

ABSTRACT WORK PROGRAM ON PRODUCTION

Practices

MANUFACTURING PRACTICE

"ASSISTANT NURSE" 2 COURSE

Total Labor 2 Credits (2 Weeks) Types of

Control: Certification

The purpose of the discipline: mastering two courses of students general skills of the nursing medical staff of the therapeutic hospital. The development of the basic professional competencies of the ward (post) and procedural nurse is an integral component of the process of forming qualified general practitioners.

Manufacturing practice tasks:

- familiarize between the ward and the procedural nurse in the therapeutic department;
- Mastering the general skills of the paramedics of the therapeutic hospital;
- nursing of patients in the therapeutic department.

Discipline: Medical ethics and deontology of paramedics in the therapeutic department of the hospital. Parenteral and oral drug administration. The main types of injections. The parenteral pathway of drug administration. The main types of injections. Principles of rational nutrition. Study of lymph nodes. Treatment of skin, hair, nails. Changing the bed linen. Staging a local warming compress. Cooking and feeding the warmer to the patient. Carrying out rubbing, rubbing, smearing the skin with a drug. Study of individual body parts. Holding the oral toilet. Holding the toilet of the nose, ears, eyes. Assessment of breathing parameters. Clinical-laboratory, functional and instrumental methods of respiratory research. Collection of sputum for laboratory research" Training of patients for chest X-rays, bronchoscopy, ultrasound of pleural cavities. Determining the main characteristics of the arterial pulse on the radial artery. Measuring arterial and venous pressure. ECG registration method. Carrying out a thick probe washing the stomach. Introduction of a gas-draining tube. The enema. Collecting feces. The delivery of the ship. The way the patient is washed up. Preparing patients for instrumental research of digestive organs. Determining the water balance. Collecting urine. Conducting a test on the Winter. Conducting catheterization of the bladder with a soft catheter. Features of observation and care of elderly and elderly patients.

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

To know:

- Medical ethics and the deontology of paramedics;
- The duties of a ward (post) nurse;
- The documentation of the nursing post;
- Data registration and registration rules
- Rules for prescribing, storing and handing out medicines;
- the enteral pathway of drug administration;
- The outer way of administering medicines;
- Organizing a procedural nurse;
- Basic equipment and tools of the treatment room;
- Rules of aseptics and antiseptics in the treatment room;
- parenteral pathway of drug administration;
- Types of intravenous injections;
- The technique of thermometry;
- method of measuring height, weight, waist circumference, hips;
- Definition of BMI
- results of general examination, assessment of the general condition of the patient, his consciousness, position, physique, nutritional status, gait, posture, voice, speech in normal;
- composition of working chlordezinating solutions
- Principles of rational nutrition;
- Types of diets
- Principles of feeding patients;
- results of the study of the skin, its derivatives, subcutaneously - fat, lymph nodes in normal;
- The technique of processing skin, hair, nails;
- Principles of bed bedtime prevention;
- Order of change on the bed linen; about the method of staging a local warming compress;
- The method of cooking and feeding the heating pad to the patient;
- the method of rubbing, rubbing, smearing the skin with a drug;
- the results of the study of individual parts of the body: face, ears, nose, eyes normally;
- results of oral and pharynx examination, neck examination, examination and palpation of the thyroid gland, studies of the musculoskeletal system in normal;
- the technique of holding the toilet of the mouth, burying drops in the eye; laying eye ointment behind the lower eyelid from the tube and eye spatula; burying the drops in the ears, holding the toilet ears, nose; Burying drops in the nose;
- results of examination, chest palpation, definition of thoracic circumference in normal;

- Basic clinical-laboratory, functional and instrumental methods of respiratory research;
- The method of collecting sputum for general analysis;
- preparing patients for bronchoscopy;
- the main characteristics of the arterial pulse on the radial artery are normal;
- the method of measuring blood pressure and non-invasive measurement of venous pressure;
- indications of blood and central venous pressure in normal;
- ECG registration method;
- the method of washing the stomach with a thick probe, the introduction of a gas-draining tube, the staging of a cleansing, siphon enemas, the procedure of collecting feces for laboratory studies;
- The method of feeding the vessel, washing the patient;
- preparing patients for X-ray examination gastrointestinal tract, to the ultrasound of the liver, bile ducts, pancreas;
- The method of taking blood for tests from the vein;
- The method of determining water balance, the procedure of urine collection for laboratory research;
- the method of conducting a sample for the Winter
- specifics of observation and care of elderly and elderly patients.

