



APPROVED  
EMD decision

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Protocol No. 6  
Chairman of the EMC, Vice-Rector,  
candidate of pedagogical sciences,  
associate professor Apozova D.U.



## SYLLABUS by discipline

### B.3.4.9. ONCOLOGY

For students of the educational program, higher professional education in the specialty 560001 "General Medicine" (5-year education) in the specialty "Doctor"

Type of study work	Total hours
course	4
Semester	7
Number of weeks	18
Credits	4
The total complexity of the discipline	120
Classroom/practical studies (PS)	72
Student Independent Work (SIW)	48
Forms of control	
current control	Testing, oral questioning, written test
Frontier control	Testing
Midterm	Testing
Final control	exam
Semester rating by discipline:	Point-rating system

### Information about the teacher of the academic discipline

Full Name	Abdyldayev Damir Kerimovich
Post	teacher
Academic degree	
Academic title	
Email address	
Location of the department (address)	KR, Bishkek, st. Shabdan Baatyr 128, floor 2
Telephone	
Consultation hours	11.00-13.30

### Characteristics of the academic discipline

*The purpose of studying* the discipline. The overall goal of teaching oncology is to develop general medical knowledge and instill the basics of diagnosis and treatment of oncological diseases. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the issues of prevention, early diagnosis of the most common forms of tumors, such as lung cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer and others. The program is designed in such a way that students get a holistic view of oncology, have the opportunity to conduct differential diagnosis with other diseases. While studying the course, students improve their knowledge of etiopathogenesis, markers and

early clinical manifestations of oncological diseases, which allow them to suspect oncological pathology in a timely manner, carry out diagnostic and preventive measures, refer a patient to provide qualified oncological care, gain knowledge about organizational, legal, ethical and deontological aspects of medical care for patients with oncological pathology. In-depth study of etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic markers and methods of diagnosis of oncological diseases. They improve their knowledge and skills of detection and differential diagnosis of oncological pathology, dispensary observation of patients with suspected oncological disease. They get acquainted with the methods of therapy of patients with oncological pathology. They gain knowledge about modern directions of cancer prevention and the formation of skills for their application in practice within the specialty. By the end of the course, students should know the basic theories and mechanisms of carcinogenesis; markers of tumor development; risk factors (genetic, environmental (carcinogens) and others) of tumor development, their role in the development of oncological pathology and mechanisms of their implementation in the disease; algorithms and methods of screening examination aimed at identifying (early diagnosis) of tumors and precancerous diseases; etiology, pathogenesis, classification, early and late manifestations (the main clinical signs of benign and malignant tumors, the first symptoms, patterns of metastasis, etc.), and the outcomes of the most frequent and significant tumor and precancerous diseases of various organs and systems; laboratory and instrumental methods of tumor diagnosis, possible results and their application. Students must demonstrate methods of treatment and prevention of oncological diseases; fundamentals of medical ethics and deontology in hematology; provision and standards of outpatient and inpatient care for patients with hematological diseases; issues of rehabilitation of cancer patients.

#### **Prerequisites of the discipline:**

- Latin
- Biology with elements of ecology
- Chemistry
- General and clinical biochemistry
- Normal anatomy
- Histology, Embryology, cytology
- Normal physiology
- Microbiology, Virology and Immunology
- Basic pharmacology
- Pathological physiology
- Propedotherapy
- Propedsurgery
- Patient care
- Radiation diagnostics and therapy

#### **Postrequisites of the discipline:**

- Occupational diseases
- Hospital therapy
- Fundamentals of clinical examinations in internal diseases
- Outpatient therapy
- Fundamentals of clinical examinations in pediatrics
- Anesthesiology, intensive care, emergency conditions
- Oncology
- Public health and healthcare
- Epidemiology
- Sectional course
- Clinical pharmacology
- Psychiatry and narcology
- Neurology with the basics of neurosurgery
- Phthisiology
- Forensic medicine with jurisprudence
- Infectious diseases

## Learning outcomes of the discipline according to the RO GPP

The study of the discipline microbiology, virology and immunology will contribute to the achievement of learning outcomes (RE) GEP:

**RE-3** - analyze various causes (genetic, intrauterine, metabolic, toxic, microbiological, autoimmune, neoplastic, degenerative and traumatic) of painful and borderline conditions in the body;

Within the framework of this discipline, it is expected to achieve the following results of teaching the discipline, which are implemented within the framework of achieving competencies:

**PC-16** - is able and ready to use the algorithm of diagnosis (main, concomitant, complications) taking into account the ICD, perform basic diagnostic measures to identify urgent and life-threatening conditions;

**PC-17** - is capable and ready to perform basic therapeutic measures for the most common diseases and conditions in adults and children in outpatient and hospital settings;

### Content of the discipline

№№	Name of topics
1.	Section 1. General oncology
2.	Modern problems in oncology. Organization of oncological services in Russia and Kyrgyzstan
3.	The main theories of the origin and development of cancer. Pathogenesis of clinical symptoms. Principles of diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors.
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5.	Modern problems of oncology. Organization of oncological services in Russia and Kyrgyzstan)
6.	Questions of ethics and deontology in oncology. Accounting and other documentation for cancer patients.
7.	Pathological syndromes in oncological diseases.
8.	New in cancer treatment. Immunotherapy. rehabilitation in oncology. Polyclinic oncology.
9.	Acute pancreatitis, cancer. Classification.
10.	Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
11.	Study of the organization of the oncological service with the state department of the NCO (structure and bases)
12.	Study of accounting and reporting forms of documentation
13.	Section 2. Private oncology
14.	Lung cancer
15.	Precancerous and skin cancer. Melanoma.
16.	Mastopathy and breast cancer.
17.	Cancer of the colon and rectum.
18.	Cancer of the stomach, pancreas and liver.
19.	Precancerous and skin cancer. Melanoma. Sarcomas of bones and soft tissues.
20.	Primary-multiple tumors. The problem of metastasis in oncology. Cancer metastases with an undetected primary focus.
21.	Tumors of the head and neck.
22.	Mastopathy and breast cancer.
23.	Lung cancer.
24.	Cancer of the esophagus and stomach.
25.	Cancer of the colon and rectum.
26.	Liver and pancreatic cancer.
27.	Precancerous and cancerous female genital organs (cervix and uterus, ovaries, vulva)
28.	Hemoblastosis. Lymphogranulomatosis. Lymph sarcoma.
29.	Prostate, testicular and penile cancer. Kidney and bladder cancer.
30.	Differential diagnosis of skin tumors, pigmented nevi and melanoma
31.	Polyclinic admission of patients with thyroid disease
32.	Differential diagnosis of mastopathy and breast cancer
33.	Differential diagnosis of lung cancer. Radiological signs of lung cancer.
34.	Endoscopy for cancer of the esophagus and stomach.
35.	Irrigoscopy for colon and rectal cancer.
36.	Liver and pancreatic cancer (palpation and percussion).
37.	Precancerous and cancerous female genital organs (cervix and uterus, ovaries, vulva).

38.	Radiological signs of bone tumors
39.	Cystoscopy for bladder cancer, finger examination
40.	Precancerous and cervical cancer. Cancer of the uterine body. Ovarian cancer.
41.	Hemoblastosis. Lymphomas and leukemias.
42.	Section 3. Radiation therapy
43.	Radiation therapy. Types of radiation therapy. Indications and contraindications to radiation therapy
44.	Questions of private radiation therapy on the localization of ZNO

### List of main and additional literature:

#### Main literature:

Sh.Kh. Gantsev Oncology: Textbook. M.: LLC "Medical Information Agency" 2016

#### Additional literature:

1. Chissov V.I., Daryalova S.L. Oncology: Textbook M.: GEOTAR-Media 2017
2. Edited by M.B. Belogurova Pediatric oncology: A guide for doctors of St. Petersburg: SpecLit 2012
3. Cherenkov V.G. Clinical oncology: Textbook

#### Internet resources:

<http://www.edu.ru>  
<http://www.oncology.ru/>  
[http://omr.by/sites/default/files/radiacionnaya\\_zashchita](http://omr.by/sites/default/files/radiacionnaya_zashchita)  
<http://www.medicina.ru>  
[http //www.journals. uchicago.edu/JAD/home.html](http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/JAD/home.html)

### Monitoring and evaluation of learning outcomes

#### The content of the rating system for assessing student performance

The rating assessment of students' knowledge in each academic discipline, regardless of its total labor intensity, is determined on a 100 (one hundred) - point scale and includes current, boundary, intermediate and final control.

