МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ,
МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ, ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИЙ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

МОО ВО Кыргызско-Российский Славянский университет
имени первого Президента Российской Федерации Б.Н. Ельцина

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор Института
Клинической медицины и
биомедицинских технологий
Абилова С.С.
04. ноября 2026 г.

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦИКЛ
Поликлиническое акушерство и гинекология

рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Закреплена за кафедрой **Акушерства и гинекологии**

Учебный план 310501_26_1 лд ин.plx
560001 Лечебное дело (Для иностранных студентов)

Квалификация **врач**

Форма обучения **очная**

Общая трудоемкость **2 ЗЕТ**

Часов по учебному плану 60
в том числе:
аудиторные занятия 48
самостоятельная работа 11,7

Виды контроля в семестрах:
зачет 9

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	9 (5.1)		Итого	
Недель	17			
Вид занятий	УП	РП	УП	РП
Лекции	16	16	16	16
Практические	32	32	32	32
Контактная работа в период теоретического обучения	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
В том числе инт.	3	3	3	3
Итого ауд.	48	48	48	48
Контактная работа	48,3	48,3	48,3	48,3
Сам. работа	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7
Итого	60	60	60	60

Программу составил(и):

к.м.н., доцент, Умарбаева Д.А.; к.м.н., доцент, Долгая Г. В. ;ст.преподаватель, Потылицына Н.В.

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Согласовано РОП: *Жаманкулова М.К.*

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Поликлиническое акушерство и гинекология

разработана в соответствии с ФГОС 3++:

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт высшего образования - специалитет по специальности 560001 Лечебное дело (Для иностранных студентов) (приказ Минобрнауки России от г. №)

составлена на основании учебного плана:

560001 Лечебное дело (Для иностранных студентов)

утвержденного учёным советом вуза от 26.06.2026 протокол № 11.

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании кафедры акушерства и гинекологии

Протокол от 10 октября 2026 г. № 3
Срок действия программы: 2026-2032 уч.г.
Руководитель подразделения: Умарбаева Дильноза Абдувалиевна

ЛИСТ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ
к рабочей программе дисциплины (модуля)

Гинекология

_____ *наименование дисциплины*

№ п/п	Основание внесения изменения	Раздел/ пункт	Содержание изменения
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

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

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

APPROVE
Director Saamay Abilova

_____

_____ 2026

PROFESSIONAL CYCLE
Policlinic Obstetrics and Gynecology

Work program of the discipline (module)

Assigned to the department **Obstetrics and Gynecology**

Curriculum 310501_26_1 ld in.plx
560001 General Medicine (For International Students)

Qualification **Doctor**

Form of study **Full-time**

Total labor intensity **2 ZET**

Hours according to the 60
including:
classroom classes 48
independent work 11,7

Types of control in semesters:
Score 9

Distribution of hours of the discipline by semesters

Semester (<Course>.<Semester of course>)	**9 (5.1)**		Total	
Weeks	16			
Type of classes	UP	WP	UP	WP
Lectures	16	16	16	16
Practical	32	32	32	32
Contact work during the period of theoretical training	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Including int.	3	3	3	3
Total room.	48	48	48	48
Contact work	48,3	48,3	48,3	48,3
Himself. Work	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7
Total	60	60	60	60

1. OBJECTIVES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE	
1.1	The purpose of mastering the discipline is to train a specialist doctor who is able to provide qualified outpatient care and navigate the clinical symptoms of obstetric and gynecological diseases for the timely referral of a patient in order to provide specialized medical care.

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	Biochemistry
2.1.2	Normal physiology
2.1.3	Anatomy
2.1.4	Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery
2.1.5	Psychology of communication
2.1.6	Latin
2.1.7	Bioethics
2.1.8	Hygiene
2.1.9	Pharmacology
2.1.10	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases
2.1.11	Therapeutic Practice (Physician Assistant)
2.1.12	Microbiology, virology
2.1.13	Histology, embryology, cytology
2.1.14	Pathological anatomy
2.1.15	Immunology
2.1.16	Radiation diagnostics
2.2	**Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous:**
2.2.1	Emergency Medical Manipulation Practice (Emergency Medical Assistant)
2.2.2	Pediatrics
2.2.3	Clinical Pharmacology
2.2.4	Anesthesiology, Resuscitation, Intensive Care
2.2.5	Practice in emergency medical manipulations (Assistant anesthesiologist - resuscitator)
2.2.6	Endocrinology
2.2.7	Faculty Therapy
2.2.8	Outpatient therapy
2.2.9	General Medical Practice (Outpatient Physician Assistant)
2.2.10	Family Medicine
2.2.11	Oncology, radiation therapy
2.2.12	Neurology, Medical Genetics, Neurosurgery
2.2.13	Obstetrics and Gynecology Practice (Medical Assistant)
2.2.14	Outpatient Obstetrics and Gynecology
2.2.15	Gynecology
2.2.16	Dermatovenereology
2.2.17	Dentistry
2.2.18	Urology
2.2.19	Clinical pathanatomy
2.2.20	Forensic Medicine
2.2.21	Epidemiology

