MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION,
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University
named after the first President of the Russian Federation B.N. Yeltsin

CLAIM
Dean of the Faculty
_____
_____ 2024 г.

PROFESSIONAL CYCLE
Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

Work program of the discipline (module)

Assigned to the department **Therapies No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)**

Curriculum 31050150_24_1 лд ин.plx
Specialty 560001 - KR General Medicine
(for international students)

Qualification **doctor**

Form of study **Full-time**

Total labor intensity **10 ZET**

Hours according to the curriculum 320
including:
classroom classes 192
independent work 95,7
Exams 31,5

Types of control in semesters:
Exams 4
Tests 3

Distribution of hours of the discipline by semesters

Semester (<Course>.<Semester>)	3 (2.1)		4 (2.2)		Total	
Weeks	16		16			
Type of classes	UP	RP	UP	RP	UP	RP
Lecture	32	32	32	32	64	64
Practical	64	64	64	64	128	128
Contact work during the period of theoretical training	0,3	0,3			0,3	0,3
Contact work during the examination session			0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Including int.	4	4	4	4	8	8
Total room.	96	96	96	96	192	192
Contact work	96,3	96,3	96,5	96,5	192,8	192,8
Himself. work	63,7	63,7	32	32	95,7	95,7
Watches for control			31,5	31,5	31,5	31,5
Total	160	160	160	160	320	320

The program was compiled by:

PhD (PhD in Medicine), Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Therapy No1 of the specialties of PD and DM, Suranova G.Zh.

Reviewer(s):

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Hospital Therapy of the KSMA named after I.K. Akhunbaev, Mamatov S.M _____;

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Therapy No2 of the KRSU, Dzhailobaeva K.A. _____

Work program of the discipline

Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard 3++:

Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - Specialist in the Specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated 12.08.2020 No 988)

Compiled on the basis of the curriculum:

Specialty 31.05.01. - Russian Federation, 560001 - Kyrgyz Republic General Medicine (for international students)

approved by the Academic Council of the University dated 06/28/2024 Minutes No 11

The work program was approved at the meeting of the department

Therapies No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)

Minutes of 27.08.2024 No. 1
Program duration: 20242027 academic year
Head. Head of the Department Suranova G.Zh.

Approval of the RPD for execution in the next academic year

Chairman of the International Council

_____Oct. 2025

The work program was revised, discussed and approved for implementation in the 2025-2026 academic year at the meeting of the Department of **Therapy No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)**

Protocol from _____2025 No
Head. Head of the Department Suranova G.Zh.

Approval of the RPD for execution in the next academic year

Chairman of the International Council

_____Oct. 2026

The work program was revised, discussed and approved for implementation in the 2026-2027 academic year at the meeting of the Department of **Therapy No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)**

Protocol from _____2026 No
Head. Head of the Department Suranova G.Zh.

Approval of the RPD for execution in the next academic year

Chairman of the International Council

_____Oct. 2027

The work program was revised, discussed and approved for implementation in the 2027-2028 academic year at the meeting of the Department of **Therapy No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)**

Protocol from _____2027 No
Head. Head of the Department Suranova G.Zh.

Approval of the RPD for execution in the next academic year

Chairman of the International Council

_____Oct. 2028

The work program was revised, discussed and approved for implementation in the 2028-2029 academic year at the meeting of the Department of **Therapy No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)**

Protocol from _____2028 No
Head. Head of the Department Suranova G.Zh.

1. OBJECTIVES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE	
1.1	The purpose of mastering the academic discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases" is to form students' theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and professional skills necessary for the examination of both healthy and sick patients. Important attention is paid to the development of clinical thinking, mastering the basics of medical ethics and deontology, as well as improving the skills of diagnosing symptoms, syndromes and diseases of internal organs. This knowledge and skills contribute to the preparation of students for further education and professional activities in the field of "General Medicine", corresponding to the competencies established by the Federal State Educational Standard 3 ++. In addition, the discipline is aimed at preparing graduates to perform labor functions provided for by the professional standard.

2. THE PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	
Cycle (section) of the PLO:	B1.O.03
2.1	**Requirements for the preliminary training of the student:**
2.1.1	Normal physiology
2.1.2	Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery
2.1.3	Anatomy
2.1.4	Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology
2.1.5	Fundamentals of research work
2.1.6	Radiation diagnostics
2.2	**Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous:**
2.2.1	Practice in Emergency Medical Manipulations (Fundamentals of Emergency Care)
2.2.2	Emergency Medical Manipulation Practice (Emergency Medical Assistant)
2.2.3	Therapeutic Practice (Physician Assistant)
2.2.4	Faculty Therapy
2.2.5	Hospital Therapy
2.2.6	Outpatient therapy with a course of gerontology
2.2.7	General Medical Practice (Outpatient Physician Assistant)
2.2.8	Practical training to obtain professional skills and professional experience in the positions of paramedical personnel (Assistant procedural nurse)
2.2.9	Occupational diseases
2.2.10	Family Medicine
2.2.11	Endocrinology

3. COMPETENCIES OF A STUDENT FORMED AS A RESULT OF MASTERING A DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
PC-4: Able and ready to conduct pathophysiological analysis of clinical syndromes, substantiate pathogenetically justified methods (principles) of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention among the population, taking into account age and sex groups.	
To know:	
Level 1	the need to collect and analyze the patient's complaints, his/her medical history;-etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis of the main diseases;
Level 2	indications and contraindications for the choice of additional clinical and paraclinical methods of research;
Level 3	indications and contraindications for additional clinical and paraclinical research methods.
Can:	
Level 1	- to prescribe laboratory, instrumental, pathological and other examinations in order to recognize the condition or establish the fact of the presence or absence of the disease.
Level 2	- to conduct a survey, collect complaints and anamnesis from the patient; - to draw up a model of pedigree for families with hereditary diseases;
Level 3	conduct a study of the clinical status; - to determine the indications and contraindications for the choice of additional clinical and paraclinical methods of research. - to use methods and means of medical examination, diagnostic measures.
Possess:	

Level 1	skills in collecting and analyzing the patient's complaints, his/her medical history, interpreting the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics used to detect pathologies of the blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, kidneys, liver and other organs and systems;
Level 2	the skills of drawing up a medical history, the skills of prescribing the necessary laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in order to recognize the condition or establish the fact of the presence or absence of the disease;
Level 3	skills of examining patients, carrying out the necessary diagnostic measures;

PC-5: Able and willing to conduct and interpret interviews, physical examinations, clinical examinations, results of modern laboratory and instrumental tests, write a medical record of an outpatient and inpatient adult and child.	
To know:	
Level 1	Methods of conducting research to identify the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms.
Level 2	Specifics of identifying various types of pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD X revision.
Level 3	The main syndromes of damage to organs and systems and their specificity in the differential diagnosis of various nosological forms in accordance with ICD X Revision.
Can:	
Level 1	To comprehend the results of the study of the main nosological forms of diseases;
Level 2	Analyze various types of pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD.
Level 3	- To note the practical value when comparing specific pathological syndromes, symptoms of diseases.
Possess:	
Level 1	Skills in identifying the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes.
Level 2	Methods of searching, identifying and systematizing the main pathological conditions, symptoms of disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD X revision.
Level 3	Skills of self-justification of combining various symptoms and syndromes into nosological forms in accordance with the (ICD X revision).

