INTERNATIONAL HIGHER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Department of Introduction to therapy and family medicine

SYLLABUS
Discipline: Introduction to therapy
2025-2026 academic year
for students of medical faculty
2 course 3 semester
3 credits (90 h, including auditorial 54 h, independent work – 36 h)

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The Syllabus is considered
at the meeting of the department
of Introduction to therapy and family medicine
Protocol № 2 dated 10.09.2025

Course Objective: mastering the academic discipline propedtherapy to generate at students system knowledge of the basic physiological laws of ability to live of a healthy organism in various conditions of its existence, to generate and develop at students the analytical-synthetic approach to an estimation of various functions of a healthy organism, and regulation mechanisms, to generate at students skills of critical scientific thinking, and also gathering and processing of primary scientific information.

After studying the discipline the student must:

Knowledge: the scheme of the medical history, which determines the sequence of patient examination by physical, clinical, laboratory, functional and instrumental methods, the norm and causes of pathological changes of the results in physical, clinical, laboratory, functional and instrumental researches.

Skill: demonstrate practical skills in gathering patient's complaints, history of present illness, past history, conducting a physical examination according to the patient history, giving clinical interpretation of physical, clinical-laboratory, functional and instrumental researches.

Attitude: gather the necessary information, describe all sections of the "student's" medical history carefully and properly, recording all the necessary data that represent the course of clinical thinking during making a diagnosis and choosing a treatment strategy.

Pre-requisites. Anatomy, physiology, biology, biochemistry.

Post-requisites. Internal diseases, policlinic therapy, family medicine, gynecology, surgery.

Table №1.
THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

№	Theme of lectures	Hours
1	Anamnesis including: lifestyle, risk factors, family history, psychosocial and environmental factors, nutritional assessment, previous and concomitant therapy.	2
2	Systematic examination: general inspection of the skin, mucous membranes, and lymph nodes, examination of the chest.	2
3	Systematic examination: general inspection, examination of the chest and lungs with assessment of signs of reduced lung volume, mediastinal shift, percussion findings, auscultation of breath sounds and additional sounds.	2
4	Systematic examination including: inspection of the skin, assessment of peripheral pulses, measurement of blood pressure, and evaluation of jugular venous distension.	2
5	Physical examination including a vascular and cardiac examination.	2
6	12-lead ECG.	2
7	Methods of gastrointestinal tract examination: physical and functional diagnostic methods.	2
8	Systematic examination including: general inspection of the skin, mucous membranes, and lymph nodes, as well as examination of the abdominal cavity (including the liver and spleen).	2
9	Methods of examination of the kidneys and urinary tract: physical and functional diagnostic methods.	2

THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES

№	Theme of practical classes	Hours
1	Anamnesis including: lifestyle, risk factors, family history, psychosocial and environmental factors, nutritional assessment, previous and concomitant therapy.	2
2	Systematic examination: general inspection of the skin, mucous membranes, and lymph nodes, examination of the chest.	2
3	Inspection separates parts of body: inspection of head ,face, eyelids, pupils, neck. Inspection and palpation of thyroid gland. Valuation theirs. Inspection of extremities.	2
4	Systematic examination: general inspection, examination of the chest and lungs with assessment of signs of reduced lung volume, mediastinal shift, percussion findings, auscultation of breath sounds and additional sounds.	2
5	Percussion of chest. Methods and rules of percussion. Comparative percussion of lung. Topographic percussion.	2
6	Auscultation of lungs. Methods and rules auscultation. Basics respiratory sound. Inspection of bronchophony.	2
7	Pass of unit №1	2
8	Physical examination including a vascular and cardiac examination..	2
9	Inspection, palpation of heart area. Percussion of heart, rules and technique.	2
10	Auscultation of heart. Methodic, rules and order of auscultation of heart. Tones of heart. Characteristic of tones of heart with healthy persons.	2
11	12-lead ECG.	2
12	Pass of unit №2	2
13	Physical examination based on the patient's history, including general inspection and appropriate examination of the abdominal cavity.	2
14	Clinical-laboratory examination of gastrointestinal tract.	2
15	Systematic examination of the abdominal cavity (including examination of the liver and spleen).	2
16	Diagnostic tests based on the clinical diagnosis including complete blood count, PT and PTT, stool examination, occult blood, liver function	2
17	Renal function tests, calcium, phosphorus, PTH, urine electrolytes, osmolality, Anion gap, FENa (Fractional Excretion of Sodium),CrCl (Creatinine Clearance) and renal ultrasound.	2
18	Pass of unit №3	2

THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

Unit №	Theme of independent work	Hours
1	**Task for Lesson №1** 1. To make notes: • Concept about methods of examination of the patient • Scheme of clinical examination of the patient. Interview. Scheme of the health history and technique of interview. Complaints. Anamnesis.	**3**
	Task for Lesson №2 1. To make notes: • General survey • Variations of the consciousness • Body constitution and its value • Anthropometry. Indexes of body weight and their normal values (Brock s, Britman s, Ketl's Index) • Body temperature • Examination of skin and derivatives • Research lymph nodes. Survey. Palpation. Value of a condition of lymph nodes. 2. To define own constitutional type and to write to a notebook; 3. To calculate own index and to write down in a notebook; 4. To draw schematically localization of lymph nodes with the indication of names. 5. To make the table: constitutional types (characteristic and their graphic representation) 6. To make the table on a skin research (to specify normal parameters of survey and a palpation of skin)	**6**
	Task for Lesson №3 1. To make notes: • Research lymph nodes. Survey. Palpation. Value of a condition of lymph nodes. • Examination of the head, neck, face, eyelids, pupils, ears. 2. To palpate a thyroid gland of the partner in group by means of three methods and write down interpretation in a notebook.	**4**
	Task for Lesson №4 1. To make notes: • Survey of the chest. Shapes of the chest; • Chest palpation (epigastric angle, resistance, elasticity, symmetry, filling, fremitus, active mobility of a thorax). 2. To draw the scheme of shapes of a chest, an epigastric angle and positions of palms on a thorax for definition of vocal trembling. 3. To define a shape of a thorax, an epigastric corner and vocal trembling at the partner in group and write in a notebook.	**4**
	Task for Lesson №5 1. To make the abstract and to draw to scheme of percussion to notebook for independent work: • Thorax percussion. Technique and rules of percussion • Topographical percussion of lungs • Comparative percussion of lungs • Research of active and passive mobility of lower edge of a lung. 2. To make the table and write normal values of the lower borders of lungs 3. To make the table and write normal values of height of "apex" of lungs 4. To make the table and write normal values of width of fields (places) of Krening	**7**
	Task for Lesson №6 1. To make notes for independent work: • Auscultation of lungs. Rules. Sequence and types of an auscultation	**7**

	• Respiratory noise (vesicular, broncho -vesicular, bronchial, tracheal, their characteristic, listening places) • Research of a bronchofony • Functional pulmonary tests: spirometry, picfloumentry. 2. To draw the scheme of an auscultation of lungs from all directions of a thorax. 3. To fill the table of the characteristic of the basic respiratory sound on intensity and sound height: • Write by which methods it is possible to check functions of pulmonary breath.	
2	**Task for Lesson №8** 1. To make notes about rules and technic of measurement of arterial pressure 2. To make the table of classification of arterial pressure	**1**
	Task for Lesson №9 1. To write notes on a research of pulse and its characteristic 2. To draw an anatomic location of arteries 3. To draw the graphic representation of pulse waves of arteries and veins according to an ECG	**1**
	Task for Lesson №10 1. To make notes on survey and a palpation of heart area. To give the characteristic of an apical impulse 2. To draw the scheme of a percussion of heart, to specify normal values of limits of absolute and relative dullness of heart and a vascular bunch	**2**
	Task for Lesson №11 1. To make the table with the mechanism of formation of heart tones 2. To make the table with differentiation 1 and 2 tones 3. To make the table and to draw the scheme of points of auscultation of heart tones 4. To listen to heart tones on the model in HISM laboratory	**3**
	Task for Lesson №12 1. To draw the table about the indicating value of the ECG components (waves, segments, complexes and intervals), to specify their amplitude and duration. 2. To draw the schedule of FCG in norm	**1**
3	**Task for Lesson №13** 1. To draw the scheme of a forward abdominal wall in two options with separation into 4 and 9 parts 2. To draw the scheme of a locating of abdominal organs on a forward abdominal wall	**1**
	Task for Lesson №14 1. To make notes: the characteristic of organs at the deep sliding palpation of a abdomen in norm 2. To draw the scheme of a percussion of a liver according to Obraztsov's and Kurlov's	**2**
	Task for Lesson №15 1. To make the table with indicators of a research of a gastric juice, biochemical parameters of a liver and pancreas.	**2**
	Task for Lesson №16 1. To make the table with indicators of the general blood test	**1**
	Task for Lesson №17 1. To make notes with the indicating of parameters and values of urine stick test, Nechiporenko s test, Zimnitsky s test, Adiss -Kakovsky s test 2. To make the table of indicators of renal blood tests	**3**