The student should be able to:

- Use the principles of medical ethics and deontology in the day-to-day work of the assistant nurse of the therapeutic department;
- To distribute medicines to patients;
- Disinfecting the air with a source of UV radiation;
- Apply the right hand-washing technique in the workplace;
- To dispose of used material, syringes;
- to carry out all types of injections, including intravenous drip infusion;
- To carry out a general examination of the patient, to assess the general condition; consciousness, position, physique, nutritive status, gait, posture, voice, speech;
- Measure and measure body temperature
- Measure and measure height and weight;
- Determine BMI
- Measure and measure waist and hip circumference;
- assess the condition of the skin, its derivatives, subcutaneously - fat, lymph nodes;
- To treat the skin, hair, nails;
- to carry out a change of bed and linen in the severe patients; Put a local warming compress; Cook and give the heating pad to the patient;
- To rub, rub, lubricate the skin with a drug;
- to examine individual parts of the body: face, ears, nose, eyes; examine the mouth and throats;

- assess the condition of the thyroid gland and musculoskeletal system by the methods of examination and palpation; Hold the oral toilet; to bury the drops in the eyes;
- lay the eye ointment behind the and the eyelid from the tube and eye blade;
- zakapaty chapels in the ushi;
- Hold the ear toilet;
- Hold the nose toilet;
- To bury the drops in the nose;
- to examine and palpation of the chest, to determine the circumference of the chest, to calculate the CD, to assess the depth and rhythm of breathing; to collect phlegm for laboratory study;
- Identify the main characteristics of the arterial pulse on the radial artery and evaluate the results;
- Measure and assess blood pressure;
- Wash the stomach with a thick probe;
- Put a cleansing enemas;
- Collect feces for laboratory tests;
- To lodge a ship;
- Wash the patient;
- Take blood for tests from the vein;
- Determine the patient's water balance
- collect urine for laboratory research.

AMBULANCE AND EMERGENCY PARAMEDIC ASSISTANT - 3TH COURSE

Total Labor 2 Credits (2 Weeks) Types of

Control: Certification

The aim of the discipline is to develop and consolidate the diagnostic and emergency and emergency and emergency response skills in the volume of the assistant paramedic of the ambulance and emergency care.

Discipline tasks:

- Introducing students to the needs of emergency care at the pre-hospital and hospital stages.
- Acquisition of practical, skills to diagnose the main symptoms and provide assistance in conditions requiring emergency therapy, in the amount of qualification of the assistant paramedic of the emergency medical care.
- Familiarity with orders, orders of the chief doctor, special methodical instructions on the functional duties of paramedics of visiting ambulance stations, surgical departments and intensive care units.

Maintaining discipline: Types of treatment **facilities.** Bronchial obstruction syndrome. Acute Respiratory Insufficiency Syndrome. Hemorrhage. Pulmonary bleeding, hypertension syndrome. Hypertonic crisis. Syndrome

'pulmonation tissue' seals (large-gor pneumonia). Hemorrhage. Pulmonary bleeding, hypertension syndrome. Hypertonic crisis. Acute coronary syndrome is not enough. Arrhythmia syndrome. Acute left ventricular insufficiency syndrome. Arterial hypotension syndrome. Fainting. Collapse. Abdominal pain. Vomiting. Acute renal failure syndrome. Acute post-hemorrhagic anemia syndrome. Allergic reactions: anaphylactic shock, swelling of the chest. Limb damage syndrome. The bruises. Stretching. Rupture of ligaments of joints, tendons. Dislocations. Syndrome of damage to the spine. Skin integrity syndrome. The wounds. Thermal lesions syndrome: burns, overheating, hypothermia, frostbite. Terminal states. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation at the pre-hospital stage and in the delayed period.

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

To know and be able to use in practice the following theoretical knowledge he has received during the study of the subject:

- Common surgery issues;
- The basics of anesthesiology;
- Basics of resuscitation and intensive care;
- The main symptoms and syndromes of urgent conditions;
- blood transfusion and its components;
- general principles of clinical, instrumental and laboratory
- Examinations of patients in critical condition;
- The main types and stages of resuscitation activities;
- pre- and post-operative patients.

