

Appendix 1
to the order of the Ministry of
Public Health
of the Kyrgyz Republic
March 30, 2018, No. 224

CATALOG OF COMPETENCIES
on the specialty

"Family doctor/General practitioner"

POSTGRADUATE LEVEL

Bishkek 2018

Catalog of Competence (postgraduate level) on the specialty "Family doctor/General Practitioner" developed by a working group consisting of:

Brinkulov N. N. (Chairman), Chubakov T. Ch. (Deputy Chairman), Sydykova S. Zh., Zhailoobaeva A. T., Mergenov A. E., Kaliev R. R., Davletalieva N. E., Mukeeva S. T., Mamytbekova Zh.Z., Dvorkin M. I., Matyushkov P. I., Kulzhanova A. A., Dzhetygenova S. A., Dzhumagulova A. Sh., Kalzhikeev A.M., Kadyrov M. M., Shishkina V. G., Ibragimov A. A., Isakova Zh. K., Omurova Zh. N., Bolotskikh I. V., Sultanmuratova B. E., Akhmedakunova Ch. A., Atbayev M. A., Aliyaskarov M. A., Zhumaev M. Zh., Tynymseitova A., Imanalieva K.

The catalog was widely discussed by the staff of the I. K. Akhunbaev KSMA, KSMITandPD, medical faculties of KRSU, Osh State University, members of the Associations of Internal Medicine Doctors, obstetricians-gynecologists and Neonatologists, groups of family doctors and family nurses of Kyrgyzstan, practicing family doctors, and international experts.

Reviewers: Dzhumagulova A. S., Mukeeva S. T., Askerov A. A., Bure A. A.

CONTENT

EXPLANATORY NOTE

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 1.1. Definition of the concepts of "general medical practice" and "family medicine".
- 1.2. Basic principles of general medical practice/family medicine
- 1.3. Purpose of the document
- 1.4. Users of the document

CHAPTER 2. GENERAL TASKS

- 2.1. General practitioner/family doctor, as a medical specialist/expert
- 2.2. Communication skills
- 2.3. Skills of working in cooperation (in a team)
- 2.4. Management skills (manager)
- 2.5. Health promotion and healthy lifestyle promotion skills
- 2.6. Research Scientist
- 2.7. Knowledge in the field of professional ethics

CHAPTER 3. SPECIAL TASKS

- 3.1 Common symptoms and syndromes (List 1)
- 3.2 Common diseases and conditions (List 2)
- 3.3 General problems (List 3)
- 3.4 Medical manipulations (List 4)
- 3.5 Emergency conditions (List 5)

Explanatory note

Currently, the Kyrgyz Republic is actively implementing health sector reforms. The system of medical education is undergoing significant changes, as one of the fundamental systems that provide practical healthcare with highly professional personnel.

As part of the ongoing reforms in the health sector of the Kyrgyz Republic, the course is taken to reorient the health system from the practice of providing expensive medical care provided by narrow specialists and focused on inpatient treatment, to the practice of providing less expensive, prevention-oriented medical care at the level of primary health care. This requires the need to train medical personnel for PHC. General practitioners / family doctors can not completely replace obstetricians-gynecologists, pediatricians, cardiologists, ophthalmologists and other specialized specialists, but well-trained general practitioners/family doctors can treat up to 85-90% of diseases and conditions that are often found in outpatient settings.

The role of general practitioners / family doctors becomes central when coordinating the care provided to the patient by different specialists. Otherwise, the patient will have to go to a large number of doctors, and in the absence of coordination, there is a great risk of duplication of diagnostic procedures and treatment, which leads to a decrease in the quality of treatment, low patient satisfaction and increased costs.

The task of healthcare educational organizations within the framework of the reforms carried out in the medical education system in the Kyrgyz Republic is not only to increase the number of medical personnel, but also to improve the quality and compliance of medical personnel training with the changing needs of the population.

In this regard, a new directory of general practitioner/family doctor competencies has been revised and developed. When developing this catalog of competencies, the following documents are taken as a basis, approved by Order of the Ministry of Public Health of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 149 of 23.03.07:

- "Provision of the family doctor".
- "Provision of the qualification characteristics of a family doctor".

When developing the document, international standards for the training of general practitioners/family doctors were also taken into account, but the fact that the duration of postgraduate training is 2 years in accordance with the State Requirements for postgraduate medical education in the specialty "Family Medicine" was particularly taken into account/General practitioner".

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1. Definition (definition) of the concepts of "general medical practice" and "family medicine".

General medical practice / family medicine is an academic and scientific discipline that has its own subject of study, teaching, research within the framework of evidence-based medicine, clinical activities; in addition, it is a clinical specialty focused on the provision of primary health care. (WONCA Europe, 2002, 2005, 2011).

All over the world, specialists who are at the first line of contact of the patient and the population with the health system and provide primary health care provide the population with more or less similar services, their functional responsibilities are identical. But in different countries, primary care doctors are called differently. In the Kyrgyz Republic, two names of an identical specialty have been established to date. These names, such as "general practice" and "family medicine", will be used in this document, separated by a slash"/", implying that they are interchangeable.