Recommended reading for the discipline:

Basic:

1. Harrison "Principles of Internal Medicine" 2005

2. Barbara Bates **"**A Guide to Physical Examination and History Taking" 2010
3. Barbara Bates "Pocket Guide for Physical Examination and History Taking" second edition

Additional:

4. Greenberger, Hinthorn "History Taking and Physical Examination" Essentials and Clinical Correlates
5. Walter Siegenthaler "DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS IN INTERNAL MEDICINE"
6. A.Yu. Smirnova, V.V. Gnoevykh. – INTERNAL DISEASES PROPEDEUTICS.

Grading policy and procedures for all types of work

For the period of studying the discipline, the student gains points for the relevant parameters (per unit):
attendance – 20 points
current score - 40 points (20 points class activity + 20 points homework)
independent work - 20 points
control score (final assessment of knowledge per unit) - 20 points
Maximum score - 100 (20+40+20+20)

Grading system for student's achievements

Grading criteria per discipline				
Maximum score	Intervals			
	«unsatisfactory»	«satisfactory»	«good»	«excellent»
Current control - 40	0-23	24-30	31-35	36-40
Class activity- 20	0-11	12-15	16-17	18-20
Homework- 20	0-11	12-15	16-17	18-20
Interval description	The student refuses to answer or when trying to answer the question demonstrates a complete lack of knowledge of the educational material. No clinical task has been solved, no practical task has been completed.	Does not fully know the program training material. Incorrectly performs a number of clinical trial techniques. Can apply their knowledge only in a typical familiar situations, and with a slight change in the question is experiencing difficulties. There are also difficulties in applying special skills. Demonstrates poor command of communication skills.	The student generally has knowledge of the program material, freely operating them in a familiar situation. The student confidently answers additional questions concerning the main provisions of the course, but finds it difficult to solve clinical problems in an unfamiliar situation. The ability to apply knowledge and relevant clinical skills to a set of standard tasks. Not quite confident in communication skills, but demonstrates the ability to conduct an effective dialogue.	The student demonstrates fluency in teaching material of varying degrees of complexity, using information from other disciplines and courses, if necessary. The student shows the ability to think and do practical work on their own. All tasks of the practical part were performed at a high level, clinical thinking was demonstrated. Demonstrates the possibilities of non-standard approaches to solving problems. He is fluent in communication skills.
Independent work - 20	0-11	12-15	16-17	18-20
Interval description	The student refuses to prepare the independent work or prepares using only ready lecture material.	The student studies the theoretical material not properly. Uses the necessary literature. There are many mistakes in his work. It need to be correct.	The student studies the theoretical material well. Uses the necessary literature, makes a plan for independent work. There may be some mistakes in his work. Demonstration good general and professional competence.	The student demonstrates high level of abilities for active use information resources, find information, learn it and apply in practice; Student studies the theoretical material the best. Uses all the necessary literature, makes a plan for independent work and conclusions according to his work. Demonstrates excellent general and professional competence.