The student must have the skills and the ability to:

- apply the basic types of bandages to different parts of the body with the help of
- gauze bandages, band-aid, individual dressing package, improvised means, etc.;
- temporary and final stop of external bleeding, treatment of blood loss;
- to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (indirect heart massage, artificial breathing);
- provide first aid for injuries, fractures, dislocations, burns, frostbite, electrocutions, traumatic brain injuries, pneumothorax;
- to impose transport immobilization with standard and improvised means;
- to determine blood groups and rhesus factor, the suitability of blood and its components for transfusion, to conduct samples for compatibility in blood transfusion;

- collect complaints, history of disease and life, conduct clinical examination, diagnose and differentiate the main symptoms and, syndromes in patients in extremely serious condition;
- assess the severity of the patient's condition, the severity of blood loss;
- make a plan for instrumental examination of patients in extremely serious condition;
- Assess the data of major laboratory studies;
- Prepare the patient for surgery and care for him in the postoperative period;

HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN (CYCLE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY)

Total laboriousness 1.0 loan

**Working hours - 6 hours Types of control:
certification**

The purpose of the discipline: industrial practice is to consolidate and deepen the theoretical training and practical skills of students obtained during training: the acquisition of skills in the use of medical equipment and tools, experience of independent professional activities necessary to work in the professional field.

Discipline tasks:

- strengthening basic knowledge of medical deontology and medical ethics;
- strengthening the skills of examination of pregnant women, women of birth and maternity, and interpreting the results of laboratory-instrumental examinations;
- Strengthening the clinical diagnosis and justification of the clinical diagnosis;
- acquaintance with the medical documentation of the inpatient, taking into account the medical and economic standards of the compulsory health insurance fund (medical cards at the bereaand birth, statements from the history of childbirth, the registration of a sick leave);
- familiarity with the order of discharge, storage, accounting and prescribing of potent, narcotic and expensive drugs;
- familiarity with the organization of staff work, sanitary regimeof birth control facilities;
- familiarity with the features of infection prevention, sterilization of tools and equipment in the maternity hospital.
- getting to know the organization and implementation of anti-epidemic and sanitary work among the population;

Content of discipline: Introduction to the organization of the medical case and the working conditions of the hospital doctor. Bypassing the supervised patients. Participation in the examination of supervised patients in specialized offices. Participation in the provision of emergency care to supervised patients. Participating in anti-epidemic activities. Sanitary and educational work.

As a result of the course of practice, the student should know:

Admissions department:

- Gathering an obstetric history.
- Outdoor obstetrics.
- Internal obstetrics.
- Determining the timing of childbirth
- Determining the estimated mass of the fetus.
- The ability to diagnose and make a plan of measures to manage pregnancy and childbirth.
- Filling in the birth history.
- Taking a swab from the cervical canal and the back vault of the vagina.
- The organization of the reception department, the rules of admission, the sanitary and epidemiological regime of the maternity hospital.

Pregnancy Pathology Department:

- Pregnant women's smoking (daily 3-4 patients)
- Filling in medical history, observation diaries
- Familiarity with methods of diagnosis of fetal inuterine condition(cardiotachogram, ultrasound examination of the fetus and placenta)
- Making a plan of measures to examine pregnant women with various obstetric pathologies, pregnancyand childbirth.
- Participation in emergency care for severe forms of hypertensive disorders during pregnancy (severe pre-eclampsia, eclampsia).
- Health education with pregnant women

Intensive care unit:

- Monitoring of maternity births in the department after the surgical birth (measurement of blood pressure, chSS, CDC, diuresis).
- participation in the treatment of seams
- participation in blood transfusions and other means
- participation in the consultation

Maternity ward:

- Determining the readiness of the cervix for childbirth
- Maintaining a physiological birth
- Assessment of a newborn on the Apgar scale.
- Holding the primary toilet of newborns.
- Identify signs of placenta separation and assess blood loss in childbirth.
- Examination of soft birth pathways with mirrors after childbirth.
- Assisting in the ruptures of soft birth pathways, episiotomy and perineotomy.
- Participation in events to stop uterine bleeding.
- Filling the history of childbirth, keeping diaries.
- Determining the condition of the fetus (auscultation, cardiomonitor observation)
- Amniotomy

- Assessment of the partogram

Postpartum:

- Curating maternity hospitals (4-6 daily). Indications for mother and child co-host
- Familiar with the principles of breastfeeding
- Conducting maternity leave after caesarean section (daily suture treatment, stitches removal, toilet)
- Conducting talks on the prevention of mastitis

Neonatal department:

- Curating newborns with a neonatologist
- Carrying out the daily toilet of newborns
- Participation in neonatal resuscitation
- Filling in the history of newborns, diaries of observation

Proposed topics of conversations (sanitary and educational work)

- Family planning
- Eating a pregnant woman.
- Prevention of mastitis
- Principles of breastfeeding
- Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases
- Contraception is postpartum.