1.2. Basic principles of general medical practice/family medicine

The general practitioner / family medicine doctor uses the following principles in his work:

- Open and unrestricted access to medical care (since general medical practice/family medicine is the first point of contact of the patient with the health care system), regardless of the age, gender and other characteristics of the patient;
- Simultaneous treatment of both acute and chronic diseases;
- Preventive focus of care;
- Duration and continuity of care based on the needs of each patient;
- Coordination of medical care to the patient;
- The principle of economic efficiency and expediency of assistance;
- Holistic approach and assistance in the context of the family and society;
- Respect for the patient's right to self-determination and take into account the views of his family members.

1.3. Purpose of the document

This List of Competencies should become part of the regulations for postgraduate training and, therefore, valid for all postgraduate training programs in the specialty general medical practice/family medicine.

Based on this Catalog:

Defined by:

- purpose and content of postgraduate training of a general practitioner/family doctor;
- the level of professional competence, knowledge and practical skills of a general practitioner/family doctor;

Developed by:

- general practitioner/family doctor training programs;
- criteria for assessing the quality of general practitioner/family doctor training;
- standard requirements for the certification of a general practitioner/family doctor;
- standards for examination, treatment, rehabilitation and follow-up of patients;

Organized by:

- learning process;
- professional orientation of medical graduates;

Conducted by:

- attestation of general practitioners/family doctors.

1.4. Users of the document

In accordance with the purpose of the document users are:

- the Ministry of Public Health
- Educational organization
- health Organization
- Professional Association
- Practitioners
- Clinical interns
- Other stakeholders

CHAPTER 2. GENERAL TASKS

This chapter lists the general competencies that a general practitioner/family doctor should have. The general competencies presented in the Catalog are consistent with international recommendations and approaches that have been summarized by the Royal Society of Physicians of Canada (CanMEDS). According to this approach, a general practitioner/family doctor should be not only a professional in their field, but also a manager, a specialist in communication skills, a promoter of a healthy lifestyle, a research scientist.

2.1. General practitioner/family doctor, as a medical specialist / expert

A general practitioner/family doctor is a doctor who has passed a special training program multidisciplinary training for the provision of primary health care to the population, regardless of the age, gender and other characteristics of the patient. As a specialist, he provides care to patients within the limits of his professional competence, observing the principles of family medicine. The professional competencies of a general practitioner/family doctor are described in a special part of the document.

General competencies

As a specialist, general practitioner / family doctor is able to:

- take care of the health of patients and society (assess the risks to the health of patients, give advice on maintaining and promoting health, maintain a healthy lifestyle, both physically and mentally, recommend screening tests and vaccination in accordance with national protocols);
- advise, accompany and care for patients in cooperation with representatives of other specialties, duly respecting their right to self-determination;
- conduct anamnesis collection;
- conduct an examination (clinical examination) of the patient;
- interpret the information obtained during the collection of anamnesis and clinical examination, establish a preliminary and differential diagnosis, and develop a patient management plan using the results of an objective examination;
- perform the usual tests and additional procedures adopted in this specialty;
- assign appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic measures, explain their essence to the patient and interpret the results;
- properly and long-term care for patients with chronic, incurable, progressive diseases;
- to advise patients and their families on the formation of a healthy lifestyle and the prevention of diseases;
- perform all diagnostic and therapeutic measures, taking into account the cost/reasonable utility ratio, and guarantee patient safety by applying the principles of efficiency, expediency and cost-effectiveness;

- store and protect medical information properly;
- acquire, maintain and expand your professional competence.
- comply with infection control requirements aimed at reducing the risk of infections associated with the provision of medical care, both in patients and medical personnel;
- be able to conduct pre-test and post-test counseling on planned treatments, including informed consent of the patient.

2.2. Communication skills

The general practitioner / family doctor manages the relationships with patients, families, contact persons and other specialists involved in the treatment effectively and in accordance with the situation. He bases his decisions and communication of information on mutual understanding and trust.

Competencies

General Practitioner/Family doctor is able to:

- build trusting relationships with patients, their families, and other close relatives;
- correctly and correctly conduct an interview with the patient;
- get important information from patients and their environment, discuss it, and share elements of the knowledge gained, taking into account the patient's situation;
- communicate the risks and benefits of diagnostic and therapeutic measures in a form that is understandable to the patient and obtain informed consent;
- make a decision about diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for disabled and underage patients by discussing these procedures with the appropriate representatives of these patient groups;
- document the information received during consultations / home visits and pass it on as soon as necessary;
- empathize by reporting bad news and responsibly report complications and errors and negative predictions.

2.3. Skills of working in cooperation (in a team)

The general practitioner / family doctor collaborates with patients, their families, contact persons, and other caregivers from a wide variety of professional groups, taking into account their experiences and opinions.

Competencies

General Practitioner/Family doctor is able to:

- cooperate with other specialists and experts from other professional groups, with nurses, especially in providing long-term care to patients with chronic non-communicable diseases;

- recognize differences of interest, accept other opinions, and avoid conflicts and resolve them through cooperation.
- cooperate with the experts of the committee for the quality of medical services to improve the clinical effectiveness and infectious safety of medical practice.