PC-14: Able 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 the body as a whole.	
To know:	
Level 1	List and characteristics of accounting and reporting medical documentation in medical organizations of medical profile;
Level 2	Regulatory documentation adopted in healthcare, as well as documentation for assessing the quality and efficiency of medical organizations.
Can:	
Level 1	Conduct a medical and statistical analysis of the health indicators of the attached population;
Level 2	Maintain medical records, including in electronic form.
Possess:	
Level 1	• Work skills and methods of maintaining accounting and reporting documentation of various nature in medical institutions;
Level 2	Skills of comparative characterization of medical documentation of various nature in medical institutions

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	**To know:**
3.1.1	anatomical, physiological, age and sexual features of the functioning of organs and systems of healthy and
3.1.2	a sick person;
3.1.3	the causes and genesis of the main pathological processes in the body, the mechanisms of their development;
3.1.4	the main clinical symptoms and syndromes in diseases of internal organs, the mechanism of their occurrence;
3.1.5	the essence and methodology of the most common methods of laboratory and instrumental examination of patients with
3.1.6	diseases of the respiratory system, blood circulation, digestion, urination, hematopoiesis, etc.;

3.1.7	normal indicators of laboratory and instrumental examination methods;
3.1.8	symptomatology of some urgent conditions (syndromes) that are threatening or incompatible with life;
3.1.9	principles of emergency care for some urgent conditions (syndromes).
3.2	**Can:**
3.2.1	to interview the patient and/or his relatives and obtain complete information about the disease, establishing the possible causes of the disease in typical cases;
3.2.2	conduct a physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of the properties of the arterial pulse, etc.) and identify objective signs of the pathological syndrome;
3.2.3	independently identify the main clinical pathological syndromes and substantiate them;
3.2.4	draw up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient to verify the suspected syndrome;
3.2.5	interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of the patient:
3.2.6	a) evaluate the results of a general analysis of blood, urine, sputum, feces and give their interpretation;
3.2.7	b) evaluate the results of biochemical blood tests and interpret them;
3.2.8	c) evaluate the results of the analysis of gastric and duodenal contents and give their interpretation;
3.2.9	d) evaluate the results of pleural effusion and interpret them;
3.2.10	e) decipher the spirogram;
3.2.11	f) to decipher the ECG of a healthy person, as well as patients with the following syndromes: rhythm and/or conduction disorders, ventricular and atrial myocardial hypertrophy, acute myocardial infarction, angina pectoris and chronic forms of coronary artery disease;
3.2.12	to present the results of a complete examination in the form of a syndromic diagnosis with its justification, to draw up a brief (fragment) educational history of the disease,
3.2.13	provide emergency care for some urgent conditions (syndromes),
3.2.14	to carry out resuscitation measures in cases of clinical death
3.3	**Possess:**
3.3.1	collect complaints and anamnesis from the patient,
3.3.2	to conduct an objective examination of the patient,
3.3.3	measure height, weight and calculate body mass index,
3.3.4	draw up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient,
3.3.5	provide emergency care for some urgent conditions (syndromes),
3.3.6	resuscitation measures in cases of clinical death.

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Code Classes	Name of sections and topics /type of lesson/	Semester /Course	Hours	The competence of the In the 19th	Literature	Inté Rakt.	Ave. podg.	Note
	Section 1. The subject and tasks of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Methods of physical examination of a healthy person							
1.1	Introduction. The subject and tasks of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Outline of the medical history. General Methods of Clinical Examination of the Patient, Questioning and General Examination of the Patient /Lek/	3	2	PP-14	L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.14 L1.16 L1.17 L1.19 L1.20L2.1 L2.2			
1.2	General examination of a healthy person /Pr/	3	4	PP-14	L1.2 L1.6L2.5 L2.6 L2.8			
1.3	Pathological forms of the chest /Sr/	4	3,7	PP-14	L1.4 L1.13 L1.18L2.5 L2.6 L2.8			
1.4	Fever, types (types). Their importance in diseases /Sr/	3	3,7	PP-14	L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.5 L2.8			

1.5	Writing a medical history	3	0,3	PP-14	R1.14L2.6 L2.8			

1.6	Palpation of organs of a healthy person /Lek/	3	2	PP-14	L1.1 L1.5 L1.8 L1.10 L1.11 L1.15 L1.17 L1.18L2.6			
1.7	Palpation of organs of a healthy person /Pr/	3	4	PP-14	L1.10 L1.18L2.2 L2.8			
1.8	Percussion of organs of a healthy person /Lek/	3	2	PP-14	L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.2 L2.6			
1.9	Percussion of organs of a healthy person /Pr/	3	4	PP-14	L1.10L2.6 L2.8			
1.10	Auscultation of organs of a healthy person /Lek/	3	2	PP-14	L1.4 L1.10 L1.18L2.5 L2.6 L2.8			
1.11	Auscultation of organs of a healthy person /Pr/	3	4	PP-14	L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.1 L2.5 L2.6 L2.8			
	Section 2. Methods of examination of the respiratory system. Syndromes in pulmonology							
2.1	Questioning and examination of pulmonary patients. Bronchial obstruction syndrome. Syndrome of increased airiness of lung tissue /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.5 L2.6 L2.8 L2.9			
2.2	Questioning and examination of pulmonary patients. Bronchial obstruction syndrome. Syndrome of increased airiness of lung tissue /Pr/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.10 L1.18L2.5 L2.6 L2.8 L2.9			
2.3	The history of the development of percussion as a research method. Auenbrugger's role in the development of the method, its introduction into practice by Corvisor /Cf/	3	3	PP-5 SC-14	L1.3 L1.10 L1.16 L1.18L2.5 L2.6 L2.9			
2.4	Biophysical Foundations of Auscultation. Methods and means of auscultation /Sr/	3	3	PP-5 SC-14	L1.3 L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.5 L2.6 L2.8			
2.5	Lung tissue thickening syndrome /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.14 L1.15 L1.18L2.5 L2.6 L2.8 L2.9			
2.6	Pulmonary tissue thickening syndrome /Pr/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.14 L1.15 L1.18L2.5 L2.6 L2.8			
2.7	Cavity syndrome in the lung. Syndrome of pathological bronchial dilation /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.2 L2.6 L2.9			
2.8	Cavity syndrome in the lung. Syndrome of pathological bronchial dilation /PR/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.2 L2.5 L2.6 L2.8 L2.9			
	Section 3. Syndromes in pulmonology							

