

## Annex 5

### The list of elective courses to choose from students.

№	credits	The name of the department	The name kpo	annotation
1	1	Kyrgyz	Speech culture	The Kyrgyz language as the national and state language of the Kyrgyz people is the pinnacle of Kyrgyz spiritual values and culture. National values in the social and political life of the native language can be restored
2	1	honey. Biology	Tropical parasitology	The aim of the course is to expand students' knowledge about morphology, development cycles, the spread of tropical climate parasites, their pathogenic measures to protect human health from parasites. Large migration of the population to different parts of the world, when foreign students from different countries, the presence of transit hosts of parasites and vectors suggest the expansion of the range of parasites and the need for additional knowledge on tropical parasitology.
3	1	Fundamental and Clinical Physiology	Vegetative nervous system-regulator of function and processes in the body	The topic of the elective course is devoted to the key problem of physiology - the study of the mechanisms of vegetative regulation of different systems of the body. For the first time, students will be introduced to the characteristics and methods of assessing the functional state of the autonomous nervous system.

				In the practice sessions, students to assess the state of the GNA will conduct various samples (clinortistic and martine sample), calculation of the Kerdoindex, cause reflexes of Danini-Ashner. Sinokarotidné Chermaka-Goering.
4	1	Biochemistry with a course of general and bioorgan.chemistry.	The role of biogenic elements in the human body	The formation of students' system of natural scientific knowledge about the chemical and biological properties of biogenic elements, the presence and transformation of which form a molecular basis life of the body.
5	1	Pathological anatomy	Pathological anatomy of fetal and newborn diseases	The aim of the elective course of pathological anatomy of fetal diseases and newborn is to study the structural basis of these diseases, their etiology, pathogenesis and morphogenesis to use the knowledge clinical departments to train a general practitioner.
6	1	Department of Normal and Topographic anatomy	Options for the movement of blood vessels and nerves in the pelvic cavity	The study of the general patterns of the arterial, venous and nervous system and variants of its variability in the puzzle organs is interested not only in anatomists, but also for clinicians who have it is a matter of pathology of the CCC and the nervous system, which in the structure of nosology behindit 1 place. In anatomy and related neumorphological disciplines, there are evidences proving a natural link between the formation of venous anastomosis in the head and

				The complexity of the structure of the head's venous vessels is due to the anatomy of the organs located in this area, which are different in origin and function(enocrine, digestive, respiratory and nervous).
7	1	Physics and Computer Science	Nanotechnology in Medicine	The course program includes such issues as new and new methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of patients, which include nanotechnology, laser therapy, radiation diagnostics, etc.
8	1	Medical Psychology, Psychiatry and Narcology	The basics of communication and communication psychology	The course is aimed at developing practical communication skills, the process of building communication and medical communications. The subject of the study is the system of relationships between a nurse and other people, patients, colleagues.
9	1	Microbiology, Virology, Immunology	Microbiological diagnosis of infections associated with medical care	The programme aims to study the types of microbes, transmission pathways that contribute to the spread and development of health-related infections (IPPs). Microbiological value microorganisms in hospital facilities

				environment (on tools, in water, air, food) in the development of ISMP. Students will also study the principles of microbiological diagnosis and ways ISMP prevention.
10	1	Russian	Russian in professional Activities.	The main purpose of teaching foreign languages, including Russian as a foreign language, is to create the communicative competence of students. In today's environment, foreign-language communication is one of the main components of the professional activity of a highly qualified and competitive specialist. In this regard, when teaching Russian as a foreign language in higher education institutions should take into account the specifics of the boulding prof. activities. Studentyou must not only master the skills of communication in a foreign language, but also acquire certain knowledge in the chosen specialty. pharmacy""In practice" etc.

1	1	Neurology	Rare Hemisphere Syndromes	As part of this elective course, symptoms and syndromes of different parts of the cortex of the large hemispheres of the brain, which are not included in the main program of the subject, will be considered. Neurology in the Nervous System module. The questions will be detailed andedicted
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				differential diagnosis of irritation syndromes and the fallout of the cerebral cortex, the clinical significance of asymmetry large hemispheres in neurology, as well as - clinical study of higher brain functions.
2	1	Dermatovenerology	Rare dermatosis and STIs	Skin and sexually transmitted diseases knowledge of their pathogenesis and manifestations on the skin gives information to understand a number of diseases of internal organs. significant violations.
3	1	Radiation Diagnostics and Therapy	The practical basics of ultrasound diagnostics	The elective course provided is dedicated to in-depth study and The use of ultrasound diagnostics in various areas of medicine will be analyzed of common ultrasound studies using the Doppler regimen in gastroenterology, de-finished examination, angiology, endocrinology. It is obligatory to illuminate the ultrasonic burrow of the anatomy in different age categories and when Pathology. Practical training on ultrasound machines is provided
4	1	Propedeutic surgery	The basics of specific surgical infections	Long-term issues of diagnosis and treatment of specific surgical infections remained unsatisfactory. And only with the introduction of the modern diagnostic methods and specific prevention of some acute diseases results of treatment Improved. In recent years, the increase in