2.4. Management skills (manager)

The doctor becomes a member of the healthcare system and contributes to the optimization of the work of the healthcare organization in which he works. He carries out his management tasks within the framework of his inherent functions. He sets priorities and consciously decides how to use limited resources in the field of healthcare.

Competencies

As a manager, general practitioner/family doctor is able to:

- successfully manage his professional activities and take on management tasks that correspond to his professional position;
- find a balance between his professional and private activities;
- effectively use limited health care resources in the best interests of the patient, taking into account efficiency, adequacy and cost-effectiveness;
- evaluate and use relevant information for patient care;
- provide and improve the quality of medical care and patient safety.

2.5. Skills in the field of health promotion and promotion of a healthy lifestyle

The doctor can carry out the promotion of a healthy lifestyle among patients and population. He can help patients navigate the healthcare system and get appropriate care in a timely manner.

Competencies

General Practitioner/Family doctor is able to:

- describe the factors that affect human and social health and promote the preservation and promotion of health;
- recognize problems that affect the patient's health and take the necessary measures.

2.6. Research Scientist

During his professional activities, the general practitioner / family doctor strives to acquire significant knowledge in his specialty, monitors his development and promotes them.

Competencies

As a research scientist, general practitioner/family doctor is able to:

- constantly improve the skills aimed at his professional activity;
- critically comprehend specialized medical information and its sources and take it into account when making decisions;
- inform patients, medical students, other doctors, government officials, and other people who actively care about their health, and support them in their actions to learn;
- promote the development, dissemination and implementation of new knowledge and methods.

2.7. Knowledge in the field of professional ethics

The general practitioner / family doctor carries out his / her practical activities in accordance with ethical norms and principles, quality standards of medical care and regulatory legal acts in the field of healthcare.

Competencies

As a professional, general practitioner / family doctor is able to:

- carry out his profession in accordance with high quality standards, demonstrating a responsible and careful attitude;
- practice ethically and responsibly, while respecting the legal aspects of the activities of medical professionals.

CHAPTER 3. SPECIAL TASKS (PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES)

Activities of a general practitioner/family doctor

A general practitioner / family doctor is required to master the following types of activities and their corresponding personal tasks for providing primary health care to the population, regardless of age and gender, in accordance with the legal documents of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- diagnosis, treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of the most common diseases;
- provision of emergency and emergency medical care;
- Palliative care activities;
- performing medical manipulations;
- compliance with infection safety measures when providing medical care and performing medical manipulations;
- organizational and managerial activities;

In accordance with the activities of a general practitioner/family doctor, professional competencies are grouped into the following categories:

3.6 Common symptoms and syndromes (List 1)

3.7 Common diseases and conditions (List 2)

3.8 General patient problems (List 3)

3.9 Medical manipulations (List 4)

3.10 Emergency conditions (List 5)

To indicate the level of competence that must be achieved by the end of training in this discipline, the following gradation is used:

Level 1 - indicates that the resident can independently diagnose and treat the majority of patients with this disease or condition accordingly; if necessary, determine the indications for hospitalization.

Level 2 - indicates that the resident is guided in this clinical situation, makes a preliminary diagnosis and redirects the patient to the secondary or tertiary level for final verification of the diagnosis and selection of therapy; subsequently, controls the prescribed therapy (medical examination).

The letter "**H**" - means that the condition or disease is urgent and indicates the need for emergency diagnosis and / or treatment. The resident is able to assess the patient's condition and begin to provide emergency care and organize urgent hospitalization.

LIST 1. COMMON SYMPTOMS AND SYNDROMES.

Symptom / Syndrome
Apnea
Ear pain, toothache
Sore throat
Neck pain
Chest pain
Pain in the mammary glands (including discharge from the nipple, thickening, enlargement of the axillary lymph nodes)
Lower back/Back pain
Abdominal pain
Lower abdominal pain
Groin pain
Joint pain and changes
Pain in the extremities
Infertility
Vaginal bleeding
Vaginal / urethral discharge
Headache
Vertigo
Dehydration (dehydration)
Diarrhea
Dysuria and changes in urine
Dementia
Depression
Jaundice
Gastrointestinal bleeding
Constipation
Heartburn, belching
Changes in the skin (rash, age spots, acne, nevi)
"Red Eye»
Cough
Itchy skin
Hemoptysis
Fever, hyperthermia
Flatulence
Hearing loss/hearing loss
Nosebleeds
Menstrual cycle disorder
Night sweats
Urinary incontinence
Fainting
Upper respiratory tract obstruction

LIST 2. COMMON DISEASES AND CONDITIONS.

