases at the outpatient level.
- In acute surgical diseases and emergency conditions in children, methods of emergency care can not be taught.

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To study the issues of medical examination of children with surgical diseases in family medicine centers.

Content of the discipline: malformations of the vascular system in children. Malformations of the nervous system in Central Asian children. Indications and terms of outpatient operations of the abdominal organs for children not with pathology, vaginal process of the peritoneum. Features of self-treatment of pus-inflammatory diseases of the skin and subcutaneous fat in newborns. Surgical treatment and emergency care in outpatient settings Features of the respiratory system with children not pathologies polyclinic, medical examination.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Polyclinic surgery for Children", the student should know:

- In ethics-deontological principles of work in the medical staff.
- Structures and organization of medical and preventive work at the outpatient level. - Main provisions of the legislation on the protection of the Kyrgyz Republic maternal and child health. KR by orders of the Ministry of Health on medical examination of the child population and maintenance.
- Observation of children with congenital and acquired out-patient conditions of childhood diseases in age.
- Terms of indications, contraindications for elective operations for children with pathology are not surgical.
- Principles of observation of children in outpatient settings in the postoperative period, when surgical principles of rehabilitation of children with congenital pathology **should be able to::**
- Collect anamnesis of the disease, from the onset of the disease to the appearance of symptoms, and build a chronological history from the first symptoms of the disease to the moment of contacting a doctor.
- Conduct an anthropometric examination (measurement of body weight, length, head and chest circumference, proportionality indices) and physical development of the child according to the standard table to assess the deviation of the child.
- Identify major surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity in children in the symptom.
- Fill in the child's developmental history (medical observation card, emergency notification to the SES, health resort card. Medical certificate for a disabled child, sick leave, certificates, prescriptions).

own: - For the diagnosis of diseases of the abdominal organs in children, the main methods are: painfully detect the abdomen, in the symptom of irritation of the peritoneum, muscle protection (palpation, percussion, auscultation of organs and systems in children).

This skill interests and attracts many gastric and intestinal lavages in children.

- Children are interested in and attracted to many postoperative feeding skills through a probe.
- Many people are interested and attracted by the skill of caring for newborns (skin care, mucosal care, umbilical rankin treatment).

Measure blood pressure, respiratory rate, and heart rate in children of different age groups.

B. 3. 12. 4 Operative surgery

Total labor intensity credit 1.5

Class audit hour 31.5

13.5 Independent work s / p is not specified

Types of control: offsetting

Goal of the discipline: development of methods and rules for the production of operational and medical devices.

Objectives of the discipline:

- To study the anatomical and physiological justification of surgical techniques. - It is also necessary In the course of training surgical questions to state the physiologist-the study of religious reactions of the body and the technique of operations.
- Making a diagnosis and not giving a solid basis for choosing on operative surgery and the future doctor I'm treating correctly is rational when evaluating real estate.

Content of the discipline: General operative surgery, equipment, instruments, operative surgery of both the lower extremities and non-upper extremity analgesia. Operative surgery in the brain, facial department of the neck and head. Organs of the thoracic cavity and its thoracic organs and Operative surgery. Pre-operative surgery of the abdominal wall, abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal organs. Operative surgery of the perineal and small eye organs.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Operative Surgery", the student should know::

- Topography and Anatomy of the head and neck, native of the city upper and lower extremity, thoracic and abdominal cavity, retroperitoneal space, small pelvis and perineum.

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- On the innervation and Blood supply of the head and neck, a native of the city of upper and lower extremity, thoracic and abdominal cavity, retroperitoneal space, small pelvis and perineum.
- Therapeutic and diagnostic measures.
- Surgical instruments.
- Seam material.
- Main elements and Stages of the operation.
- Do not perform upper limb surgery or lower trauma.
- Amputations of the lower extremities, lower extremity exarticulationsn.
- With suppurative diseases of the extremities and lower upper not in access.
- Venipuncture technical school and venesections.
- Technical School of conicotomy • Technical School of Tracheostomy
- Clinical anatomy of the chest.
- Puncture of the pleural cavity, pericardium.
- Border of lungs and heart.
- Technical school of thoracotomy, sternotomy.
- Shvan Technical School for Heart and Lungs.
- Modern diagnostic methods (ultrasound, also assisted by thoracoscopy, minimagnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography)
- View the anatomy and topography of the abdominal wall.
- Its anatomy and topography of organs and abdominal cavity, peritoneum, peritoneal course.
- Methods of drainage of the abdominal cavity.
- A set of tools for abdominal surgery.
- Types of laparotomy.
- Punctures of the abdominal cavity.
- Opening of the organ cavity (gastrotomy, eunotomy, cystotomy).
- Seam material.
- Intestinal sutures.
- Check the topography and Anatomy of the small and perineum.
- Methods of drainage of perineal and small organ organs.
- Technical school of rectal-uterine puncture in the recesses.
- Technical school of bladder puncture.
- Technical school of bladder catheterization. **be able to:**
- Local anesthesia: stem and infiltration.
- Knit surgical knots (simple, marine, surgical).
- Perform primary surgical treatment of wounds.

Stopping the bleeding is temporary and final.

- Collect tools for the following surgical procedures: Special purpose tools of the following groups:

for separation of soft tissues. for connecting tissues to temporarily stop bleeding not auxiliary

- The set of tools will include surgical equipment for performing operations: appendectomy bowel resection puncture of the abdominal and pleural cavity of the stomach and instruments cranial trepanation hemostatic tracheostomy • Perform venipuncture, venesection.
- Sutures, tendons, and blood vessels should be applied to the nervous system.
- Perform joint punctures (shoulder, elbow, hip, knee).
- For abscesses and phlegmons, make an incision.
- Perform operations for panaritia.
- Perform primary surgical treatment of the scalp and determine the depth of the lesion.
- Apply a cosmetic suture.
- Show the points for puncture of the pleural cavity.
- Puncture the pleural cavity.
- Into the pneumothorax with a pump.
- Punctuate the abdominal cavity.
- Perform laparocentesis.
- Show in front of the weak abdominal wall of the place.
- Determine the border of the liver and gallbladder.
- In abdominal surgery " in the symptoms of peritonitis.
- perform catheterization of the bladder. - The technical school does not recommend rectal examination. **own:**
- Primary surgical treatment of wounds.
- Do not stop the bleeding temporarily.
- And on Local anesthesia.V. Vishnevsky, conductors of anesthesia.
- Not processing the operational field.
- I'm tying ligature nodules (simple, marine, surgical).
- I am suturing the skin (simple, continuous).
- Work with surgical instruments.
- Removal of skin nodal sutures.

B. 3. 12. 5. "Orthopedist and traumatologist", "Children's trauma" part 3 classes General labor intensity of credit audit 63.

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Independent work 27.

Types of control: offsetting

Goal of the discipline: Formation of runner's competencies for diagnostics, the turmush correspondent reported, providing emergency care to patients with U itself took on the damage to the musculoskeletal system and carrying out a complex of preventive and curative measures at the pre-hospital, hospital and rehabilitation stages.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Mastering modern theoretical and practical sections of traumatology and taking into account children's and orthopedists by age by oncologists;
- Elucidation of the mechanism of diagnosis and development of methods, as well as prevention of various orthopedic pathologies and traumatic injuries;
- Treatment of traumatological and orthopedic patients Study of principles and methods of rehabilitation measures;
- Development of practical skills in emergency situations in traumatology; - Study of the significance and activity of trauma centers.

Content of the discipline: Injuries. Definition and classification. Organization of trauma care. Methods of examination of traumatological and orthopedic patients**.** Injuries to the limbs and girdle in the free upper not humeral region. A fracture in the clean bones. Classification. Clinic. Treatment and rehabilitation. On Damage to the hip and hip joint. Traumatic hip dislocation. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. On injuries to the knee joint, shin joint, ankle joint and foot joint. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. Injuries to the spine and chest. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. The disease itself has taken on the support of the innate-motor system.

Congenital dislocation of the hip. Congenital clubfoot. Feature and Degenerative joint diseases treatment treatment in surgical. Diagnostics. In the symptom. Osteochondropathies. Etiology. Clinic. Treatment. Features of traumatic injuries in children. Children's injuries. Research methods**.** Features of bone fractures in children and lower limbs, not upper. Injuries of the chest and thoracic cavity organs in children**.** Traumatic brain injury in children. Traumatic shock in children. Soft tissue damage in children. Documents, wound infection. Damage to the birth canal.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Traumatologist and orthopedist", the student should know:

- features of functioning of the musculoskeletal system itself in case of traumatic injuries.
- principles of diagnosis, treatment of traumatological patients and prevention in children and adults

• principles of asepsis, in case of damage to the supports, the antiseptic itself takes over the po-motor system

damage to the developmental mechanism itself took over the musculoskeletal system, methods of their prevention

• the injury itself took on a pathognomonic symptom of the musculoskeletal system

• treatment of adults and children in traumatology and principles of tactics in orthopedics

• clinical and/or damage to the mechanism itself took over the supports of the instrumental-motor system.

• anatomical and functional state of the musculoskeletal system itself in case of injuries, diseases and their consequences, taking into account orthopedic children's age in

• measures for rehabilitation and prevention of postoperative post-immobilization patients self-assumed the musculoskeletal system

be able to:

• To assess the condition of patients with orthopedic and traumatological pathology - to interpret the data of clinical and laboratory, physical, instrumental methods of examination of traumatological patients for treatment in an adequate way for the future

• apply aseptic methods while working in the PS antiseptic and documents that take care of patients with injuries to the musculoskeletal system at the scene of the accident

• perform basic measures to identify urgent and life-threatening traumatological diagnostic conditions of patients.

- evaluate indications and contraindications for surgical intervention in injuries of the musculoskeletal system itself.

• carry out work to prevent disability among adults and children of orthopedic pathology or due to traumatic lighting**Own:**

• methods of physical and instrumental examination of a traumatological patient

• non-technical care of traumatological patients: adults and children

• without consistently carrying out diagnostic measures to identify signs of damage to the supports, the maintenance of the technical and motor system itself took over

• for applying immobilizing agents to the damaged segment or treating the entire human body and transporting it, the support elements-the motor system-did not technically take over themselves

• immobilization for bone injuries in transport and medical technico not reported by turmush correspondent: limb injuries, first aid for the head and spine

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- technically stopping bleeding from injuries, not temporarily taking over the musculoskeletal system itself

"Children's traumatologist and orthopedist»

The aim of the discipline is to develop students ' competencies for managing children with traumatic injuries.

Objectives of the discipline:

- To study morphological manifestations of traumatic diseases of etiopathogenesis in children.
- To study the clinical manifestations of traumatic injuries in children.
- The student has the ability to formulate the volume and sequence of diagnostic measures for traumatic injuries.
- Formulation and diagnosis Develop the student's skills for each nosology in clinical practice.
- Teach you how to make a differential diagnosis.
- To study the complications of traumatic injuries in children.
- Master the basic principles of prevention and treatment of traumatic injuries in children.
- Teach emergency care methods to children with traumatic brain injuries.

Content of the discipline: Features of traumatic injuries in children. Children's injuries. Features of bone fractures in children and lower limbs, not upper. Injuries of the chest and thoracic cavity organs in children. Traumatic brain injury in children. Traumatic shock in children. Soft tissue injuries in children. Documents, wound infection. Damage to the birth canal.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Children's activity", the student should know:

- Current understanding of the prevalence of traumatic injuries - Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, classification, clinical picture, laboratory and instrumental diagnosticum, principles of therapy, indications for surgical treatment, primary and secondary prevention, rehabilitation and prognosis

traumatic injury, in children

- Qualitative and quantitative criteria of laboratory functional research methods in normal and pathological conditions of the main ones.
- Age-appropriate features in diagnosis and treatment, complication, and comorbid condition.
- Emergency care for traumatic injuries in reception, in children. **be able to:**

- In a child with severe formosis traumatic injury, conduct a collection in the anamnesis - Family collection Should be carried out in the anamnesis

Identify harmful factors in the risk of parents of a child with traumatic injuries.

- Substantiate the preliminary, clinical diagnosis in children with traumatic injuries of the child.

- Indications and contraindications for surgical intervention in children with traumatic injuries should be evaluated.
- The study itself took over the support engine of the device in children.
- In children with traumatic injuries, decipher the radiograph.
- Treatment of the burn surface in children should be carried out.
- Perform transport immobilization for fractures of the bones of the extremities and spine in children.
- Perform therapeutic immobilization of the limbs in case of fractures in children. • Therapeutic immobilization for spinal fractures in children
- Perform diagnostic and therapeutic punctures, abdominal punctures in children
- All types of anesthesia in children
- Conduct vagosympathetic blockade in children
- Perform reduction of dislocations in children
- Perform palpation, percussion, determination of pain in the spine of the child.
- Pelvis in children to examine and ileosacral joints
- To study the forms, functions, and mobility of the upper and lower extremities in children and adults is painful.
- Stop in children Explore and master**:**
- With traumatic injuries of the disease in the child, the collection in the anamnesis is carried out.
- I have the ability to build a history of traumatic illnesses in a child.
- Skills in filling out medical records.
- Skills in writing a written epicrisis and in translation form
- To be examined by skills in objective
- Indications for surgical intervention: Definitions and contraindications - Skills of studying the spine, spinal mobility, paravertebral muscles, standing and lying on the back (kyphosis, scoliosis, Schober test)

B. 3. 12. 6. Russia, the Mayor's office reported

Total labor intensity: 1 credit

Classes 21 hours of audit

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Independent work 9 hours

Types of control: offsetting

The aim of the discipline is to train a specialist doctor who has the skills and deep theoretical and practical knowledge, I clinical thinking, deontological principles and modern scientific achievements of clinical practice in the city Hall, as well as the diagnosis of the most common diseases, the ability to provide emergency care for diseases and the study of these tactics of medical work. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- definition of the disease on the basis, and in the pathogenesis knowledge of the etiology, clinic, symptoms, in the construction of the diagnosis, principles, complications, treatment and differential diagnosis, and features of the course of this disease.
- master the methods of physical, laboratory, functional and instrumental research methods; • in the most common medical manipulations and operations, there are practically no skills;
- maintaining medical records; – medical examination methods; – Sanprosvetrabota and VTEK.