The student should be able to be under the supervision of a doctor:

- To supervise pregnant women, women giving birth, maternity births
- To fill and competently and rulesto lead stories of pregnancy and childbirth, the history of the disease of gynecological patients.
- Take part in evening duty.
- To participate in the birth of births in the birth of the original
- To participate in the birth of reborn
- To conduct an external obstetric examination.
- To conduct bimanual research:
- Determine the condition of the fetus by

data: (a) auscultation

b) cardio monitoring

c) fetal and placenta ultrasound

- Conduct a primary toilet of a newborn
- Assist on obstetricx operations 1 - 2nd assistant (C-section, perineum ear).
- Under the supervision of a doctor

to conduct: (a) examination of the birth

pathways after childbirth

b) stitching ruptures of the perineum, vagina and cervix I art.

- Self-conduct: a) taking

blood from the vein

b) taking swabs from the vagina and cervical canal at UGI

- To get acquainted with methods of contraception after childbirth
- To carry out sanitary and educational work in the wards of the hospital.

On the dummy to conduct the technique:

- амниотомии;
- manual examination of the uterine cavity and the separation of the next;
- uterine bleeding
- neonatal resuscitation
- stitching up ruptures of the perineum, vagina and cervix

"HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT" 4

COURSE CYCLE: THERAPY

Total laboriousness 1.0 loan

**Working hours - 6 hours Types of control:
certification**

The aim is to consolidate and deepen the theoretical training and practical skills of students obtained during their studies; to acquire skills in the use of medical equipment and tools, and to experience the independent professional activities necessary to work in the professional field.

Tasks:

- strengthening basic knowledge of medical deontology and medical ethics;
- strengthening the skills of screening therapeutic patients and interpreting the results of laboratory-instrumental examinations;
- Strengthening the clinical diagnosis and justification of the clinical diagnosis;
- acquaintance with the registration of medical records of the inpatient in accordance with the medical and economic standards of the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund (medical records of patients, statements from the medical history, the registration of a sick leave) ;
- familiarity with the order of discharge, storage, accounting and prescribing of potent, narcotic and expensive drugs;
- familiarity with the work of the physiotherapy department and other paraclinic departments;
- getting to know the organization and implementation of anti-epidemic and sanitary work among the population;

Content of discipline: Introduction to the organization of the medical case and the words of the hospital doctor's work. Mastering the basics of deontology. Bypassing the supervised patients. Participation in the examination of supervised patients in specialized offices. Participation in the provision of emergency care to supervised patients. Interpretation of functional research results. Participation in anti-epidemic activities. Sanitary education.

As a result of the course of practice, the student should know:

- Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, laboratory

- instrumental diagnostics, treatment prevention, prognosis of major therapeutic diseases:
- Clinic, diagnostic methods and emergency care for the following conditions:
 - -acute myocardial infarction
 - -asthma attack
 - -hypertensive crisis
 - heart asthma
 - primary circulatory stop (sudden cardiac death)
 - hypoglycemic and hyperglycemic coma
 - hepatic coma
- The quantitative and qualitative criteria of electrocardiograms:
 - Normally
 - in atrial and ventricle hypertrophy
 - coronary heart disease
 - primary cardiac arrest caused by ventricular fibrillation.

During the therapeutic practice, the student should be able to:

- Conducts rasprospros n acyenta
- Collecting complaints.
- Targeted collection of the history of the disease (in chronological Sequences: onset of disease, time of onset and dynamics of symptoms; reason to see a doctor
- Collecting a history of life (general information about the patient's life)
- Gathering an allergological history;
- Collecting a third-person history;
- Communication and collection of history in a patient with a serious disease or dying patient;
- Collecting a family history;
- Collecting a professional history;
- Identification of harmful risk factors associated with the behavior of the patient (smoking, low-activity lifestyle, nutritional errors, etc.);
- Collecting a narcotic history;
 - Conduct information management
- Informing the patient for informed consent;
- Advising a patient on lifestyle-related issues (nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol use, narcotic substances);
- Filling in medical histories (diaries, translated, staged epicrisis);
- Justification for a preliminary, clinical diagnosis;
- Writing a translation of the no and a record epicrisis;
- Filling out KIFs in accordance with ICD-10
 - Conduct a physical examination
- Assessment of the patient's general condition (appearance, position, consciousness, mental state);