Respiratory diseases	Level	H
Acute respiratory infections, acute respiratory infections: tracheitis (acute and chronic), acute bronchitis	1	
Pneumonia	1,2	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) / chronic bronchitis	1,2	
Bronchial asthma	1,2	H
Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome	2	
Pleurisy (dry and exudative)	2	
Suppurative diseases: bronchiectatic disease, abscess, lung gangrene, pleural empyema	2	H
Pulmonary embolism / lung infarction	2	H
Respiratory failure (acute, chronic). Pulmonary arterial hypertension. Chronic pulmonary heart disease.	1,2	H
Occupational diseases of dust etiology	1	
Lung cancer	2	
Circulatory system diseases	Level	H
Arterial hypertension: essential, symptomatic arterial hypertension	1,2	H
ACS: unstable angina, myocardial infarction	2	H
Chronic CHD: dyslipidemia, atherosclerotic disease, stable angina	1	
Acute heart failure	2	H
Chronic heart failure	1,2	
Myocarditis, cardiomyopathy	2	
Infectious / septic endocarditis	2	
Pericarditis	2	
Heart rhythm and conduction disorders, arrhythmias / blockages	2	H
Digestive system diseases	Level	H
Stomatitis, gingivitis	1	
Diseases of the esophagus. Dysphagia (achalasia, diffuse esophageal spasm, etc.). Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)	1	
Diseases of the stomach and duodenum 12: chronic gastritis, duodenitis, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum 12. Diseases of the operated stomach.	1	
Gastrointestinal bleeding	2	H
Intestinal diseases: dysbiosis, inflammatory bowel diseases, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease	1	
Diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract (chronic calculous and non-calculous cholecystitis, biliary dyskinesia and gallbladder, postcholecystectomy syndrome)	1	
Chronic pancreatitis	1	
Chronic hepatitis of viral and non-viral etiology	1	
Cirrhosis of the liver. Portal hypertension, ascites. Liver failure.	1,2	
Cancer of the esophagus, stomach, colon, liver	2	
Diseases of the urinary system		
Tubulointerstitial kidney diseases: inflammatory, toxic, medicinal	2	
Glomerulonephritis: acute and chronic	1,2	H

Acute kidney injury	2	
Chronic kidney disease	1	
Kidney cancer	2	
Diseases of the hematopoietic system	Level	H
Anemia (iron - deficient, B12-and folic-deficient), hemolytic, posthemorrhagic, hypo - and aplastic	1	
Hemorrhagic diathesis	2	
Hemoblastosis, leukemia, agranulocytosis	2	H
Disseminated intravascular coagulation	2	H
Diseases of the joints and connective tissue	Level	H
Joint diseases: rheumatoid arthritis, reactive arthritis, deforming osteoarthritis, Bekhterev's disease, Reiter's disease and syndrome, diseases of the periarticular tissues (fasciitis, tendinitis, bursitis, myositis)	1	
Metabolic diseases of the joints: osteoporosis, gout	1	
Rheumatism, recurrent rheumatic fever, HRBS (acquired heart defects)	1	
Diffuse connective tissue diseases: systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma, dermatomyositis	1	H
Systemic vasculitis	1	
Diseases of the endocrine system	Level	H
Type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus	1	H
Thyroid diseases: endemic goiter (iodine deficiency), nodular goiter, diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, hypoparathyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis)	1	
Thyroid cancer	2	
Eating disorders (obesity, cachexia)	1	
Diseases of the adrenal glands: Itsenko- Cushing's disease and syndrome, pheochromocytoma, Cohn's syndrome	2	H

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Headache (tension, cluster, migraine)	1	
Transient disorders of the cerebral circulation (TIA, hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy)	2	H
Epilepsy (epileptic status)	1,2	H
Cerebrobasillary insufficiency	1,2	
Stroke (ischemic, hemorrhagic)	2	H
Neuritis (polyneuropathy, trigeminal neuralgia, facial nerve paralysis, plexitis, sciatica, disease Parkinson's Disease)	1	
Traumatic brain injuries (graded by severity)	2	H
Osteochondrosis of the spine	1	
Brain tumors	2	
Spinal cord tumors	2	
Damage to the spine and spinal cord (principles of first aid)	1	H
Abscesses and epidurites	2	

MENTAL DISORDERS

Condition /Diseases	Level	H
Dementia	2	
Depression		
Mild to moderate degree	1	
Severe degree	2	H
Anxiety states:		
Anxiety-phobic	2	
Panic disorder	1	H
Generalized anxiety disorder	1	
Stress-related disorders:		
Acute stress response	2	H
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2	
Adaptation disorder	2	
Acute and chronic psychotic disorders	2	H (acute)
Sleep disorders of an inorganic nature	2	
Mental retardation	2	
Substance dependence:		
acute alcohol intoxication	2	H
opioid intoxication	2	H
intoxication from other psychoactive substances;	2	H
disorders associated with the use of surfactants	2	
drug and alcohol withdrawal	2	

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Dermatitis atopic, seborrheic, perioral, neurodermatitis	2	
contact, diaper	1	
Eczema	2	
Bacterial skin infections (impetigo, folliculitis, boils)	1	
Fungal diseases of the skin and appendages (trichophytia, candidiasis, onychomycosis), uncomplicated	2	
Parasitic skin diseases (scabies, pediculosis)	1	
Viral skin infections (herpes, warts, shellfish, shingles), uncomplicated	1	
Diseases of the skin appendages (acne, hypertrichosis)	2	
Urticaria and angioedema	2	H
Psoriasis	2	
Stephen-Johnson, Lyell syndromes	2	H

