

ANNOTATION OF WORKING PROGRAMS FOR PRODUCTION PRACTICES

VOLUNTEER PRACTICE OF 1 YEAR STUDENTS

Total labor intensity 2 credits (2 weeks)

Types of control: certification

The purpose of the discipline: assistance in the development of professional skills of interpersonal communication on nursing and in improving the quality of life of vulnerable segment of the population

through the provision of social and social-medical care, consolidation

and deepening in practice the theoretical knowledge gained on childcare.

The practice is carried out in a nursing home, in orphanages, in a children's

rehabilitation center "Maksat", in hospices, medical institutions

outpatient and inpatient type, single, childless couples, chronic

patients, including those with disabilities, who have children with disabilities in their care, etc.

Volunteer practice is aimed at the formation of general-cultural

and professional competencies of students through "immersion" in

professional environment through the development of the social role of a volunteer (specialist) in the process of passing educational practice. Volunteering should

be based on the principles of voluntariness, humanity, responsible attitude to

activity, legality, self-government, continuity and systematic freedom

determination of the internal structure of forms and methods of work, awareness of participants

volunteer movement of personal and social significance of their activities.

Discipline objectives:

- study of working conditions in children's medical and preventive institutions;

in nursing homes, in orphanages, in children's

rehabilitation center "Maksat", in hospices;

- educating students the principles of medical ethics and deontology,

instilling love for the chosen profession;

- practical mastery of the rules and techniques of caring

children, the elderly.

- development of interpersonal skills;

- instilling certain work skills and stimulating

career guidance and professional development;

- obtaining skills of self-realization, self-organization and socialization;

- dissemination of ideas and principles of social service among students;

Discipline content: Training for students of KSMA to provide assistance

vulnerable segments of the population, including children. Providing socio-medical and

social and household assistance to single people and elderly people. First aid training from

RCSK KR. Training for RCSC volunteers.

As a result of the internship, the student must:

Know: social and medical services related to the organization of care, monitoring the health status of the wards:

- Studying the life history and diseases of the ward;

- Control of the patient's medication intake;

- Measurement of temperature, blood pressure, pulse measurement;
- Dressings, treatment of wound surfaces;
- Instilling drops in the eyes, nose, ears;
- Provision of primary first aid;
- Providing information on healthy lifestyle;
- Conducting classes that teach a healthy lifestyle;
- Carrying out lessons on adaptive physical culture;
- Other

Social and household services include the following:

- General cleaning of housing (kitchen, bathroom / toilet and other rooms);
- Washing dishes;
- Assistance in cooking. Warming up food;
- Feeding weakened wards;
- Washing, help in washing;
- Brushing;
- Furnace firebox / assistance in providing fuel;
- Water delivery;
- Washing through social laundries;
- Change of bed linen;

Social services:

- Escort outside the home;
- Accompaniment at social events;
- Assistance in the provision of medicines;
- Payment for utilities;
- Assistance in paperwork, writing letters;
- Conversation / reading;
- Congratulations;

As a result of passing this industrial practice, the student **must acquire the following practical skills:**

- know the types of sanitization of sick children and adolescents;
- features of monitoring and caring for sick children and adolescents with diseases of various body systems.
- be able to sanitize, change underwear and bed linen, treat bedsores;
- to care for patients of various ages suffering from diseases various organs and systems, transportation;
- to carry out disinfection, materials and means of patient care.
- possess the skills of caring for the elderly, children and adolescents, taking into account their age, nature and severity of the condition;

3

- carry out their activities taking into account the moral and legal regulations; comply with the rules of medical ethics, laws and regulations on working with confidential information;
- to implement ethical and deontological aspects in communication with children and

adolescents, their parents and relatives, the elderly.

At the end of the industrial practice, the student receives a characteristic from the work place signed by the head of the above institutions.

"ASSISTANT NURSE" COURSE 2

Total labor intensity 2 credits (2 weeks)

Types of control: certification

The purpose of the discipline: mastering the general skills of work of the secondary medical staff of the children's hospital by the 2-year students. Mastering the basic professional competencies of the ward (guard) and the procedural nurse is an integral component of the process of forming qualified doctors pediatricians.

Industrial practice tasks:

- familiarization with the work of the ward (sentry) and the procedural nurse in somatic department;
- mastering the general skills of nursing staff for children hospital;
- implementation of nursing care for patients of the somatic department.

Course content: Medical ethics and deontology of secondary medical Staff in the therapeutic department of the hospital. Duties of the ward (guard) nurse. Organization of the work of a procedural nurse. Rules asepsis and antiseptics. Parenteral route of drug administration. The main types of injections.

Taking blood for tests from a vein. General examination of the patient.

The principles of good nutrition. Diets. Feeding the sick. Examination of the skin, its derivatives, subcutaneous - adipose tissue. Examination of the lymph nodes.

Treatment of skin, hair, nails. Change of underwear and bed linen. Setting a local warming compress. Preparation and supply of a heating pad to the patient.

Carrying out rub in, rubbing, smearing the skin with a drug.

Examination of individual parts of the body. Holding the oral cavity toilet. Carrying out toilet of the nose, ears, eyes. Instilling drops, laying ointments. Examination, palpation of the chest assessment. Respiratory parameters assessment. Clinical laboratory, functional and instrumental methods for studying the respiratory system. Collection of sputum for laboratory examination "Preparing patients for chest radiography, bronchoscopy, ultrasound of the pleural cavities. Determination of the main characteristics of the arterial pulse on the radial artery. Measurement of arterial and venous pressure. ECG registration technique. Carrying out gastric lavage thick probe. Introduction of a gas outlet tube. Enemas. Feces collection. Submission of the vessel.

Washing the patient. Preparing patients for instrumental

studies of the digestive system. Determination of water balance. Collection of urine.