3.1	Fluid and gas syndrome in the pleural cavities /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.10 L1.16L2.5 L2.6 L2.8			
3.2	Fluid and gas syndrome in the pleural cavities /Pr/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.5 L2.6			
3.3	Pulmonary insufficiency syndrome. Chronic cor pulmonale syndrome. /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.4 L1.10 L1.18L2.5 L2.6			
3.4	Pulmonary insufficiency syndrome. Chronic cor pulmonale syndrome. /Ave/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.5 L1.15 L1.18L2.5 L2.6			
3.5	Diagnostic value of additional research methods in diseases of the respiratory system. Biopsy of the pleura and lung tissue /Sr/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.13 L1.18L2.6			
3.6	Diagnostic value of additional research methods in diseases of the respiratory system. Bronchoscopy. Spirometry /Wed/	3	3					
	Section 4. Methods of studying the cardiovascular system. Syndromes in cardiology							
4.1	Questioning and examination of patients with cardiovascular diseases. Endocardial damage syndrome. Mitral foramen stenosis syndrome. Mitral valve insufficiency syndrome /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.4 L1.10 L1.13L2.6 L2.7 L2.8 L2.9 L2.12			
4.2	Questioning and examination of patients with cardiovascular diseases. Endocardial damage syndrome. Mitral foramen stenosis syndrome. Mitral valve insufficiency syndrome /PR/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.10L2.5			
4.3	Principles of ECG examination. Method of decoding a normal ECG. Myocardial hypertrophy syndrome /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.12 L1.14L2.1 L2.2 L2.6			
4.4	Principles of ECG examination. Method of decoding a normal ECG. Hypertrophy syndrome of the heart /Pr/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.12 L1.14L2.2 L2.5 L2.6			
4.5	Instrumental methods for studying the SS system. Ultrasound examination of the heart (ECHOCARDI) /Avg/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.10 L1.13L2.8 L2.9 L2.12			
4.6	Instrumental research methods. Treadmill test, Vem test. /Wed/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.14L2.1 L2.5 L2.9 L2.12			

4.7	Instrumental methods of cardiovascular research. X-ray examinations of the heart. Radioisotope research methods. /Wed/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.13 L1.14L2.2 L2.4 L2.6 L2.8 L2.9			
4.8	Laboratory methods for studying the activity of blood enzymes. Diagnostic value of hyperfermentemia. /Wed/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.5 L1.10 L1.13L2.1 L2.12			
4.9	Instrumental methods for studying the SS system. The value of daily Holter BP and ECG 24-hour monitoring. /Wed/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.10L2.1 L2.2 L2.8			
4.10	Instrumental methods for studying the SS system. The value of the ankle-brachial index /Avg/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.5 L1.10L2.9			
4.11	Laboratory methods for studying the SS system. The importance of the lipid spectrum in diseases of the cardiovascular system /Sr/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.13 L1.14 L1.18L2.1 L2.6 L2.8			
4.12	Myocardial damage syndrome. Arrhythmia syndrome: impaired function of automatism, excitability and Automatism. /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.10 L1.12 L1.13 L1.18L2.6			
4.13	Myocardial damage syndrome. Arrhythmia syndrome: impaired function of automatism, excitability and Automatism. /Ave/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.5 L1.7 L1.9 L1.10 L1.12 L1.17 L1.18 L1.20L2.3 L2.5 L2.6 L2.9			
4.14	Pericardial syndrome. Fibrinous "dry" pericarditis syndrome. Fluid accumulation syndrome in the pericardial cavity. Cardiac tamponade syndrome. Leaf adhesion syndrome Pericardium. /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.14 L1.18L2.1 L2.9 L2.12			
4.15	Pericardial syndrome. Fibrinous "dry" pericarditis syndrome. Fluid accumulation syndrome in the pericardial cavity. Cardiac tamponade syndrome. Leaf adhesion syndrome Pericardium. /Ave/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.10 L1.12 L1.14L2.1 L2.5 L2.6 L2.9 L2.12	2		Brainstorming
4.16	Conduction disorder syndrome. Sinoauricular and atrioventricular block. ECG criteria /Sr/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.12 L1.18L2.1 L2.9			
4.17	Excitability disorder syndrome. Supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmias. ECG criteria /Wr/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.12 L1.18L2.1 L2.9 L2.12			

4.18	Impaired function of automatism. Tachy-bradyarrhythmia syndrome /Sr/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.14 L1.16L2.9			
	Section 5. Syndromes in cardiology							
5.1	Coronary insufficiency syndrome. The concept of acute coronary syndrome. The concept of myocardial infarction syndrome /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.12 L1.14 L1.16 L1.18L2.1 L2.4 L2.6 L2.9 L2.12			
5.2	Coronary insufficiency syndrome. The concept of acute coronary syndrome. The concept of myocardial infarction syndrome /PR/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.10 L1.15 L1.16L2.6 L2.9			
5.3	Vascular insufficiency syndrome. Arterial hypertension syndrome. The concept of hypotension syndrome. /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.12 L1.15L2.1 L2.9 L2.12			
5.4	Vascular insufficiency syndrome. Arterial hypertension syndrome. The concept of hypotension syndrome. /Ave/	3	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.18L2.1 L2.2 L2.4 L2.6 L2.12			
5.5	Heart failure syndrome /Lek/	3	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.14 L1.16 L1.18L2.6 L2.9			
5.6	Heart failure syndrome	3	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3L2.4 L2.6 L2.9	2		
5.7	Arterial pulse: studies of it on the radial arteries. Changes in arterial pulse in various endocardial syndromes. /Wed/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3L2.5 L2.6 L2.9			
5.8	Changes in the electrocardiogram in pericardial syndromes. /Wed/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4L2.6 L2.12			
5.9	Endocardial Damage Syndrome (Valvular Pathology) in Infectious endocarditis /Sr/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.18L2.6 L2.9 L2.12			
5.10	Endocardial damage syndrome (valvular pathology) in atherosclerotic processes. /Wed/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.18L2.6 L2.9			
5.11	Endocardial Damage Syndrome (Valvular Pathology) in Rheumatism /Sr/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.5L2.6 L2.9 L2.10 L2.12			
5.12	Topical diagnosis of myocardial infarction syndrome. ECG in acute coronary syndrome (unstable angina pectoris and myocardial infarction) /Wed/	3	3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.12L2.6 L2.10 L2.12			
	Section 6. Methods of examination of the gastrointestinal tract. Syndromes in gastroenterology.							

6.1	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the gastrointestinal Study of patients with gastric and intestinal dyspepsia syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L2.6 L2.9 L2.10			
6.2	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the gastrointestinal Study of patients with gastric and intestinal dyspepsia syndrome /PR/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.14 L1.16 L1.18L2.6 L2.9 L2.10	2		Brainstorming
6.3	Questioning and examination of patients with hepatobiliary System. Hepatomegaly syndrome. Jaundice syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.18L2.1 L2.5 L2.6 L2.9			
6.4	Questioning and examination of patients with hepatobiliary System. Hepatomegaly syndrome. Jaundice syndrome /Ave/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.13 L1.14 L1.18 L1.20L2.5 L2.6 L2.9			
6.5	Portal hypertension syndrome. Hepatic (hepatocellular) insufficiency syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.14 L1.18L2.1 L2.6			
6.6	Portal hypertension syndrome. Hepatic (hepatocellular) insufficiency syndrome /Ave/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.14 L1.16 L1.18L2.1 L2.6			
6.7	Syndrome of inflammation of the gallbladder and biliary tract. Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency syndrome /Lek/	4	2					
6.8	Syndrome of inflammation of the gallbladder and biliary tract. Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency syndrome /Ave/	4	4					
6.9	Determination of areas of skin hypersensitivity (Zakharyin's and Ged's zones) and painful areas of the abdomen on palpation. Diagnostic value /Sr/	4	4					
	Section 7. Methods of examination of the urinary system. Syndromes in nephrology.							