3. COMPETENCIES OF THE STUDENT FORMED AS A RESULT OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	**Know:**

3.1.1	- methods of pregnancy diagnosis, clinical manifestations of pregnancy using laboratory and instrumental research methods;
3.1.2	- methods for determining the terms of pregnancy, date of delivery, prenatal leave;
3.1.3	- determination of critical stages of pregnancy, stages of embryo/fetal development;
3.1.4	- about the changes that occur in the woman's body during pregnancy;
3.1.5	- about the complicated course of pregnancy (early toxicosis, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, anemia, infections);
3.1.6	- Determination of the level of need for related specialists during pregnancy;
3.1.7	- about the features of the course of somatic diseases during pregnancy;
3.1.8	- about the factors affecting the somatic health of women during pregnancy;
3.1.9	- on changes in general and local immunity in pregnant women with hypertensive disorders of pregnant women and the impact on the somatic status of the woman and the condition of the fetus;
3.1.10	- about changes in mineral metabolism during pregnancy and the impact on the state of the fetal skeletal system;
3.1.11	- the nature of the damaging effect of drugs in the antenatal period;
3.1.12	- about the methods of using local anesthetics, general anesthesia during pregnancy;
3.1.13	- about the volume of surgical interventions at different stages of pregnancy;
3.1.14	- the basics of the organization of outpatient care for women;
3.1.15	- ethical and deontological aspects in obstetrics and gynecology.
3.2	**Be able to:**
3.2.1	- Refer pregnant women to preventive procedures;
3.2.2	- correctly and timely prevent, diagnose and treat obstetric complications in pregnant and lactating women;
3.2.3	- take into account the factors of the adverse impact of surgical interventions on the condition of the mother and fetus;
3.2.4	- to collect a complete obstetric and gynecological history of the patient, to interview women, their relatives (biological, medical, psychological and social information);
3.2.5	- conduct an objective examination of the patient (examination, palpation, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of pulse characteristics, respiratory rate, etc.), refer her to laboratory and instrumental examination, for consultation with specialists;
3.2.6	- maintain medical records, fill out a medical history;
3.2.7	- to form risk groups among women, taking into account the hormonal background;
3.2.8	- to give recommendations on nutrition for pregnant and lactating women, taking into account changes in mineral metabolism during pregnancy and breastfeeding;
3.2.9	- provide emergency care during childbirth;
3.2.10	- Promote breastfeeding with a view to the overall beneficial effect on the growth and development of the newborn.
3.3	**Own:**
3.3.1	- providing first aid in emergency conditions in pregnant women (preeclampsia, bleeding);
3.3.2	- providing assistance in emergency situations to pregnant and gynecological patients;
3.3.3	- assistance during childbirth and in the postpartum period, keeping a partogram;
3.3.4	- teaching patients the rules of medical behavior and personal hygiene.

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Lesson code	Name of sections and topics /type of lesson/	Semester / Course	Hours	The competence	References	Inté Rakt.	Pr. podg.	Note
	Section 1. Outpatient (polyclinical) care. Obstetrics.							
1.1	Organizations of obstetric care. Maternity protection, prevention of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality, prenatal diagnosis of congenital malformations and hereditary diseases of the fetus.	9	2	PP-8 PP-17 PP-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			