Coniferous forests of the Russian Federation: inflammatory diseases of the upper and lower urinary tract Non-specific, genital organs. Urolithiasis. Benign prostatic hyperplasia. MPS Injuries. Male infertility

As a result of mastering the discipline "reported in the city hall of Turkish", the student should know:

- Fundamentals of work in family groups to serve the population in the conditions of work in the organizational coniferous doctors (HSV).
- The main provisions of the legislation on the protection of public health in the Kyrgyz Republic. Resolution on maintenance and orders of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic and medical examination of the population.
- Accounting and Reporting documents used in working with the adult population of the client.
- Work in the Sections of HSV in coniferous areas of the doctor (medical, preventive, organizational) – Principles of providing emergency care in outpatient settings diagnosticum state and emergency.

be able to:

- make a patient examination plan;
- interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental examination methods;
- formulate and justify a preliminary and final diagnosis, conduct a differential diagnosis.;

- Physical examination and examination skills.

Skills in completing all types of medical documentation. – Skills of performing medical manipulations – Non-technical bladder catheterization.

- Blockade by Lorin not technically carrying out-be Epstein

B. 3. 12. 7. Anesthesiology, intensive care, emergency situations

Total labor intensity 3 credits

63 hours of audit classes

27 hours Independent work

Types of control: offsetting

Goal of the discipline: mastering the vital functions of the body violation of the patient's knowledge, as well as resuscitation and intensive care principles, methods of first aid in emergency conditions for the main **Objectives of the discipline:**

- formation of ideas about the principles of organization and possibilities of modern specialized training in the anesthesiologist-resuscitator service; modern methods of monitoring and detoxification used in intensive care;
- familiarization of students with the principles and methods of anaesthetic support of surgical procedures of analgesic therapy;
- familiarizing students with the etiology and pathogenesis interests and attracts many critical care professionals, the pathophysiological nature of the processes that occur during the body's dying and recovery;
- acquisition of knowledge on diagnosis and treatment in critical patients based on the principle of surgical condition, therapeutic and other profilers;
- training students in a complex of resuscitation measures for acute circulatory and respiratory disorders, in case of clinical death; application of modern methods of resuscitation and intensive care in critical conditions of various etiologies and providing assistance to patients in affected areas.;
- for painful procedures, methods of anesthesia and buy the simplest ones performing an intervention, when relieving pain syndromes;
- formation of a stable algorithm for cardiopulmonary and brain resuscitation. **Content of the discipline:** Brief history; Anesthesiologist's role, and in intensive care in modern clinical resuscitation medicine; Critical condition**.** ANAESTHESIOLOGY. GENERAL QUESTIONS. Fundamentals of modern anesthesiology. Classification of anaesthetic aid methods. Physiology of pain. Pain syndrome. In Pain Relief syndrome. INTENSIVE CARE. GENERAL QUESTIONS. Fundamentals of modern resuscitation. Basic resuscitation measures and specialized. Disease of a lively organism. Resuscitation and intensive care for acute circulatory disorders: mechanisms of shokan

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(hypovolemia, vasoplegia, heart failure), intensive care of various types and clinical shocks. Infusion and transfusion therapy, nutritional support, transfusiologist main provisions. Intensive care of respiratory resuscitation in acute and severe cases: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, principles of intensive care general features. Intensive care and resuscitation for acute poisoning. Classification, clinic, syndrome, diagnosis, children's antidote, principles of treatment, efferent detoxification methods. The acid state itself took over-the ground state, the water-the electrolyte balance. Intensive resuscitation and treatment of comatose patients: etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of intensive care general features. Acute cerebral insufficiency; Comatose state; Edema-swelling of the brain substance and dislocation syndrome, features and General principles of intensive care. Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, general principles of intensive care. Infusion and transfusion therapy (ITT); methods and methods of monitoring adequately, complications; Nutritional support, indications, principles of implementation and option, monitoring, prevention and treatment of complications. Modern methods of substitution therapy**.** Acute exogenous poisoning, classification, clinical syndrome, treatment, antidote, and efferent detoxification methods; Emergency condition in the Ministry of Internal Affairs clinics; Accidents, intensive Care and resuscitation

As a result of mastering the discipline "Anesthesiology, intensive care, emergency situations", the student should know:

- types and methods of modern anesthesia (masked, endotracheal, intravenous),
- methods and methods of prevention of postoperative pulmonary complications,
- features of management of patients in a comatose state, – the program includes intensive care for critically ill patients
- features of first aid in resuscitation measures victims of road injuries, drowning, electric trauma, strangulation asphyxia,
- ways to restore patency of the upper respiratory tract; **be able to:**
- Provide first aid in emergency situations,
- first aid in the affected areas in emergency situations victims;
- Ability to carry out resuscitation measures in case of clinical death; **own:**

- The main medical diagnostic and therapeutic first aid services for emergency and life threatening conditions for the provision of services about

B. 3. 12. 8. Oncology

4 Total labor intensity of the loan

84 hours of audit classes

Independent work 36 hours.

Types of control: offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: Formation of a basic oncological worldview, a graduate of the faculty should have an understanding of the organization of oncological care in response to what is curative for what in Kyrgyzstan, diagnosis of tumors, know the clinical picture of the main diseases and methods, suspicion of malignancy of the general doctor's actions in tactics in the regions, issues of epidemiology and cancer prevention, medical ethics and deontology, principles of treatment, palliative care, employment and labor expertise of cancer patients. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- introduction to the theoretical basis of the position on oncologists;
- if a malignant neoplasm is suspected in patients for training in diagnostic tactics; - study of the main nosological forms of malignant tumors, diagnosis and prevention, and their capabilities;
- familiarization with modern principles and features of the organization of cancer care for the population of Kyrgyzstan treatment of cancer patients.

Content of the discipline: Introductory lesson. Organization of cancer services in Kyrgyzstan.

Accounting documentation. Regularities of development of malignant neoplasms. Etiology and epidemiology. Ways of prevention of malignant neoplasms. In oncologists Deontology by. Thyroid cancer. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Cancer of the tongue, oral mucosa, lower lip, precancerous condition. Nasopharyngeal cancer. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. Cancer of the larynx. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. Gland Cancer of the salivary parotid, submandibular salivary gland, small salivary glands. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment. Skin cancer. Precancerous diseases. Epidemiological, treatment, prevention skin cancer. Melanoma. Epidemiological, treatment, prevention, prognosis. Lympho: Hodgkin's Disease, clinic, features of diagnosis, treatment. NonHodgkin's lymphoma, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Bone sarcoma, etiology, clinical manifestations, radiological symptom, for treatment. Soft tissue sarcoma, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, treatment. Lung cancer. Precancerous diseases, classification. Lung cancer. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods, prognosis. In Food grade Cancer, classification, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment. Precancerous diseases of the stomach. Cancer gastric cancer, etiopathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis. Colorectal cancer, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment. Rectal cancer, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment. Biliary tract and liver cancer clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis. Cancer of the Vater's nipple of the pancreas and, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis. Benign tumors and precancerous diseases of the breast. Breast cancer. Clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, treatment, prognosis. Trophoblastic disease, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Cervical cancer, epidemiology, precancerous diseases. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment methods. Cancer of the uterine body, etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Ovarian cancer, etiology,

classification, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment. Kidney cancer, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Bladder cancer, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Prostate cancer, etiopathogenesis, clinical features of its manifestation, diagnosis, treatment. Testicular cancer and Penile tumors, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. Features of diagnosis, clinic, course and treatment of malignant neoplasms in children. Age-related common childhood tumors. HIV/AIDS and malignant tumors. Etiology, clinical manifestations. **As a result of mastering the discipline "Oncology", the student should know:**

- organization of specialized medical care in inpatient and outpatient settings for patients with oncological diseases;
- issues related to the diagnosis of tumor diseases (radiation, endoscopic, cytological and morphological, laboratory diagnostic methods);
- treatment in oncologists methods of work; by oncologists private sections: oncomammology, tumors of the thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal space tumors, oncourology, oncogynecology, head and neck tumors, skin, bone and soft tissue tumors, malignant lymphoma.

be able to:

- conduct an examination and assess the condition of patients in zhar Kochkor district;
- interpret the results of clinical and biochemical examination, including tumor markers;
- solve ethical and deontological tasks related to patient participation and treatment of the diagnosis, plan upcoming in the message I, I am a relative, including, in case of unfavorable treatment and prognosis in denied;
- register to fill out documents for patients with oncological medical diseases.

own:

- c methods of physical examination of patients;
- non-technical palpation of the mammary gland; non-technical palpation of the thyroid gland;
- methods of performing a puncture biopsy, smears - prints of the tumor; - sputum on atypical cells studies for zabordon methods; • location for performing the first hemocult test.

B. 3. 13. System software modules

Total labor intensity of loans 25.5

Audit class hour 535.5

229.5 Independent work s / p is not specified

Types of control: exam

The purpose of the discipline: to develop students ' competencies in identifying and justifying the main clinical signs of syndromes and symptoms of damage.

Objectives of the discipline:

- develop students ' skills through questioning and physical examination to identify symptoms and signs of pathology in adults, as well as through laboratory and instrumental studies;
- develop students ' competencies in justifying clinical syndromes in adults.

Content of the discipline: Compaction of lung tissue in patients Features of examination with the syndrome. Features of examination of patients with bronchial obstruction syndrome (secondary and non-primary, and chronic paroxysmal, generalized and local). Features of examination of patients with increased airiness of the lung tissue due to I syndrome (primary and secondary). The presence of gas in the pleural cavity in patients with the syndrome Features of examination. Features of examination of patients in the pleural fluid cavity with I syndrome. Features of examination of patients with bronchiectasis and ulcerative colitis due to the cavity syndrome. Features I syndrome examination of patients with acute and chronic pulmonary insufficiency. Features of examination of patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension with heart and chronic pulmonary. Questioning and physical examination of a patient with pathology of the noncardiovascular system. Acute and chronic coronary insufficiency syndrome. Arterial hypertension syndrome. Hypotension syndrome. Non-cardiac muscle inflammation syndrome, in the endocardium, pericardium. Valvular lesion syndrome. Conduction disorders and cardio-ritman syndrome. Non-acute and chronic cardio-insufficiency syndrome. The main syndrome in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and in the upper intestinal tract (in the food, stomach and duodenum inclusive). Dysphagia syndrome. Dyspepsia syndrome is not gastric. Peptic Ulcer Syndrome. The main syndrome in bowel diseases and in the symptom. Malabsorption and maldigestion syndrome. The main syndrome in diseases of the liver and in the symptom of the gallbladder. Jaundice and cholestasis syndrome. Portal hypertension syndrome. Hepatic insufficiency syndrome. Questioning, physical examination, and laboratory-instrumental signs of pancreatic lesions. The syndrome the external secretory pancreas is not sufficient. Syndrome of dyskinesia of the gallbladder and biliary tract and inflammation. Urinary syndrome. Syndrome of infection of the upper parts of the MVP. Acute nephritic syndrome. Nephrotic syndrome. The syndrome of renal arterial hypertension. In acute renal injury syndrome. Chronic kidney disease syndrome.Questioning, examination, palpation, percussion, self-care in diseases of the musculoskeletal system**.** Syndrome of inflammatory diseases of muscles and joints. Degenerative diseases of the joints. The role of hereditary predisposition. Osteopenia syndrome. Diseases of periarticular soft tissues. Diffuse connective tissue inflammation syndrome. Methods of examination of patients

with diseases of the hematopoietic system. The main causes of anemia, their main forms clinical, signs of anemic (including hemolytic), hemorrhagic and sideropenic syndromes, the main types of bleeding, additional laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of patients with syndromes anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis. Clinical and hematological criteria for hemorrhagic diathesis. In violation of hypercoagulable and hypocoagulable hemostasis. With thrombosis in hemostasis, the condition of the main components and bleeding. The main causes of hyperplastic syndrome. The role of blood lymphocytes, lymph nodes, and spleen in the human immune system. Peripheral lymph nodes. Morphological and functional values of lymph nodes. Lymphadenopathy. The spleen. Morphological and functional values of the spleen. Splenomegaly. Laboratory and instrumental equipment research methods for hyperplastic syndrome. Clinical, laboratory and instrumental methods for studying the endocrine system in patients with SMA. Hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia syndrome. In hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism syndrome. Hypercorticism and hypocorticism syndrome. Overweight and obesity syndrome. Thyroid gland inflammation syndrome. Hyperparathyroidism and hypoparathyroidism syndrome. Anorexia syndrome.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Propaedeuticalyk of the Ministry of Internal Diseases", the student must:

know: symptomatology of the most common diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs typical forms, syndromes and semioticsyk elements of logic.

be able to: to examine patients with various non-pathologies (examination, palpation, detection of local symptoms, interpretation of laboratory data. **possess:** methods for examining patients in an objective manner.

VARIABLE PART

B. 3.1. General labor intensity of the Audit,
Public health and healthcare credit 84 hours
4.0 classes.

36 hours of SRS.

Types of control: exam

Purpose of the discipline: study of the basic concepts of the discipline to prepare On the basis of a specialist who has the skills to assess the social and factors that determine health and knowledge; systems that ensure the preservation, restoration and strengthening of public health; organizational and medical technologies and management processes, including economic, organizational and administrative **Problemsdiscipline:**

- analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of medical statistics;
- organization of medical and statistical research;

- methods for calculating statistical indicators used in medicine;
- recommendations for strengthening public health analysis of indicators state and health of the population;
- analysis of performance indicators of healthcare organizations;
- the value of statistical medicine used in graphic images on the methods of;
- organization of activities of health care institutions and their structural divisions, including the organization of work with HR departments;
- c organization of labor in healthcare institutions;
- carrying out scientific and practical problems of research on public health, organization, management, and economics of healthcare;
- independent work with educational, scientific, reference and non-standard literature**Content of the discipline:modules, In CHOZA b**: in such Health, the health of society. Formation of a healthy lifestyle in the young generation.