7.1	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the urinary system. Dysuria syndrome. Urinary syndrome. Urinary tract infection syndrome	4	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.18L2.1 L2.9 L2.10			

7.2	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the urinary system. Dysuria syndrome. Urinary syndrome. Urinary Tract Infection Syndrome (PR)	4	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.14L2.5 L2.9			
7.3	Nephrotic syndrome. Nephritic syndrome. Renal arterial hypertension syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.3 L1.16L2.5 L2.9 L2.10			
7.4	Nephrotic syndrome. Nephritic syndrome. Renal arterial hypertension syndrome /PR/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.16 L1.18L2.5 L2.9			
7.5	Renal failure syndrome (acute and chronic) /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.18L2.5 L2.9 L2.10			
7.6	Renal failure syndrome (acute and chronic) /Pr/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.18L2.5 L2.9	2		Brainstorming
7.7	Determination of protein, protein fractions, lipid spectrum and changes in these parameters in kidney diseases /Sr/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.15 L1.16L2.10			
7.8	Microscopic examination of urinary sediment and its diagnostic value /Sr/	4	4					
	Section 8. Methods of research of hematopoietic organs. Syndromes in hematology							
8.1	Questioning and research of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic system. Anemia syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.6 L1.10 L1.15 L1.18L2.6 L2.9 L2.10			
8.2	Questioning and research of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic system. Anemia syndrome /PR/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.13 L1.14 L1.18L2.1 L2.4 L2.9			
8.3	Hyperplatic syndrome. Lymphadenopathic syndrome. /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.15 L1.18L2.1 L2.2			
8.4	Hyperplatic syndrome. Lymphadenopathic syndrome. /Ave/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.1 L2.9 L2.10			
8.5	Hemorrhagic syndrome. Diffuse intravascular coagulation syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.9			
8.6	Hemorrhagic syndrome. Diffuse intravascular coagulation syndrome /PR/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.18L2.2			

8.7	The Importance of Functional and Morphological Methods of Examination in the Diagnosis of Hematological Syndromes /Cf/	4	4,3	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.14 L1.15L2.1 L2.2			
	Section 9. Methods of studying the endocrine system and metabolism. Syndromes in endocrinology							
9.1	Questioning and examination of patients with thyroid diseases. Hypo- and hyperthyroidism syndrome. /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.10 L1.14 L1.15 L1.18L2.6 L2.9 L2.10			
9.2	Questioning and examination of patients with thyroid diseases. Hypo- and hyperthyroidism syndrome. /Ave/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.14 L1.18L2.1 L2.5 L2.9			
9.3	Study of patients with hypo- and hyperglycemia syndrome, glucose tolerance syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.18L2.2 L2.4 L2.9			
9.4	Hypo- and hyperglycemia syndrome with glucose intolerance syndrome /Pr/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.10 L1.14 L1.18L2.2 L2.9 L2.10			
9.5	Chronic adrenal insufficiency syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.18L2.6 L2.9			
9.6	Chronic adrenal insufficiency syndrome /PR/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.4 L1.13 L1.14 L1.18L2.1 L2.2 L2.6 L2.9			
9.7	Basic laboratory biochemical indicators of the state of fat and carbohydrate metabolism in diabetes mellitus /Sr/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.15 L1.16 L1.18L2.1 L2.6 L2.9			
	Section 10. Methods of studying the musculoskeletal system. Syndromes in rheumatology. Emergency conditions in therapy							
10.1	Study of patients with diffuse connective tissue injury syndrome /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.13 L1.16 L1.18L2.5 L2.9 L2.11			
10.2	Syndrome of diffuse connective tissue damage /Pr/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.16 L1.18L2.9 L2.10 L2.11			
10.3	Study of patients with inflammatory and degenerative joint lesion syndrome. /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.10 L1.18L2.11			
10.4	Syndrome of inflammatory joint damage. Degenerative joint damage syndrome. /Ave/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.4 L1.14 L1.18L2.11			

10.5	Concepts of emergency conditions in the clinic of internal disease. Anaphylactic shock syndrome and principles of emergency therapy /Lek/	4	2	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.16 L1.18L2.2 L2.6 L2.9			
10.6	Concepts of emergency conditions in the clinic of internal disease. Anaphylactic Shock Syndrome and Principles of Emergency Therapy /PR/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.18L2.5 L2.8			
10.7	X-ray examinations in the diagnosis of joint diseases /Sr/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.14 L1.18L2.5			
10.8	Principles of emergency care for urticaria, Lyell's syndrome /Sr/	4	4	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.13 L1.14 L1.18L2.5			
10.9	Pre-examination consultation /KrEk/	4	0,5	PP-4 PP-5	L1.3 L1.16 L1.18L2.5 L2.10			
10.10	/Exam/	4	31,5					

5. FUND OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

5.1. Control questions and tasks

Tests on the topics of the discipline (control by sections of the discipline). In the process of studying the discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases" students pass 9 midterm controls, and at the end of the study of the discipline - the 10th, final one. The results of the practical task on the supervision of a thematic patient, as well as a survey and interview on the topics studied, are the basis for grading the intermediate control.

Control sections:

Control Section No1

"The subject and tasks of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Methods of physical examination of a healthy person" Skills of examination, palpation, percussion and auscultation of a healthy patient.

Control Section No2

"Methods of Examination of the Respiratory Organs. Syndromes in pulmonology"

Methods of physical examination of a pulmonary patient. Self-supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis,

evaluation of laboratory and instrumental data (sputum analysis, chest X-ray, PFT data), solution of a clinical situational problem, test control

Control Section No3 "Syndromes in Pulmonology"

Methods of physical examination of a pulmonary patient. Self-supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (analysis of sputum, pleural fluid, chest X-ray, blood gas composition, PFT data), solution of a clinical situational problem, test control.

Control Section No4

"Methods of studying the cardiovascular system. Syndromes in Cardiology"

Independent supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (blood enzymes, ECG, echocardiography), solution of a clinical situational problem, test control.

Control Section No5 "Syndromes in Cardiology".

Independent supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (blood enzymes, ECG, echocardiography), solution of a clinical situational problem, test control.

Control Section No6

"Methods of examination of the gastrointestinal tract. Syndromes in gastroenterology."

Hepatic syndromes. Self-supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (blood enzymes, analysis of gastric contents, fecal analysis), solution of a clinical situational problem, test control.