- Examination of the skin and mucous membranes (signs of anemia, cyanosis, jaundice, swelling, dehydration);
- Evaluation of attention, thinking, perception, emotional and psychomotor behavior;
- Examination of peripheral and central arterial pulsation, detection of arterial noise;
- Examination of lymph nodes;
- Definition of dermatography;
- Examination of the shape and mobility of the chest, the study of soreness at pressure and/or percussion;
- Determining the size of the excursion of the chest - examination, palpation, measurement of the circumference of the chest;
- Study of bones, joints and muscles of the shoulder girdle;
- The palm-definition of voice tremor;
- Definition of the top of the push (heart);
- Lung percussion, definition of excursion of the lower edge of the lungs;
- Pulmonary auscultation;
- Auscultation of the heart;
- Belly examination;
- Percussion of the abdomen;
- Belly palpation (abdominal wall, intestines, liver, spleen);
- Definition of splash noise;
- Abdominal auscultation (intestinal noise);
- Determining kidney soreness;
- Clinical diagnosis of death;
- Interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental studies:
- General blood test for hemoglobin, leukocytosis, CEE
- Results of biochemical research (glucose, cholesterol, liver tests, kidney tests, thyroid hormones, myocardial enzymes, hemoculture)
- electrocardiogram
- Picfluometry
- Spirometry
- X-rays
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT 4TH COURSE (CYCL Surgery)

Total laboriousness 1.0 loan

**Working hours - 6 hours Types of control:
certification**

The purpose of the discipline: strengthening the received theoretical knowledge on surgical diseases, mastering the necessary practical skills and the ability of the student to combine theoretical knowledge with the practical activities of the doctor, the formation of clinical thinking, the development of skills modeling the clinical picture of the disease, the justification of the diagnosis.

Discipline tasks:

- strengthening basic knowledge of medical deontology and medical ethics;
- strengthening the skills of examination of surgical patients and interpreting the results of laboratory and instrumental examinations;
- Strengthening the clinical diagnosis and justification of the clinical diagnosis;
- familiarity with the medical documentation of the inpatient, taking into account the medical and economic standards of the compulsory health insurance fund;
- familiarity with the order of discharge, storage, accounting and prescribing of potent, narcotic and expensive drugs;
- familiarity with the organization of staff work, sanitary regime of surgical institutions;
- familiarity with the features of infection prevention, sterilization of tools and equipment.
- getting to know the organization and implementation of anti-epidemic and sanitary work among the population;

Content of discipline: Work in departments: Surgical, thoracic, traumatic (in one of the departments). The reception unit. The operating room. Dressing. plaster. Postoperative Ward (PIT, resuscitation). Endoscopic, X-ray and ultrasound rooms. Evening or night duty.

As a result of the course of practice, the student should know:

- The basics of deontology, fulfill the principles of professional ethics
- Working with medical records, the new legislation of the CD "On protecting citizens' health care.
- Organization of medical work in the surgical department
- working conditions for medical staff
- methods of research of surgical patients
- how to receive and discharge patients, make an extract with recommendations
- health and education among patients
- how the dressing room works, the operating block
- pre-operative training and post-operative management of patients
- First aid for emergency care

Proposed topics of conversations (sanitary - educational work)

1. Prevention of parasitic liver and lung diseases.
2. Prevention of thromboembolic complications in the post-operative period.
3. Postoperative diet.

4. Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases

5. On the dangers of smoking

The student should be able to be under the supervision of a doctor:

- Imposing plaster bandages
- Overlay of soft bandages
- Stretching at fractures
- Primary surgical treatment of wounds
- Overlay and removal of the
- Bladder catheterization
- Holding a lumbar puncture
- Pleural puncture
- Carrying out abdominal puncture
- Stomach wash
- Carrying out all kinds of enemas
- Rectal palp's examination
- Autopsy of abscesses and phlegmon
- Local anaesthesia and novocaine blockades
- Determining blood group and rhesus - factor
- Blood transfusions and blood substitutes
- Venise
- Read the results of X-rays and ultrasound, CT, YAMRT, etc.
- Assist on surgery by the 2nd assistant
- To supervise surgical patients, to fill and competently maintain medical history of surgical patients
- To carry out sanitary and educational work in surgical departments.