Control work (module) - 40	0-23	24-30	31-35	36-40
Interval description	The student cannot answer the questions at all or refuses from replying.	The student answers questions not completely. The student can express his thoughts on paper with difficulties not fully and can't answer accessory questions in oral form of module. There are many mistakes for his answer.	The student answers almost all questions completely. The student can express his thoughts on paper with light difficulties and answers accessory questions in oral form of module. Be able to draw schemes and diagrams according to this topic. There may be some mistakes for his answer. Demonstrates good general and professional competence.	The student answers all questions properly and completely. The student can express his thoughts on paper freely and answers accessory questions in oral form of module. Be able to draw schemes and diagrams according to this topic. Demonstrates excellent general and professional competence.

Conduct Policy: (lateness, absence, behavior in the auditorium, late submission of work).
- Punctuality and completion of tasks.
- Mandatory attendance of classes.
- Attending class in a clean medical uniform.
- Eliminating conversations on a cell phone in the classroom.
- Active participation in the learning process.
- Doing homework on time.
- Academic detention at the time specified by the teacher.

For violations of the Conduct Policy, the total points for discipline might be reduced to 1-5 points.

Academic Ethics Policy.
- Be tolerant, respect the opinions of others.
- Formulate objections in the correct form.
- Constructively support feedback in all classes.
- Plagiarism and other forms of dishonest work are unacceptable. Plagiarism includes the following: the absence of references when using printed and electronic materials, quotes, thoughts and works of other authors or students.
- Prompting and cheating during tests, exams, classes is unacceptable as well as passing an exam for another student, unauthorized copying of materials.

For violations of the Academic Ethics Policy, the total points for the discipline may be reduced to 1-5 points.

Guidelines for the lessons of the discipline

Key questions covered in lesson 1.
1. Introduce in clinic.
2. Mains tasks of subject.
3. Conception about methods examination of patient.
4. Scheme of clinically examination of patient.
5. Inquiry. Scheme and techniques of inquiry.
6. Total information.
7. Complaints.
8. Anamnesis.

Literature:
[2], p. 1-9
[3], p. 1-31

Key questions covered in lesson 2.
1. General examination.
2. Variants of consciousness.
3. Build, its meaning.

4. Anthropometry.
5. Temperature of bodes.
6. Inspection of skin, its derivatives.
7. Inspection and valuation of lymph nodes Inspection. Palpation. Meaning condition of lymph nodes.

Literature:
[2], p. 119-139
[3], p. 49-83

Key questions covered in lesson 3.
1. Inspection separates parts of body: inspection of head, face, eyelids, pupils, neck.
2. Inspection and palpation of thyroid gland. Valuation of thyroid gland.
3. Inspection of extremities**.**

Literature:
[2], p. 172-194
[3], p. 99-127

Key questions covered in lesson 4.
1. Inspection of systems of respiratory organs.
2. Inspection, palpation of chest**.**

Literature:
[1], part 284
[2], p. 241-244,252
[3], p. 127-147

Key questions covered in lesson 5.
1. Topographic percussion of lungs.
2. Determination of lung's apex.
3. Determination of lung's low borders.
4. Determination of mobility of low border of lungs.

Literature:
[1], part 284
[2], p. 244-248,253-254
[3], p. 127-147
Key questions covered in lesson 6.
1. Auscultation of lungs.
2. Methods and rules of auscultation.
3. Basic respiratory sounds.
4. Inspection of bronchophony**.**

Literature:
[1], part 284
[2], p. 248-251, 254-255
[3], p. 127-147

Lesson 7- Unit №1
oral frontal survey 1hour 40 min

List of theoretical questions

I (History taking, General survey)

1. A survey characteristic of aesthenic constitution and hypersthenic constitution adult health history. The standard history framework. Differences between subjective and objective data.
2. Adult health-history. Present complaint (s). The exact nature of the symptom(s).
3. Adult health-history. Systematic enquiry.
4. Adult health-history. Past medical history.
5. General survey: characteristic of aesthenic constitution and normosthenic constitution.
6. General survey: characteristic of hypersthenic constitution and normostenic constitution.

7. General survey: characteristic of aesthenic constitution and hypersthenic constitution.
8. The physical examination: the posture, weight and height. Calculating the BMI.
9. The vital sings (blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and temperature).
10. Techniques of examination: skin, mucosa membrana, hair, and nails.
11. The rules of palpation the lymph nodes. Characteristics of lymph nodes in healthy person.
12. Techniques of examination the neck. The jugular venous pressure (JVP) and pulsations Measurement JVP.
13. Steps for palpating the thyroid gland.