OZZ In the discipline: Public health and health care discipline od scientific and subject of teaching. Fundamentals of medical statistics**.** Statistical data. Estimate reliably the value of relative and average values. Correlation analysis of medical phenomena. Medical and demographic indicators (general). Medico-demographic indicators (special ones). Methods study of morbidity and disability. BCH-10. People's health thinking plays a role in the formation of preventive health promotion. Health promotion. Fundamentals of the "Health for All in the 21st Century" policy. Strengthening the health of children, women and the elderly. Resource management in trudov healthcare. Leadership. Motivation, promotion and communication. Primary Organization medical and inpatient care for the population and not sanitary. Organization and evaluation of the quality of medical care for the population. Licensing and accreditation of medical institutions. Medical Budget insurance. Modern problems of protecting and promoting public health. Public health market.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Public health and healthcare, health economics", students should know:

- fundamentals of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, the law of the Kyrgyz Republic basic documents on public health protection;
- fundamentals of insurance medicine in the Kyrgyz Republic, KR structures of the modern healthcare system in the regions;
- methods for calculating indicators of medical statistics in the regions; fundamentals of application in the evaluation of real estate in statistical medical research, the use of statistical indicators of the state and assessment of the activities of medical organizations in the health of the population;
- samo has taken over the maintenance of standard accounting and reporting medical documentation in medical organizations;

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be able to:

apply the statistical method of research in scientific and practical activities

- calculate statistical data using computer technologies, evaluate their significance and sample statistical indicators in various ways.
- registration fill out the main forms of medical documentation of healthcare organizations
- calculate the main indicators of population health using computer technologies
- calculate the main performance indicators of healthcare organizations perform analysis and
- plan the activities of healthcare organizations on the basis of state minimum social standards, **possess the following skills::**
- statistical analysis skills;
- processing of scientific data on the main topics.
- methods for assessing public health of the population;
- methods for evaluating the performance of healthcare organizations;
- management decision making methods;
- many people are interested and attracted by the skill of developing a set of preventive measures;
- methods for evaluating effectiveness in healthcare **B. 3. 2. General hygiene.**

4 Total labor intensity an hour on credit

Audit sessions per hour 84

Independent work 36 hours

Types of final control Credit, exam

The purpose of the discipline: is to acquire a conscious understanding of the state of the environment in relation to health, factors of work activity in order to carry out effective preventive and curative measures and to use them later in life in the course of professional medical activities among the population and in the field of favorites

Objectives of the discipline: they consist in acquiring competencies in academic work, the basis of which is::

- formation of the adult population that has a positive impact on the behavior of children and adolescents, aimed at maintaining and improving the level of health; • formation of motivation in the adult population, children and

- adolescents to lead a healthy lifestyle, including the elimination of bad habits that adversely affect the health of the younger generation;
- educating adults, children, and adolescents about health-promoting activities that promote disease prevention and improve health.

implementation of measures to improve the health of children, adolescents and adults;

- prevention of diseases among children, adolescents and adults;
- formation of motivation among the population to preserve and strengthen the health of children and adults;
- carrying out preventive and anti-epidemic measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of diseases;
- implementation of dispensary monitoring of the population I am an adult, children and adolescents;
- carrying out sanitary and educational work among adults, children, their relatives and medical personnel in order to form a healthy lifestyle. **Content of the discipline:** Place and significance of hygiene in the system of medical sciences. Teaching about environmental hygiene. Health and

Environment. Hygienic principles of organization of water supply in populated areas. Fundamentals of protecting the soil of populated areas in a hygienic and nonsanitary way. Chemical composition and physical properties of atmospheric air, its hygienic significance. Lighting hygiene. Organization of indoor lighting in a rational way. In hospital hygienic Modern construction problems. The importance of ensuring optimal hygienic conditions for patients ' stay in treatment facilities in the Russian Federation. organizations. The impact of factors on the health of employees in the production environment. Prevention of occupational diseases. Nutrition factor: health. In rational Modern aspects of nutrition. Issues of prevention of alimentary diseases and food poisoning**.** Hygiene of children and adolescents. Questions of organization of educational process of physical development and Methods of assessment. Fundamentals of organization of sanitary and hygienic measures in wartime. Personal hygiene and human health issues.

As a result of mastering the discipline "physical culture", the student should know:

- aspects of food hygiene,
- hygiene of medical organizations in the regions,
- hygienic problems of medical and sanitary care without the help of the working population;
- sanitary and hygienic requirements for devices, in the organization and mode of operation of healthcare organizations;
- organization of medical control over the state and health of the population,

-
- issues of disability expertise and medical and legal assistance to the population**Be able to:**
- perform preventive, anti-epidemic measures and hygiene measures; **Own:**
- In the microclimate Skills of hygienic assessment of indicators, ventilation, lighting, water and drinking quality of food products;

Methods of determining indicators of physical development, physical fitness;
• Methods for assessing the actual nutrition and nutrition status, compiling and analyzing the products of the menu of the tab;
- Methodology for assessing the quality of water and food, and the state of nutrition of military personnel and working conditions in

B. 3.4. Epidemiological monitoring

Total labor intensity 3.0 credit

Lesson audit 63

Independent work 27

Types of control: offsetting

The aim of the disciplineis to master infectious and non-communicable diseases and, according to the features of theoretical and practical knowledge on epidemiology, organization and conduct of anti-epidemic measures aimed at preventing and reducing the incidence of the population. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- provide theoretical knowledge on general epidemiology;
- develop skills in conducting investigations in the context of epidemiological, preventive and anti-epidemic measures
- develop independent epidemiological thinking aimed at using the acquired knowledge in organizing effective epidemiological surveillance
- develop students ' competencies that establish self-acceptance of causes-identify factors and connections in investigative risk;
- evaluate the results of activities independently and not according to your own competencies;
- prepare for practical performance of functional duties in special health care units a graduate of civil defense and disaster medicine service and medical service in institutions;
- to carry out supervisory functions for teaching health care students to ensure sanitary and epidemiological well-being

Content of the discipline: Epidemiology, its place in the structure of medical science. Epidemiological study of the subject. System – structural characteristics of the theory of

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the epidemic process. The Main and driving Causes of the epidemic process development. The importance and place of immunization in the system of anti-epidemic measures for various infections. Modern epidemiological trends. Epidemiological approach to the study of human diseases. Mechanism of development of the epidemic process. Content of immunoprophylaxis. Maintenance of sterilization and disinfection business.

As a result of mastering the discipline "General Epidemiology", the student should know:

- Specific features of the population level of life organization and its reflection in medicine; correlation and influence of genotypic, phenotypic and environmental (social and natural) "risk factors" that determine the pathology of people.
- General patterns of occurrence and spread of infectious, parasitic and noncommunicable diseases among the population and in military collectives.
- Causes and conditions, mechanism of development and manifestation of the epidemic process in certain nosological forms among the population.
- Manifestations of the epidemic process and Features of use in a natural disaster during a mass enemy interests and attracts many in weapons of destruction.
- Organizational and methodological foundations of epidemiological surveillance of individual nosological infectious and parasitic diseases and by groups of forms.
- Fundamentals of clinical epidemiology and evidence-based admission medicine with epidemiological diagnostics.

Be able to:

- Carry out the necessary anti-epidemic and preventive measures.
- measures in foci of infectious and parasitic diseases of certain groups and nosological forms.
- Calculate indicators that characterize morbidity.
- To assess the epidemiological situation in the served territory and on the basis of retrospective analyses of epidemiological data.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of individual measures and their complex of antiepidemic measures, potential and actual.
- To assess the sanitary and epidemiological condition of the unit, the list of measures for anti-epidemic and anti-bacterial protection of its placement, the following troops determine I from the area.

Own:

- I'm maintaining proper medical records.

Clinical Epidemiology Department

The aim of the disciplineis to master infectious and non-communicable diseases and, according to the features of theoretical and practical knowledge on epidemiology, organization and conduct of anti-epidemic measures aimed at preventing and reducing the incidence of the population. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- provide theoretical knowledge on general epidemiology;
- develop skills in conducting investigations in the context of epidemiological, preventive and anti-epidemic measures
- develop independent epidemiological thinking aimed at using the acquired knowledge in organizing effective epidemiological surveillance o develop students ' competencies that establish self-acceptance of causesidentify factors and connections in investigative risk;
- evaluate the results of activities independently and not according to your own competencies; o prepare for practical performance of functional duties in special health care units a graduate of civil defense and disaster medicine service and medical service in institutions;
- to carry out supervisory functions for teaching health care students to ensure sanitary and epidemiological well-being

Content of the discipline: Epidemiological research methods, assessment of their purpose in the state of health. Features of the system of epidemiological surveillance of infections and epidemiological aerosols for them. Features of intestinal infection and epidemiological surveillance of its operation system. Infections and infections of the external integument epidemiological surveillance of the vector-borne group and features of the system. Features of parasitosis epidemiologic epidemiological surveillance and its system**.** Epidemiological surveillance of nosocomial infections. Procedure for disposing of medical waste. Theoretical and methodological foundations of military epidemiology. Clinical epidemiology is the basis of evidence-based medicine. Subject, purpose and objectives of clinical epidemiology.

As a result of mastering the discipline "clinical epidemiology", the student must:

To know:

- Specific features of the population level of life organization and its reflection in medicine; correlation and influence of genotypic, phenotypic and environmental (social and natural) "risk factors" that determine the pathology of people.
- General patterns of occurrence and spread of infectious, parasitic and noncommunicable diseases among the population and in military collectives.
- Causes and conditions, mechanism of development and manifestation of the epidemic process in certain nosological forms among the population.
- Manifestations of the epidemic process and Features of use in a natural disaster during a mass enemy interests and attracts many in weapons of destruction.
- Organizational and methodological foundations of epidemiological surveillance of individual nosological infectious and parasitic diseases and by

groups of forms. – Fundamentals of clinical epidemiology and evidence-based admission medicine with epidemiological diagnostics.

Be able to:

- Carry out the necessary anti-epidemic and preventive measures.
- measures in foci of infectious and parasitic diseases of certain groups and nosological forms.
- Calculate indicators that characterize morbidity.
- To assess the epidemiological situation in the served territory and on the basis of retrospective analyses of epidemiological data.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of individual measures and their complex of antiepidemic measures, potential and actual.
- To assess the sanitary and epidemiological condition of the unit, the list of measures for anti-epidemic and anti-bacterial protection of its placement, the following troops determine I from the area.

Own:

- I'm maintaining proper medical records.

B. 3.7. General physical therapy, physical therapy and medical supervision

Total labor intensity 3 credits

Audit of the class 63 hours

27 Independent work s / p is not specified

Types of control: Offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: training of a general practitioner is to form competencies for basic students in physiotherapy, balneology and physical therapy for patients who do not fully complete complex therapy, as well as preventive and rehabilitation measures to prevent diseases and restore the functional state of the body.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Buy Training the basis of medical rehabilitation, contraindications for medical rehabilitation and determination of funds indication,
- introduction to modern methods of medical rehabilitation, evaluation of the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures.

Content of the discipline: Subject and tasks of physical therapy. Mechanism of action on therapeutic and electrotherapy. The role of a general practitioner in sports and medical rehabilitation of patients in medicine. Spa treatment. Main resort factors. Resort

Equipment. Hydrotherapy (showers, hot tubs, rub-ups, douches). Balneotherapy (using mineral waters). Heat treatment (mud treatment, paraffin treatment, ozokeritolechenie). Light therapy (ultraviolet, infrared, etc.). Mechanical vibration treatment (ultrasound, ultraphonophoresis, vibration therapy, shock-wave therapy itself) and its therapeutic and preventive effect usage. Use for prevention and treatment of direct currents. Application of alternating electromagnetic fields and currents for prevention and treatment. Therapeutic use of magnetic fields. Application of pulsed currents for prevention and treatment. Content of medical supervision. Medical groups. Medical report. Familiarization with the rules of medical examination of persons engaged in sports and physical culture (form 227). Self-examination. Fundamentals of physical therapy, mechanism of action (means of physical therapy). Fundamentals of physical therapy (physical therapy forms). **As a result of mastering the discipline "General physiotherapy, physical therapy and medical supervision", the student should know:**

- The mechanism of physiological action of physical factors on the body.
- Classification and therapeutic effect of physical factors.
- Indications and contraindications for the appointment of physiotherapy methods.
- Fundamentals of balneology, classification of resorts, resort complexes, indications for use.
- Forms of work of a doctor in the field of medical supervision of persons engaged in sports and non-physical education.
- Methods and Principles of assessment of fitness and level of physical development of persons engaged in sports and physical culture.
- In athletes on the features of the pathological condition and in sports injuries, prevention measures.
- The mechanism of action of physical exercises on the patient's body for therapeutic purposes.
- Basic means, forms of application of physical therapy in the rehabilitation of patients with various diseases and the rules of complex and treatment.
- Indications and contraindications for physical therapy. **be able to:**
- Use physical therapy methods for therapeutic, preventive and rehabilitative purposes in various diseases.
- Determine indications and contraindications for the appointment of physiotherapy methods of treatment in patients.
- Assign an adequate method of physiotherapy, taking into account the form, stage of diseases and b phases.
- Conduct a comprehensive assessment of physical development and determine the medical group and state of health.
- Carry out medical and pedagogical observations of the condition of persons engaged in sports and physical culture.
- Organize and provide medical care with the client of mass sports events and competitions.

- Determine the tasks of physical therapy at the inpatient, outpatient stages of rehabilitation and sanatorium-resort patients of various profiles.
- The regime should be justified, and a complex of physical therapy and procedures should be developed in outpatient and inpatient settings with the participation of therapeutic gymnastics training schemes.
- To assess the adequacy of physical activities and the effectiveness of physical therapy applied.
- Determine the indications and contraindications for the appointment of physical therapy, physical therapy and dosage, taking into account individual and select adequate methods of age and features of the patient for refusal. **own:**
- Fundamentals of physical medicine and medical physics.
- Skills of using natural and preformed physical factors in the rehabilitation of basic and treatment patients.
- Can use their knowledge to advise patients on the use of physical factors in the rehabilitation process.
- Available to explain the essence of the necessary rehabilitation measures of physiotherapy patients can be as follows.
- Skills of switching on and off with physiotherapy equipment, vacation of technical school procedures.
- In response to physiotherapy treatment, emergency measures can be taken for allergic reactions and reactions.
- Possess knowledge of sports and mass events and organization of medical care and support for the competition, as well as methods of rehabilitation of athletes after illnesses or injuries.
- For the purpose of carrying out rehabilitation measures of therapeutic physical culture for patients of various profiles, it is necessary to have an indication for the appointment and taking into account contraindications.
- Possess methods for evaluating the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures performed.

B. 3.8. Dermatovenereology

3.5 hours Total labor intensity of the Audit: 73.5 sessions.

31.5 hours of independent work.