Testing according to Zimnitsky. Soft bladder catheterization

catheter. Features of observation and care of sick children of different ages.

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must:

Know:

- medical ethics and deontology of nurses;
- duties of the ward (guard) nurse;
- nursing station documentation;

- rules for processing and registering data;
- rules for the prescription, storage and distribution of medicines;
- enteral route of drug administration;
- external route of drug administration;
- organization of the work of a procedural nurse;
- basic equipment and instruments of the treatment room;
- rules of asepsis and antiseptics in the treatment room;
- parenteral route of drug administration;
- types of intravenous injections;
- thermometry technique;
- a technique for measuring height, weight, chest and head circumference;
- the results of a general examination, an assessment of the general condition of the patient, his consciousness, position, physique, gait, posture, voice, speech is normal;
- composition of working chlorine-disinfecting solutions
- principles of rational nutrition;
- types of diets;
- principles of feeding patients;
- the results of the study of the skin, its derivatives, subcutaneous fatty tissue, lymph nodes are normal;
- method of processing skin, hair, nails;
- principles of prevention of pressure ulcers;
- the procedure for changing underwear and bed linen; about the methodology of staging local warming compress;
- the method of preparing and supplying a heating pad to the patient;
- the method of rubbing, rubbing, lubricating the skin with medicinal means;
- the results of the study of individual parts of the body: face, ears, nose, eyes are normal;
- results of examination of the oral cavity and pharynx, examination of the neck, examination and palpation thyroid gland, examination of the musculoskeletal system is normal;
- the technique of carrying out the toilet of the oral cavity, instilling drops in the eyes; bookmarks eye ointment for the lower eyelid from a tube and an eye spatula; instillation of drops in the ears, holding the toilet of the ears, nose; instillation of drops in the nose;

- results of examination, palpation of the chest, determination of the chest circumference cells are normal;
- basic clinical and laboratory, functional and instrumental methods respiratory studies;
- method of collecting sputum for general analysis;
- preparation of patients for bronchoscopy;
- the main characteristics of the arterial pulse on the radial artery are normal;
- methodology for measuring blood pressure;

- readings of arterial and central venous pressure are normal;
- method of ECG registration;
- the method of gastric lavage with a thick probe, the introduction of a gas outlet tube, setting up cleansing, siphon enemas, the procedure for collecting feces for laboratory research;
- the method of supplying the vessel, washing away the patient;
- preparing patients for X-ray examination gastrointestinal tract, " for ultrasound of the liver, biliary tract, pancreas;
- method of taking blood for analysis from a vein;
- method for determining the water balance, the procedure for collecting urine for laboratory research;
- the method of conducting the sample according to Zimnitsky;
- features of monitoring and caring for sick children of different ages.

The student should be able to:

- use the principles of medical ethics and deontology in daily work assistant nurse of the internal medicine department;
- carry out the distribution of medicines to patients;
- to disinfect the air with a UV radiation source;
- use correct hand washing techniques in the workplace;
- to dispose of used material, syringes;
- to carry out all types of injections, including intravenous drip infusion;
- conduct a general examination of the patient, assess the general condition; consciousness, position, physique, nutritional status, gait, posture, voice, speech;
- measure and evaluate body temperature;
- measuring and evaluating height and weight;
- determine the BMI;
- measure and evaluate the circumference of the waist and hips;
- to assess the condition of the skin, its derivatives, subcutaneous adipose tissue, lymph nodes;
- carry out the treatment of skin, hair, nails;
- carry out a change of underwear and bed linen in seriously ill patients; put local warming compress; prepare and serve a heating pad to the patient;

- carry out rub in, rubbing, smearing the skin with a medicine;
- conduct a study of individual parts of the body: face, ears, nose, eyes; inspect oral cavity and pharynx;
- to assess the condition of the thyroid gland and musculo-skeletal system using methods inspection and palpation; hold an oral toilet; drip drops into the eyes;
- put an eye ointment behind the lower eyelid from a tube and an eye spatula;
- drip drops into the ears;
- to carry out the toilet of the ears;
- to hold the toilet of the nose;

- drip nose drops;
- conduct an examination and palpation of the chest, determine the circumference of the chest cells, calculate RR, estimate the depth and rhythm of breathing; collect sputum for laboratory research;
- to determine the main characteristics of the arterial pulse on the radial artery and evaluate the results;
- measure and assess the level of blood pressure;
- carry out gastric lavage with a thick probe;
- put a cleansing enema;
- collect feces for laboratory research;
- submit the ship;
- wash the patient;
- take blood for analysis from a vein;
- determine the patient's water balance;
- collect urine for laboratory testing.

"ASSISTANT OF EMERGENCY AND EMERGENCY AID" COURSE 3

Total labor intensity 2 credits (2 weeks)

Types of control: certification

The purpose of the discipline: to develop and consolidate skills in the diagnosis and provision of an ambulance and emergency care in the amount of an assistant paramedic of an ambulance and emergency care.

Discipline objectives:

- Acquaintance of students with the peculiarities of the organization of emergency care at prehospital and hospital stages.
- Acquiring practical skills in diagnosing the main symptoms and providing assistance in conditions requiring urgent therapy, in the amount of qualification characteristics of an assistant paramedic of an emergency medical help.
- Acquaintance with orders, orders of the chief physician, special methodological instructions on the functional responsibilities of the average medical staff of the field teams of the ambulance station, surgical departments and intensive care units.