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Intestinal infections (typhoid and paratyphoid diseases, food toxicoinfections)	2	H
Helminthiasis	1	
Viral hepatitis (enteral) A, E	1,2	
Viral hepatitis (parenteral) B, C, D	1,2	H
Flu, etc. SARS	1	H
Meningitis/encephalitis	2	H
Brucellosis		
Zoonotic infections (leptospirosis, yersiniosis, ku-fever, ornithosis)	2	H

Parasitic diseases (amoebiasis, malaria, giardiasis, toxoplasmosis)	1	
Wound infections (rabies, tetanus, erysipelas)	2	
Particularly dangerous infections (cholera, plague, anthrax)	2	
HIV infection	1	

PHTHISIOLOGY

Condition /Diseases	Level	H
Pulmonary tuberculosis: with bacteriological confirmation and clinically established cases; drug-sensitive and drug-resistant; new case and previously treated; HIV status	1	
Extrapulmonary tuberculosis (peripheral and intra-thoracic lymph nodes, dry and exudative pleurisy, polyserositis, central nervous system, bones and joints, genitourinary system, gastrointestinal tract): with bacteriological confirmation and clinically established cases; drug-sensitive and drug-resistant; new case and previously treated; HIV status	1	
Postvaccinal complications, tubinfection.	1	

SURGICAL DISEASES

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Pneumothorax, including strained pneumothorax	2	H
Diaphragmatic hernias, including a hernia of the esophageal orifice of the diaphragm	2	
Acute cholecystitis	1,2	H
Cholelithiasis, including bile colic attacks	1,2	H
Acute pancreatitis	2	H
Liver abscess, echinococcosis of the liver	2	
Acute abdomen	2	H
Diseases of the rectum	1	
Urinary tract infections (cystitis, urethritis) uncomplicated	1	
Urolithiasis, kidney colic	2	H
Acute urinary retention	1,2	H
Prostatitis (acute and chronic) uncomplicated	1	
Abnormalities of the genitourinary organs	2	
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	1,2	
Urinary fistula, urinary incontinence	2	
Minor cuts, bruises	1	
Fractures (immobilization)	1	H
Burns and frostbite	1,2	H
Purulent diseases, wound infection: facial furuncle, carbuncle, abscess, phlegmon, lymphadenitis, paronitium, hydradenitis, paronychia	1 2	
External bleeding	1	H
Acute internal bleeding	1	H
Traumatic shock	1,2	H
Dislocation, subluxation of the shoulder	1	H
Hernias (diaphragmatic, hernia of the esophageal opening of	2	

the diaphragm, inguinal, white line of the abdomen, etc.)		
Postoperative fistulas	2	
Uncomplicated mastitis	1	
Mastopathy	1	
Acute arterial-venous obstruction	1	H
Varicose veins: thrombophlebitis, deep vein thrombosis, trophic ulcers of the extremities	2	
Ingrown toenail	1	

ANDROLOGY

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Male infertility	2	
Erectile dysfunction	2	H
Varicocele	2	

EYE DISEASES

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Traumatic eye diseases (injuries of the eyelid and cornea, subconjunctival bleeding, eye bruising and foreign body)	2	H
Inflammatory diseases: conjunctivitis, blepharitis, barley dacryocystitis	1 2	
Keratitis	2	
Glaucoma, an acute attack of glaucoma	2	H
Cataract	2	
Refractive errors (myopia, hypermetropia, presbyopia)	2	
Strabismus	2	
Retinal detachment	2	
Vision loss	2	

DISEASES OF THE EAR, THROAT, NOSE

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Otitis externa	1	
Otitis media	1	
Sulfur Plug	1	
Rhinitis	1	
Sinusitis	1	
Nosebleed	1	H
Pharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis	1	
Injuries and foreign bodies of the nose, ear, larynx and pharynx	2	
Tumors of ENT organs	2	
Acute and chronic mastoiditis, trauma to the eardrum and middle ear	2	
Senile hearing loss	2	
Exudative otitis media in children	1,2	
Purulent diseases of the external nose	2	H
Nasal polyps,	2	
Paratonsillar abscess, phlegmon of the neck	2	
Acute and chronic laryngeal stenosis, allergic edema of the pharynx and larynx	2	H

Cancer of the skin of the auricle	2	
-----------------------------------	---	--

ONCOLOGICAL DISEASES

Presented in each section of the discipline.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Physiological pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum period	1	H
Complicated pregnancy and childbirth	2	
Contraception	1	
Infertility	2	
Menstrual disorders	2	
Climacteric syndrome and menopause	1	
Pre-menstrual syndrome (PMS)	1	
STIs/IRT in different age groups	1	
Tumors of the reproductive system	2	