The distribution of rating scores between types of control is established in the following ratio (according to the table of the score-rating system of assessments):

Form of control				
current (CC)*	boundary control (BC)**	mid-term exams (MC)***	Final /exam (FE)	Discipline Rating (RD)
0-100 points	0-100 points	0-100 points	0-100 points	0-100 points, with the translation of points into a letter designation

Note:

\*  $TK(middle) = \frac{\sum_1^n \times point}{\sum_1^n}$ , where n is the number of types of classroom and extracurricular work of students in the discipline;

\*\* $PK(middle) = \frac{\sum_1^n credit \times point}{\sum_1^n credits}$ , where n is the number of modules (credits) in the discipline;

\*\*\* $PK(middle) = \frac{\sum_1^n \times point}{\sum_1^n}$ , where n is the number of intermediate controls (2 controls per semester: in the middle and at the end of the semester) by discipline;

\*\*\*\*ИК – examination conducted at the end of the study of the discipline

;

\*\*\*\*\* $PD = \frac{TK_{cp} + PK_{cp} + PK_{cp} + IK}{4}$ , the final rating of the results of all types of control at the end of the discipline;

$GPA = \frac{\sum_1^n \times балл}{\sum_1^n}$  where, n is the number of disciplines in the semester (for the past period of study).

A student who has not passed the current, boundary and intermediate controls to the final control (exam) is not allowed.

**The current control** is carried out during the period of classroom and independent work of the student on time according to the schedule, at the end of the study of the discipline, the average score of the current control (CC) is calculated. *Forms of current control can be:*

- testing (written or computerized);
- performance of individual homework assignments, abstracts and essays;
- student's work in practical (seminar) classes;
- various types of colloquia (oral, written, combined, express, etc.);
- control of performance and verification of reporting on laboratory work;
- visiting lectures and practical (seminar, laboratory) classes;
- Incentive rating (up to 10 points).

Other forms of current monitoring of results are also possible, which are determined by the teachers of the department and recorded in the work program of the discipline.

**The frontier control** is carried out in order to determine the results of the student's development of one credit (module) as a whole. *Frontier control* should be carried out only in writing, at the end of the study of the discipline, the average score of boundary control (BC) is calculated. As forms of *frontier control* of the training module, you can use:

- testing (including computer testing);
- interview with written fixation of students' answers;
- test.

Other forms of intermediate control of results are also possible.

**Intermediate control (mid-term exams)** is carried out in order to check the completeness of knowledge and skills in the material in the middle and end of the semester (2 times per semester) of studying the discipline, by the end of the study of the discipline, the average score of intermediate control (PCsr) is calculated, *forms of intermediate control (mid-term exams) can be:*

- testing (including computer testing);
- interview with written fixation of students' answers;
- test.

Other forms of intermediate control of results are also possible.

**The final control** is carried out during the session, by conducting an exam, it can be carried out in the following forms:

- testing (including computer testing);
- written exam (ticketing system).

### Correspondence of the point-rating system of assessments used by the institute and the assessments of the European system for the transfer of credit units, labor intensity (ECTS)

Grade						Criterion
System of letters	digital system	Traditional system	Points (%)	Scored points (max - 100)	Evaluation by discipline without an exam	
A	4	5	95-100	95-100	Credited/ passed	"Excellent" - deserves a student who has shown a deep, systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the educational material, who freely performs practical tasks, who has mastered the recommended basic and additional literature on the discipline
A-	3,67		90-94	90-94		"Excellent" - deserves a student who has shown a deep, systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the educational material, who freely performs practical tasks, who has mastered the recommended basic literature on the discipline, but is not familiar with additional literature
B+	3,33	4	85-89	70-89		"Good" - exhibited to a student who has shown a systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the educational material, able to independently replenish and update this knowledge in the course of training, performing practical tasks, familiar with the main literature on the discipline
B	3,0		80-84			"Good" is given to a student who has shown a systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the educational material, who is able to independently replenish this knowledge in the course of training, performing practical tasks, but not fully familiar with the main literature on the discipline