Discipline content: Types of medical institutions. Emergency department, it's tasks . Bronchial obstruction syndrome. Acute respiratory syndrome failure. Syndrome of accumulation of fluid and gas in the pleural cavity. Syndrome seals' of the lung tissue (croupous pneumonia). Hemoptysis. Pulmonary bleeding, hypertension syndrome. Hypertensive crisis. Syndrome compaction of the lung tissue (lobar pneumonia). Hemoptysis. Pulmonary bleeding, hypertension syndrome. Hypertensive crisis. Syndrome arrhythmias. Syndrome of acute left ventricular failure. Arterial syndrome hypotension. Fainting. Collapse. Stomach ache. Vomiting. Gastrointestinal bleeding. Renal colic. Acute renal failure syndrome. Syndrome acute hyperglycemia. Acute hypoglycemia syndrome. Acute syndrome posthemorrhagic anemia. Allergic reactions: anaphylactic shock, edema Quincke. Chest injury syndrome. Abdominal injury syndrome cavity. Limb Injury Syndrome. Limb Injury Syndrome. Bruises. Stretching. Rupture of ligaments of joints, tendons. Dislocations. Damage Syndrome

spine. Syndrome of violation of the integrity of the skin. Wounds. Syndrome thermal injuries: burns, overheating, hypothermia, frostbite.

Terminal states. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation at the prehospital stage and in deferred period. Chemical and electrical defibrillation.

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must know:

- types of medical institutions and tasks of ambulance stations;
- duties of an ambulance paramedic. Medical records;
- rules for the discharge and storage of medicines by an ambulance paramedic, rules for prescribing medicines, taking into account age-related dosage;
- rules for the storage and use of poisonous and narcotic medicinal means of an ambulance paramedic;
- Algorithm of actions in handling medicinal products;
- febrile syndrome; temperature measurement rules, types of fever;

- the main signs of the syndrome of bronchial obstruction and croup in children;
- the main signs of the syndrome of compaction of the lung tissue;
- the main signs of the syndrome of air congestion in the pleural cavity;
- the main signs of acute respiratory failure, foreign bodies;
- arterial hypertension syndrome;
- arterial hypotension syndrome;
- syndrome of acute left ventricular failure;
- arrhythmia syndrome;
- the main symptoms requiring urgent help for organ diseases
digestion: abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, gastrointestinal bleeding;
- jaundice syndrome;
- the main symptoms requiring emergency care for kidney disease:
hematuria, urinary retention;
- acute renal failure syndrome;
- renal colic syndrome;
- acute hyperglycemia syndrome;
- acute hypoglycemia syndrome;
- syndrome of acute post-hemorrhagic anemia;
- allergic reactions: anaphylactic shock, Quincke's edema;
- syndrome of damage to abdominal organs: closed abdominal trauma with damage to hollow organs; closed abdominal trauma with injury parenchymal organs, open trauma to the abdominal cavity;
- chest injury syndrome. Tracheal injury syndrome;
- limb injury syndrome: bruises; stretching; joint ligament rupture tendons; dislocations;
- syndrome of damage to the bones of the extremities: fractures;
- spinal injury syndrome;
- syndrome of violation of the integrity of the skin: wounds;
- thermal injury syndrome: burns, overheating, hypothermia, frostbite;
- the concept of the terminal state, clinical and biological death.

The student should be able to:

- provide emergency care for fever, critical drop in temperature;
- be able to explain the rules for taking medications: enteral administration,

external use, etc.;

- collect the drug from the ampoule, fill the drip systems
- infusion;
- provide emergency first aid for shortness of breath and suffocation;
 - apply oxygen therapy;
 - to help with coughing, hemoptysis; collect phlegm for general, microbiological analysis and tuberculosis;
 - use a pocket inhaler;
 - to carry out thoracocentesis;

nine

- take an ECG;
- measure blood pressure, heart rate calculation, pulse characteristics;
- to provide first aid emergency care for fainting, collapse;
- to provide first aid for arrhythmia syndrome;
- to carry out an abdominal puncture;
- provide assistance with vomiting and take vomit for analysis;
- to help with diarrhea and collect feces for a general analysis, infections;
- provide emergency care for gastric and intestinal bleeding;
- supply gas, purifying and siphon enemas;
- provide first aid for abdominal pain;
- take urine for laboratory research;
- to carry out catheterization of the bladder;
- to help with renal colic;
- provide emergency first aid for acute hyperglycemia;
- provide emergency first aid for hypoglycemia;
- be able to determine the level of hemoglobin in the blood, hematocrit;
- determine the blood group;
- to provide first aid for anaphylactic shock;
- to help with Quincke's edema;
- provide emergency first aid for limb injury syndrome;
- provide emergency first aid for injury syndrome spine;
- to provide emergency first aid for the syndrome of violation of integrity skin;
- to provide emergency first aid for the syndrome of violation of integrity skin;
- provide emergency care for thermal injuries;
- to provide resuscitation measures and first aid in case of poisoning;
- to carry out artificial respiration and chest compressions.

The student must own:

- Performing medical procedures. Administration of medicinal rectal candles. Injections (subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous). Dilution of antibiotics for intramuscular administration. System preparation for intravenous drip infusion. Instillation of drops in the nose, ears, eyes. The use of ointments, powders, talkers in children with skin lesions. Carrying out therapeutic baths. Applying a warming compress. Application of a heating pad, bladder

with ice. Oxygen therapy. Setting enemas (cleansing, siphon, medical), gas outlet tube. Probing the stomach with a target gastric lavage.

- Skills to determine some physical and physiological parameters.

- Skills of collecting feces, urine (samples of Nechiporenko, Addis-Kakovsky, Zimnitsky), sputum for laboratory and bacteriological examination, scraping for enterobiasis .

- Skills of taking smears from mucous membranes of the pharynx, nose for bacteriological survey.

- Skills of taking blood from a vein for biochemical, bacteriological, serological examinations.

- Preparing the patient for ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs and small pelvis; X-ray examination of the gastrointestinal tract (stomach, large intestine, gallbladder and biliary tract); endoscopic

survey

(fibro-gastro-duodenoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy).