PEDIATRICS AND CHILDREN'S INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Monitoring of a healthy child (routine check-up, immunoprophylaxis)	1	
Care for newborns	1	
Management of premature babies	2	
Periods of childhood. Physical and neuropsychiatric development	1	
Borderline conditions of the neonatal period (jaundice, physiological weight loss)	2	
Regurgitation and vomiting syndrome	1	
Feeding children	1	
Acute and chronic eating disorders	1,2	H
Intrauterine infections of viral and bacterial etiology (neonatal sepsis)	2	H
Hypo- and beriberi, rickets	1	
Bronchitis	1	
Bronchial asthma	1,2	H
Pneumonia, uncomplicated	1	
Pleurisy	2	
Non-rheumatic heart lesions	2	
Heart rhythm and conduction disorders	2	H
Chronic heart failure	1,2	
Acquired rheumatic heart disease	1,2	
Diffuse connective tissue diseases	1,2	
Systemic vasculitis	1,2	
Allergic conditions	1,2	H
Diseases of the esophagus	1	
Gastritis and gastroduodenitis	1	
Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	1	
Ulcerative non-specific colitis	1	
Irritable bowel syndrome	1	
Pancreatitis	2	

Chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver	2	
Dyskinesia of the biliary tract and gallbladder	1	
Diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract: Glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, tubulointerstitial Nephritis	2	
Cystitis	1	
Acute kidney injury	1,2	H
Chronic kidney disease	2	
Iron deficiency anemia	1	
Other types of anemia and hemoblastosis	2	
Hereditary and acquired coagulopathies	2	
Congenital malformations in children	2	
Acute intestinal infections in children: dysentery, salmonellosis, escherichia coli, staphylococcal lesions of the gastrointestinal tract, rotovirus infection, etc.UPE	2	
Dehydration syndrome	2	H
Acute respiratory infections in children (influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, MS infection, rhinovirus infection)	2	H
Acute viral hepatitis: HAV,	2	H
VGE, VGV, VGV, VGD	2	H
Airborne infections with exanthema: chickenpox, herpes simplex and shingles, measles, rubella, scarlet fever, mumps	2	H
Drip infections: diphtheria, whooping cough, infectious mononucleosis, CMV	1	H
Pseudotuberculosis	1	
Polio in children	2	
Neuroinfections in children (viral and bacterial meningitis, primary and secondary encephalitis)	2	H
HIV infection	1	
Childhood injuries	1,2	H
Nervous diseases	1	
Mental and behavioral disorders	1	
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	1,2	H
Thyroid diseases	1	
Other endocrine diseases	1	
Infantile cerebral palsy, episyndrome, ischemic stroke	2	
Tumour diseases	2	

GERIATRICS

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Retinal macular degeneration	2	
Presbycusis	2	
Dementia	2	
Delirium	2	H
Alzheimer's Disease	2	
Eating disorders in the elderly	1	
Features of pharmacodynamics in the elderly	1	

PALLIATIVE CARE

Condition / Diseases	Level	H
Pain syndrome	1	H
Other symptoms (constipation, shortness of breath, nausea and vomiting, cachexia)	1	H
Bedsore and non-healing wounds	1	
The process of dying and help in the last stage of life	1	
Communication with the dying person and his relatives	1	
Help with grief and bereavement	1	

PUBLIC HEALTH

	Level
Immunoprophylaxis	1
Prevention of diseases (primary, secondary, tertiary), screening programs	1
Healthy lifestyle (smoking cessation, restriction of intake alcohol, physical activity, rational nutrition, personal hygiene)	1
Training of the patient on the fight against risk factors and the basics of healthy lifestyle	1
Violence and neglect against the elderly	1
Occupational health	1
Psychohygiene and social adaptation in the family and in the team	1
Maintaining accounting records, statistical analysis	1
Medical documentation of violence, torture and ill-treatment	1

LIST 4. GENERAL PATIENT PROBLEMS

	Level
Difficult patient/Aggressive patient	1
Domestic violence, issues of cohabitation	1
Child abuse	1
Disability/disability	1
Suicide	1
Assault/sexual assault	1
Bad News message	1
Crisis (loss of loved ones, divorce, job loss, life changes, stressful situations)	1
Gender issues	1
Problems of adolescence	1
Post-transplant conditions	1

LIST 5. MEDICAL MANIPULATIONS / SKILLS

The general practitioner / family doctor should be able to perform the following manipulations independently.

General manipulations:

1. Intramuscular injection.
2. Intravenous injection.

3. Subcutaneous injection.
4. Determination of the blood group by the ABO system with monoclonal antibodies.
5. Determination of the blood group according to the Rh system by monoclonal antibodies
6. Conducting and decoding an ECG
7. Be able to interpret the results of an X-ray examination.
8. Be able to interpret the results of ultrasound examination.
9. Be able to interpret the results of the echocardiography study.
10. Be able to interpret the results of the EGDS study.
11. Be able to interpret the results of the FER study.
12. Stopping external bleeding.
13. Peak flowmetry.
14. Glucometry.
15. Oral glucose tolerance test.
16. The technique of aerosol inhalation with a spacer.
17. The technique of aerosol inhalation with a nebulizer.
18. Conducting rapid diagnostic methods (pregnancy test, tests for the determination of protein, acetone, sugar in the urine).
19. Taking smears from the urethra and vagina, the cervical canal for cytological, bacteriological examination.
20. Technique of sputum collection for cytology and 3-fold bacterioscopy of MBT.
21. Measurement of blood pressure.
22. Care of a permanent urinary catheter.
23. Gastric lavage.
24. Finger examination of the rectum and prostate.
25. Elimination of coprostasis (finger and enema).
26. Methods of contraception (barrier, hormonal, IUD insertion and removal).
27. Collection of material for microscopic, bacteriological studies (from the throat, nose, wounds, rectum, etc.)
28. Skin scraping for mites and fungal diseases.
29. Use of personal protective equipment (type 1 anti-plague suit)