Control Section No7

"Methods of studying the urinary system. Syndromes in nephrology."

Self-supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of the clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (general analysis of urine, urine according to Nechiporenko, according to Zimnitsky), solution of the clinical situational problem, test control.

Control Section No8
"Methods of Endocrine System and Metabolism Research. Syndromes in endocrinology"
Self-supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (blood glucose, GTT, thyroid spectrum), solution of a clinical situational problem, test control.
Control Section No9
"Methods of research of hematopoietic organs. Syndromes in Hematology"
Independent supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (bone marrow, CBC, blood enzymes), solution of a clinical situational problem, test control.
Control Section No10
"Methods of studying the musculoskeletal system. Syndromes in rheumatology. Emergency conditions in therapy" Self-supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (blood enzymes, rheumatic tests, X-rays of bones and joints), solution of a clinical situational problem, test control.

Control questions:
1. A brief history of the development of the doctrine of diagnostic methods and internal diseases.
2. Types of diagnostics. Methodology of diagnosis.
3. Outline of the medical history. The importance of the case history as a scientific, medical and legal document.
4. General examination of a healthy patient.
5. Examination of the chest of a healthy patient.
6. Chest shape: normosthenic, hypersthenic, asthenic.
7. Types of breathing (thoracic, abdominal, mixed), their diagnostic criteria.
8. Examination of the oral cavity.
9. Examination of the abdomen.
10. Physique. The concept of constitutional type.
11. Palpation of organs of a healthy person. Significance of the method.
12. Palpation of lymph nodes.
13. Palpation of the thyroid gland.
14. Palpation of the joints.
15. Palpation of the chest.
16. Palpation of the heart area.
17. Examination of peripheral arteries, pulse properties.
18. Oriented superficial palpation, technique.
19. Deep methodical sliding palpation according to the method of V.P. Obraztsov, N.D. Strazhesko.
20. Palpation of the abdominal organs (stomach, intestinal sections).
21. Palpation of the abdominal organs (liver, spleen).
22. Palpation of the kidneys.
23. Percussion as a research method, biophysical foundations of percussion.
24. General rules and technique of percussion.
25. The main percussion sounds are normal.
26. Comparative percussion of the lungs, methodology.
27. Topographic percussion of the lungs, technique.
28. Projection of the lobes of the lungs on the chest.
29. Determination of lung boundaries, mobility of lower pulmonary margins, Kroenig's fields
30. Percussion of the heart, rules and technique of percussion.
31. Boundaries of relative cardiac dullness, method of determination.
32. The boundaries of absolute cardiac dullness, the method of determination.
33. Projection of various parts of the heart on the anterior wall of the chest.
34. Projection of the heart valves on the anterior wall of the chest.
35. Percussion of the great vessels of a healthy person.
36. Vascular bundle, method of determination.
37. Percussion of the abdomen, diagnostic value.
38. Liver percussion, technique, liver size according to Kurlov.
39. Percussion of the gallbladder, technique, diagnostic value.
40. Percussion of the spleen, technique, spleen size.
41. Bladder percussion.
42. Auscultation of organs of a healthy person - the history of the development of auscultation as a research method.
43. Techniques and means of auscultation. General rules and technique of auscultation.
44. Auscultation of the lungs: rules and procedure for auscultation.
45. The main breath sounds are normal.
46. Study of bronchophony.
47. Auscultation of the heart, biophysical foundations of sound phenomena in the heart.
48. Heart sounds, the mechanism of their occurrence, the basic sounds are normal.
49. Physiological bifurcation of the I and II heart sounds.
50. Auscultation of large arteries. Method of measuring blood pressure (according to WHO criteria). Standards

blood pressure.
51. Auscultation of the abdomen: auscultative-frictional determination of the gastric border.
52. Auscultation of the intestine. Mechanism of intestinal murmurs. Rules and procedure for auscultation of the intestine.
53. Body temperature. Types (types) of fevers.
54. The importance of laboratory methods of blood testing in the clinic of internal medicine.
55. The importance of laboratory methods of urine examination in the clinic of internal medicine.
56. The importance of laboratory methods of fecal examination in the clinic of internal diseases.
57. Electrocardiography, recording (leading) technique, standards of the cardiac cycle curve.
58. The importance of the phonocardiography method.
59. The importance of ultrasound research methods (including echocardiography) in the clinic of internal medicine.
60. The importance of the X-ray method of examination, its main types.
61. Venous pressure, method of determination, diagnostic value.
62. The importance of endoscopic research methods in the clinic of internal medicine.
63. Diagnostic value of the method of organ biopsy, histological and cytological studies of biopsy material.
64. Features of questioning patients with respiratory diseases.
65. The main clinical symptoms in patients with respiratory diseases (cough, sputum, hemoptysis, pulmonary hemorrhage).
66. General examination of patients with diseases of the respiratory system, its diagnostic value.
67. Shortness of breath, attack of suffocation. Mechanisms of their occurrence and diagnostic value.
68. Fever, its clinical equivalents. Types of temperature curves.
69. Pathological forms of the chest (emphysematous, paralytic, navicular, rachitic, funnel-shaped). Spinal curvatures: kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis, kyphoscoliosis.
70. Pathological types of percussion sound (blunted, blunt, boxy, tympanic, blunted - tympanic). Diagnostic value of comparative percussion of the lungs.
71. Side respiratory sounds, diagnostic value.
72. Sputum analysis and its diagnostic value.
73. Analysis of pleural fluid and its diagnostic value.
74. Technique for puncture of the pleural cavity.
75. Spirometry, spirography, pneumotachometry, peak flowmetry.
76. Interpretation of the spirogram and its diagnostic value.
77. Bronchial obstruction syndrome.
78. Syndrome of increased airiness of the lungs.
79. Lung tissue infiltration syndrome.
80. Syndrome of fluid presence in the pleural cavity.
81. Pleural gas syndrome.
82. Cavity syndrome in the lung.
83. Syndrome of pathological bronchial dilation.
84. Pulmonary insufficiency syndrome, degrees and types of ventilation disorders.
85. Chronic cor pulmonale syndrome.
86. Questioning patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
87. The main clinical symptoms in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
88. Pain in the heart area, the mechanism of their occurrence. Methods of cupping.
89. Dyspnoea. Mechanisms of the occurrence of "cardiac dyspnea".
90. Cough, hemoptysis in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system. The nature and mechanism of their occurrence, diagnostic value.
91. General examination and examination of the heart area in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system, diagnostic value.
92. Palpation of apical and cardiac impulses.
93. Characteristics of the "pathological" apical impulse: localization, strength, height, prevalence. Negative apical push.
94. Epigastric and precordial pulsations, their genesis. Diagnostic value.
95. Diagnostic value of changes in the boundaries of relative and absolute dullness of the heart.
96. Additional and pathological tones in systole and diastole (III and IV, mitral valve opening tone, systolic click-click).
97. Change in tones in pathology: weakening, strengthening, bifurcation, the appearance of additional tones. Changes in the rhythm of alternating heart sounds "Quail rhythm", gallop rhythms, pendulum-like rhythm (embryocardia).
98. Tachycardia, bradycardia, arrhythmias
99. Heart murmurs. Mechanism of occurrence. The difference between organic and functional noises. The ratio of murmurs to the phases of cardiac activity.
100. Systolic and diastolic murmurs, their variants. Places of the best listening to murmurs, ways of conducting heart murmurs.
101. Pericardial friction murmur, pleuropericardial murmurs. Diagnostic value.
102. Examination of the peripheral pulse.
103. Arterial pulse: examination of it on the radial arteries, comparison of the pulse on both arms. Pulse characteristics (frequency, rhythm, filling, tension, magnitude, speed, pulse shape).