- Skills for providing first aid to sick children in case of emergency states. Help with vomiting, diarrhea.

FORMS OF INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATION (ON THE RESULTS OF PRACTICE)

Practical work is reflected by the student in the practice diary, which notes dates and hours of duty, as well as manipulations and other types of work performed during duty. At the end of the industrial practice, the student receives a characteristic with place of work signed by the senior nurse, which is certified by the signature the head nurse and the seal of the medical institution. Practice diary, certified by the head of industrial practice from the department of KSMA, together with characteristics are submitted to the department of practice of the KSMA. Regardless of the place of passage

practice certification of all students takes place only in the Clinical Skills Center

KSMA and is carried out by the attestation commission, which grades

("Satisfactory", "good", "excellent"). After certification, the manager

industrial practice from the department gives an assessment for the practice in the credit student's book and fills out the progress sheet. When

"Unsatisfactory" result, the student is obliged to complete the full volume

production practice with re-certification. Department represented by the person responsible for

practice reserves the right, in some cases (in case of violation of the deadlines

reporting documentation, their careless execution, violation of the issued by order

place and time of internship), do not certify the student in internship.

Students who have not submitted reporting documentation to the practice department, as well as in cases

violations of the rules for passing practice, in practice are not certified, regardless of

reasons for untimely training or untimely delivery of the reporting

documentation. A summary report on the internship is provided to the department

practice of the KSMA immediately after the completion of the practice and necessarily contains a roll-call

a list of students, including a list of those not certified in practice. For not certified

for students the head of practice from the department is served in the dean's office of the faculty

"Pediatrics" individual reports. The decision to take internship by students is not

certified in due time, accepted by the practice department in an individual order by decision of the dean's office and agreed with the responsible head

practice. Control tasks and tests during the course are not provided. The form of ongoing monitoring of the internship is the mark given by student for final certification.

MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE PRODUCTION

PRACTICES. The curriculum, the educational process in the discipline does not need specialized laboratory equipment. Student learning process carried out directly at the departments of hospitals related to clinical bases of the academy and in the center of clinical skills of the KSMA. Students are trained under the direct supervision of sentry nurses under the supervision senior nurse of the department. Methodological guidance of practice carried out by the departments of the KSMA. Before practice, an organizational meeting of students with instructions on the procedure for passing the practice, its duration according to the curriculum. A list of the necessary skills for mastering in the process of passing the practice. Department staff carry out inspections clinical bases. Control is carried out over the exit of students to practice, its passing. About all cases of non-entry of students into practice, violation by a student internship rules or internal regulations of a medical institution immediately reported to the department of practice and the dean's office. In addition, the Department of Propedeutics of Childhood Diseases controls the methodological compliance with the production practice of the "assistant paramedic emergency and ambulance help "curriculum, monitors the timely registration and updating methodological recommendations for the practice. General practice guidance from Department of Propedeutics of Childhood Diseases is assigned to the person responsible for the practice employee of the department.

The student learning process is conducted at the Clinical Skills Center and directly in the departments of hospitals belonging to the clinical bases of the Academy. Students are trained under the direct supervision of guards nurses under the supervision of the senior nurse of the department. Methodical guidance of practice is carried out by the department. During production practice, students continue to develop practical skills in patient care adults and children on various dummies at the Clinical Skills Center.

" ASSISTANT DOCTOR OF THE INPatient "

Total labor intensity 4 credits (4 weeks)

Types of control: certification

Industrial practice of 4th year students of the Faculty of Pediatrics as an inpatient doctor's assistant is carried out on the basis of children's hospitals. Schedule students in the departments are approved by the chief physician of the hospital and the head from department.

The purpose of the industrial practice:

- master the skills of a pediatrician in a reformed system health care of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - verification and consolidation of the knowledge gained by students in the study of basic clinical and theoretical disciplines, improvement of practical skills acquired at KSMA;
 - familiarization with the organization of the medical business and the working conditions of the doctor, as well as with the basics of organizing health care and anti-epidemic activities;
-

- to teach students the skills of independent clinical thinking.

Industrial practice tasks:

- To master the role of a pediatrician in the organization of medical care for children in conditions hospital.
- To learn how to carry out work on the diagnosis of childhood diseases.
- Be able to make a diagnosis based on the information collected, justify clinical diagnosis and treatment.
- Master the skills of paperwork for the supervised patient.
- Learn to justify the diagnosis, draw up milestone, discharge epicrisis, draw up extracts with recommendations.
- Get acquainted with the work of the functional and diagnostic department, participate in conducting ultrasound of the abdominal cavity organs, brain, thyroid gland, chest x-ray, ECG, MRI, REG, EEG, etc.
- Learn to conduct effective health education among parents and children, to acquire skills of working with parents, relatives sick children, as well as with the medical staff of the hospital.
- Master the methods of providing syndromic therapy in emergency conditions in children.
- Practical work of students consists of daily work (participation in initial examination of the patient, bypassing patients, in conducting general and additional studies) in a hospital under the supervision of a resident physician and the head of the department. The student supervises up to 5 patients per day, with daily records of the medical history, the rationale for the clinical diagnosis and registration of stage and discharge epicrisis.

The student should know:

- the basics of deontology (to be attentive to the patient and his relatives, instill confidence in recovery and a favorable outcome of the disease);
- basic orders when working in a secondary and tertiary hospital levels;
- methodology for the study of the patient with the analysis of clinical and laboratory - instrumental data, with a record in the case histories;
- internal routine of hospital departments (daily routine, meals);
- organization of the work of a pediatrician in the department;
- indicators of the work of a pediatrician in a hospital;
- classification of background diseases in children (constitutional anomalies, rickets, deficiency anemia, chronic eating disorders);
- modern classifications of bronchopulmonary diseases, kidney diseases, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system and blood in children; diagnostic criteria for these diseases;
- principles of treatment of sick children with the above pathology;
- principles of monitoring children in a hospital setting;

- the basic principles of the work of specialized offices - a cardiologist,

neurologist, ENT, dentist, urologist, ophthalmologist, etc.;

- the principles of sanitary and educational work in the hospital.

