



APPROVED  
EMD decision

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## SYLLABUS by discipline

### B.3.2.7. BASICS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS IN INTERNAL DISEASES

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	5
Semester	10
Number of weeks	18
Credits	2
The total complexity of the discipline	60
Classroom/practical studies (PS)	36
Student Independent Work (SIW)	24
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 discipline

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Academic title	
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### Characteristics of the academic discipline

*The purpose of studying the discipline.* The study of this course forms ideas about the basic principles of the professional activity of primary care specialists in polyclinics, at home, providing urgent pre-hospital diagnostics and medical care. Provides students with fundamental knowledge on the organization of therapeutic and preventive care for children and adolescents in outpatient settings, primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of various diseases in children and adolescents, standards of emergency and emergency care at the pre-hospital stage; it allows to increase the level of understanding and practical training in solving problems related to the examination, diagnosis and treatment of various pathological conditions in children and adolescents in a children's outpatient center. Students are given the opportunity to study practical

techniques and methods used by a district pediatrician in order to provide qualified medical care to a sick child; to study the standards of emergency and emergency medical care for certain diseases, injuries and life-threatening conditions, with a view to their practical application in providing emergency pre-hospital care to sick and injured children. At the end of the courses, students demonstrate the possibility of organizing and conducting rehabilitation activities among children and adolescents, the mechanism of therapeutic and rehabilitative effects of natural therapeutic factors, non-drug therapy, physical therapy and motor regime. Students should be able to identify life-threatening violations of the child and provide medical assistance in case of emergency conditions at the pre-hospital stage; take part in the organization and provision of therapeutic and preventive, sanitary and anti-epidemic, preventive and rehabilitative care for children, taking into account the age and gender structure in the conditions of a children's outpatient center. They have sufficient knowledge of methods for assessing the health status of children of various ages; tactics of providing therapeutic and preventive, sanitary and anti-epidemic and rehabilitation assistance to children and adolescents, taking into account the socio-professional and age-sex structure; standards and algorithms for the implementation of basic medical measures to provide medical care to children in urgent and life-threatening conditions.

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

- Management in healthcare
- Assistant to the CSM doctor

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

- Fundamentals of clinical examinations in pediatrics
- Anesthesiology, intensive care, emergency conditions
- Family medicine

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

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

**RE-6** - Evaluate and analyze achievements and discoveries in biomedical science and apply new knowledge in practice.

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-14** - is capable and ready to make a diagnosis based on the results of biochemical and clinical studies, taking into account the course of pathology in organs, systems and in general;

**PC-15** - is able and ready to analyze the patterns of functioning of individual organs and systems, use knowledge of anatomical and physiological features, basic methods of clinical and laboratory examination and assessment of the functional state of the body of an adult and children, for timely diagnosis of diseases and pathological processes;

#### **Content of the discipline**

<b>№№</b>	<b>Name of topics</b>
1.	Introduction. The subject and tasks of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Clinical history of the disease.
2.	Methods of research of patients with respiratory diseases
3.	Questioning and general examination of patients with respiratory diseases. Examination and palpation of the chest. Diagnostic value.
4.	Percussion: the physical foundations of the method. Comparative and topographic percussion of the lungs. Diagnostic value.
5.	Auscultation of the lungs: the physical basis of the method. Basic breathing noises. Diagnostic significance of research methods in the main bronchopulmonary syndromes
6.	Auscultation of the lungs: the physical basis of the method. Side respiratory noises. Diagnostic significance of research methods in the main bronchopulmonary syndromes. Writing a fragment of the medical history
7.	Methods of research of patients with diseases of the circulatory system
8.	Questioning of patients with diseases of the circulatory system. Examination and palpation of the precordial area. Percussion of the heart: methodology, diagnostic value.
9.	Auscultation of the heart: rules of listening. Basic and additional heart tones. Changes in tones in syndromes of pathology of the circulatory organs