				cases of certain cases chronic specific infections, so early diagnosis and appropriate preventive measures important for predicting the course of specific infections.
5	1	Public Health and Health	The basics of infection control HEALTH organizations	Infections associated with the provision health care is a pressing issue for practical health care, reducing The quality of care and increasing social time of illness. practitioners should be well aware of the basics of preventive measures medical care.
6	1	General hygiene	Valiology as a science of health	The purpose of the discipline: students acquire the knowledge, skills and skills to form, health care by studying and using laws the program explores the basics of healthy lifestyles, environmental factors, natural and healthy lifestyles. man-made aspects.
7	1	General and wedges of the same epidemiology	Problems and prospects of the organization Vaccination case	Immunization of the population plays an important role in the prevention of infectious diseases diseases, which is undoubtedly proven by its results. improved schemes and methods of introduction. Knowing the basics of vaccination and new directions

				in development and production immunobiological drugs are needed by future health professionals.
8	1	Surgery	Surgery of mediastination	<p>In the mediastination are vital organs: the heart with pericardium, the intra-abdominal parts of large vessels, bifurcation of the trachea, main bronchi, pulmonary arteries and veins, lymph nodes, oesophagus, thoracic aorta, thymus, etc. Damage to the middle-east can be open or closed with internal hemorrhage and with the formation of hematoma, which can lead to compression of vital organs. Acute mediastinitis is an acute plying inflammation of the mediastinum tissues, manifested in the form of phlegmon or abscess. Most often, acute mediasititis occurs as a result of open damage mediastinum, perforation of the esophagus by a foreign body, the spread of deep neck phlegmon in the mediastinum tissue. By the origin of the tumor mediastination can be neurogene, mesenchymal, tumors from reticular tissues lymph nodes and thyomoma. Surgical treatment is aimed primarily at eliminating the cause of acute mediatenitis or tumor removal, etc. Accordingly, students need to be awareof the mediastodies to remove cause of the disease.</p>
9	1	ophthalmology	Age physiology and eye pathology	<p>Knowledge of the ophthalmological methods of the study of the visual organ will allow to prevent complications in a timely manner, associated with a decrease in visual function.</p>

				During the practice sessions, students will receive information about the general semiotics of vision organ diseases, study the basic practical techniques for a better review retinal diseases such as arterial hypertension, atherosclerosis and central nervous system damage.
10	1	General hygiene	Psychogihygen	Optional courses in mental hygiene have created the conditions for students with knowledge and competencies to create and promote mental health population, including to create conditions for children's mental functioning. Mental hygiene is a section of hygiene, which conducts conservation activities and strengthens and strengthens a person's mental health. The aim of teaching elective courses in mental hygiene is to acquire the knowledge, skills and skills to improve mental health sustainability and resistance to various environmental hazards, and prevention of the development of initial forms of mental illness and their recurrence in Patients.
11	1	Propeddiatry	Caring for the development of preschool children	The main elements of preschool-age education. different methods for preschooler development - the development of memory, thinking, motor skills, speech. Recommendations for child development by age group (work in the department inpatient and pre-school institutions). Communication skills and communication, advising mothers.
12	1	urology	Sexual misconduct Differentiation	The purpose of the elective course is to form a students' knowledge of male diseases



				reproductive system, gender differentiation, the causes of male infertility, factors contributing to erectile dysfunction, and modern diagnostics and treatment methods in andrology.
13	1	Proped therapy	Pituitary dysfunction syndromes	Recently, in the work of the "general practitioner" more and more often there are patients with pituitary dysfunction syndrome, with slow-paced clinical manifestations, which are often perceived by the doctor as "age" altered or individual symptoms of somatic diseases. Taking into account the foregoing, this elective course program for future GPs has been developed with the aim of developing competencies in the diagnosis of the main clinical and laboratory-instrumental signs of the syndrome dysfunction of the pituitary gland.
14	1	Otolaryngology	Emergency Otolaryngology	The program provides for the study of theoretical and practical skills diagnosis and provision of timely and urgent care to patients in various conditions and operations, such as: trauma, foreign body ENT, epistaxis, stenosis of the larynx of different genes for, burns of the throat and oesophagus, paratonsillar abscesses and abscesses other etiology, etc.). Special attention

				will be given to the development of basic techniques and methods of urgent ENT - to help patients, namely, working with models (holding the front and back swabs of the nose, the technique of tracheotomy, etc. Visual aids.
15	1	Faculty therapy	Modern diagnostics, treatment and prevention dyslipide	In this elective course, students will study the classification of dyslipidemia, methods of their non-drug treatment, prevention of cardiovascular disease diseases, the concept and diagnostic criteria of familial hypercholesterolemia, will learn to determine the overall risk of GSD and interpret laboratory indicators of dyslipidemia.