The student should be able to:

- work with medical records in a hospital;
- correctly assess the patient's complaints, purposefully collect a life history and illness;
- to assess the status of a sick child, taking into account complaints, medical history, examination and the main clinical manifestations of the disease;
- to assess the state of the child's organs and systems (according to examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation);
- substantiate the preliminary diagnosis and draw up a plan for further examination; interpret the data of laboratory and functional examination methods;
- to carry out differential diagnostics and substantiation of the clinical diagnosis;
- issue a milestone and discharge epicrisis, write a certificate with recommendations;
- draw up a treatment plan for a sick child, justify it; calculate doses medicines;
- evaluate the correctness of breastfeeding;
- draw up medical documentation in accordance with the requirements of the MHIF;
- conduct hygienic training for parents and children;
- to provide assistance in case of emergency conditions in children;
- determine the blood group, Rh factor;
- to receive during the night duty in the hospital.

The student must own the principles of work:

1. Principles of medical work of students (physician assistant) in children's hospitals

The student (physician assistant) must familiarize himself with the general requirements, presented to the doctor of the children's hospital, the doctor's work schedule, duties and the rights of the attending doctor, the duties of a paraclinical medical doctor diagnostic department. The student must familiarize himself with the sanitary condition hospitals, the order of admission and discharge of patients, the internal regulations of the hospital.

2. Principles of anti-epidemic work in a children's hospital.

During work, the doctor's assistant must comply with the epidemiological alertness. If an infectious pathology is suspected, he should isolate the patient before his transfer to specialized departments. The doctor on duty carries out control over the preparation of food at the catering unit, takes a sample with a mark in special magazine.

In everyday work, the physician assistant should adhere to the following instructional orders:

Order No. 34 - on improving the infection control system and measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections in organizations health care of the Kyrgyz Republic,
Resolution No. 32 - on the approval of the Infection Control Instruction in healthcare organizations of the Kyrgyz Republic,
Order No. 202 dated 05/12/2008 - on laboratory diagnostics, anti-epidemic measures and monitoring of HIV infection in health care facilities of the Kyrgyz Republic,

Order No. 59 of 02/18/2013 - on improving the security of systems medical waste management in healthcare organizations,
Order No. 488 - on measures to prevent the incidence of viral hepatitis population of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. The work of the doctor on the reception of sick children. Initial inspection writing sick.

The work of a doctor in the emergency department is responsible, requires the ability to quickly navigate

triage of patients, in identifying dangerous, urgent and priority signs.

According to the instructions of the Ministry of Health dated 06.16. No. 213 doctor of the admission department

examines all incoming patients, while he draws up the front part of the history illness, reflects information on the history of life and illness of the child, describes the status, with

assessment of physical development according to WHO, reflects survey data on an outpatient stage, substantiates the preliminary diagnosis, draws up a survey plan and a plan treatment of the patient, hospitalizes the patient according to the profile and severity of the condition, taking into account

questions of deontology. If necessary, the doctor together with the nurse provides emergency assistance to the patient.

4. Working with the basic medical records of the hospital

The student (doctor's assistant) pays attention to the maintenance of medical records:

form 003 / U - medical card of an inpatient and CIF to it; form No. 027 / U - an extract from the medical record;

form number 347 - medical certificate of death;

Form No. 249 - Recommended Definitions, Standards and Registration Requirements, perinatal, perinatal, neonatal and infant mortality;

form No. 007 / U - a sheet of registration of the movement of patients and the bed fund of each department and

diary to her;

forms № 12, 14, 17 - annual reporting forms of health care facilities.

Direct work with medical documentation for a student trainee -

the medical history, in which he makes daily entries in the "Diary" section, clearly determines the terms of substantiation of the clinical diagnosis, makes competent extracts from case histories. Daily bypass of supervised patients with subsequent registration section "Diary".

Daily rounds of supervised patients by students carried out in conjunction with the doctors of the department are called upon to educate them the skills of the future profession, initiative, hard work. Work begins with the morning five minutes. Assistant

the doctor participates in the rounds of the head. department, professor and associate professor of the department,

are present at the councils. Interprets laboratory data and

instrumental survey methods. Formulates and substantiates clinical

diagnosis according to modern classifications. Provides his own treatment plan, taking into account

diagnosed. The main purpose of the "Diary" section is to reflect

dynamics of the course of this disease. Practices the ability to communicate with patients children and their relatives.

5. Participation in the examination of supervised patients in functional units children's hospital. Interpretation of the received data.

During the period of industrial practice, the doctor's assistant accompanies the supervised patient in the laboratory, functional diagnostics rooms, department physiotherapy, dentist offices, ENT doctor and ophthalmologist, neurologist. This contributes better assimilation of practical skills and abilities.

Justification schemes for clinical diagnosis, stage and discharge epicrisis.

The clinical diagnosis must be substantiated within the first three days of stay in hospital. It should follow logically from complaints, anamnestic and objective data, results of laboratory-functional research methods, which are typical for this pathology. The clinical diagnosis should be made by accepted modern classification of diseases and made on the title page of history illness on the day of its justification with the date and signature of the attending physician. Concomitant diseases are justified separately from the main final diagnosis.

A milestone epicrisis as a rule, should be written every 9-10 days.

The stay of the child in the hospital. It should contain information about the dynamics the patient's condition for a given time period, reflect the state of the laboratory functional studies, include an assessment of the therapy, indicating one-time, daily doses and courses of treatment of the patient. The epicrisis indicates the purpose and

results of consultations of specialists, councils. At the end of the description, it is planned plan for the further management of the patient.