Types of control exam

Goal of the discipline: formation of a student, a future general practitioner, especially at a sufficiently high level of the ability to provide emergency care to people with severe advanced dermatoses with infectious skin and venereal diseases, competently carry out preventive measures, use knowledge in the dermatological diagnosis of diseases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the nervous system and others.
Objectives of the discipline:

- full information about the most common diseases of human skin is sufficient to give students who are of primary importance for public health in general (fungal and parasitic diseases, allergodermatoses, venereal diseases, etc.);
- to acquaint students with the methods and methods of examination of a patient with cutaneous venereal disease, taking into account the peculiarities of skin pathology;
- to carry out the differential diagnosis and treatment of common diseases, it is practically necessary to teach the I I I skill (eczema, neurodermatitis, pyoderma, psoriasis), as well as infectious skin and venereal diseases;
- train them in the implementation of measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection in the future.

Content of the discipline: According to syp, morphological elements (primary and secondary). Pyoderma. Parasitic skin diseases. Keratomycosis. In candidiasis. Dermatomycosis (trichomycosis). In dermatitis. Eczema. Toxicoderma. Neurodermatosis (pruritus, prurigo, atopic dermatitis, urticaria). Psoriasis, lichen planus. Exudative erythema multiforme, pink lichen. Bullous in dermatosis (pemphigus, dermatitis herpetiformis on the Duhring). Skin manifestations of connective tissue diseases (lupus erythematosus, scleroderma). Seborrhea, rosacea and vulgar. General syphilis in pathology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. I syphilis. II, III syphilis. Congenital syphilis. Syphilis Modern principles in diagnosis and treatment. Gonorrhea. Trichomoniasis. Bacterial vaginosis. Chlamydia, mycoplasma and ureaplasma infections. Genital herpes, urogenital candidiasis.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Dermatovenerology", the student should know:

- The main manifestations of skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases in adults and adolescents are clinical, HIV infections and sexually transmitted infections. **be able to:**
- recognize primary and secondary morphological elements of skin failures of rashes; apply clinical protocols (standards)and diagnose the most common skin diseases and treat sexually transmitted infections. **own:**
- in clinical practice by modern methods, instrumental, laboratory and other examinations used in dermatovenerology;

modern methods of general and local treatment of skin infections and sexually transmitted diseases.

B. 3.9. Clinical pharmacologist

Total labor intensity 2 credits

Class audit 42 hours

Independent work 18 hours

Type of control: offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: Develop sustainable knowledge and thinking on the rational use of medicines and clinical competencies, based on personalized medicine methodology, a set of principles of evidence-based medicine and the clinical value and safety of drugs.

Objectives of the discipline: Teach students:

- principles of choice of drug therapy and methods, the most effective and safe drugs for personalized, mono-or combination therapy, clinical pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics, taking into account the main parameters, dosage regimen, effectiveness of monitoring methods, etc.

safety;

- Drug selection of appropriate aspects, taking into account age, physiological conditions, changes in the functions of the elimination organs, safety and effectiveness of methods for correcting the dosage regimen and monitoring; • analysis and evaluation of the effects of drugs in their combined use interactions, the influence of food, alcohol, smoking;
- develop skills in pharmacovigilance, prognosis, prevention, detection and correction of undesirable drug reactslegislative framework in the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of healthcare and requirements for the implementation of drug treatment;
- analysis of the results of competently significant regions of randomized, controlled drug trials, the use and ability to apply the principles of evidence-based medicine.

Content of the discipline: Introduction to clinical pharmacology. Subject and tasks. In the rational use of medicines. Clinical significance of drug interaction. Side effects of medications. Classification. Monitoring and evaluation of drug safety. Variability of drug action in the elderly and children. Variability of drug action in pregnant and lactating women. Main parameters of clinical pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs. The value of the main pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters in clinical practice is rational LS. The concept of personal medicines. basic principles, stages and criteria for choosing medicines in rational use. Side effects of medications. Classification. Monitoring and evaluation of drug safety. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines for sleep disorders and anxiety states. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines in the treatment of pain syndrome in genesis. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines for inflammatory diseases. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to selection medications for iron deficiency anemia. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines for diabetes mellitus. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines for bronchial obstructive syndrome. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the

choice of drugs for arterial hypertension. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines for coronary heart disease. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of drugs for chronic heart disease are not sufficient. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to drug selection drugs used for the treatment of thyroid diseases. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines used for gastroduodenal ulcers. Research and Types of designs. In the clinical Formulation of the question. Correctly formulated question in the Clinical Component (PICO). General principles of using antibacterial agents in a rational time**.** General principles of perioperative antibiotic prophylaxis. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines used in obstetric pathology: birth control and oral medications. Clinical trials of medicinal products, in phases.

Promotion of medicines: IT, telecom, communication, pharmaceutical Aggressive marketing. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of antibacterial agents used in children. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the selection of antibacterial agents used for the treatment of urinary tract infection. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the selection of antibacterial agents used for surgical infection treatment**.** Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines used for the treatment of helminthiasis. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of medicines used for the treatment of protozoal diseases. Clinical and pharmacological approaches to the choice of antiviral agents for the treatment of hepatitis, herpetic, cytomegalovirus, and retroviral infections.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Clinical Pharmacologist", the student should know::

- - The main pharmacokinetic parameters of drugs in healthy individuals and in various pathologies, in older age groups and their variability.
- Pharmacokinetics The main provisions for evaluating the effectiveness and safety of drugs.
- In the algorithm and Principles of clinical and pharmacological approaches to the selection of groups of P-drugs, the concepts of "Standard treatment", "Evidence-based medicine".
- When stopping the main symptom complexes in urgent conditions,

Pharmacological groups of drugs are available for selection.

- Approaches and Principles of choosing the dosage regimen of medicines depending on factors that depend on patients and drugs.
- The main effects of drug interaction, potentially dangerous combinations of drugs, chelating agents, drugs-drugs and in the inducer-enzyme systems of the liver in the inhibitor.
- Clinical and paraclinical methods for evaluating the effectiveness and safety of the main groups of medicines. **be able to:**
- Based on the mechanism of action of drugs, identify groups of drugs for the treatment of a particular disease, the state of the body and the predicted impact

of the planned pharmacotherapy, based on modern evidence-based medicine in clinical and pharmacological terms on the quality of life of patients.

- To analyze the rationality of choosing a group of analogues in the effectiveness and safety of a drug for the treatment of drugs for the criterion of self-efficacy of the main symptom complexes.
- Make a choice of effective, safe and affordable medicines in accordance with the clinical diagnosis, taking into account pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, predicted adverse drug reactions, by means of interaction effects with other drugs. • do not make an individual choice of sensitivity, functional state of the body (pregnancy, lactation, children, elderly and senile age) based on the results of randomized controlled trials, pharmacoepidemiological and pharmacoeconomic studies on the basis of drugs.;
- Choose the optimal dosage regimen of the drug and the dosage form (doses, in the multiplicity of drug administration, duration of drug therapy).
- Choose appropriate methods for monitoring the effectiveness and safety of medicines and undesirable medicinal products and predict the risk of developing such reactions.
- Taking into account the urgency of combined administration of drugs and justify the necessity and rationality of the main manifestation of the condition symptom complex, correction of the dosage regimen when prescribing drugs - inhibitors and inducers of liver enzyme systems.
- Use reliable sources of clinical and pharmacological information – clinical recommendations, reference books, electronic databases, online resources: Clinical practice guidelines, PUBMED, MEDSCAPE, Cochrane collaboration, etc. **own:**

- choose a P-group (personal) of medicines b depending on the diagnosis, clinical form (variants), purpose and stage of the disease course of treatment.
- Choose a P-drug based on efficacy, safety, acceptability, and cost.
- choose a specific dosage form, route of administration, dosage regimen of the drug, not specifically in a clinical situation;
- determine and predict the risk of drug side effects;
- conduct combined drug administration;
- follow the rules of medical ethics and deontology;
- inform the patient about the planned drug therapy;
- explain the time and method of taking the drug or their combination in the program to patients.
- evaluate the effectiveness and safety of drug therapy. **B. 3.10. Narcology and psychiatry Total labor intensity: 4 credits. Lesson audit 84 hours Independent work 36**

Final control: Exam

Goal of the discipline: It is the formation of competencies for identifying and providing care services and patients with behavioral mental health issues at the level of primary disorders in IP.**:**

- formation of students ' work skills taking into account ethics and deontology communication with the patient, formation of a holistic approach;
- formation of a respectful attitude to a mental patient, personality to od, od usually to involving patients in need of medical care;
- leading training of students in the ability to identify and treat mental disorders in symptom syndrome;
- etiopathogenesis training of knowledge, diagnostic signs, course, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of basic mental and behavioral principles of the disorder;
- training students to provide services to help patients suffering from mental health disorders at the level of PMS recall
- training of students for referral for consultation to identify criteria in the regions.

Content of the discipline: In the activity of a family doctor, Psychiatry, VOPR, internist doctor. Causes of mental disorders. C Basic measures for psychiatric destigmatization. Application in psychiatric care in the basic provision of the Istanbul Protocol. Methods of examination in the practice of a doctor of patients with mental disorders of PMS his review. Features of interaction with patients suffering from mental health disorders. Recognition of mental disorders. Assessment of the mental state. Features of counseling patients with mental health disorders. For patients-Main and family members. When you need a consultation psychiatrists. Diagnostic clinical manifestations and disorders of perception, and thinking. Influence on the process of perception of the diagnosis and treatment of the disorder. Attention disorders, disorders of memory, intelligence in the practice of a family doctor.

Features of counseling patients with disorders and diagnostics of emotional-volitional, motor sphere (aggressive behavior, agitation types) pms of the review is at the level of. Consciousness at the skill level of PMS recall disorder. Psychotropic drugs in the work of a general practitioner. The main groups of psychotropic drugs: indications, use in general somatic practice, therapeutic and side effects, complications. BCH-10, Chapter Y-Mental and behavioral disorders: structure and construction principles. Organic, including symptomatic disorders in family practice a doctor. Diagnosis of mental disorders in epilepsy. Diagnosis of acute and chronic psychotic disorders at the level of PMS recall. Patient and family counseling. Diagnosis of depressive disorders at the level of PMS recall. Masked depressions of diagnostic forms. Features of the course of some somatic diseases Suicide in depression. Signs of suicidal behavior. Assessment of the degree of suicidal risk. Patient and family counseling. Differential diagnosis of anxiety-phobic disorders. Diagnosis and care for panic disorder. Features of consulting services and diagnosis of patients with generalized anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorder. The

main diagnostic criteria for stress-related disorders are of interest and appeal to many: acute stress response, post-traumatic stress disorder, and adjustment disorders. Pyt of qualification of psychological consequences.Providing advice. Differential diagnosis of dissociative (conversion) disorders, somatoform disorders. Diagnosis of eating disorders, sleep disorders. Specific personality disorders. Habit disorders and cravings. Advising patients and families. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of mental retardation. Mental and behavioral disorders of childhood and often found in the review at the level of adolescent PMS in age: hyperkinetic disorder, behavioral disorders, inorganic enuresis, children's autism: diagnostic signs, information and communication for families and patients, indications for specialist consultation. Use of psychoactive criteria for mental and behavioral disorders due to diagnostic substances: alcohol, opioids, cannabioids, sedatives and sleeping pills, tobacco and other surfactants. Features advising patients and families.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Psychiatry and narcology", the student should know:

- etiology, pathogenesis, criteria and diagnostic status of clinics of major mental disorders; the main groups of psychotropic drugs, indications for their use in the most common mental disorders at the level of PMS recall.

be able to:

- describe the mental state of patients with various types of mental disorders;
- mental health syndrome and identify leading-in symptom disorders;
- conduct differential diagnostic assessment of mental disorders;
- provide assistance to patients with the most common forms of mental disorders at the level of PMS and its withdrawal;
- provide emergency care for urgent mental disorders;
- use psychotropic drugs of a complex outpatient level in the treatment of mental disorders.

own:

- skills in communicating with patients with mental disorders;
- fees and participation in interviews anamnesis with patients with mental disorders;
- skills of identifying patients with mental pathology in the main forms;
- skills in the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of major mental disorders;
- skills of outpatient management of patients with psychiatric po level disorders;
- skills in providing emergency care for acute stress reactions, panic disorders, delirious states, suicidal behavior, acute alcohol intoxication, opioid intoxication (overdose), psychomotor agitation.

B. 3.11. Section of neurology with the basis of neurosurgeon: "Nervous systems" Total labor intensity of the Audit: 84 h. 4 classes.

36 hours of independent work.

Types of control Credit, exam

The purpose of the discipline: Formation of competencies in clinical practice for examining a neurological patient, identifying the main neurological symptoms, making a syndromal diagnosis, determining the localization and level of damage to the nervous system.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Learn the basics of neurological status research
- Identify on the basis of neurological research To study the main focal areas

neurological syndrome involving various parts of the nervous system and in the symptom.

- To study the features of neurological research by age group and in childhood - senile age.

Content of the discipline: Organization of motor acts (pyramid system). Sensitivity: structure, research methods, lesion syndrome. Spinal syndrome. Alternating syndrome. Higher brain functions. Nervous and autonomic system. Syndrome of cerebellum and extrapyramidal system involvement. Methodology of motor system research. Reflex sphere. Central and peripheral paralysis. Pyramid analyzer. Disorders of motor symptoms are complex lesions at various levels. Methodology for studying the extrapyramidal system. Cerebellar lesion syndrome and Research methodology. Methodology sensitive area research. Types of sensitivity disorders. Disorders of sensitive symptom complexes of lesions at various levels. In the symptom of tension. Pain points. Methodology for the study of higher brain functions. Methods of research of the autonomic nervous system. Research methodology at all World Cups**.** Spinal syndrome. Syndrome of muscle, nerve and plexus damage. Meningeal and hypertensive syndrome. The blood-brain barrier and its significance in clinical neurology. Limbic-reticular complex. Violation of sympathetic innervation of oculomotor muscles. Research of cognitive functions in clinical neurology. Posterior longitudinal bundle. Paresis of the eye. Aphasia.