104. The concept of arterial hypertension and hypotension.
105. Examination of veins. Dilation of the veins of the chest, abdominal wall, limbs. Indurations and tenderness on palpation of the eyelids, varicose veins.
106. Laboratory research methods for diseases of the cardiovascular system. General principles. Determination of enzyme activity. Interpretation of the results in diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
107. Diagnostic value of hyperfermentemia. Determination of cholesterol, LDL, VLDL. Interpretation of the results in diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
108. The importance of determining total protein and protein fractions, C-reactive protein, seromucoid, sialic acids, antistreptolysin, antihyaluronidase, antistreptokinase. Interpretation of the results in diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
109. Clinical and ECG criteria for left ventricular hypertrophy.
110. Clinical and ECG criteria for right ventricular hypertrophy.
111. Disorders of the excitability of the sinus node, clinical and ECG - manifestations, diagnostic value.
112. Extrasystole, clinical and ECG - manifestations, diagnostic value.
113. Paroxysmal tachycardia, clinical and ECG manifestations, diagnostic value.
114. Atrial fibrillation and flutter, clinical and ECG manifestations, diagnostic value.
115. Conduction disorders, clinical and ECG manifestations, diagnostic value.
116. Sphygmography. The concept of the polycardiographic method of research and its importance for judging the functional state of the heart.
117. Phonocardiography. General ideas about the phonocardiography technique. The importance of this technique for the diagnosis of diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Testimony.
118. Ultrasound examination of the heart (echocardiography). Indications for the appointment of the study. Diagnostic value.
119. X-ray examination of the heart. Radioisotope research methods.
120. Blood flow velocity, diagnostic value.
121. Acute heart failure syndrome, diagnostic value.
122. Chronic heart failure syndrome, diagnostic value.
123. Arterial hypertension syndrome, diagnostic value.
124. Arterial hypotension syndrome, diagnostic value.
125. Syndrome of inflammatory changes in the heart (myocardium, endocardium, pericardium).
126. Acute coronary insufficiency syndrome.
127. Chronic coronary insufficiency syndrome.
128. Heart failure syndrome.
129. Cardiac asthma syndrome.
130. Mitral valve insufficiency.
131. Stenosis of the left atrioventricular foramen.
132. Stenosis of the aortic opening.
133. Aortic valve insufficiency.
134. Insufficiency of the 3-leaflet valve.
135. Questioning of patients with diseases of the esophagus, diagnostic value.
136. Questioning of patients with diseases of the stomach and 12th denum is of diagnostic value.
137. Questioning patients with pancreatic diseases, diagnostic value.
138. Questioning of patients with intestinal diseases, diagnostic value.
139. Pain syndrome in patients with gastrointestinal tract disease: mechanism of occurrence, localization, radiation of pain, their nature and intensity, time of occurrence during the day, duration, relief of pain.
140. Appetite: preserved, reduced, increased (polyphagia), completely absent (anorexia). Aversion to food (fatty, meat). Dry mouth, bitterness. Unpleasant taste, lack of taste. Ptyalism.
141. Stool: frequency per day, volume of bowel movements, color, shape, consistency, the presence of particles of undigested fiber and food, impurities of blood, mucus.
142. Causes, diagnostic value of various types of diarrhea.
143. Constipation, mechanism of origin, diagnostic value.
144. Signs of esophageal, gastric, intestinal bleeding.
145. Examination of the oral cavity, pharynx, tonsils, posterior pharyngeal wall; the condition of the oral mucosa, teeth.
146. Examination of the abdomen in the vertical and horizontal position of the patient. Division of the abdomen into topographic areas. Abdominal configuration.
147. Development of venous collaterals on the anterior abdominal wall ("Medusa's head") and lateral walls.
148. Visible peristalsis and antiperistalsis of the stomach and intestines.
149. Abdominal percussion: determination of free and bagged fluid in the abdominal cavity. Method for determining ascites in the vertical and horizontal position of the patient.
150. On palpation Determination of skin hypersensitivity zones (Zakharyin-Ged zones) and painful areas of the abdomen. Determination of resistance and muscle defense, diagnostic value of this. Symptom. Symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg peritoneal irritation.
151. Fecal analysis, diagnostic value.
152. Endoscopic examination of the gastrointestinal tract, diagnostic value.
153. Technique of duodenal (fractional) probing and its diagnostic value.
154. Gastric hyposecretion syndrome.
155. Gastric hypersecretion syndrome.
156. Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency syndrome.