The discharge epicrisis indicates the duration of the patient's stay in the hospital, final

clinical

diagnosis

(main,

complications

main,

accompanying) with its justification, indicating the scope of examinations, treatment.

The discharge summary ends with recommendations for further medical rehabilitation of the child.

6. Participation in the provision of emergency care at the reception and supervised patients.

A physician assistant must be able to provide emergency care to a child in an emergency situations at the reception, as well as in the department, in the following conditions: cardiac arrest,

breathing; anaphylactic shock, convulsive syndrome, bleeding, hyperthermic syndrome, arterial hypertension, pulmonary edema. The student works out these skills on night watch. When providing emergency care, be guided by the recommendations of the 2013 Pocket Guide.

7. Sanitary and educational work in the children's hospital.

Along with the medical work, the doctor's assistant takes part in the sanitary educational work carried out in the departments of the hospital. Sanitary enlightenment work consists in conducting conversations with children and their parents on the main topics characterizing the profile of the department; conducting lectures, issuing sanitary ballots.

8. Regulations on the doctor on duty at the children's hospital. Night duty.

The Physician Assistant must familiarize himself with the regulations on the doctor on duty at the hospital.

During the night watch, the rounds are repeatedly made in the departments, examines

seriously ill children left under supervision. The traversal results are recorded in diary and journal of the doctor on duty, participates in the provision of emergency care to the child

with the obligatory reflection of the dynamics of the patient's condition as a result of medical interventions. At the morning conference, the physician assistant reports back to the main doctor on duty to the deputy chief doctor and the head of the department.

9. Foundations of deontology. Offset.

When working in wards, the physician assistant must comply with the principles of ethics and deontology. Physician assistant prepares material for the report and speaks at the conference dedicated to ethics and deontology.

The diary of industrial practice, certified by the head of the medical facility is the main reporting document for the offset based on the results of practice. In the end of each cycle, the practice leaders conduct an interview with the student with differentiated assessment of the implementation of the program of practice, the degree of development

practical skills, independent work, educational and research work. IN

at the end of the internship, the teacher who led the internship following the interviews cycles, submission of reporting documentation exposes an overall rating, which entered in the record book

"DOCTOR ASSISTANT UCM"

Total labor intensity 6 credits (180 hours).

Types of control: certification, with assessment.

Industrial practice of 5th year students of the Faculty of Pediatrics as an inpatient doctor's assistant is carried out on the basis of children's hospitals. Schedule students in the departments are approved by the chief physician of the hospital and the head from department **(6 credits)**.

The purpose of the practical training of 6th year students of the Faculty of Pediatrics according to the cycle "Physician Assistant to FGP" - to teach students qualified skills work of a pediatrician, FGP doctor in primary health care.

Industrial practice tasks :

1. Familiarization with the principles of organizing the work of the FGP doctor to provide medical and preventive care for children and adults the population .

17

2. Development and consolidation of professional skills and assessment skills physical and neuropsychic development, according to clinical and laboratory examination, diagnosis and treatment of the most common diseases of childhood on an outpatient basis.

3. Consolidation and improvement of practical skills to provide emergency care for children at the primary health care level.

4. Acquaintance with the preparation of medical documentation for outpatient the patient, taking into account the medical and economic standards of the fund of compulsory insurance: child development history (form No. 112 / y), vaccination records (form No. 063), registration form of a teenager (form No. 025 / y), documents for admission to a preschool and school institution, emergency notification (F-58), KIF.

5. Acquaintance with the work of specialized functional rooms

(healthy child, vaccination room, functional rooms research) and physiotherapy departments.

6. Consolidation of practical skills in health education and anti-epidemic activity among children, parents and their relatives.

7. compliance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology;

Type, form of practice

Practice type - industrial practice is carried out on the basis of Agreements between the KSMA and the institutions of the medical facilities of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with which the indicated health facilities provide places for passing practice of university students.

Practice form - "Physician Assistant to FGP" for students 6 course of the Faculty of Pediatrics is conducted according to the curriculum, in accordance with GOS-3.

Students who have successfully passed the necessary theoretical training with practical skills acquired in dummies that have passed medical examinations.

The structure and organization of industrial practice

Bases for practical training of 6-year students of the faculty "Pediatrics" as physician assistants to FGPs are city and district outpatient clinics - FMC (family medicine centers) with all appropriate

divisions

offices,

staffed

highly qualified staff of doctors, nurses,

having all the equipment necessary for receiving patients and documentation.

The practice is managed by employees of pediatric departments

KSMA. The direct leaders of the practice are the leading specialists of health care facilities to which students are attached.

During the period of practical training, the student must familiarize himself with organization of the work of a medical institution - an outpatient clinic (center of family medicine),

its departments, laboratories, registries, with the order of registration of patients, work

auxiliary diagnostic and treatment and rehabilitation rooms, forms accounting and reporting of the work of FGP doctors, statistical processing of reporting materials and the methodology for analyzing the main qualitative indicators

FGP doctor to provide

medical care for children and adults.

The student works according to the work schedule of the medical institution, takes part in all measures for the organizational and medical-material work of the institution.

Every student must be provided with a job. Practical student work consists of a daily 6 hour work with a 5-day working week in the clinic.

The student works in the FGP doctor's office. The student must be familiar with the rules for accounting and storage of medicines, with the procedure for issuing registration forms for

work with the child contingent, referrals to pediatric hospitals, certificates and

other documents.

During the internship, the student must actively carry out sanitary and educational work: give lectures, conduct a conversation, issue health bulletins on the prevention of disease, on a healthy lifestyle, also must remember and must fulfill the requirements of the foundations of deontology:

- 1) respect the rights of patients;
- 2) strictly follow the principles of professional ethics of a doctor;
- 3) pay special attention to the correct introduction of medical records, not allow negligence in work, observe medical confidentiality;
- 4) show an example of a sensitive and attentive attitude towards the patient and his relatives.

