



APPROVED
EMD decision

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Protocol No. 5

Chairman of the EMC, Vice-Rector,
candidate of pedagogical sciences,
associate professor Apezya D.U.



SYLLABUS by discipline

B.3.2.6. HOSPITAL THERAPY

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	3,4
Semester	6,7,8
Number of weeks	54
Credits	6
The total complexity of the discipline	180
Classroom/practical studies (PS)	108
Student Independent Work (SIW)	72
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	Davletova Lola Kabyljanovna
Job title	Teacher
Academic degree	
Academic title	
Email address	
Location of the department (address)	KR, Bishkek, st. Shabdan Baatyr 128, floor 2
Telephone	0553213xxx
Consultation hours	11.00-13.30

Characteristics of the academic discipline

The purpose of studying the discipline: The main purpose of teaching hospital therapy is to study various variants of the course of the main nosological forms of the disease (studied earlier in the course of faculty therapy) and relatively rare nosologies, to give the student knowledge of the features of clinical manifestations of widespread diseases of internal organs, as well as rare diseases. The range of diseases of internal organs included in the academic program of hospital therapy has been expanded due to relatively rare diseases. To form clinical thinking (the ability to make a detailed clinical diagnosis based on the collected information about the patient); to teach the basic principles of prevention and treatment of diseases of internal organs. Students study the patterns of development and formation of therapeutic diseases, the mechanisms of progression, knowledge of pathogenetically sound methods of treatment and prevention.

By the end of the course, students can choose the necessary examination methods that are justified in a particular case, on the basis of which to make a clinical diagnosis, prescribe adequate treatment depending on age and gender differences. Demonstrate the skills of determining the disease, etiology, risk factors (FR), pathogenesis, pathomorphology, classification, clinical picture, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of treatment, primary and secondary prevention, prognosis for variants of the most common diseases of internal organs, their features and complications. Recognize the clinical manifestations of some urgent conditions, carry out a detailed condition, emergency diagnosis and have the skills to provide emergency medical care, including diagnosing and providing emergency care to children and adults at the pre-hospital and hospital stages.

Prerequisites of the discipline:

- Basic pharmacology
- Propedotherapy
- Endocrinology
- General surgery
- Internal diseases
- Infectious diseases

Postrequisites of the discipline:

- Normal anatomy
- Basic pharmacology
- Clinical pharmacology
- General surgery
- Internal diseases
- Infectious diseases

Learning outcomes of the discipline according to the RO GPP

The study of the discipline hospital therapy will contribute to the achievement of learning outcomes:

RE-2: to recognize the influence of physico-chemical, biological and immune properties of environmental factors (including therapeutic ones) on the development and course of the disease and on the body as a whole.

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-10: is able and ready to carry out preventive measures to prevent infectious, parasitic and non-communicable diseases.

Content of the discipline

№№	Name of topics
1.	Section 1. Pulmonology
2.	Topic 1. Pleurisy
3.	Features of COPD in young, elderly, senile age Variants of bronchial asthma, features of treatment depending on severity. Pleurisy. Atypical pneumonia.
4.	Hypertension of the small circle: primary and secondary Lag.
5.	Variants of bronchial asthma, treatment features depending on the severity
6.	Smoking – assessment of the status of a smoker. Diseases caused by smoking. Atypical pneumonia. Pleurisy. The technique of pleural puncture. Primary and secondary pulmonary hypertension. Alpine medicine. High-altitude pulmonary
7.	hypertension
8.	Section 2. Cardiology
9.	Cardiomyopathy, myocardiodystrophy, Pericarditis, Arrhythmias caused by impaired excitability and conduction. Urgent arrhythmias.
10.	Cardiomyopathy, myocardiodystrophy, Pericarditis, Arrhythmias caused by impaired excitability and conduction. Treatment of arrhythmias. Blockades
11.	Arrhythmias caused by impaired excitability and conduction. Treatment of arrhythmias. Blockades.