II (Examination of Respiratory system)

14. The examination of the chest. The normosthenic, aesthenic, hypersthenic forms of chest.
15. Techniques of examination he thorax and lungs. Initial survey of respiration and the thorax.
16. The examination of the chest. Palpation of the chest. The determination of tactile fremitus
17. The examination of the chest. Palpation of the chest. Test chest expansion.
18. The comparative percussion of lungs. The rules and method of comparative percussion.
19. The rules of topographic percussion of the lung. The determination of upper and lower borders of lungs. The normal limits of the percussion borders.
20. The rules of topographic percussion of the lung. The normal limits of the lungs borders.
21. The determination of mobility of low borders of lungs. The normal levels of mobility of lungs
22. The rules of lung`s auscultation. The characteristic of bronchial and vesicular sounds.
23. The rules of lung`s auscultation. Mechanism of forming the vesicular breathing. The characteristic of vesicular breathing.
24. The rules of lung`s auscultation. Mechanism of forming the bronchial breathing. The characteristic of bronchial breathing.
25. The rules of lung`s auscultation. The determination of bronchophony.
26. Auscultation of lungs. Characteristics of breath sounds.

Key questions covered in lesson 8.

1. Modern representations about properties of pulse of the healthy person,
2. Physiological (negative) venous pulse.
3. Sequence palpation vessels, localization.
2. Modern representations about normal arterial pressure
3. Rules and a technique of measurement of arterial pressure, Korotkov's tones.
4. Venous pressure, a measurement technique, value in norm

Demonstration by the teacher and work of students on palpation vessels

Demonstration by the teacher and work of students on measurement of arterial pressure each other

Literature:

[1], p.274-288
[2], p.39-41, 163
[3], p.153-156, 159, 169
[4], p.220-234
[5], p.187 - 199
[6], p.13-15

Key questions covered in lesson 9.

1. Inspection, palpation of heart area.
2. Apex beat, its characteristic in norm
3. Percussion of heart, rules and techniques. Heart contours.
4. Relative dullness of heart, the technician of definition, its border in norm.
5. Absolute dullness of heart, the technician of its definition, its border in norm.
6. Vessels bundle, the technician of its definition, the sizes in norm.
7. The transverse size of heart, its definition, the sizes in norm.

Literature:

[1], p.263-265, 288-289, 290-295
[2], p.41
[3], p.169-171
[4], p.195-220
[5], p.166 174
[6], p.13-18

Key questions covered in lesson 10.

1. Auscultation of heart. Phases of heart cycle. The schedule of mutual relation of tones of heart and arterial pressure in atriums and ventricles of hearts in a systole and in diastole.
2. A projection of valves to thorax and a place of their auscultation.
3. Tones of heart. The characteristic of tones of heart at healthy persons. Components of 1 and 2 tones of heart, 3 and 4 tones, mechanisms of their formation their characteristic on FCG.
4. A technique, rules and an order auscultation of heart.
5. Demonstration of activity of heart in animations, listening of normal tones of heart and their splitting with CD use
6. Students carrying out auscultation of heart each other.

Literature:
[1], p.265-271, 295-298
[2], p.42-43
[3], p.169-171
[4], p.195-220
[5], p.166 174
[6], p.13 - 18

Key questions covered in lesson 11.
1. Electrocardiography (ECG): definition technique, value, technology of putting off of an ECG
2. Registration of an ECG in standard, chest and unipolar leads
3. ECG of the healthy person, interpreting
4. Cardiophonography: definition, technique, value. Basic elements of FCG

Literature:
[4], p.234-256
[5], p.199-212
[6], p.19-21

Lesson 12 – Unit №2.
1. Answers to the test task - 0,5 h.
2. Answers to theoretical questions - 0,5 h.
3. Carrying out auscultation of heart - 1,0 h.