Control over the work of students is carried out by the staff of the department, responsible for practical training for the following directions:

- 1) responsibility for the correctness of the diagnosis and the assigned by the trainee treatment;
- 2) the correctness of the documentation;
- 3) control of the discipline and appearance of students;
- 4) assessment of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

Starting to get started, the student draws up a diary every day industrial practice, which describes all types and scope of performed work, methods of medical manipulations. The diary is certified daily signed by the FGP doctor and the head of the practice - teacher and certified by the seal doctor.

At the end of each cycle, the student submits a summary report.

During industrial practice, in addition to medical work, the student takes part in sanitary and educational and preventive measures carried out

employees of outpatient-polyclinic medical departments

institutions, industrial meetings, scientific and clinical conferences. Per

the time of the student's practical training under the supervision of the manager

practitioners must work out practical skills, according to the catalog of competencies, about which

an appropriate note is made in the "Journal of Practical Skills".

On the last day of practice, the student draws up a report on the production practice. The responsible FGP doctor gives a brief description of the student's work, in

which assesses the volume, quality of work performed, knowledge and practical skills, acquired during practice, the student's conscientiousness, the ability to comply basic principles of medical ethics and deontology. Diary and mastery journal practical skills are signed by the person responsible for the practical training the head.

The completed diary of industrial practice is handed over to the teacher - the head of the practice, who gives a short written description of the work student and preliminarily assesses it on a five-point system. Students are not those who have completed internship in a timely manner, have gaps, do not qualify for credit allowed.

The test takes place at the Clinical Skills Development Center at dummies and phantoms with a differentiated assessment by a five-point system attestation commission appointed by the department of industrial practice.

The mark signed by the instructor - the head of the practice is included in the credit student's book and in the transcript and examination sheet.

Stages of practical actions of students

#	Structure of the production practice	Types of work in practice including independent work of students			
1	Structure of outpatient care for the population	Acquaintance with subdivisions of UCM, FGP		Work under control the of doctor FGP	Independent work, Studying the documentation method
2	Medical work	<p>Reception of patients' in polyclinic. Collect anamnesis and conduct clinical examination of the child, evaluate anthropometric data, calculate the age norms of weight and height at the reception in polyclinic.</p> <p>Appreciate the physical, sexual and mental (psychomotor) development of the children and adolescents.</p> <p>Establish a diagnosis, health group and disease risk of children and adolescents.</p> <p>To start a drug therapy taking into the account the age of the child.</p> <p>Determine the timing of discharge children after illness in school and children</p>	Visiting patients at home	Work in a day hospital, a hospital at home	Participation in the work of specialized offices
3	Preventive work	Participation in medical examinations. Participate in routine medical	Participation in vaccination	Participation in the professional	Studying the regulatory documents for conducting

		<p>examinations of children and adolescents' in organized groups. Determine the degree of readiness of children to enter pre-school, school. To assess the severity of adaptation of children to preschool and school institutions. Participate in the implementation of preventive vaccinations. Determine the physical culture group for children of preschool and school age.</p>		inspections	medical examinations
4	Reception of healthy children of the first year of life in the polyclinic	<p>Calculate and correct the nutrition of children in the first year of life. Make a daily routine for healthy young children. Make an individual plan for preventive vaccinations. Master the skills of hygienic care for newborns (skin care, mucous membranes, treatment of the umbilical wound, hygienic bath). To prevent rickets and iron deficiency anemia in children of the first year of life</p>			<p>Make a daily routine for healthy young children. Possess hygiene skills who cares for newborns. (skin care for mucous membranes, treatment of the umbilical wound, hygienic bath). Filling out The form No 112/y;</p>
5	Registration of	Filling out outpatient	Filling out	Filling in	Filling in

	medical documentation, filling in and maintaining medical documentation	cards and statistical coupons	the control cards of dispensary observat	disability sheets and health resort cards	directions to medical social expertise and out-patient card statements
6	Dispensary work	Participation in dispensary examinations of patients	Filling out outpatient cards based on the results of dispensary examinations	Introduction to the logs of dispensary monitoring records	Conducting interviews with patients about risk factors
7	Examination of temporary disability (ETD)	During the examination of patients, conduct ETD – determine its cause and type, indicate the need to issue a document on TD, its term, criteria for recovery and restoration of working capacity	Filling out the documentation of the approval sheet on the Medical social expertise		
8	Writing out a prescriptions	Writing out regular prescriptions. Calculation of age-related doses	Prescribing preferential prescriptions		
9	Providing emergency care	Providing emergency care at home	Participation in the work of the day hospital of the ward	To make a list of medicines for emergency care	
10	Sanitary and educational activities	Elaboration of the literary material according to the chosen topic	Conducting conversations, making sanitary bulletins		
11	Preparation for passing the test based on the results of the practice	Control the knowledge and practical skills in the workplace	Making a diary and a journal of mastering practical skills		

Practice time - meets the requirements of GOS-3 (2015),

curricula and schedules of the educational process of KSMA. Practice of 6th year students is held after the X semester for 6 working weeks (180 hours) as FGP physician assistant in city, district outpatient clinics institutions.

No one can be exempted from the practice. Is prohibited sending students at the expense of UP and PP time to other events (sports, wellness, etc.).

The postponement of the internship may be allowed for individual students in exceptional cases (illness, pregnancy) in agreement with the deans faculties. Missed days - are worked out without reducing hours, on duty, in weekend or practice is extended.

Students who fail to complete the internship program for a valid reason, are sent to practice again according to an individual plan.