12.	Restrictive CMC Pericarditis. Pericardiocentesis. Arrhythmias caused by impaired excitability and conduction. Urgent arrhythmias: paroxysm
13.	atrial fibrillation, supra-, ventricular tachycardia, MES heart block syndrome. Indications and contraindications to EX. Indications and contraindications to RFA.
14.	Differential diagnosis of cardialgia Differential diagnosis and differentiated therapy of acute coronary syndrome. Differential diagnosis of arterial hypertension and hypotonic conditions Differential diagnosis and differentiated therapy of arrhythmias caused by impaired
15.	excitability. Differential diagnosis and differentiated therapy of conduction disorders. (Lek)
16.	Section 3. Rheumatology
17.	Systemic scleroderma, dermatomyositis, Systemic and hemorrhagic Vasculitis.
18.	Systemic scleroderma, dermatomyositis, Systemic vasculitis. Hemorrhagic Vasculitis
19.	Systemic scleroderma, dermatomyositis Systemic and hemorrhagic vasculitis Nodular periarteritis – Clinical "masks".
20.	Differential diagnosis of systolic murmurs Differential diagnosis of diastolic murmurs Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly Differential diagnosis of rheumatic and non-rheumatic myocardial lesions Differential diagnosis and therapy of articular syndrome. Differential diagnosis of diffuse connective tissue diseases. Differential diagnosis of febrile conditions Immunosuppressive therapy in the clinic of internal Diseases.
21.	Reactive arthritis in urology, gastroenterology. Spondyloarthritis Indications and contraindications of hormone therapy in DST Indications for intra-articular administration of hormones
22.	Section 4. Gastroenterology
23.	Clinical pharmacology of drugs used in thyroid diseases
24.	Variants of the course of chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, hepatosis. Functional and rare bowel diseases
25.	Section 5. Nephrology
26.	Nephrotic syndrome, amyloidosis of the kidneys.
27.	Kidney failure
28.	Pathogenesis of the main clinical manifestations of nephrotic syndrome (proteinuria, edema, hypercholesterolemia). Rare forms of amyloidosis. Nephrotic crisis Kidney failure
29.	Differential diagnosis in diseases occurring, mainly with hematuria. Differential diagnosis in diseases occurring, mainly with proteinuria Differential diagnosis in diseases occurring, mainly with leukocyturia Differential diagnosis and therapy of glomerulonephritis Differential diagnosis and therapy of nephrotic syndrome Differential diagnosis of secondary Nephritis. Differential diagnosis and treatment of renal insufficiency
30.	Features of the course of glomerulonephritis in mountainous conditions. Emergency conditions in nephrology: renal colic, eclampsia, nephrotic crisis, septic shock, OPN Cardiorenal continuum
31.	Section 6. Endocrinology
32.	Metabolic syndrome. Diff. diagnosis of thyroid diseases
33.	Differential diagnosis and therapy of thyroid diseases Differential diagnosis of Hyperglycemia. Differential therapy of sugar
34.	Components of the met syndrome as a pre-stage of the NW. Macroangiopathies in diabetes mellitus. Iodine deficiency syndrome in Kyrgyzstan Urgent conditions in Endocrinology
35.	Section 7. Hematology
36.	Acute and chronic leukemia is a myeloma disease. DIC syndrome Hemolytic anemia.
37.	Differential diagnosis of anemia, hemoblastosis, differential diagnosis of splenomegaly. - - Differential diagnosis and treatment of anemia Differential diagnosis and therapy of Hemoblastosis.
38.	Differential diagnosis of erythremia Differential diagnosis of hemorrhagic diathesis DIC-syndrome Features of the course of internal diseases in old age.

List of main and additional literature:

Main literature:

N.A. Mukhin, V.S. Moiseev, A.I. Martynov. Internal diseases: 2017

Additional literature:

1. Makolkin V.I., Ovcharenko S.I., Sulimov V.A. Internal diseases: Textbook M.: 2011
2. Healy P. M., Jacobson E. J. Differential diagnosis of internal diseases 2014
3. Naumenko S.E. Mountain sickness 2018
4. Ametov A.S., Shustov S.B., Khalimov Yu.Sh. Endocrinology: Textbook for students of medical universities Geotar - Media 2016

Internet resources:

<http://www.edu.ru>
<http://www.medicina.ru>
<http://medvuz.info/>
<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		75-79			"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	3	65-69	50-69		"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
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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