157. Maldigestion syndrome, malabsorption, exudative enteropathy.
158. Gastric evacuation disorder syndrome.
159. Gastrointestinal bleeding syndrome.
160. Intestinal dyspepsia syndrome.
161. Questioning patients with liver and gallbladder diseases.
162. Pain syndrome in liver disease: localization, radiation, nature, duration, conditions of occurrence. How the pain is relieved. The mechanism of pain, its diagnostic value.
163. Dyspeptic phenomena in liver disease: nausea, vomiting, belching, bloating and rumbling in the abdomen, changes in appetite and taste in the mouth, changes in stool.
164. Jaundice: discoloration of the skin, urine, feces. Skin itching. Diagnostic value.
165. General examination of patients with liver diseases, diagnostic value.
166. Laboratory methods for studying liver function.
167. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics characterizing the participation (impairment) of the liver in protein metabolism.
168. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics that characterize the participation (impairment) of the liver in fat metabolism.
169. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics that characterize the participation (impairment) of the liver in carbohydrate metabolism.
170. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics that characterize the neutralizing and excretory functions of the liver.
171. Instrumental methods of examining the liver and gallbladder.
172. Parenchymal jaundice syndrome, diagnostic value.
173. Obstructive jaundice syndrome, diagnostic value.
174. Hemolytic jaundice syndrome, diagnostic value.
175. Portal hypertension syndrome.
176. Hepatolienal syndrome.
177. Cytolysis syndrome.
178. Syndrome of small hepatic signs.
179. Hepatic failure syndrome.
180. Hepatic colic syndrome and biliary dyskinesia.
181. Gallbladder inflammation syndrome.
182. Questioning of patients with kidney diseases, diagnostic value.
183. Mechanism of edema. Differences between renal edema and edema in a cardiac patient.
184. Dysuria, oliguria, polyuria, nocturia, pollakiuria, stranguria.
185. General examination of patients with kidney diseases, diagnostic value.
186. Features of the distribution of edema in kidney disease and their difference from edema of other origin.
187. Determination of the symptom of pounding along the XII rib, its diagnostic value.
188. Examination of pain points characteristic of diseases of the urinary tract.
189. Method of listening to the renal arteries. Detection of murmur in renal artery stenosis, its diagnostic value.
190. General urinalysis, diagnostic value.
191. Urine analysis according to Nechiporenko, Adiss-Kakovsky, diagnostic value.
192. Zimnitsky's test, Rehberg's test, diagnostic value.
193. Determination of urea, creatinine, residual nitrogen in the blood serum. Diagnostic value.
194. X-ray examination for kidney disease. General presentation and diagnostic value.
195. Kidney biopsy, indications and diagnostic value.
196. Features of fundus changes in kidney disease.
197. Edema syndrome.
198. Nephrotic syndrome.
199. Urinary syndrome.
200. Renal arterial hypertension syndrome.
201. Renal eclampsia.
202. Acute renal failure syndrome.
203. Chronic renal failure syndrome.
204. Renal colic syndrome.
205. Questioning of patients with diseases of the blood system, diagnostic value.
206. Bleeding. Bleeding from the nose, gums, gastrointestinal tract, uterus and other organs. Cause and genesis of occurrence.
207. General examination of patients with diseases of the blood system, diagnostic value.
208. Pain during bone percussion. Percutory determination of the size of the liver and spleen.
209. General blood test in health and pathology.
210. Blood coagulation, tests that reveal changes in the I, II, III phases of blood coagulation.
211. Bone marrow puncture, diagnostic value.
212. Trepanobiopsy, technique, diagnostic value.
213. Syndromes in iron deficiency anemia: circulatory-hypoxic, sideropenic, hematological.
214. Syndromes in B12-deficiency anemia: circulatory-hypoxic, gastroenterological, neurological, hematological.
215. Hemolytic syndrome.

216. Petechial-spotted type of bleeding.
217. Hematoma type of bleeding.
218. Vasculitic-purpuric type of bleeding.
219. Questioning of patients with diseases of the endocrine glands, diagnostic value.
220. General examination of patients with diseases of the endocrine glands, diagnostic value.
221. Hypothyroidism syndrome.
222. Hyperthyroidism syndrome.
223. Impaired glucose tolerance and hyperglycemia syndrome.
224. Diabetic and hypoglycemic coma syndrome.
225. Chronic adrenal insufficiency syndrome.
226. Syndrome of fat metabolism disorders.
227. Questioning the patient with a disease of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue damage.
228. General examination and palpation of patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue lesions.
229. Trophic disorders of the skin and its derivatives: causes and genesis of pathology.
Examination of the affected joints (configuration, swelling, redness of the skin, the range of active and passive movements in the joints).
230. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue lesions.
231. Arthritis syndrome.
232. Arthrosis syndrome.
233. Hives.
234. Anaphylactic shock.
235. Writing an educational medical history.

5.2. Topics of term papers (projects)

5.3. Fund of Assessment Tools

TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SETS OF CONTROL AND EVALUATION TOOLS
1. Test tasks for current academic performance (Appendix 1). A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge of a student.
2. Situational tasks (Appendix 2).
3. Practical skills. A means of checking the formation of competencies in students as a result of mastering the discipline
4. Theoretical issues of practical (clinical) classes. A means of monitoring the learned material of the topic, section(s), module(s) of the discipline by students.
5. Medical history (Appendix 3). A means of control that allows you to assess the ability of the teacher to draw up medical documentation, formulate and substantiate a clinical diagnosis, and determine the principles of treatment.
6. Workbook. A didactic complex designed for independent work of the student and allowing to assess the level of assimilation of educational material.
7. Data of additional research methods (ECG fund, X-rays, a set of laboratory test samples). Means of control of the learned material, which allows you to assess knowledge.
Technological map of the discipline (Appendix 4). Scale for assessing knowledge control (Appendix 5

5.4. List of types of assessment tools

- Writing and defending the academic medical history of the supervised patient.
- Assessment of practical skills and abilities of the patient's examination.
- Solving a situational problem,
- Interpretation of analyses
- Interpretation of ECG, echocardiography, or radiograph
- Tests
- Report
- Abstract and presentations

6. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

6.1. Recommended Literature

6.1.1. References

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Ed. by V.T. Ivashkin, A.A. Sheptulin	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook for Students of Dental Faculties of Medical Universities	Moscow: MEDpress-inform 2005
L1.2	Compiled. S.S. Baizakova	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook	Bishkek: KRSU Publ., 2009

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.3	Strutynsky A.V., Baranov A.P., Roytberg G.E., Gaponenkov Yu.P.	Fundamentals of Semiotics of Internal Organ Diseases: Atlas. Textbook for Med. Universities	Moscow, RSMU Publ., 1997
L1.4	N.A. Mukhin	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases	
L1.5	Mukhin	Propaedeutics	
L1.6	Baizakov S.S.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook	Bishkek: KRSU Publ., 2009
L1.7	Zudbinov Yu.I.	The ABC of ECG and Heart Pain: A Textbook	Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix 2013
L1.8	Edited by N.N. Brimkulov	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook	Bishkek: KRSU Publ., 2005
L1.9	Zudbinov Yu.I.	The ABC of ECG and Heart Pain: A Textbook	Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix 2013
R1.10	Mukhin N.A., Moiseev V.S.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook	
L1.11	Baizakova S.S., Brimkulov N.N., Brimkulov N.N., Murataliev T.M.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Methodological Manual for Students of Med. Universities	Bishkek: KRSU Publ., 2003
L1.12	Zudbinov Yu.I., Terentyev V.P., Zonis B.Ya.	ECG ABC	Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix 2003
R1.13	Mukhin N.A., Moiseev V.S.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook	
L1.14	Mukhin	Propaedeutics: a textbook	Moscow, 2002
L1.15	Mukhin N.A., Moiseev V.S.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook	
L1.16	Mukhin	Propaedeutics: a textbook	Moscow, 2002
L1.17	Baizakova S.S.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases	KRSU 2009
L1.18	Grebenev A.L.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases	Moscow, Shiko Publ., 2011
L1.19	Kukes V.G., Marinin V.F., Reutsky I.A., Sivkov S.I.	Medical diagnostic methods: (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation)	GEOTAR-Media 2006
L1.20	A.S.Melentyev, G.Y. Golubeva	Propaedeutic algorithm of the patient's systematic examination and registration of the educational medical history in the therapeutic clinic	RSMU 2011