Students who do not complete the internship program without a valid reason, are considered to be in academic debt.

As a result of passing this industrial practice, the student should

Know:

- Principles of providing outpatient care for children and adults.
- The content of the work of a pediatrician with children in the clinic and at home.
- The content of the work of a doctor - therapist in the clinic and at home
- The content of the work of a doctor - obstetrician-gynecologist in a polyclinic
- The content of the work of a doctor - surgeon in a polyclinic
- The content of the prehospital emergency doctor's work.
- Content of the work of a doctor in an educational institution.
- Basic standards of preventive and therapeutic - diagnostic work district service.
- Principles of keeping accounting and reporting documentation.
- Principles of vaccination of children (republican vaccination calendar).
- List of contraindications for vaccination.
- Complications during vaccination (general, local).
- Basics of dynamic observation of newborns and children of the first year life (by risk groups).
- Dynamics of local changes after BCG vaccination
- Assessment of the level of physical development and nutritional status of children (using standard deviation tables).
- Assessment of the neuropsychic development of children of the first year of life and older.
- Ten principles of breastfeeding, breastfeeding frequency, timing and technique of the first application, criteria for the effectiveness of breastfeeding.
- The technique of introducing complementary foods to children.
- Etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, prevention and treatment rickets, constitutional anomalies, eating disorders, anemia principles observation.

Be able to :

- Prepare accounting and reporting documentation for children and adult patients.
- Provide antenatal care.
- Carry out patronage of the newborn.
- Collect and evaluate biological, social and genealogical history.
- To issue a milestone epicrisis for a child of a decree age.

- Assess the physical development of children of different ages.
- Assess the neuropsychic development of children of different ages.
- Prescribe nutrition for young children, nutritional therapy for sick children and adolescents.
- Make a daily routine for a young child.
- Assign hardening procedures to a young child.
- Conduct a clinical examination of a healthy and sick child.
- Conduct clinical examination of adults
- Evaluate the results of a couple of clinical examination methods.
- Determine the child's health group
- Make recommendations for the prevention of rickets, IDA, malnutrition.

- To register a child in a preschool educational institution.
- Enroll your child in school.
- Get a prescription at the pharmacy.
- Make a referral to a hospital.
- Fill out an emergency notice.
- Issue a spa card
- Issue documentation for a disabled child in MSEC.
- Write out sick leaves and certificates.
- Provide emergency care for hyperthermic syndrome.
- Provide emergency care for convulsive syndrome.
- Provide emergency treatment for heat and sunstroke.
- Provide emergency assistance in case of poisoning.
- Provide emergency treatment for bleeding.
- Provide emergency care for acute allergic conditions.

Have the skills to perform work in the following sections:

- **Preventive work with healthy children and adolescents:** implementation two-stage prophylactic medical examination (antenatal care for pregnant women, newborn), dynamic observation of children in the first year of life, taking into account health level, observation of unorganized children aged 1 to 7 years, carrying out planned and emergency anti-epidemic measures for pediatric area, preparing children for admission to an educational institution;
- **Provision of medical care to the child population in a polyclinic:** early diagnostics of the most common diseases, taking into account their peculiarities course, treatment, prevention, clinical examination; medical care acutely sick children at home, dispensary observation of children of III - V health groups; examination of temporary incapacity for work in care;
- **Providing emergency care at the prehospital stage for acute and chronic diseases, urgent conditions:** the sequence of actions of the doctor - pediatrician on assessment of symptoms in accordance with the characteristics of diagnosis and physical examination of children, classification of threatening conditions, establishment priority syndromic diagnosis, assistance in the minimum sufficient volume, choice of tactical decision;
- **Organization of outpatient care for children,** interaction with others outpatient inpatient medical facilities, work with accounting and reporting documentation, work with a local nurse, analysis and planning of the work of a local pediatrician;

Sanitary and educational work: conducting individual interviews with parents and older children, lectures on topical problems of modern medicine.

Main literature:

1. Captain T.V. - Propedeutics of childhood diseases with childcare. - Ed. 2nd. - M., MED press-inform, 2004.
2. Pocket guide "Provision of inpatient care for children. Guide managing the most common diseases in a resource-limited setting. " Bishkek. 2013.
3. Outpatient pediatrics. Toolkit. Bishkek 2014.
4. Order No. 585 of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic of 09.10.2015. "On the observation of healthy children at the level primary health care ".
5. Order No. 144 dated 26.02. 2016 "On the organization of protection, support and encouragement breastfeeding in young children in maternity hospitals (departments), children's hospitals, General practice centers, Family centers medicine / Groups of family doctors, FAPs of the Kyrgyz Republic "
6. Shabalov N.P. - Childhood diseases. - Ed. 5th. - SPb, Peter, 2004.

Additional literature:

1. Regulations on the Group of Family Physicians (as an institution of the Ministry of Health). Approved by order Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 20, 2000 No. 202. Registered with the Ministry of Justice KR June 29, 2000. Registration number 130.
2. Regulations on the Group of Family Physicians (as a structural subdivision of the AU). Approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 20, 2000 No. 202. Registered in Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic on June 29, 2000. Registration number 131.
3. Regulations on the Compulsory Health Insurance Policy. Approved by order Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 15, 2000 No. 196. Registered with the Ministry of Justice KR June 29, 2000. Registration number 130.
4. Guidelines for outpatient pediatrics / Ed. A.A. Baranova. - M., 2007.
5. Site of KSMA named after I.K. Akhunbaeva <https://www.kgma.kg/index.php/ru/>
6. [Kyrgyz Virtual Scientific Library www.kyrgyzstanvsl.org](http://www.kyrgyzstanvsl.org)
7. Electronic resource "Electronic Library" KSMA (library.kgma.kg)
8. Electronic resources of the eIFL project. http://bik.org.kg/ru/eifl_resources/