1.2	Organizations of obstetric care. Ultrasound diagnostic examination in obstetrics. Prenatal diagnosis of congenital malformations and hereditary diseases of the fetus /Pr/	9	4	PP-8 PP-17 PP-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
1.3	Organizations of obstetric care. Ultrasound diagnostic examination in obstetrics. Prenatal diagnosis of congenital malformations and hereditary diseases of the fetus. /Wed/	9	2	PP-8 PP-17 PP-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
1.4	Diseases of the cardiovascular system and pregnancy. Features of hemodynamics in physiological pregnancy. Risk levels of cardiovascular diseases. Etiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Tactics. Management of pregnant women with cardiovascular diseases. Management of childbirth. Methods, indications for cesarean section. Features of urodynamics. Condition of the urinary system. Asymptomatic bacteriuria. Etiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Tactics. Effect on the fetus. Management and treatment in the trimesters of pregnancy. Indications for surgical treatment. WHO classification of diabetes. Course of diabetes during pregnancy. Complications. Gestational diabetes. Tactics. Effect of diabetes mellitus on the child. Anemia of pregnancy. /Lek/	9	6	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
1.5	Diseases of the cardiovascular system and pregnancy. Urinary tract infections during pregnancy. Diseases of the endocrine system and pregnancy. Anemia of pregnant women. /Pr/	9	12	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4	2		
1.6	Cardiovascular diseases and pregnancy. Urinary tract infections during pregnancy. Endocrine diseases and pregnancy. Anemia in pregnant women. /Wed/	9	2	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			

1.7	Vomiting during pregnancy. Etiology. Clinic. Classification. Diagnosis. Tactics. Influence on the fetus. Management and treatment in the trimesters of pregnancy. Indications for surgical treatment. /Lek/	9	2	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
1.8	Vomiting during pregnancy. Etiology. Clinic. Classification. Diagnosis. Tactics. Influence on the fetus. Management and treatment in the trimesters of pregnancy. Indications for surgical treatment. /Pr/	9	2	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
1.9	Vomiting during pregnancy. Etiology. Clinic. Classification. Diagnosis. Tactics. Influence on the fetus. Management and treatment in the trimesters of pregnancy. Indications for surgical treatment. /Wed/	9	1,7	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
	Section 2. Outpatient (polyclinical) care. Gynecology							
2.1	Infertility. Female and male infertility. Diagnosis. Treatment. ART. /Lek/	9	2	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.2	General issues of infertility. Epidemiology. Classification. Collection of anamnesis. Clinical assessment of female fertility. Assessment of sperm parameters. Principles of infertility treatment. Effectiveness of treatment. Prognosis. Endocrine female infertility. Tubal-peritoneal infertility. Male infertility. Assisted reproductive technologies in the treatment of infertility. /Pr/	9	4	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.3	General issues of infertility. Epidemiology. Classification. Collection of anamnesis. Clinical assessment of female and male fertility. /Wed/	9	1	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.4	Stages of development of the mammary glands. Mastopathy. Postpartum/lactation abscess. Breast cancer. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. /Lek/	9	2	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.5	Stages of development of the mammary glands. Mastopathy. Postpartum/lactation abscess. Breast cancer. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. /Pr/	9	4	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			

2.6	Anatomy and physiology of the mammary gland. Stages of mammary gland development. Pathogenesis of inflammation in mastitis. TNM classification. /Avg/	9	2	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.7	Anomalies of the position of the genital organs. Prolapse of the pelvic organs.. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, conservative and surgical treatment. /Lek/	9	2	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.8	Anomalies of the position of the genital organs. Prolapse of the pelvic organs.. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, conservative and surgical treatment. Anterior colporrhaphy. Posterior colporrhaphy, ventro-fixation of the uterus. /Pr/	9	4	PK-8 PK-17 PK-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.9	Anatomy of the pelvic floor. Topographic anatomy of the uterine suspension apparatus. "Floors" of the female reproductive system. Diagnostic tests. /Wed/	9	2	PP-8 PP-17 PP-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.10	Family planning and contraception. /Pr/	9	2	PP-8 PP-17 PP-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4	1		
2.11	Family planning and contraception. /Wed/	9	1	PP-8 PP-17 PP-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			
2.12	/CrTO/	9	0,3	PP-8 PP-17 PP-7	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 E1 E2 E3 E4			