List of theoretical questions:
1. Modern representations about properties of pulse of the healthy person,
2. Physiological (negative) venous pulse.
3. Sequence palpation vessels, localization.
4. Modern representations about normal arterial pressure
5. Rules and a technique of measurement of arterial pressure, Korotkov's tones.
6. Venous pressure, a measurement technique, value in norm
7. Inspection, palpation of heart area.
8. Apex beat, its characteristic in norm
9. Percussion of heart, rules and techniques. Heart contours.
10. Relative dullness of heart, the technician of definition, its border in norm.
11. Absolute dullness of heart, the technician of its definition, its border in norm.
12. Vessels bundle, the technician of its definition, the sizes in norm.
13. The transverse size of heart, its definition, the sizes in norm.
14. Auscultation of heart. Phases of heart cycle. The schedule of mutual relation of tones of heart and arterial pressure in atriums and ventricles of hearts in a systole and in diastole.
15. A projection of valves to thorax and a place of their auscultation.
16. Tones of heart. The characteristic of tones of heart at healthy persons. Components of 1 and 2 tones of heart, 3 and 4 tones, mechanisms of their formation their characteristic on FCG.
17. A technique, rules and an order auscultation of heart.
18. Electrocardiography (ECG): definition technique, value, technology of putting off of an ECG
19. Registration of an ECG in standard, chest and unipolar leads
20. ECG of the healthy person, interpreting
21. Cardiophonography: definition, technique, value. Basic elements of FCG

Key questions covered in lesson 13.
1. Examination of the oral cavity. - the condition of the mucous membranes of the mouth, gums, palate, tongue. Condition of teeth and tonsils.

2. Examination of the abdomen. Topography of the anterior abdominal wall
3. Palpation of the abdominal organs. Approximate superficial palpation technique. 4.Deep methodical sliding palpation. Four moments of palpation. Sequence. Characteristic. Meaning.
Demonstration of palpation of the abdominal organs by the teacher, palpation by students on the group members.

Literature:
[1], p.339-361
[2], p.44-45
[3], p.229-230
[4], p.364-378
[5], p.296-308, 326-338
[6], p.24-28

Key questions covered in lesson 14.
1. Clinical and laboratory studies of the gastrointestinal tract.
2. Secret-, acid-, and enzyme-forming functions of the stomach. Indicators in a healthy person.
3. Coprogram of a healthy person

Literature:
[4], p. 345-355
[5], p. 304-315
[6], p.28-31

Key questions covered in lesson 15.
1. Physical examination of the liver, pancreas. 2.Auscultation of the abdomen.
3. Percussion of the abdomen, the upper and lower borders of the liver, the height of the hepatic dullness.
4. Dimensions of the liver according to V.P. Obraztsov. and Kurlov M.
5. Liver palpation: edge, surface, consistency, sensitivity, palpation of the pancreas
6. Clinical and laboratory studies of the liver and biliary tract.
7. The exocrine function of the liver, its importance for the digestion and resorption of food in the intestine.
8. Barrier function of the liver and its participation in other metabolism.
9. Composition of bile, method of duodenal intubation.
Demonstration by the teacher of auscultation, percussion and palpation of the liver, students do the same on students.
Demonstration of CD liver function.

Literature:
[1], p.349-353
[2], p.46
[3], p.224-231
[4], p.396-430
[5], p.361-388
[6], p.31-36

Key questions covered in lesson 16.
1. Study of the blood system and hematopoietic organs
2. Percussion of the spleen: borders, length and diameter, palpation.
3. Laboratory and instrumental research methods
4. Clinical blood test.

Literature:
[1], p.354-355
[2], p.47
[3], p.231
[4], p.524-545
[5], p.471-490
[6], p.35-36

Key questions covered in lesson 17.
Examination of the kidneys and urinary tract

Literature:
[1], p.445-447, 461-464
[5], p.143-150

Lesson 18 – Unit №3

1. Answers to the test task - 0.5 hours.
2. Answers to theoretical questions - 0.25 h.
3. Conducting auscultation, percussion, palpation of the abdominal organs - 1.25 hours.