B-	2,67	3	75-79	50-69		"Good" - is given to a student who has shown the systematic nature of knowledge in the discipline, who is able to independently replenish this knowledge in the course of training, performing practical tasks, but not fully familiar with the main literature on the discipline
C+	2,33		70-74			"Satisfactory" - is given to a student who does not have a systematic nature of knowledge in the discipline, who is not capable of independently replenishing and updating knowledge in the course of further education, performing practical tasks with errors
C	2,0		65-69			"Satisfactory" - is given to a student who made mistakes in completing assignments, but who has the necessary knowledge to eliminate them under the guidance of a teacher
C-	1,67		60-64			"Satisfactory" - is set to a student who made errors in the performance of tasks, but who has the possible knowledge to eliminate them under the guidance of a teacher
D+	1,33		55-59			"Satisfactory" - is set to a student who made errors in the performance of tasks, who does not have the necessary knowledge to eliminate them
D-	1,0		50-54			"Satisfactory" - is given to a student who has made significant errors in the performance of tasks, who does not have the necessary knowledge to eliminate them
FX	0,5	2	25-49	Less of 50	not credited/not passed	"Unsatisfactory" - is set to a student who has not completed the task, does not have the necessary knowledge to eliminate them
F	0		0-24			"Unsatisfactory" - is set to a student who has not completed the task, does not have the necessary knowledge to eliminate them, even under the guidance of a teacher

### Academic achievement requirements:

Attendance by students of all classroom classes without delay is mandatory.

In case of absence, classes are worked out in the order established by the dean's office.

If there are three passes, the teacher has the right not to allow the student to attend classes until the issue is administratively resolved.

If the absence of classes is more than 20.0% of the total number of classes, the student automatically enters the summer semester.

### Note to the student:

- ✓ regularly review lecture material;
- ✓ Do not be late and do not miss classes;
- ✓ work off missed classes if you have permission from the dean's office;
- ✓ Actively participate in the classroom (individually and in groups;)
- ✓ timely and fully complete homework assignments;
- ✓ submit all assignments within the time specified by the teacher;
- ✓ independently study the material in the library and at home;
- ✓ timely and accurately fulfill the tasks of the teacher, individual tasks for the IWS to achieve learning outcomes;
- ✓ to master the basic and additional literature necessary for the study of the discipline;
- ✓ performing tasks, the student should not copy or reproduce the work of other students, scientists, practitioners, plagiarism;
- ✓ develop their intellectual and oratory skills;

In case of non-compliance with the requirements of the Memo, the student will be penalized in the form of deducting points (one point for each violated item).

If the requirements of the Memo are fully met, the student is encouraged in the form of an additional 10 points to the final control in the discipline.

### Academic Integrity, Conduct and Ethics Policy:

- turn off your cell phone during class;
- Be polite;
- respect other people's opinions;
- formulate objections in the correct form;
- do not shout or raise your voice in the audience;
- independently complete all semester assignments;
- Eliminate plagiarism from your practice;

### Methodical instructions.

It is recommended to organize the time required to study the discipline as follows:

**When preparing for a practical lesson**, you must first read the abstract with the teacher's explanations.

**When performing exercises**, you must first understand what you want to do in the exercise, then proceed to its implementation.

**Literature work.** The theoretical material of the course becomes more understandable when books are studied in addition to the abstract. After studying the main topic, it is recommended to perform several exercises.

**Preparation for boundary and intermediate controls.** In preparation for the boundary and intermediate control, it is necessary to study the theory: the definitions of all concepts before understanding the material and independently do several exercises.

**Independent work of students** is organized on all studied topics of each section. Independent work is carried out in the form of:

- work in Internet sites;
- work with basic and additional literature;
- fulfillment of written assignments;
- preparation of reports, abstracts, tables and posters on