Manipulations for emergency care:

30. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation:
 - a. - Indirect heart massage
 - b. - Mouth-to-mouth, mouth-to-nose breathing»
 - c. - Restoration of airway patency
 - d. - Using the Ambu bag
- e. - Tongue fixation and duct insertion
31. - Defibrillation
32. Heimlich's Reception
33. Direct laryngoscopy

Surgical procedures:

34. Catheterization of the bladder with a soft catheter.
35. Conducting infiltrative anesthesia.
36. Primary surgical treatment of wounds, removal and suturing.
37. Treatment of the burn surface.
38. Application of soft bandages for dislocations and sprains.
39. Transport immobilization in bone fractures.
40. Removal of superficially located foreign bodies.
41. Reduction of dislocations
42. Autopsy of panaritium, furuncle

Manipulations used to detect neurological symptoms:

43. Studies of motor qualities (posture, muscle tone, contracture, muscle atrophy).
44. Determination of sensitivity.
45. Study of meningeal symptoms.
46. Study of the function of cranial nerves.
47. Assessment of movement coordination.
48. Examination of pain points and tension symptoms.

Otolaryngological manipulations:

49. Instillation of nasal drops.
50. The use of nasal ointments.
51. Anterior rhinoscopy.
52. Pharyngoscopy.
53. Otoscopy.
54. Stopping nosebleeds (anterior nasal tamponade).
55. Removal of a sulfur plug and a shallow foreign body.
56. Determination of the auditory tube patency.
57. Washing of the palatine tonsils.
58. Speech research of hearing.
59. The study of hearing with tuning forks.
60. Finger examination of the nasopharynx.
61. Study of nasal breathing ("cotton swab").
62. Research of olfactory function.
63. Conicotomy.

Ophthalmic manipulations:

64. Instillation of eye drops.
65. Laying eye ointments.
66. Eversion of the eyelid for examination for the presence of foreign bodies.
67. Removal of surface foreign bodies.
68. Ophthalmoscopy.
69. Determination of visual acuity.
70. Determination of color vision.
71. Eye tonometry (measurement of intraocular pressure).

Manipulations used in obstetrics, gynecology and neonatology:

72. Two-handed vaginal examination.
73. Rectovaginal examination.
74. Examination of the vagina and cervix in mirrors.
75. Technique of taking smears for urogenital infection.
76. Technique of taking smears for cytological examination of Papanicolaou.
77. Technique of taking and microscopy of a wet smear.
78. Breast examination and self-examination training for women.
79. Diagnosis of pregnancy.
80. Preparation for pregnancy and childbirth (breathing techniques, physical exercises, relaxation, recommendations for nutrition and hygiene).
81. Technique of introduction and removal of intrauterine contraceptives.
82. External obstetric examination (measurement of the size of the pelvis, palpation, determination of the height of the standing of the uterine floor, filling in the gravidogram).

83. Auscultation of the fetal heartbeat.
84. Management of physiological labor.
85. Evaluation of the afterbirth.
86. Assessment of the condition of the newborn.
87. Carrying out the primary toilet of the newborn.
88. Primary patronage (technique of breastfeeding, proper application to the breast, breast pumping, assessment of physiological reflexes; Ortolani test to exclude hip dysplasia)

Manipulations used to examine children and adolescents:

89. Carrying out planned patronage of the newborn (assessment of breast-feeding, severity of physiological reflexes, dangerous signs of the disease) and registration of the results in the history of the child's development (f-112)
90. Conducting hygienic care for newborns (skin care, mucosal care, treatment of the umbilical wound, hygienic baths)
91. Conducting an anthropometric examination (measurement of body weight, length, circumference of the chest and head, proportionality indices) and assessing the child's physical development according to tables of standard deviations and maps of physical development (Order of the Ministry of Public Health of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 585 of 09.10.2015.).
92. Conducting a clinical examination of the child (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation, including the identification of dangerous signs of the disease in children under 5 years of age) and interpreting the data obtained.
93. Assessment of the child's neuropsychiatric development.
94. Implementation of immunization according to the National Calendar of preventive vaccinations and assessment of the child's condition after vaccination, prevention and treatment of post-vaccination complications.
95. Registration of medical documentation on the registration and report on the health, diagnostic and therapeutic and preventive measures carried out in the assigned contingent of children and adolescents.
96. Monitoring of a healthy child-monitoring of development, nutrition and health (assessment of the physical, neuropsychiatric and sexual development of children and adolescents).
97. Technique of oral rehydration.
98. Measurement of the daily diuresis of the child.
99. Massage and gymnastics of newborns from risk groups and postural drainage.
100. Wiping the skin with water for fever.