10.	Auscultation of the heart: noises. Heart murmurs in syndromes of pathology of the circulatory organs. Arterial pulse examination. Measurement of blood pressure. Diagnostic value
11.	Electrocardiographic method of examination. Pathological changes in the EOS. ECG decoding plan
12.	Methods of research of patients with diseases of the digestive system
13.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the digestive system. Belly percussion. Auscultation of the abdomen. Diagnostic value.
14.	Palpation of the abdomen. Surface orientation and deep methodical sliding palpation according to Obraztsov-Strazhesco: methodology, diagnostic value. Syndromes of lesion of the esophagus, stomach, intestines, "acute abdomen" syndrome
15.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the liver and biliary tract. Percussion, palpation of the liver and spleen. Palpation of the gallbladder. Examination of the pancreas. Syndromes of pathology of the liver and biliary tract. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of the main pathological syndromes in diseases of the digestive system. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of diseases of the digestive system. Writing a fragment of the medical history
16.	Methods of research of patients with diseases of the organs of urination and hematopoiesis
17.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the urinary organs. Percussion and palpation of the kidneys and bladder. Diagnostic value
18.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the hematopoiesis system. Diagnostic value of a clinical blood test study. The concept of anemic syndrome, hemorrhagic syndrome, leukemia.
19.	Private diagnostics of respiratory diseases
20.	Syndromic diagnosis of respiratory diseases (direct examination of the patient, evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods — clinical analysis of blood, sputum, pleural fluid)
21.	Pneumonia. Pleurisy. Lung abscess. Respiratory failure (restrictive variant). Symptoms, diagnostics.
22.	Bronchitis. Emphysema of the lungs. The concept of COPD, bronchiectasis. Respiratory failure (obstructive variant). Symptoms, diagnosis
23.	Bronchial asthma. Symptoms, diagnostics. Features of clinical analysis of blood and sputum. The concept of asthmatic status, spontaneous Pneumothorax. Symptoms, diagnosis
24.	Private diagnostics of diseases of the circulatory system
25.	Mitral heart defects: stenosis of the left atrioventricular orifice, mitral valve insufficiency. Tricuspid valve insufficiency. Symptoms, diagnostic. ECG-, FKG-diagnostic
26.	Aortic heart defects: aortic stenosis, aortic valve insufficiency. Symptoms, diagnostic. ECG-, FKG -diagnostic.
27.	Coronary heart disease: angina pectoris, myocardial infarction. Clinical options. Symptoms, diagnostics. Features of clinical and biochemical blood tests. ECG diagnostics. HMM-ECG. Veloergometry. Treadmill test. Stress shock. Coronarography
28.	Arterial hypertension: hypertension and symptomatic arterial hypertension. Symptoms, diagnostic. SMAD. ECG diagnostic. ECHOCG diagnostic.
29.	Circulatory insufficiency: acute and chronic. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical signs, stages. The concept of right and left ventricular failure. Systolic and diastolic heart failure. Symptoms, diagnostic. The concept of a "pulmonary heart"
30.	Private diagnosis of diseases of the digestive system
31.	Gastritis. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum 12. Symptoms, diagnostics. The concept of complications of peptic ulcer disease. Diagnosis of "acute abdominal syndrome" Principles of clinical diagnosis of intestinal diseases. Irritable bowel syndrome. Enteritis, colitis. Symptoms, diagnosis
32.	Hepatitis. Cirrhosis. Parenchymal jaundice. Symptoms, diagnostics. The concept of syndromes: hepatic cell insufficiency, cytolysis, mesenchymal inflammatory and cholestasis. Cholecystitis. Cholelithiasis. Mechanical jaundice. Hemolytic jaundice. Pancreatitis. Symptoms, diagnosis
33.	Private diagnostics of diseases of the organs of urination and hematopoiesis
34.	Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis. Nephrotic and nephritic syndromes. Urolithiasis. Chronic renal failure. Symptoms, diagnostics. Anemia. Acute and chronic post hemorrhagic anemia. Chronic iron deficiency anemia. B12-(folate)-deficiency anemia. Hemolytic anemia.

	Hemorrhagic syndrome. Leukemias: acute (myeloblastic), chronic myeloid leukemia and chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Symptoms, diagnostic.
35.	Recommendations for writing sections of the medical history. Questioning and general examination of the patient: methodology, diagnostic value.

### List of main and additional literature:

#### Main literature:

Fundamentals of semiotics of diseases of internal organs Strutynsky A.V., Baranov A.P., Roitberg G.E., Gaponenkov Yu.P. M.: Medpress Inform., 2019

#### Additional literature:

1. Propaedeutics of internal diseases Mukhin N.A., Moiseev V.S. M.: Geotar Med., 2014
2. Chart of the medical history. Textbook for medical students. A.V. Strutynsky, and all the staff of the department. M.: RNIMU, 2013
3. Internal diseases. The respiratory system. Roitberg G.E., Strutynsky A.V. Moscow: MED press inform., 2018

#### Internet resources:

<http://marc.rsmu.ru:8020/>  
[http://marc.rsmu.ru:8020/marc\\_cweb2/](http://marc.rsmu.ru:8020/marc_cweb2/)  
<http://www.edu.ru>  
<http://www.medicina.ru>  
<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

;

\*\*\*\*\*РД =  $\frac{TK_{ср} + PK_{ср} + PK_{ср} + ИК}{4}$ , 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