Significance of clinical interhemispheric asymmetry.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Nervous systems", the student should know:

- Syndrome of nervous system damage at various levels and in the main symptoms
- Manifestations of peripheral and central paralysis and b paresis

- Peripheral, impaired sensitivity and types of central conductors
- Violation of higher brain functions centers in the symptom
- Manifestations of damage to the roots of the cranial nerves - Lesions of the brain membranes and irritations in the symptom **be able to:**
- To study the functions of the nervous system: voluntary movements, sensitivity, coordination of movements, balance, functions of the cranial nerves.
- Identify the violation of sensitive clinical syndrome, pain points ' in the symptom and tension.
- Clinical Movement Syndrome Identify Disorders: by paralysis, paresis, hyperkinesis, may, ataxia in adults and children;
- meningeal changes to a symptom;
- Identify at various levels of the lesion that are a symptom of FM lesion;
- To determine the level of damage to the central nervous system, vegetative testing should be performed in the following samples:;
- Investigate and detect damage to higher brain functions in a symptom - Clinical neurological syndrome in adults and children Distinguish the main ones. **Master the following skills:** • motor sphere research
- simple and sensitivity studies are not difficult research on tension symptoms
- pain point research
- research on higher brain functions
- studies of the autonomic nervous system
- craniocerebral nerve research
- research on meningeal symptoms

Neurosurgery

Goal of the discipline: to develop the student's competencies in clinical medicine, professional neurological thinking, the ability to independently diagnose the most common diseases and neurosurgical readiness, the ability to provide assistance in emergency conditions of the nervous system and diseases, determine indications for surgical treatment of neurological diseases and know the basics of prevention of these diseases. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- teaching students to recognize and treat the most common diseases
- familiarization with the latest in the field of neurosurgeon achievements.

Content of the discipline: Introduction to neurosurgery. Invasive and non-invasive methods in the diagnosis and treatment of neurosurgeon. Basic principles of neurosurgical operations. Laminectomy and cranial trepanation techniques. Generic craniocerebral trauma. Lethality and Frequency. Clinic. Diagnostics. The treatment is conservative and surgical. In the outcome of treatment. Gunshot wounds to the skull and brain. Open and

Closed craniocerebral injuries. Classification. Basic principles of diagnosis and treatment. Brain Surgery processing of documents. Prevention of inflammatory complications. Treatment in modern types of tumors is surgical the brain. Brain tumors. Additional research methods. Dislocation syndrome. Principles of treatment of brain tumors. Modern types of spinal surgery. Spinal cord tumors. Principles of diagnosis, treatment of children in surgery and outcome. Surgical treatment of brain strokes. Cerebral vascular aneurysm. Occlusive processes and arteriovenous malformations of brain vessels. Criteria for diagnostic methods and surgical treatment. Malformations of the central nervous system. Anomaly In The Arnold-Kia Problem. Spinal canal stenosis. Lumbalization. Sacralization. Neurological complications in spinal osteochondrosis. Diagnostic methods. Scope and nature of surgical treatment. Peripheral nerve damage. Basic clinical syndrome. The treatment is conservative and surgical. Exodus and ability to work. Damage to the spine and spinal cord. The concept of spinal shock. First aid, immobilization, transportation. Research methods. Basic principles of treatment. Inflammatory diseases of the brain and spinal cord that require neurosurgical intervention. In the brain abscess. Epiduritis. The abscess is Epidural. Surgical treatment. Surgical treatment treatment of symptomatic epilepsy.

Treatment of hydrocephalus during surgery.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Neurosurgery", the student should know:

first aid in case of urgent neurological conditions and life-threatening conditions and be able to carry out medical tactics.,

- the main clinical manifestations (in the symptom, syndrome) of the studied neurosurgical diseases;
- methods of performing basic neurosurgical operations;
- basic methods of instrumental diagnostics and laboratory analysis, clinical and additional paraclinical research methods used in neurosurgery (indications and contraindications for use, theoretical foundations in real estate valuation, interpretation of results).

be able to:

- make a clinical diagnosis of major neurosurgical diseases;
- prescribe treatment in accordance with the diagnosis made to neurosurgical patients in an adequate manner;
- draw up medical records of a neurosurgical patient.;
- assess the severity of the neurosurgical disease; predict the course and outcome of the neurosurgical disease;
- condition in neurosurgical patients diagnose emergency and provide emergency (emergency) and first aid.

own:

- open methods of research of muscular, muscular, in tone;
- The Bar doesn't offer any technical services;
- I'm exploring deep reflexes;
- sensitivity research methods;
- methods for studying meningeal symptoms;
- I did not perform a lumbar puncture, liquorodynamic prophylaxis with technical implementation (Pusep, Kwekkenstedt, Stukey);
- methods of basic neurosurgical dressing application.

B. 3.12. Medical genetics General labor intensity of Audit part 42 2credit classes.

Independent work at 18.

Types of control: offsetting

The purpose of the discipline: Formation of professional competencies in clinical neurological thinking, readiness and ability to independently diagnose the most common neurological diseases, methods of emergency care in clinical the ability to professionally provide knowledge of the basics of prevention and treatment of these diseases and a neurologist. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- To study the etiological and clinical features of the most common diseases of the nervous system in the regions.
- Teach students to recognize patients with diseases of the nervous system.
- To study methods for the diagnosis of neurological diseases.
- To study methods of rehabilitation and treatment of diseases of the nervous system that are most frequently encountered in the practice of CPR.
- Emergency Care Neurologist Teach students how to provide services in primary care.

Content of the discipline: Epidemiology of vascular diseases of the brain. Pre-stroke forms. C Risk Factors. In acute cerebral circulatory disorders: ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke, in subarachnoid hemorrhage. Clinical ON features in pregnant women. Differential diagnosis of strokes. Modern approaches to stroke treatment. Cerebral circulatory disorder in chronic. Gerontological aspects in clinical neurology. Inflammatory diseases of the brain: encephalitis, meningitis, arachnoiditis. Dorsopathies: lumbalgia, lumboishialgia, radiculopathy. Headache. Differential primary diagnostic headache. The concept is secondary without a headache. Dorsopathies: lumbalgia, lumboishialgia, radiculopathy. Pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.Chronic progressive diseases of the nervous system: EDITIONS, Parkinson's

disease, Alzheimer's disease, cerebral palsy, myasthenia gravis. Specific diseases of the nervous system: Neuroaids, neuro-rheumatism, neurosyphilis, neurobrucellosis. Diseases of the autonomic nervous system: vegetative crisis, hypothalamic syndrome, migraine. Epilepsy and differential diagnosis of convulsive disorders. Classification. Autoimmune diseases demyelinating diseases of the nervous system: multiple sclerosis, leukoencephalitis.

Introduction to clinical genetics. Research methods used in clinical genetics. Classification of hereditary diseases. Chromosomes of the disease. Downton, Shereshevsky-Turner, Klinefelter. Hereditary diseases of the pyramidal, extrapyramidal and cerebellar systems. Friedreich's ataxia, spastic paraplegia, hepatolenticular degeneration, torsion dystonia, Huntington's chorea, essential tremor. Hereditary diseases of the neuromuscular system. In Duchesne Myodystrophy, In Erb, Landuzi-Dejer. Spinal amyotrophyalyk

Kugelberg-Welander, Werdnig-Hoff. Hereditary neuropathy.

The sensory hereditary motor itself took over and the sensory autonomic neuropathy itself took over. Differential diagnosis. Basic principles of treatment of hereditary diseases**.**

As a result of mastering the discipline "Medical Genetics", the student should know:

- general principles and features of diagnostics of hereditary diseases and congenital anomalies;
- etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, differential and diagnosticum diagnosticum, treatment and methods of prevention of the most
- damage to the peripheral nervous system and Central Asian common diseases and **be able to:**
- conduct a neurological examination of the patient;
- diagnosticum conduct differential diagnosis of nervous and neurosurgical diseases, take into account the advice of the necessary specialist doctors to establish the diagnosis, when concluding a clinical examination in;
- determine the indications and perform clinical interpretation of the data obtained, and add an additional method to the diagnosis;
- perform primary surgical processing of documents in cases of traumatic brain injury, neurosurgical operations in the most frequent emergency assist in the implementation; **own:**
- interpretation of radiotherapy results in neurologist and non-neurosurgeon;
- and the results of additional research methods in the interpretation of non neurologist neurosurgeon

B. 3.13. Radiation therapy and diagnostics

Total labor intensity 2 credits

Class audit 42 hours

Independent work 18 hours

Types of control: offsetting

Goal of the discipline: acquisition of knowledge on radiation diagnostics of various syndromes of diseases of the organs of their work, the human body system; proper use of the acquired knowledge is adequate in the medical and diagnostic process. To study the issues of prevention and treatment of malignant tumors by students, the basic principles of planning and conducting radiation therapy in patients with malignant neoplasms. Mastering the theoretical foundations for the use of radiation therapy for malignant tumors in children and adults treatment in the course of work, selection of methods **Tasks of the discipline:**

- to teach students to independently recognize the signs of radiation signs of various manifestations of disease syndromes during medical visualization of documents (X-ray, CT, MR tomogram, echogram, scintigram, angiogram).
- to teach students how to draw up medical documentation of medical introscopy in the form of research protocols using various methods.
- in the differential diagnosis of various syndromes of diseases of the organs of the system, train students in medical images of the poison and human study.
- if the patient is suspected of having a malignant neoplasm, the student's tactics for training.
- introduction to the organization of cancer care for the population with modern principles and treatment of cancer patients and diagnostics. - study of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, - indications for radiation therapy and study of contraindications.
- modern radiotherapy teaching students technologies, techniques and nontraditional methods of i radiation, combined and complex treatment of cancer patients.
- mastering theoretical information and practical skills in the field of preparing patients for radiation therapy to students and the place of its implementation.

Content of the discipline:

Radiation diagnostics: History of radiologist. Fundamentals of medical imaging**.** Radionuclide diagnostics. Types of radiation diagnostics in radiation. Radiological method. Special X-ray methods of research. Computer tomography(CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Ultrasound method (ultrasound). Endoscopic surgery. Interventional radiology. Radiation methods for studying the respiratory system**.** Radiation semiotic analysis of diseases of the respiratory system. Normal radiation anatomy and radiation methods of investigation of the gastrointestinal tract. Radiation research methods and radiation anatomy of the normal hepatobiliopancreatolienal zone.

Radiation methods for studying large vessels and the heart. Radiation signs of congenital heart defects. Methods of radiation diagnostics itself took over the correspondent reported turmush-muscular system. Radial anatomy of the muscles that link bones and joints. Comparative characteristics of methods of radiation diagnostics in the study of the brain and spinal cord. Normal radiation anatomy of the brain and spinal cord. Hypertension syndrome. Radiation anatomy of the mammary gland. Radiation diagnostics of diffuse and focal mammary gland formations. Radiation diagnostics in an endocrinologist.

Radiation therapy: Introduction to radiation therapy. Physico-technical, biological bases of radiation therapy and organizational. Clinical radiobiology. Biological bases and Principles of radiation therapy of malignant neoplasms. Simulation. Methods of radiation therapy. Radiation reactions and injuries. Radiation therapy of non-cancer diseases. Stereotactic surgery.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Radiation diagnostics and therapy", the student should know:

- radiation protection and occupational safety for diagnostic and therapeutic use radiation into the system;
- biophysical properties, radiosensitivity and radioresistance of tissues and organs;
- types of electromagnetic, ultrasonic and corpuscular radiation used in radiation diagnostics;
- basic and special methods of image acquisition in radiation diagnostics, in the system of formation and digital transmission of images; organo-use of modern methods of radiation visualization and integrated use of modern methods of radiation visualization and radiation therapy of radiation therapy;
- types and methods of radiation examination,
- diagnostikum and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs radiation semiotikalik

be able to:

- determine indications and contraindications for radiation testing;
- prepare patients for radiological examination in;
- decipher the results of radiation testing for the most common diseases of the lungs, heart, veins, stomach, intestines, and gallbladder, kidneys, endocrine system organs, bones and joints;
- radiograph of dislocation and the presence of fractures, free gas in the abdominal cavity, hydropneumothorax; **own:**

- making a preliminary diagnosis based on the results of radiation examination is carried out in the following cases:
- interpretation of the main results of radiation examination for the most common pathology of the methods

B. 3.15. Ophthalmology

The total labor intensity of the loan is 3.5

73.5 hours of audit class

Independent work hour 31,5

Final control: Exam

Goal of the discipline: acquisition of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and practical skills necessary for a doctor to provide ophthalmological care to children with pathology of the organ of vision of general medical practice and not an adult.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Teach students the basic research methods in ophthalmology. To determine the functions of the visual organ, master the following methods:
- Introduce students to frequently occurring in and segments of the disease in front of the posterior eyeball, and diagnose them with the principles of drug treatment.
- To introduce the indications for surgical treatment of cataracts, glaucoma.
- Teach students to provide emergency care for acute glaucoma in general, acute vascular disorders of the visual organ, glaucoma treatment runner to introduce methods and diagnostics.
- To study the clinical picture of damage to the visual organ, to make referrals to an ophthalmologist, to determine the urgency, and to provide first aid for blunt, penetrating wounds, and burns of the eye. • Be able to diagnose congenital anomalies.

Content of the discipline: In the analyzer, the structure of the visual, the structure of the peripheral department - in the eyeball, its shell-of them in each function, the structure and physiological function. The essence of visual actash. Elements of visual function (central shaped vision, color perception.). Anatomophysiological foundations and significance of central vision in practice. Color perception, violation of color perception. Peripheral vision, its meaning. Anatomical and physiological bases of light perception . Light and Dark adaptations. Hemeralopia: congenital, essential, symptomatic. Visual field, visual field disorder. Hemianopsia. Methods of studying the visual organ, perimetry. Optical system of the eye. The concept of physical and clinical refraction. Types of clinical refraction. Pathologies of the optical system of the eye - myopic disease, astigmatism,

hypermetropia. Clinical emmetropia, hypermetropia, and myopia. Astigmatism - astigmatism on types, etiology, principles of correction. Inflammatory diseases before cutting into the eyes (eyelids, lacrimal organs, conjunctiva, cornea). Conjunctiva Inflammatory diseases: bacterial (acute and chronic), allergic. Classification of conjunctivitis. Complications of conjunctivitis: in keratitis, keratouveitis. Degenerative diseases of the conjunctiva (pinguicula pterygium). Diseases of the eyelid, diseases of the eyelid allergic, inflammation of the eyelid. Bacterial diseases of the eyelids. Viral diseases of the eyelids. General symptomatology of keratitis. Classification of keratitis-anatomical classification (prevalence, depth of location, vascularization in the infiltrate, defects or defects interests and attracts many in the infiltrate with no substance). Etiology. Clinical forms of keratitis. Consequences of keratitis. Conservative treatment of persistent corneal opacitysanyn (cornea transplant). Pathologies of the vascular traktyn. Structure and functions of the three divisions of the choroid. Clinic of acute iridocyclitis and choroiditis. Cataract. Classification of cataracts. Congenital and infantile cataracts. Traumatic cataract. Age-related cataracts. Secondary cataracts. Glaucoma. Glaucoma Classification: congenital, infantile, juvenile, primary and secondary glaucoma. Anatomy of the optic nerve and visual pathways.