LIST 6. URGENT (EMERGENCY) STATES

The family doctor should be able to independently diagnose and provide urgent (emergency) care at the pre-hospital stage for the following emergency conditions, as well as determine the tactics of providing further medical care – to send them to the hospital in a timely manner or to consult a specialist.

1. General medical issues

- 1.1. Clinical death
- 1.2. Electrical injury
- 1.3. Lightning strike
- 1.4. Hyperthermia
- 1.5. Poisoning and intoxication.
- 1.6. Drowning
- 1.7. Collapse
- 1.8. Fainting
- 1.9. Bites of animals, snakes and insects

2. Internal diseases

- 2.1. Coma
 - 2.1.1. Hypoglycemic coma.
 - 2.1.2. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - 2.1.3. Hypothyroid (myxedematous) coma
 - 2.1.4. Brain coma
 - 2.1.5. Hepatic coma
 - 2.1.6. Coma of unclear etiology
- 2.2. Shock
 - 2.2.1. Hypovolemic shock
 - 2.2.2. Cardiogenic shock
 - 2.2.3. Distribution shock
 - 2.2.3.1. Anaphylactic shock
 - 2.2.3.2. Septic shock
 - 2.2.3.3. Neurogenic shock
- 2.3. Acute respiratory failure
- 2.4. Severe asthma attack
- 2.5. Quincke's edema.
- 2.6. Pulmonary embolism.
- 2.7. Acute heart failure.
- 2.8. Acute cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders.
- 2.9. Hypertensive crisis.
- 2.10. Acute coronary syndrome with ST segment elevation.
- 2.11. Acute coronary syndrome without ST segment elevation.
- 2.12. Acute kidney injury.
- 2.13. Acute liver failure.
- 2.14. Acute adrenal insufficiency.
- 2.15. Pulmonary edema.
- 2.16. Thyrotoxic crisis.

3. Pediatrics

- 3.1. Intracranial hemorrhages in newborns, hemorrhages in the brain in children.
- 3.2. Bronchobstructive syndrome in children.
- 3.3. Asphyxia of the newborn.
- 3.4. Hyperthermia in children.
- 3.5. Hypothermia in children.
- 3.6. Hyperbilirubinemia in children.
- 3.7. Dehydration syndrome in children.
- 3.8. Sudden death of a child.

- 3.9. Attack of spasmodophilia (hypocalcemia)
- 3.10. Convulsions in a newborn

4. Surgery

- 4.1. Open, closed, valvular pneumothorax.
- 4.2. Acute arterial obstruction.
- 4.3. Acute venous obstruction.
- 4.4. Acute urinary retention.
- 4.5. Phimosis, paraphimosis.
- 4.6. Renal colic.
- 4.7. Hepatic colic
- 4.8. Acute abdominal pain (Acute abdomen).
- 4.9. Thermal and chemical burns.
- 4.10. Cold injury.
- 4.11. Damage to large blood vessels and peripheral nerves.
- 4.12. Tissue damage
 - 4.12.1. Dislocations
 - 4.12.2. Fractures
 - 4.12.3. Pelvic injuries
 - 4.12.4. Closed chest injury
 - 4.12.5. Abdominal injuries.

5. Obstetrics and gynecology

- 5.1. Severe preeclampsia,
- 5.2. Eclampsia.
- 5.3. Obstetric bleeding.
- 5.4. Ectopic pregnancy.
- 5.5. Necrosis of the myomatous node
- 5.6. Ovarian apoplexy
- 5.7. Torsion of the leg of an ovarian tumor

6. Otorhinolaryngology

- 6.1. Acute and chronic stenosis of the larynx and trachea
- 6.2. Nosebleeds
- 6.3. Foreign bodies of the nasal cavity
- 6.4. Foreign bodies of the pharynx and larynx
- 6.5. Foreign bodies of the ear

7. Ophthalmology

- 7.1. Acute attack of glaucoma.
- 7.2. Eye burns
- 7.3. Damage to the visual organ
- 8. Neurology and psychiatry
 - 8.1. Transient disorders of cerebral circulation.
 - 8.2. Stroke.
 - 8.3. Brain edema.
 - 8.4. Convulsive syndrome
 - 8.5. Epilepsy
 - 8.6. Concussions, bruises, compression of the brain
 - 8.7. Gunshot wounds to the skull and brain

- 8.8. Withdrawal syndrome.
- 8.9. Alcoholic psychoses
- 8.10. Acute stress response
- 8.11. Panic disorders

9. Dentistry

- 9.1. Acute toothache.
- 9.2. Stomatitis
- 9.3. Gingivitis
- 9.4. Dislocation of the lower jaw
- 9.5. Odontogenic abscesses and phlegmons
- 9.6. Fractures of the lower jaw
- 9.7. Fractures of the upper jaw