**MANUFACTURING PRACTICE
HOSPITAL ASSISTANT 4 COURSES
(CYCL Pediatrics)**

Total laboriousness 1.0 loan

Working hours - 6 hours Types of control:

certification

The purpose of the discipline: to master the skills of a pediatrician in the context of the reformed health care system of the Kyrgyz Republic; to test and consolidate students' knowledge in the study of basic clinical and theoretical disciplines, to improve practical skills acquired in the KGMA; familiarize yourself with the organization of medical affairs and working conditions of the doctor, as well as the basics of health organization and anti-epidemic activities; teach students self-clinical thinking skills.

Discipline tasks:

- To assimilate the role of a pediatrician in the organization of medical care for children in the hospital.
- Learn to work on diagnosing childhood diseases.

- To be able to make a diagnosis, substantiate a clinical diagnosis and prescribe treatment based on the information collected.
- Master the skills of paperwork for the supervised patient.
- Learn to substantiate the diagnosis, make stage, discharge epicrisis, issue statements with recommendations.
- To familiarize yourself with the work of the functional diagnostic department, to participate in ultrasound of abdominal organs, brain, thyroid, X-ray of chest organs, ECG, MRI, EG, etc.
- Learn to carry out effective sanitary education among parents and children, to acquire skills with parents, relatives of sick children, as well as with medical staff of the hospital.
- To master the methods of providing syndrome therapy in urgent conditions in children.

Content of discipline: Principles of medical work of students (assistant doctor) in children's hospitals. Principles of anti-epidemic work in a children's hospital. The doctor's job to make the reception of sick children. Writing the initial examination of the patient. Participation in the examination of supervised patients in the functional units of the children's hospital. Interpretation of the data. Schemes to justify clinical diagnosis, stage and discharged epicrisis. Sanitary and educational work in the children's hospital. The provision on the doctor on duty of the children's hospital. Night duty. The basics of deontology.

As a result of the practice, the student should know:

- basics of deontology (to be attentive to the patient and his relatives, to inspire confidence in recovery and favorable outcome of the disease); Basic orders when working in a tertiary hospital;
- Internal hospital staff (daily routine, nutrition); organizing the work of a pediatrician in the department;
- The method of research of the patient with analysis of clinical and laboratory-instrumental data, with a record in the medical histories;
- Criteria for diagnosing major childhood diseases;
- Principles of surveillance and treatment of sick children;
- basic principles of working with the specialized rooms - cardiologist, neurologist, ENT, dentist, urologist, ophthalmologist, etc.;
- principles of health and education in the hospital.

The student should be able to:

- Work with medical records in the hospital;
- correctly assess the patient's complaints, purposefully collect the history of life and disease;

- Assess the status of a sick child based on complaints, the history of the disease, examination and the main clinical manifestations of the disease;
- to assess the condition of the child's organs and systems (according to examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation);
- justify the preliminary diagnosis and make a plan for further examination; Interpret laboratory and functional survey methods; To make differential diagnosis and justification for clinical diagnosis; Make a stage and discharge epicrise, write a certificate with recommendations; make a plan for the treatment of a sick child, justify it;
- Calculate doses of drugs;
- to issue medical records in accordance with the requirements of FOMS; to provide hygiene training for parents and children;
- To provide care for children in urgent conditions;
- Determine the blood group, rhesus factor;
- to receive during the night shift at the hospital.

"HELP DOCTOR CSM" 4-5 course

Total laboriousness of 6 loans

**Working hours - 6 hours Types of control:
certification**

The purpose of the discipline: to familiarize students with the work of a GSV doctor, to provide medical and emergency care to adults and children, women at different age periods, to acquire and consolidate basic knowledge, skills and skills in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of specialized patients in accordance with the catalogue of competences required in the work of GPs.

Discipline tasks:

- To introduce students to the structure and principles of organizing the work of the GSV doctor to provide medical and preventive care to the population in the MCC.
- To familiarize with the registration and maintenance of medical documentation (ambulatory cards, the registration of a sick leave, directing the examinations, consultation of narrow specialists, hospitalization, sanataro-resort treatment) in the conditions of the MCC and GSV.
- To consolidate practical skills in the issues of diagnosis and treatment, the most common therapeutic, pediatric, surgical, obstetric and gynaecological diseases, their primary and secondary prevention, dispensary, spa treatment in the conditions of GSV and CSM.
- Train under the supervision of a doctor the algorithms of emergency medical care in various medical conditions with the performance of basic medical
- procedures and manipulations in the conditions of the MCC, the GSV in accordance with the catalogue of competences.
- To consolidate practical efforts to organize and conduct sanitary and educational and anti-epidemic work among the population.