List of theoretical questions:

1. The main diseases of the digestive system.
2. Typical complaints of patients, their semiotics.
3. Peculiarities of anamnesis (morbi et vitae), risk factors.
4. Clinical topography of the abdomen.
5. Examination of the abdomen (rules, methods), results and their interpretation.
6. Abdominal percussion (physical rationale, rules, technique), results and their interpretation.
7. Palpation of the abdomen (physical rationale, rules, technique), results and their interpretation.
8. Auscultation of the abdomen (physical rationale, rules and technique), results and their interpretation.
9. The value of additional research methods, their gradation.
9.1. Laboratory methods: list, interpretation.
9.2. Functional methods: list, meaning of results.
9.3. X-ray methods: types, interpretation of the data obtained. 9.4. Endoscopic methods: types, interpretation of results.
9.5. Ultrasonic methods.
9.6. Aggressive (invasive) methods.
9.7. Other methods (puncture of the abdominal cavity).
10. Plan of rational examination of a patient with the most common diseases of the digestive system.
11. The main clinical syndromes in gastroenterology:
11.1. Sharp abdomen.
11.2. Gastrointestinal bleeding (hemorrhagic).
11.3. Violations of the evacuation of contents from the stomach.
11.4. Hypersecretory.
11.5. Hyposecretory.
11.6. Irritable bowel.
11.7. Malabsorption (impaired digestion and absorption).
12. The value of auscultation in nephrology.
13. The value of additional research methods, their gradation.
14. Laboratory methods: list, interpretation.
15. Functional methods: list, meaning of results. 8.3. X-ray methods: types, interpretation of the data obtained.
16. Endoscopic methods: types, interpretation of results.
17. Ultrasonic and radioisotope methods.
18. Other methods (kidney puncture).
19. Plan of rational examination of a patient with the most common diseases of the urinary system.
20. Basic clinical syndromes in nephrology (algorithm
presentation).
21. Urinary syndrome (asymptomatic proteinuria and hematuria).
22. Nephrotic syndrome. 10.3. Renal (nephrogenic and vasorenal) hypertension syndrome.
23.Nephritic (acute nephritic) syndrome.
24. Renal (acute and chronic) failure syndrome.
25. Uremic coma syndrome.
26. Renal colic syndrome.
27. Basic clinical syndromes, presentation algorithm of hepato-biliaty system.
28. Icteric syndrome.
29. Hepatolienal syndrome.
30. Portal hypertension syndrome.
31. Biliary colic syndrome.
32. Liver failure syndrome.
33. Other methods (bone marrow puncture, trepanobiopsy,
puncture and biopsy of lymph nodes): indications, technique, interpretation.
34. Plan of rational examination of a patient with the most common diseases of the blood system.
35. The main clinical syndromes in hematology, emergency
help.
36. Anemic syndrome.
37. Hemorrhagic syndrome.
38. Lymphoproliferative syndrome.
39. Myeloproliferative syndrome.

Methodological instructions for the implementation of independent work on the discipline

Methodological instructions for making notes:

1. To study the curriculum and the working curriculum.
2. Determine the place of the topic of this lecture in the structure of the discipline according to the thematic plan.
3. Find out all the issues that need to be studied.
4. To study material, which is in the syllabus, to clarify the amount of missing material on the basis of control questions, tasks for control work and questions submitted for the module (see the program discipline and the working curriculum).
5. Determine the literature in which there is the necessary educational material, and the sequence of its assimilation.
6. To process each educational material in the following way.
7. Read it in dynamics to understand the general essence..
8. Read the study material a second time, understanding each word and sentence
9. For the third time to identify the basic concepts, the essence of phenomena and processes, their structure and content, as well as the links between them.
10. Write it all down in a synopsis.
11. To establish a connection with the previous educational material.
12. Independently answer all control questions on this topic.

Methodological instructions for independent work:

1. Study the theoretical material well; master the method of applying knowledge in practice.
2. Be able to use the necessary equipment, materials, equipment for measurements.
3. To study the recommendations for specific laboratory or practical work, which are set out in textbooks and methodological developments.
4. Make a plan for laboratory or practical work.
5. Prepare the necessary material.
6. Perform tasks of laboratory or practical work.
7. Interpret the results and describe the identified phenomena.
8. Draw conclusions.
9. Draw up everything accordingly.