Diseases of the retina and optic nerve. General symptoms of retinal diseases. Central Asian retinal artery obstruction, clinic, treatment. Central Asian retinal vein thrombosis, clinic, treatment. Damage to the visual pathways with changes in the visual field (narrowing of the boundaries of the visual field, hemianopsia, cattle - cattle absolute and relative). Optic neuritis, clinic, etiology, treatment. Retrobulbar neuritis, clinic, etiology, treatment. Stagnant edema, pathogenesis, clinic. Atrophy of the optic nerves: primary and secondary atrophy of the optic nerves, etiology, clinic, principles treatment. Urgent condition of the retina and optic nerve. White eye syndrome. Damage to the eye and its appendages. C Eye injuries in the classification. First aid for non-penetrating wounds in the eye socket and apple. Concussion and Bruised eye. Signs and complications of penetrating an eyeball wound. Ozhogin eyes. Classification of burns. Pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment. **As a result of mastering the discipline "Ophthalmology", the student should know:**

- fundamentals of physiology of vision, visual functions and their violation clinical manifestations;
- methods of studying eye refraction and principles of ametropia correction;
- eyes semioticalypical diseases, common inflammatory diseases of the visual organ in children and adults with the participation of clinics;
- clinical signs of glaucoma, congenital and primary;
- ophthalmologist emergency condition in clinical syndrome (acute attack of angle-closure glaucoma, vascular disorder, trauma, documents, burns), frostbite), or provide first medical emergency care for them;
- forms and methods of application of medicines of the local ophthalmologist in;

- principles of eye examinations the need to refer patients for medical and social expertise in order to reduce disability among children and adults and to conduct primary and secondary preventive measures;
- work in extreme conditions: in a hospital and prepare for evacuation of patients with traumatic injuries conduct medical triage their admission from the source of the disaster to the eyes at a mass specialized. **be able to:**
- collect anamnesis, examine and palpate the eyes of apples;
- tears examine it by pressing on the projection area.;
- perform an examination by eversion of the eyelids
- perform optical vision correction using test eyeglass lenses for myopia, hypermetropia, and presbyopia;
- - manually measure intraocular pressure, and the exact Maklakov method; **own:** • in the acute case, methods for determining vision, field of vision, light perception, not vision colors
- methods of the eye department by the B side lighting method in front of the examination;
- in deep environments by the method of transmitted light inspection techniques;
- methods of direct and reverse ophthalmoscopy
- remove surface foreign bodies,
- in case of instillation of eye drops and eye pathology, do not treat the ointment using techniques.

B. 3.16. ENT diseases (Otorhinolaryngology)

The total labor intensity of the loan is 3.5

73.5 hours of audit class

Independent work hour 31,5

Final control Exam

The purpose of the discipline: to develop in the program of training a student in the diagnosis of diseases in the field of ENT the skill of clinical thinking by means of differential diagnosis and therapeutic and preventive measures. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- to study the etiology, pathogenesis and pathomorphological changes in ENT diseases;
- manifestations and development of the pathological process in diseases of the ENT mechanism I teach;
- develop skills in the diagnosis of diseases in ENT practice, as well as methods of first aid I teach;

- to study the issues of carrying out preventive measures aimed at preventing the spread of diseases and the occurrence of diseases.

Content of the discipline: Introduction history in and of the otorhinolaryngological service of the Kyrgyz Republic. Otogenic and rhinogenic intracranial complications. Neoplasms of ENT organs. Emergency conditions in the practice of an ENT doctor. Clinical anatomy, physiology and research methods of the nose, pharynx and paranasal sinus. Clinical anatomy, physiology and research methods in the external and middle ear. Clinical anatomy, physiology of the inner ear, vestibular analyzers, and auditory research methods. Clinical anatomy, physiology and research methods of the larynx, tracheidalar, venous and bronchial tubes. C) Diseases of the nose. Boils of the nose. Acute diseases of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinus. In sinusitis in rhinitis and chronic. Allergic diseases of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinus. Acute pharyngeal diseases. Angina - classification, diagnosis, and treatment. Paratonsillar abscess, parapharyngitis. Pharyngeal abscess. Chronic tonsillitis, classification, diagnosis, treatment. Chronic pharyngitis. Hypertrophy of the nasopharyngeal and palatine tonsils, treatment and symptoms. Acute inflammatory diseases of the middle ear and back. The shell does not have erysipelas. In the auditory canal in the external Inflammation, a boil. Acute medium otitis media. Mastoiditis. Chronic inflammatory diseases of the middle ear. Mesotimpanitis. Epithympanitis. Differential diagnosis and complications. Diseases of the larynx, tracheidalars, veins and bronchi. Acute and chronic laryngitis, diphtheria, paresis and paralysis in the larynx. Bleeding, foreign bodies, ENT injuries, and burns. Pharyngeal, tracheidalar and laryngeal stenosis, acute stenosing laryngotracheitis. Non-purulent diseases of the ear. Catarrh of the middle ear. Meniere's Disease.

Otosclerosis. There is neuritis in the auditory nerve.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Otorhinolaryngology", the student should know:

- etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosticum, differential diagnosticum, treatment of diseases of the nose and paranasal sinus; • complication of rhinogenic orbital and intracranial diseases;
- treatment of diseases of the nose and paranasal sinus especially surgical;
- principles of patient care and nose and front butt swab;
- principles and methods of diagnosis of foreign bodies of the respiratory tract treatment;
- methods of conservative treatment of laryngeal and surgical stenosis, principles and methods in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in the passage in the auditory external not the auricle, acute and chronic purulent ear diseases;
- etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, methods of diagnosis, prevention of intracranial complications and treatment of otorhinolaryngological diseases government agencies;

- principles of differential diagnosis of meningitis. **be able to:**
- investigate the function of breathing not noses, olfactory function of the nose;
- explore acute hearing by whispering to be speech, tuning forks auditory function;
- participation in the opening ceremony of the new audiogram and auditory passport;
- Mutton on the chair rotation to explore the vestibular function;
- detect signs of disease and damage to the temporal bones of the otorhinolaryngological organs on X-rays of the nasal bones, paranasal sinuses.

own:

- in lobnor techniques for use in reflex, otoscopy;
- methods of performing pharyngoscopy, rhinoscopy and anterior posterior, for examination of the vestibule of the nose;
- not technically performing before a nasal swab; - methods of performing conicotomy.

B. 3.17. Phthisiology

Total labor intensity of 3credit

Class audit hour 63

Independent work per hour 27

Types of control set-off

The purpose of the discipline: Acquisition of knowledge and skills for students required to perform the functions of a general practitioner in identifying and treating patients with tuberculosis and the Kyrgyz Republic within the framework of the National TB Prevention Program **Objectives of the discipline:**

to form a deep body of knowledge on the identification and management of tuberculosis patients, primarily for work at the health care level, in the conditions of on

tuberculosis of the tense epidemiological situation in the regions;

- prepare a specialist who is able to conduct a differential diagnostic search for possible clinical, laboratory, radiological, genetic, molecular, etc. among population groups in the regions and for tuberculosis methods in diagnosis;
- teach infection prevention measures in health care settings preventative transmissions at all levels of health care;

- improve the system of general and specialized knowledge (on phthisiatrician) that allows the doctor to freely navigate general practice in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis in combination with other common diseases

Content of the discipline: Patients with tuberculosis are a highly infectious disease. Historical information about tuberculosis. FROM tuberculosis in the world and epidemiology. Classification of tuberculosis. Causative agent of tuberculosis, properties. Pathomorphologyasyn, in the meaning of cellular and humoral immunity. Basic methods for diagnosing TB. TB Laboratory and radiological diagnostics. Tuberculin diagnostics. Specific and non-specific prevention of tuberculosis. Fundamentals of infection control. Basic principles of treatment. Drug-sensitive treatment of patients with resistant tuberculosis and Principles. Classification and Characteristics anti-tuberculosis drugs. TK chemotherapy recommended by WHO. In the outcome of treatment. Adverse events of TB chemotherapy. Primary tuberculosis patients. Pathogenesis, classification. In the primary Dolocal forms of tuberculosis. Primary tuberculosis complex. Patients with tuberculosis of the intrathoracic lymph nodes. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment, and prognosis. Patients with pulmonary tuberculosis Disseminated. Classification. Pathogenesis of miliary pulmonary tuberculosis. Subacute course of disseminated TB and chronic. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment, complications, prognosis**.** Patients with tuberculosis of the Central Asian nervous system: pulmonary and extrapulmonary forms of miliary TB form of TB od od and major lung complications. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment, complications, prognosis. Secondary tuberculosis patients. Pathogenesis, classification. Secondarily for all forms of pulmonary tuberculosis: focal, pulmonary tuberculosis, patients with pulmonary tuberculosis infiltrative. Destructive forms of pulmonary tuberculosis: caseous pneumonia, cavernous and fibro-cavernous patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment, and prognosis. Tuberculous pleurisy. Patients with tuberculosis of bones and joints. Urogenital tuberculosis patients government agencies. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment, complications, prognosis. In patients with diabetes mellitus in patients with tuberculosis, cancer, mental and other diseases. Identified, treatment. In patients with tuberculosis in pregnant women. Tactics of conducting chemotherapy. Patients with tuberculosis associated with HIV are not infected. And epidemiology in the New world. Features of detection and treatment of patients with Coinfection.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Phthisiology", the student should know:

- c mass organization of tuberculin diagnostics among the population, selection of patients for vaccination and revaccination, taking into account tuberculosis mass tuberculin diagnostics, vaccination reactions, post-vaccination complications
- features of diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of tuberculosis patients
- depending on the epidemic situation in the organization of anti-tuberculosis measures among the population and agriculture of the city

- structures, in the organization of dispensary antitubercular and social work, antitubercular office
- modern strategies to combat tuberculosis, the State Program

"Tuberculosis
patients"; **be able
to:**

- collect anamnesis of life and illness of patients in the
- objectively carry out the examination, treatment and outline the plan of examination of patients with tuberculosis of the respiratory system using the results of work in some extrapulmonary forms
- To select individuals for BCG vaccination and revaccination, taking into account the results of mass tuberculin diagnostics, to assess the nature of local vaccination response and possible post-vaccination complications;
- Form groups based on the increased risk of tuberculosis, evaluate the effectiveness of dispensary monitoring of patients; **possess the following skills::**
- methods of laboratory examination and in clinical practice of patients with tuberculosis
- effective treatment of patients with tuberculosis
- methods of accounting for the results, prevention and staging of tuberculin diseases

B. 3.18. " Obstetrics and gynecology»

Total labor intensity credit hour 10

Lesson hour 210 minutes

Independent work 90 hours

Types of control: credit, exam

The aim of the discipline: is the formation of competencies for the management of patients with complications during the EU project, childbirth has its own name and the postpartum period, as well as the formation of competencies for the development of the fetus and newborn not in a pathological state of pathology observation.

Objectives of the discipline:

- To study etiopathogenesis, morphological manifestations of major diseases and pathological obstetric conditions, as well as major diseases and pathological conditions of newborns.

- To study the clinical manifestations of diseases and pathological obstetric condition, as well as in premature and full-term infants and the clinical manifestations of diseases of the condition .
- To form the student's skill in determining the sequence and scope of diagnostic measures in neonatology obstetrics and gynecology. - Formulation and diagnosis Develop the student's skills in each nosology in obstetrics and in clinical in neonatology.
- Teach to make a differential diagnosis between different types of pathological conditions.

To study the complications of diseases and obstetric conditions, as well as in full-term and premature infants, complications and methods of providing medical care for them can be trained.

- Master the basic principles of obstetric prevention and treatment of diseases and pathological conditions, as well as train in predicting the course of childbirth of the EU project and has its own name.
- Teach emergency care methods for obstetric bleeding of the baby, eclampsia, shoulder dystocia, home delivery, threat of uterine rupture, perineum, newborn with septic complications and emergency conditions (hyperthermia, cancer, respiratory arrest and heart failure).

Content of the discipline: Health programs aimed at improving the health of mothers and children in the regions. A high-risk classification of pregnant women was identified. Rhisoimmunization. Pelvic presentation of the fetus. Premature termination of the EU project. Spontaneous miscarriage. Preterm birth. Modern aspects of the EU rescheduling project. Anatomical narrow pelvis and Pregnancy. Diagnosis, management of the EU project and narrow pelvic delivery has its own name. Biomechanism in narrow pelvic delivery has its own name. Difficult delivery (clinical narrow pelvis). Large fruit. Incorrect fetal position. Anomalies of golovkin insertion. Multiple pregnancies**.** Anomalies of labor activity. During the EU project, Hypertensive disorders. Gestational hypertension. Hypertensive disorders of the EU project. Mild and severe Preeclampsia. Eclampsia. Complications. During Bleeding during childbirth, the EU project has its own name. Placenta previa. Mon. Diagnostics and management tactics. Diagnostics and management tactics. Postpartum bleeding and postpartum runner. Placental increment. Birth trauma. Diagnostics. Soft tissue injuries of the birth canal. Hematoma of the vagina and vulva. Uterine rupture. Postpartum septic condition. Postpartum endometritis, failure of seams. Delivery operations. Neonatology. Organization of newborn care in the maternity hospital and at the second stage of nursing. Borderline condition of newborns. Premature babies. Features of care and feeding of newborns and full-term infants. Delayed intrauterine development of the fetus. Intrauterine hypoxia and neonatal asphyxia. Treatment for removing a newborn from asphyxia and tactics of emergency diagnostic tests on the child's condition. Birth injuries of newborns. Brain damage in newborns with emergency diagnosis and therapy. Generic ones injuries of newborn

children. Spinal cord injury in newborns with emergency diagnosis and therapy. Hemolytic disease of newborns. Diagnosis and treatment of hyperbilirubinemia in a newborn child's condition during withdrawal from emergency treatment.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Pathological obstetrics and neonatology", the student should know: - Modern ideas about the prevalence of pathology in the obstetric Kyrgyz Republic. Fundamentals and principles of organization of work of obstetric institutions, Department of pathology of newborns and premature babies. Rules for transportation of sick newborns and premature babies II stage of transfer and on. An extract from Stage II. Borderline condition in newborns. Neonatologist in the terminology Used. The UNICEF World Program "Child-Friendly Hospital". On June 11, the reserve was successfully breastfed.

- Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, differential diagnostics, principles of therapy, indications for surgical treatment, rehabilitation and prognosis in various obstetric pathologies, as well as in diseases and pathological conditions of neonatological diseases.:
- eu project miscarriage, rescheduling of the EU project;
- pelvic presentation of the fetus;
- in the modern pure clinical narrow anatomical and midwifery;
- golovkin extensor insertions and incorrect fetal fetal positions;
- anomalies of labor activity;
- violation of the EU project hypertensive (gestational hypertension. preeclampsia, eclampsia);
- bleeding during the EU obstetric project, in the postpartum and postpartum periods;
- delivery operations (cesarean section).
- maternal obstetric injuries;
- postpartum septic diseases;
- intrauterine growth retardation;

- intrauterine hypoxia and asphyxia of newborns;
- birth injuries of newborns;
- pathological jaundice of newborns.
- Qualitative and quantitative criteria of the main research methods in normal and pathological conditions in laboratory and functional pregnant women, parturient women, full-term and premature babies.
- Features and treatment of the main pathological conditions in the diagnosis of diseases of newborns and children:
    - intrauterine growth retardation;
    - intrauterine hypoxia and asphyxia of newborns; ○ birth injuries of newborns; ○ pathological jaundice of newborns.
- Emergency care for obstetric bleeding at the reception, eclampsia attack, shoulder dystocia, home delivery, threat of uterine rupture, perineum, septic complications and emergency conditions of the newborn

(hyperthermia, pain, respiratory arrest, and heart failure). - The management of highrisk pregnant women in outpatient practice and identified interests and attracts many. Outpatient approaches to examination and anamnesis are collected before focused on the issue. Indications for consultation of narrow specialists. Consultation rules.

be able to:

- In obstetric pathology, formulate a diagnosis and make a plan for laboratory and instrumental examination, treatment;

Evaluate the indicators of examination of a newborn child objectively, in the disease and in the history of obstetric history data;

- Physical examination data to examine and evaluate all organs and systems, physiological and pathological reflexes of the newborn are not present;
- Denote according to the current ciphers is not interested in and attracts many diseases classification promoting international diseases;
- If you are pregnant, do not fill out the medical documentation for outpatient and inpatient services, parturient women, puerperas, and newborns;
- Evaluate the data of laboratory and functional research methods.
- Determine the dates and dates of the EU childbirth project has its own name, postpartum and prenatal leave dates; • Keep a correct partogram.
- Provide first aid for eclampsia.
- The data of the vaginal examination should be evaluated during labor (on a dummy in the laboratory).)

- Conduct an examination of the soft birth canal after childbirth has its own name (in the dummy on).
- Evaluate and determine the integrity of blood loss during childbirth in the postpartum period (on dummy b).
- Blood loss in childbirth is carried out by active management of the third period in preventive childbirth has its own name.
- We tokol the threat of preterm acute Labor during childbirth has its own name.
- Perform operations used in the subsequent period and postpartum (in the department and isolation after, manual examination of the postpartum uterus, instrumental examination of the uterus) dummy for today.
- The manual for pelvic presentation of the fetus Should be carried out in a dummy on.
- Evaluate risk factors in septic infection;
- Postpartum septic complications Identify immediate and long-term complications;
- Determine indications for intensive care, surgical treatment of postpartum septic complications.
- To determine the influence of the mother on the newborn infection, contraindications to breastfeeding;
- Properly apply the baby to the breast;
- I scale To assess the condition of a newborn by Apgar, Availability.
- I will carry out the remainder of the umbilical cord care.
- Conduct prevention of gonoblenorrhea of the newborn.
- Diagnose and help with mild hypothermia of the newborn hypothermia
- Perform preventive hypothermia.
- Provide primary resuscitation of a newborn with asphyxia stages of intubation to tracheidalar
- Clean the skin, eyes, nose, and ears.

Weighing the newborn and Performing thermometry.

- Measure the circumference of the head, chest, limbs, and body length. - Nutritional status, degree of intrauterine growth retardation - Advise on breastfeeding.
- Provide emergency care to the newborn in case of emergency conditions (hyperthermia, hypothermia, may, respiratory arrest and heart failure). **own:**
- Collecting a full diverse list interests and attracts many in the anamnesis
- In the postpartum period in puerperas, methods of palpation of the mammary gland.

- For examination of the genitals of newborns in the external environment; - Skills of bimanual examination: palpation of the vagina, cervix, uterine body, ovaries;
- During the measurement of the height of the uterine floor of the EU project and the skills of filling in the gravidogram;
- Skills in external obstetric examination of pregnant women
- Skills of assessment of pathological and physiological blood loss in childbirth;
- In childbirth Skills of active management of the third period has its own name;
- Skills in assessing uterine involution and lactostasis;
- Skills of assessment of the newborn on Apgar state scale I, Not.
- Thermometry of weighing a newborn and work skills.
- Skills in measuring the circumference of the head, chest, limbs, and body length of a newborn.
- Skills of performing skin, eye, nose, and ear examinations in newborns.

Gynecology

The aim of the discipline is to study the most common gynecological diseases and develop the skills of working in clinical practice independently on thinking, namely: planning laboratory and instrumental examination, interpretation of the results obtained, development of a plan and differential diagnosis of therapeutic measures.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Strengthen and expand the skills of examining the female genital organs of adults and children not with pathology.
- To study etiopathogenesis, morphological manifestations of the main gynecological diseases.
- Clinical manifestations of gynecological typical manifestations of diseasesto study them, as well as-depending on the course options and the course of diseases in age specifications1.
- To form the skill of determining the scope and sequence of diagnostic measures for gynecological diseases in a student.
- Formulation and diagnosis Develop the student's skills for each nosology in clinical practice.

Teach students to make a differential diagnosis of various variants of the course of diseases.

- To study the complications of diseases, as well as the most common comorbid condition.

- Master the basic principles of disease prevention and treatment, as well as teach you how to predict and determine your ability to work.
- Teach methods of termination at different times from the EU project eu project, family planning and methods of contraception.; - Methods of emergency care when training to buy "on an acute stomach" in gynecology.

Content of the discipline: Examination of children with gynecological diseases and women. Documentation at the polyclinic and inpatient levels. Violation of sexual development. Premature puberty. Puberty is delayed. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Lack of sexual development. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Amenorrhea. Etiopathogenesis, clinical aspects. Algorithms for the diagnosis of amenorrhea. Treatment. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding in different age periods of women's life. Treatment. Differential diagnosis. Diagnostic criteria for adrenal hyperandrogenism polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Premenstrual syndrome. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Menopausal syndrome. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Hormone replacement therapy. Indications and contraindications. Inflammatory diseases of the genital organs of specific and non-specific etiology in women, children and adolescents. It has taken on pus-septic complications in gynecology. Abort methods for early EU project deadlines and late. Pharmacological abortion. Manual vacuum aspiration. Uterine fibroids. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Indications for surgerytreatment, types of operations. Endometrial hyperplasia. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical pictures. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Endometriosis. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Benign ovarian tumors in women, children, and adolescents. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Features of the course in children. Background diseases of the cervix and vulva in women, children, and adolescents. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Incorrect positions of the genitals. Omissions and prolapses of the genitals. Urgent condition in gynecology. Ectopic pregnancy. Ovarian apoplexy. Principles of diagnosis and treatment of gynecological diseases requiring urgent care in children and adults. Infertility. Forms of infertility. Survey algorithms. Main directions in infertility treatment.

Modern means of contraception. Adolescent contraception.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Gynecology", the student should know:

- Etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, classification, clinical picture, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, differential diagnostics, principles of therapy, indications for surgical treatment, primary and secondary prevention, prognosis and rehabilitation of diseases of the reproductive system:
- violation of the menstrual cycle (amenorrhea, DMC, neuroendocrine syndrome, abnormalities of development and differentiation of the genital organs in girls);

analysis of specific and non-specific etiology of inflammatory diseases of the small organs

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in women and girls;

failure to specifically take on a purulent-septic complication in gynecology in adults and children (infected abortion, pelvioperitonitis, sepsis, septic shock);

- benign, background, precancerous and malignant neoplasms of the mammary gland, internal and external genital organs in women and girls;
- female infertility;
- VK;
- omissions and prolapses of the genitals,
- traumatic genital injuries in women and girls;
- treatment of congenital malformations of the genitals in children and features of injuries resulting from operative treatment, sexual abuse syndrome.
- emergency conditions in gynecology (ectopic pregnancy, ovarian apoplexy, torsion of the leg in ovarian cysts, necrosis of the myomatous node, bleeding, uterine perforation, eventration, peritonitis).
- Qualitative and quantitative criteria of the main research methods in the norm and pathology of the female genital organs, laboratory and functional.
- Taking into account age-specific features in diagnosis and treatment, complications.
- In the reception of emergency care for "acute abdominal diseases" in girls and women in gynecology.
- Management of patients with breast pathology, vulva, vagina, cervix and uterine body, ovaries and fallopian tubes in outpatient practice. Approaches to the patient's examination in outpatient settings anamnesis collection and Focused on the issue. Indications for consultation of narrow specialists. Consultation rules.

be able to:

- Based on complaints, medical history, physical examination to identify the patient before the disease, we study on the topic.
- Make a plan for laboratory confirmation of the expected diagnosis and interpret the results of instrumental examination of children and adults and the results obtained, including the results of morphological studies.
- Formulate a detailed clinical diagnosis, guided by the modern classification without diseases.
- It is not necessary to carry out a detailed diagnosis in the patient specifically, namely: etiology, mechanisms of development of the disease, complications.
- To substantiate the diagnosis and the results of the examination, it is not necessary to conduct a patient with a clinical diagnosis, the criteria in the diagnosis are not specifically evaluated.

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- Assign adequate individual (conservative or operative)therapy, taking into account the variants of the course of diseases and features, including age and their complication.
- Specifically, the patient does not Determine the prognosis of the disease.

  Prevention measures can't be determined again.
- Indications and contraindications for surgical intervention should be evaluated in various gynecological situations.
- Provide emergency care for: bleeding, ovarian rupture and torsion of the tumor, myomatous nodules on necrosis, uterine perforation, complication of purulentseptic eventration.
- To interpret the results of morphological studies in precancerous diseases and tumors, as well as in acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.
- Provide advice on contraception among adolescents and women of reproductive age in the following areas:

own:

- Maintaining medical records of outpatient services for children;
- Recto-vaginal examination (for a dummy in)
- Probing of the uterine cavity (on a dummy in);
- Therapeutic and diagnostic curettage of the uterine mucosa (on a dummy in) - Aspiration biopsy of the endometrium is performed on a dummy (on a dummy in) - Polyp for Removal of the cervical canal mucosa (on dummy B).
- Introduction of intrauterine contraceptives (dummy for today)
- Removal of intrauterine contraceptives (dummy for today)
- Puncture of the abdominal cavity through the posterior arch (on a dummy in)
- Performing medical and diagnostic punctures, abdominal cavity puncture (on a dummy in)
- In girls with laparocentesis (on a dummy in)
- Methods of palpation of peripheral lymph nodes.
- Methods of palpation of the mammary gland.
- Methods for detecting abdominal pain, peritoneal irritation symptoms, and muscle protection in patients
- To the examination of the genitals of girls and women as methods of conducting;
- Methods of bimanual examination: palpation of the vagina, cervix, uterine body, ovaries;
- To examine the cervix with a mirror techniques;
- Methods of taking swabs from the vagina for flora, disinfection of the urethra and cervical canal for bacterioscopy, oncocytology for;

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- Methods of taking a maz print for cytological examination.
- Test methods of examination by methods of functional diagnostics (tf photo).

Outpatient cycle "Obstetrics and Gynecology»

The purpose of the discipline: Formation of competencies for the management of gynecological patients and pregnant women at the outpatient level. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- In practice, develop skills in the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment of gynecological patients and pregnant women from dependent and age-related go management.
- Methods of providing care for major emergencies in gynecology obstetrics and emergency medicine I do not Teach.

Content of the discipline: Outpatient obstetrics: Prenatal care (DRP) in the conditions of primary health care not sanitary (Eurostandard in the Kyrgyz Republic). During the EU project in risk Factors. Survey algorithms. Early diagnosis is a complication during the EU project and in the postpartum period**.** Primary health care for Hypertensive disorders during the EU project. Features of maintaining the redirect system. Mild and severe preeclampsia, indications for hospitalization. Algorithms for managing pregnant women with CSM in the conditions of GN. Diff. diagnostics. Clinical protocols of the Ministry of Health. Gestational edema. Diagnostics.