Content of discipline: Structure and principles of organizing the work of the GSV doctor to provide medical and preventive care to the population. List and keep

necessary medical documentation in outpatient and polyclinic conditions. Dispensary. Goals and objectives. Dispensary surveillance teams. Assessment of the physical and neuro-mental development of children in the clinic. Principles of vaccinating children in the CDC.

2. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, laboratory-instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis, indications for hospitalization, treatment in outpatient and polyclinic conditions in the most common diseases. Prevention, prognosis. Dispensary. **Therapeutic profile:** Pulmonological patients(COPD, BA, pleurisy, pneumonia, acute and chronic respiratory failure, pulmonary emphysema, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary heart and others). Cardiology patients (arterial hypertension, CBS, acquired heart defects, myocarditis, pericarditis, infectious endocarditis, cardiomyopathy, rhythm and conductivity disturbance, acute and chronic heart failure). Gastroenterological patients (GERD, chronic gastritis, JB, JVP, chronic non-catholic cholecystitis, CBT, chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, chronic pancreatitis, chronic enteritis, colitis, SRTC, NYAK, Crohn's disease). Nephrological patients (glomerulonephritis, ICD, acute kidney damage, chronic kidney disease, nephrotic syndrome, amyloidosis of the kidneys, tubulo-interstitial kidney disease). Endocrinological patients (CD 1st and 2nd type, endemic goiter, diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, disease and Isenko-Jacob syndrome - Cushing's, pheochromocytoma and others). **Surgical profile.** Acute surgical abdominal disease (acute appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, acute pancreatitis, acute intestinal obstruction, complication of ulcerative disease: perforation, penetration, stenosis and others). **Obstetric and gynaecological profile.** Physiological pregnancy, postpartum period. Contraception. It's a nod. Disruption of the menstrual cycle. Premenstrual syndrome. **Pediatric profile.** Acute and chronic eating disorders. Hypo- and avitaminosis, rickets. Pulmonary diseases (bronchitis, BA, pneumonia, pleurisy). Cardiac diseases (non-rheumatic heart damage, heart rhythm and conduction disorders, chronic heart failure and others). Rheumatological diseases (acquired rheumatic heart defects, diffuse diseases of connective tissue, systemic vasculitis). Gastroenterological diseases (gastritis, gastroduodenitis, stomach ulcers and 12 perigastric, NYAK, SRTC, pancreatitis, chronic hepatitis, JVP). Disease of organs blood: (iron deficiency anemia, hemolytic anemia, hemoblastosis, hereditary and

acquired coagulopathy). Endocrine diseases (type 1 diabetes, sci-id diseases). Diagnosis, treatment, dispensation of children and the organization of epidemiological activities for airborne and intestinal infections (measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox, diphtheria, dysentery, salmonellosis, enterovirus infection).

As a result of the practice, the student should know:

- structure and organization of medical and preventive work of the clinic;
- GSV doctor's job duties;
- the amount of medical care provided to the patient in the primary health care system in outpatient and polyclinic institutions
- etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture; laboratory-instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis, special photoand features of the most common diseases of various profiles;
- indications for hospitalization, treatment, prevention, prognosis, dispensation for the most common diseases of therapeutic, pediatric, obstetric and gynaecological, surgical profile;
- list of documents necessary for the registration of the child in the preschool, school, child's home.
- Instructions on transferring teenagers to the teen's office clinic
- Principles of vaccination of children and adolescents (republican vaccination calendar) **The student should know the clinic, methods of diagnosis and provision of immediate care for the following conditions.**

In therapy:

- ICS (unstable angina, OIM)
- Fainting, collapse
- Baked as much as
- Renal colic
- The Gippertonice crisis
- Anaphylactic shock
- Severe asthma attack
- Giperglykemychesky and gipoglykemychesky insects
- Primary circulatory stop (sudden cardiac death).
- Acute heart failure
- ECG criteria for rhythm and conductivity disorders (extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, paroxysms of flickering and atrial flutter, AV blockages, flutter and ventricular fibrillation), OIM

In obstetrics and gynecology:

- Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy: Preeclampsia, Eclampsia.
- Obstetric bleeding: Premature detachment of normally located placenta, placenta warning; Late postpartum bleeding
- Postpartum septic complications;
- Acute stomach in gynecology: ovarian apoplexy, ectopic pregnancy, plying tubo ovarian formations; necrosis of the fibrotic node;

- Menstrual disorders: MMC, Juvenile and menopause;

In surgery:

- Acute abdominal surgery: Acute appendicitis, acute pancreatitis, acute cholecystitis, acute intestinal obstruction, perforation of stomach ulcers and 12 finger intestines;
- Digestive-gastrointestinal bleeding;
- Acute vascular thrombosis and thrombophlebitis
- Injuries and injuries (fractures and penetrating wounds, injuries with complications).