6.1.2. Further reading

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	Edited by N.N. Brimkulov	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook	Bishkek: KRSU Publ., 2005
L2.2	N.N. Polushkina, T.Y. Klipina	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook for Students of Higher Medical Educational Institutions	Moscow: Vlados-Press, 2005
L2.3		Outline of the medical history: methodological recommendations for students	Bishkek 2003
L2.4	Ivashkin V.T., Sheptulin A.A.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook for Students of Dental Faculties of Medical Universities	Moscow: MEDpress-inform, 2005
L2.5	Polushkina N.N., Klipina T.Y.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook for Students of Higher Medical Educational Institutions	Moscow: Vlados-Press, 2005
L2.6	Baizakova S.S., Brimkulov N.N., Murataliev T.M.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases: Textbook	Bishkek: KRSU Publ., 2005
L2.7	Soldatova G.S., Nikolaev K.Yu., Denisov M.Yu.	Scheme of the history of the disease: Educational method. allowance	Novosibirsk: NSU, 2004
L2.8	S.S. Baizakova	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases	KRSU Publishing House, 2009
L2.9	Strutynsky A.V., Baranov A.L., Roytberg G.E., Gaponenkov Yu.P.	Fundamentals of semiotics of diseases of internal organs	MEDpress-nform 2011
L2.10	ed. by A. V. Strutynsky.	Examination test control on propaedeutics of internal diseases	RSMU 2011

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.11	A.S. Melentieva	Propaedeutic foundations of the study of patients with pathology of the musculoskeletal system.	Moscow 2008
L2.12	Melentyev A.S.,	Propaedeutic principles of clinical interpretation and differential diagnosis of chest pain syndrome	Moscow, RSMU 2010

6.3. List of Information and Educational Technologies	
6.3.1 Competency-Oriented Educational Technologies	
6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies include lectures and seminars, the main purpose of which is the transfer of knowledge and skills in a ready-made form. These methods are aimed at reproducing the assimilation of educational material and analyzing specific examples. Lecture material is provided using multimedia technologies and periodic presentation of thematic patients. Classrooms and lecture halls are actively used for students' work.
6.3.1.2	
6.3.1.3	The tests are designed to solve several problems. Firstly, they help students learn how to work with tests of varying complexity, highlighting the correct answers from the proposed options. Secondly, tests contribute to the rational distribution of time allotted for their implementation. Tests can be used as self-learning material (as an appendix to homework), which helps students to highlight the main, key points from textbooks and reveal the main idea of the topic.
6.3.1.4	
6.3.1.5	Assessment of students' knowledge helps the teacher to assess the quality of their independent preparation and the effectiveness of the lesson. Within the framework of the modular system, a rating system for assessing knowledge is used (with details in the appendix), as well as intermediate certification - an exam, based on the results of which the final grade is given.
6.3.1.6	
6.3.1.7	Control tasks include:
6.3.1.8	Writing and defending a case history of the supervised patient.
6.3.1.9	Assessment of practical skills and abilities in the examination of the patient.
6.3.1.10	Theoretical answer to the exam ticket, which includes three questions on the discipline program, solving a situational problem, as well as analyzing one or two medical studies (for example, blood tests, ECG or X-ray).
6.3.1.11	Innovative educational technologies contribute to the formation of systematic thinking and the ability to generate ideas when solving various situational problems. These technologies include methods such as situational tasks, brainstorming, role-playing, small group work, scientific and practical conferences, as well as analysis of audio and video tasks and specific clinical situations. An important component is extracurricular work, which is aimed at developing students' professional skills.
6.3.1.12	
6.3.1.13	Information educational technologies include the independent use of computer technologies and Internet resources by students to perform practical tasks and independent work. For a deeper assimilation of the material, students prepare essays, reports and presentations, which also contributes to the development of their research and communication skills.
6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software	
6.3.2.1	Information system "Single Window of Access to Educational Resources" (http://window.edu.ru/)
6.3.2.2	6.3.2.2 2. http://www.med-edu.ru/articles
6.3.2.3	6.3.2.3 3. http://medvuz.info/
6.3.2.4	6.3.2.4 4. "Electronic Library" of the KRSU (www.lib.krsu.kg)
6.3.2.5	http://meduniver.com/Medical/Book/34.html
6.3.2.6	www.jaypeebrothers.com
6.3.2.7	www.booksmed.com
6.3.2.8	www.bankknig.com
6.3.2.9	Blaufuss Multimedia: http://www.blaufuss.org
6.3.2.10	The R.A.L.E. Repository: Respiratory sounds: http://www.rale.ca/Recordings.htm
6.3.2.11	David Arnall: Pulmonary Breath Sounds:
6.3.2.12	http://faculty.etsu.edu/arnall/www/public_html/heartlung/breathsounds/contents.html

6.3.2.13	Frontiers in Bioscience, Virtual Library: Heart Sounds
6.3.2.14	http://www.lf2.cuni.cz/Projekty/interna/heart_sounds/h14/sound.html
6.3.2.15	McGill University: Heart Sounds: http://www.lf2.cuni.cz/Projekty/interna/heart_sounds/h6/heart_tables.html

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
7.1	The discipline is taught on the basis of:
7.2	City Clinical Hospital No1 (tertiary care facility). It has 9 specialized departments, of which 4 are therapeutic (cardiology, rheumatology, endocrinology, emergency therapy).
7.3	M. Mirrakhimov KSC&T (Department of Pulmonology).
7.4	There are 8 standard equipped classrooms with 100 seats, with a total area of 200 sq.m. (block of desks, couches, blackboards).
7.5	The department is equipped with a multimedia complex (laptop, personal computer, projector). Students have access to information stands (4 pcs.), posters, an electronic library (30 textbooks), educational films (20 pcs.), a database of clinical material (ECG, ultrasound).

8. METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

When preparing for practical classes, it is worth paying attention to the following questions, based on the previous message:

General principles of clinical examination of the patient:
Principles of questioning, anamnesis, and physical examination. Tasks of
laboratory and instrumental research methods.
The structure of writing a medical history, its scientific, methodological and legal significance.

Physical examination methods:
Proper palpation technique, including assessment of organs, lymph nodes, joints, chest, and peripheral arteries.
Palpation of the chest, heart, abdominal organs such as stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, and kidneys.
Basics of percussion: correctly place your hands when percussing the chest, determine the boundaries of the lungs, the mobility of the lower lung edges, know the order of percussion of the heart, as well as percussion of the abdominal organs. Mastering various types of percussion sounds.

Auscultation of organs:
Study of the biophysical foundations of auscultation, mastering the techniques and means of
auscultation. Rules of auscultation of breathing (nasal, pulmonary sounds), study of bronchophony.
Auscultation of the heart, large vessels and measurement of blood pressure (according to WHO standards). Auscultation of the abdomen and intestines: determination of the boundaries of the stomach and the mechanisms of the formation of intestinal murmurs.

Application of methods in the analysis of syndromes:
Etiology and pathogenesis of diseases, clinical manifestations on the example of specific nosologies.
Diagnostic criteria based on examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation and laboratory tests. Principles of treatment for various diseases and syndromes.

Methodical recommendations for independent work:
Reading literature and Internet resources, mastering the theoretical material of the discipline.
Preparation for various forms of control, such as situational tasks, tests and tests. Writing a medical history, observing the correct structure and sequence.