Management tactics and treatment. GN Rare forms: acute fatty liver dystrophy, HELLP syndrome, I kidney damage with predominant GN. Diff. Diagnostics. Management tactics and treatment. EU project for Prenatal bleeding, primary care at the level of (Primary Health Care-PMS recall): miscarriage of the EU project, cervical pregnancy, placenta previa, placental abruption). Bleeding in the first trimester in an EU obstetric project. Diagnostics. Tactics of the CSM doctor. Pregnancy and Varicose veins. C Thrombosis and pregnancy. In case of uterine scarring, delivery is a project that has its own name. Failure of the uterine scar. Ci Modern methods in diagnostics, during the EU treatment project (obstetric pessaries). The project covers inflammatory diseases of the genital organs (bacterial vaginosis, urogenital candidiasis, ureaplasma and mycoplasma infections, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, trichomoniasis). Inflammatory diseases of the genitals in girls and women, leading to impaired reproductive function. Management algorithms for acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of the genital organs in girls and women. Diagnostics and outpatient management. Abnormal in the life of women in different age periods, uterine bleeding. Outpatient management, indications for hospitalization. Emergency gynecology. Women have chronic acute and abdominal pain. Primary Level Management. Indications for hospitalization for treatment and promptly. Benign tumors and tumor-like processes of the appendages and uterus in girls and women. Assisted labor and Infertility. Outpatient patient management, referral system. (European Standard in the Kyrgyz Republic). Benign tumours, tumour-like formations of the genital organs during the EU project. Management tactics. Background diseases of the cervix and vulva. Algorithms of examination, treatment in the conditions of management and CSM. Contraception. Consulting services. The use of contraceptives in various conditions and diseases of women and adolescents. Pharm. primary abortion at the level of. Complications. Amenorrhea. Primary level survey algorithms. In women, urinary

incontinence is the omission of the small eye organs and with prolapse. Diagnosis and treatment.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Outpatient cycle", the student should know:

- Diagnosticum of the EU project, doubtful, probable, reliable signs of the EU project.
- According to the movement of the fetus in time, the definition of the EU project, according to the day of the last menstruation in the regions, the date of the expected birth has its own name.
- Prenatal patronage of the EU project at physiological (accounting documentation, clinical frequency of examinations).
- The concept of a physiologically normal birth during labor has its own name.
- Diagnosis of EU pathology, risk of perinatal pathology and factors in groups.
- Prenatal monitoring of pregnant women with extragenital pathology: diagnosis, treatment, indications for hospitalization, principles of outpatient treatment (heart defects, hypertension, diabetes, kidney diseases, anemia, syphilis and gonorrhea). • Extragenital pathology, prevention of postpartum complications, family planning counseling, doctor's tactics for emergencies during the EU project and preterm birth (threatened abortion, miscarriage, bleeding, preeclampsia) were identified.
- Assessment of risk factors for pregnant women (see the section "medical examination of pregnant women" in the regions of the Kyrgyz Republic by order of the Ministry of Health No. 202 of 20.06.2000, KP obstetrics on-primary in gynecology for, tertiary and in the Kyrgyz Republic not secondary at the level, 2009).
- Psychoprophylaxis not pregnant (first interview during the first visit, preparation for UNDP, school of expectant mothers).
- BP consulting.
- Principles of family planning counseling.
- Diagnose and carry out treatment, prevention of menopausal syndrome in women.
- Pus-a complication of septic postpartum conditions-took over the diagnostic tasks.
- Diagnostics of emergency situations in gynecology.
- Premenstrual syndrome.
- Algorithms of examination for infertility.
- Child and adolescent gynecology. **be able to**:
- Probing of the uterine cavity.
- Aspiration biopsy of the endometrium.
- Puncture of the abdominal cavity through the posterior arch.
- Polyp for Removal of the cervical canal.

- From the cervix to Carrying Out, prevention of examination at diagnostichekih 3% Lugol and acetic acid solution interests and attracts many.
- Therapeutic and diagnostic curettage of the uterine mucosa.
- Introduction of intrauterine contraceptives.
- Estimation of weight gain depending on the EU project on time.
- Filling in and evaluating the gravidogram.
- Evaluation of fetal movement in primiparous and repeat-bearing animals.
- Diagnosis of pelvic presentation.
- Management of pregnant women with Rh-negative blood.
- Conducting physiological childbirth has its own name **own:**
- Examination of the mammary gland (palpation).
- Not pregnant: local examination of women (assessment of height, body weight, blood pressure, examination of all organs and systems).
- Evaluation of edema.
- Determining the net size.
- Determination of the height of the uterine fundus standing vsd I (not measuring the centimeter height).
- Application of techniques in Leopold-Levitsky.
- External obstetric examination (examination in mirrors and external genitalia).
- Fetal heartbeat (listening to a stethoscope interests and attracts many).
- In after state Evaluation
- Two-handed vaginal and rectovaginal examination
- Taking swabs from the vagina for flora, disinfection of the urethra and cervical canal - Taking smears for oncocytology.
- Demonstration of any use of barrier contraceptives: cervical cap, on condoms, contraceptive sponge, diaphragm. **B. 3.19. General labor intensity Forensic medicine with I jurisprudence: 4 credits.**

Lesson audit 84 hours

Independent work 36 hours

Final control: offsetting

Goal of the discipline: the main purpose of teaching forensic medicine is to teach students the issues of forensic medicine in the scope of I, I and theoretically practical, to perform the duties of a specialist in the initial investigative actions on the necessary I successfully, familiarize them with the morphological features of the course of pathological processes in mechanical trauma and some extreme conditions (terminal condition, cadaverous changes and death, poisoning, mechanical asphyxia); legal regulation and organization of forensic medical examination, for causing harm to health and for doctors to buy professional and professional-official offenses.

Objectives of the discipline:

- providing audit - by giving lectures and conducting practical classes teaching students to meet the information need, in the theoretical preparation of students in od for which I specifically material each is called forensic, more precisely I and in general medical terms widely;
- conduct practical classes and at least instill practical skills in students through the umen program, where, under the guidance of a teacher, students participate in the implementation of directly targeted forensic research methods (for example, research of corpses, clothing, damage, in diagnostic and death cases, etc.);

- providing extracurricular work of students in preparing students for the effectiveness of work on the organization of judicial classes I am not rational by myself practically I am in medicine;
- without knowledge of students by developing the creative part of conducting individual research, educational and research work of students.
- implementation of control at all levels of its assimilation of students ' knowledge by performing pre-set tests, control works and questions without drawing up a control (conclusion and act of the CME) to check the preparation of students not independently, without modules and organizing tests.

Content of the discipline: Subject and content of forensic medicine, its history. Procedural process fundamentals of forensic medical examination in the Kyrgyz Republic. Organization of forensic medical examination in the Kyrgyz Republic. Forensic thanatology and examination (research) of the corpse. Inspection of the scene of the accident and the body at the place of its discovery. Forensic medical examination (research) of the corpse. Forensic traumatologist. General issues of forensic traumatology. Damage caused by hard blunt cuts. Avoid falls from heights and injuries. Damage caused by sharp objects. Gunshot injuries mechanical asphyxia. Damage and death from physical factors and high temperature, not low and others. Forensic toxicology. Forensic medical examination of victims, suspects and other persons. Forensic medical examination of physical evidence of biological origin. Forensic medical examination in cases of professional and official offenses of medical workers is professional. Medico-forensic research methods in forensic medicine. General provisions of forensic biological examination. General provisions of forensic biological examination. Procedure, organization and technique of performing forensic medical examination of physical evidence. Procedure for conducting a forensic medical examination independent examination and chemical commission forensic medical examination in medical cases.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Forensic medicine with law to buy", the student should know:

- rights, duties and responsibilities of a doctor;

- methods of establishing the limitation period for the occurrence of death, the concept of "body injuries", classification of bodily injuries the concept of " brain death»;
- resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on ascertainment of the death situation;
- probable signs of death, the concept of" experiencing " tissues (supravital reactions), and the circumstances of the onset of criminal liability of medical professionals in connection with early cadaver and late changes and official performance of their professional duties.

be able to:

- apply the legal and medical aspects of determining a person's death,
- state biological and clinical death,
- conduct an examination of the body at the place of its discovery,
- identify directions for examination of material evidence of biological origin and organize them;
- conduct a forensic medical examination of living persons and interpret the results of laboratory tests, objects of forensic medical examination **own:**

- conducting a forensic medical examination to determine the nature and severity of methods of bodily injuries;
- research of sectional material for laboratory intakes by various methods (chemical, biological, medical and forensic);
- examination of the corpse at the place of its discovery in the methods of death detection (incidents);
- methods for describing injuries;
- c methods of examination of victims suspected in cases of sexual crimes.

B. 3.20. Dentistry

Total labor intensity: 1 credit

Audit of the class 21 hours

Independent work 9 hours

Final control: offsetting

Goal of the discipline: to acquaint students with clinical diseases and injuries in the main forms of the maxillofacial region. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- to acquaint students with the peculiarities of the functioning of the system of public relations in dentistry and deontology and its methods during the examination of patients with pathology not in the maxillofacial region;

- to acquaint students with the characteristics of the contingent of patients who are on an outpatient basis for OD, as well as for inpatient treatment;
- on the etiology and prevention of dental diseases with environmental factors to acquaint students with the environment, the role of professional and buy value harmful factors;
- Methods of assisting in the diagnosis of diseases in the jawbone I train and in the near-facial area (PPL) on peacefully with injuries and time.

Content of the discipline: Specialties have no place among medical dentists. Examination in the maxillofacial region in the system of general examination of the patient. Used principles and Methods of anesthesia in dentistry of patients. Emerging complications and diseases of the teeth, dental treatment and methods of their consequences diseases od. CHLUN Inflammatory diseases and their complications. In the jaw traumatologist-facial area. A turmush correspondent reported bone fractures: types of fractures, frequency. Scope and Nature of assistance. Neoplasms in the maxillofacial region. The tumor is benign. Precancerous diseases of the facial skin and oral mucosa the mouth. Principles of treatment. Principles of restorative and plastic surgery of the face. The concept of bone plastic surgery.

As a result of mastering the discipline "Dentistry", the student should know:

- etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential and diagnosticum diagnosticum, dentoalveolar system and oral organs and prevention of the most common diseases and treatment methods.;
- etiological factors of diseases of the teeth and oral mucosa in caries, principles of prevention. **be able to:**
- in the jaw to examine patients with diseases of the facial region;
- additional perform interpretation of the obtained data determine methods and indications for the diagnosis of I;
- diagnosticum damage and carry out differential diseases of the maxillofacial region,
- establishment of the diagnosis at the consultation of specialists in the final treatment of clinical v;
- perform primary surgical document processing,
- performing emergency operations with the most frequent assist in the maxillofacial region;
- perform skin care and attract many patients with surgical diseases in the maxillofacial area, oral mucosa lesions.

own:

- in the jaw examination of patients with diseases in the methodic-facial area;
- primary surgical treatment of document processing,

- performing emergency operations with the most frequent need for assistance in the maxillofacial region.

B. 3.22. Total labor intensity of 1 credit
Evidence-based medicine

Class audit hour 21

Independent work 9 hours

Types of control: offsetting

The aim of the disciplineis to teach students a science-based approach to choosing effective and safe interventions that have a compelling case study. **Objectives of the discipline:**

- Outline the basic principles of clinical and epidemiological DM
- Formation of participants ' ideas about the importance and role of evidencebased medicine and clinical epidemiology construction, medical care for patients, non-specific od in the study of basic sciences.
- To develop the skills and abilities necessary for its search and critical evaluation of medical information for making a scientifically based decision in the diagnosis, treatment, prognosis and prevention of diseases in clinical practice by a doctor.
- To form an idea of the importance of clinical epidemiology, clinical biostatistics for the interpretation of research results.
- To form an understanding of clinical guidelines, protocols, quality standards for use in practical healthcare and DM principles in practical assessment indicators.
- Develop the skills and abilities necessary for the practical application of evidence-based medicine methods in everyday clinical practice and providing medical care to patients with epidemiological ulcers.

Content of the discipline: History of DM creation. Basic concepts, capabilities, and principles of DM. Research and Types of designs. Epidemiological basis of evidence-based information: confidence interval reliably and estimation. Systematically on errors and random. The main stages in the practice of DM. In the clinical Formulation of the question. Types of clinical questions. The ratio of the main types of design and the type of research in the clinical part of the clinical question. Medical applications of computer networks. Telemedicine. Universal search engines. Specialized portal. List of useful medical resources. Quality and their critical evaluation of medical publications. Algorithms for evaluating words from the article.

B. 4. ADDITIONAL TYPES OF TRAINING

Physical Culture

Classes are almost 200 per hour

Types of control: Offsetting

The aim of the subject is the formation of the worldview and culture of the person with the civil position of Jun moral quality, responsibility sense, autonomy in decision-making, initiative, tolerance, ability to successfully socialization in society, the ability to use various forms of physical culture and sport in everyday life for the preservation and strengthening of health and the health of their loved ones in his family and life and professional activities for the effective labor are not qualitatively teams.

Objectives of the discipline:

- Physical education of understanding the role of the individual in preparing it for professional activity and ensuring its development.
- Formation of a motivational and valuable attitude to the education of physical education, attitudes to a healthy lifestyle, the need for regular physical exercises.
- Mastering the system of special knowledge, practical skills and abilities that ensure the preservation and strengthening of health, the formation of compensatory processes, correction of existing deviations in health, mental well-being, improvement of psychophysical abilities and development, the formation of professionally significant qualities and properties of the individual.
- Adaptation of the body to the effects of mental and physical stress, as well as expanding the functionality of physiological systems, increasing the resistance of the body's defenses.
- Formation and implementation of a set of health-improving exercises for selfstudy Mastering techniques, methods of self-control when performing physical activities of various types, according to the rules of personal hygiene, work and rest in a rational way.
- Mastering methods of countering unfavorable factors and working conditions in the home and work environment, reducing fatigue in the process of professional activity and improving the quality of results.

Content of the discipline: Physical culture in general cultural and professional training of students. History of the formation and development of the Olympic Movement and Team. Socio-biological foundations of physical culture. Fundamentals of a healthy student lifestyle. The role of physical culture in rehabilitation and prevention of various diseases Therapeutic physical culture od ensuring health means. Psychophysiological foundations of educational work and intellectual activity. General physical and special training in the system of physical education, Means of physical culture in technical regulation. Structure of physical culture of the individual. The importance of motivation in the field of physical culture. Problems of formation of students ' motivation for physical culture and sports classes buy. Classification of sports. Individual sport or

exercise system Features of classes **As a result of mastering the discipline "Physical Culture", the student should know:**

- Social role of physical culture in preparing it for professional activity and personal development; - principles of a healthy lifestyle; - health-promoting factors.; - family-friendly activities;
- especially people of different physiological conditions age; - types and forms of independent sports and physical culture activities; - mechanism of action of hardening procedures on the human body; - main types of hardening procedures; - characteristics and body types;
- create a program of physical exercises to correct the figure; - classification of reserves of the human body; - on the reserve capabilities of a person in the conditions of labor, sports and household activities. **Be able to:**

- understand the issues of physical culture used for prevention and treatment;
- evaluate a person's functional state;
- calculate a person's biological age;
- apply methods for assessing the functioning of the cardiovascular system;
- perform selection of means for restoring physical performance;
- apply methods for assessing a person's physical development;
- apply methods for assessing the human respiratory system;
- use for therapeutic and preventive purposes in the reception of massage. **Own:**
- skills in using sources of information on healthy lifestyle issues, electronic databases, and Internet resources;
- skills in carrying out activities that increase commitment to a healthy lifestyle;
- diary of self-control skills in sports and recreational physical culture in Russia;
- recommendations for the use of skills in developing methods of wellness programs;
- methods of physical self-improvement and self-education.