In pediatrics:

- Dehydration syndrome;
- Hyper and hypothermic syndromes;
- Swelling and stenosis of the larynx (false croup)
- newborn asphyxia
- Obstructive syndrome.
- Hyperbilirubinemia
- In the unsalutary death of a child

The student should be able to:

- Recognize and conduct examination in outpatient settings with the most common therapeutic, obstetric- gynecological, pediatric and surgical diseases in patients of different age groups. Determine the volume and sequence of laboratory and instrumental examinations to confirm the suspected disease.
- To provide the necessary medical and diagnostic care in outpatient and polyclinic conditions, at home, as well as to determine the tactics of the above categories of patients and indications for hospitalization.
- To examine and assess the condition of these patients in outpatient settings
- Make a clinical diagnosis of the international classification of diseases according to the international classification of diseases
- Make recommendations and train the patient to self-control in a certain pathology
- Develop and implement optimal treatment and prevention in accordance with clinical protocol
- Make an outpatient card, fill out a statistical coupon, prescribe a referral for hospitalization.
- To carry out preventive reception of healthy children and assessment of physical and neuro-mental development
- To inspect a newborn baby at home
- Plan for preventive vaccinations. Identify the contraindications for vaccination.

The student must consolidate the following acquired skills:

- Asking a diverse patient.
- Conducting a physical examination (examination, palpation, percussion and auscultation of internal organs, local status) of patients of different categories;

- Interpreting the results of laboratory-instrumental studies of the above categories of patients.

- Conducting information management.

The student should conduct the following medical manipulations: On therapy:

- Removal of the ECG
- Pickflometry
- Dimension JSC
- Pulmonary heart resuscitation
- Stomach wash
- Glucometry, tolerance test
- The technique of aerosol inhalation with the help of spacers, nebulizers.

On obstetrics and gynecology:

- Calculate the estimated date and date of delivery
- Outdoor obstetric study;
- Auscultation c/b fruit;
- Measuring the size of the pelvis;
- Taking smears on flora and cytology;
- Examination of the cervix in mirrors;
- Bimanual study;

By Surgery:

- Stopping outdoor bleeding
- Bladder catheterization with a soft catheter
- Sensing surface cavities fistula
- Infiltration anesthesia
- Primary surgical treatment of wounds, removal of seams
- Treatment of the burn surface.
- Autopsy of the boil, panarium
- Dislocation

By Pediatrics

- Primary patronage
- Watching a healthy child
- Technique of oral rehydration
- Massage and gymnastics of newborns at risk and postural drainage.
- Wiping the skin with water fever.

Approximate topics of conversations with patients on a healthy lifestyle:

- Prevention of cardiovascular disease.
- Prevention and treatment of hypertension.
- Regime and restorative treatment after myocardial infarction.
- Chronic lung disease - treatment and prevention.

- Bad habits and control (computer dependence, smoking, alcoholism, drug addiction).
- Prevention of STIs (sexually transmitted infections) and conversations about the impact of STIs on the spread of HIV infection in the CD.
- Prevention and treatment of helminths.
- Prevention of gastrointestinal diseases.
- Prevention of viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, etc. infections
- Work and rest mode, benefits from physical education and proper nutrition.
- Physical and psychomotor development of children of the first years of life.
- Benefits and methods of breastfeeding children in the first year of life. It's a good time.
- Principles of vaccination of children and adolescents.
- Rahit and his prevention. The treatment.
- Airborne infections in children (measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox, diphtheria). prophylaxis. The treatment.

Sample form of reporting on industrial practices

Diary

**summer work practice as an assistant paramedic of the ambulance and
emergency care student_____group course_____**

F.I.O. _____

Place of practice _____

_____Time passing

practice with_____ F.I.O. _____

head of the LPO

F.I.O. Head of Practice from LPO (senior sister of the department) F.I.O.

Practice Manager from KGMA

The internal countries of the diary are drawn up on the following form:

Date	Content work done	The amount of work done	Media captionThe head of practice from the LPO (senior sister of the department)
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