5. FUND OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

5.1. Control questions and tasks

Questions to check the level of learning KNOW
"OBSTETRICS"
Pregnancy and diseases of the cardiovascular system. Acquired and congenital heart defects, hypertension and hypotension, neurocirculatory dystonia. Classification, clinic, diagnosis. Indications for termination of pregnancy and delivery. Features of the management of the postpartum period. Rehabilitation.
Diseases of the urinary system (pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis, urolithiasis) Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Indications for termination of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum rehabilitation.
Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and liver. Appendicitis and pregnancy diagnosis.
Diseases of the endocrine system during pregnancy. Hypo and hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Indications for termination of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum rehabilitation.
Anemia and pregnancy. Classification of anemias. Iron-deficiency anemia. Etiopathogenesis. Degrees. Treatment. Prevention.
Vomiting of pregnant women. Etiology. Classification. Clinic, tactics by stages of severity of the process.
"GYNECOLOGY"
Mastopathy. Postpartum/lactation abscess. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
Anomalies of the position of the genital organs. Prolapse of the pelvic organs. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, conservative and surgical treatment. Anterior colporrhaphy. Posterior colporrhaphy, ventro-fixation of the uterus.
General issues of infertility. Epidemiology. Classification. Collection of anamnesis. Clinical assessment of female fertility. Assessment of spermatozoa parameters. Principles of infertility treatment. Effectiveness of treatment. Prognosis. Endocrine female infertility. Tubal-peritoneal infertility. Male infertility. Assisted reproductive technologies in infertility treatment.
Family planning and contraception.

5.2. Topics of term papers (projects)

not provided

5.3. Fund of Assessment Tools

The list of theoretical issues from clause 5.1. according to the theme.
PATIENT'S SUPERVISION.
MEDICAL HISTORY: Guidelines for filling out the medical history in APPENDIX No1.
REPORT WITH PRESENTATION: The student independently chooses the topic of the report in accordance with the topic of the section.
Topics of reports on obstetrics:
1. Levels of regulation of menstrual and reproductive function.
2. The influence of female sex hormones on the development of the fetus and the health of the child.
3. Changes in systems and organs during pregnancy.
4. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Their influence on the "Mother-placenta-fetus" system
5. Pharmacodynamics of drugs in the body of a pregnant woman and the fetus. Transfer of medicinal substances through the placental barrier.
Topics of reports on gynecology:
1. Levels of regulation of menstrual and reproductive function.
2. Endoscopic methods of examination in gynecology.
3. Steroidogenesis in the ovaries.
4. Hypermenstrual syndrome.
5. IVF.
TESTS
SITUATIONAL TASKS
Intermediate certification (PASS).

The fund of assessment tools is attached to the work program.

5.4. List of types of assessment tools

1. Theoretical task.
2. Patient supervision.
3. Medical history.
4. Report with presentation.
5. Tests.
6. Situational tasks.
Assessment scale by types of assessment tools in the APPENDIX.

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	Dolgaya G.V., Umarbaeva D.A., Potylitsyna N.V.,	Textbook for practical training in obstetrics	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2022
L1.2	Umarbaeva D.A.	Course of lectures on obstetrics. Textbook	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2022
L1.3	Dolgaya G.V.	Course of lectures on gynecology. Textbook	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2022

6.2. List of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet"

E1	EBS Znanium	https://znanium.ru/catalog
E2	ibooks.ru	https://ibooks.ru/products?collection_id=&paging=&vea
E3	IPRbook	https://www.iprbookshop.ru/366.html
E4	elibrary	https://elibrary.ru/query_results.asp
E5	Medical Online Journal	http://www.medlinks.ru/

6.3. List of Information and Educational Technologies

6.3.1 Competency-Oriented Educational Technologies

6.3.1.1	TRADITIONAL EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES: lectures, practical classes focused on communicating knowledge and methods of action taught to students in a ready-made form and intended for assimilation. Lectures provide for the use of multimedia equipment. Conducting practical classes using tables and visual aids. to which the goals and objectives of this discipline should be explained; to announce the requirements for the implementation of current and final control of knowledge; to indicate the types of classes conducted (lectures and practical), including

6.3.1.2	INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES - classes that form systems thinking and the ability to generate ideas when solving various situations. Various options for active and interactive teaching methods and their combinations are used, which are determined depending on their effectiveness for the formation of competencies mastered by students. Active and interactive methods based on the principles of problem-oriented learning are used to form clinical thinking and professional competencies.
6.3.1.3	INFORMATION EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES: independent use of computer equipment and Internet resources by students to perform practical tasks and independent work, as well as to familiarize themselves with Internet sources, photo and video materials in the relevant section. Preparation of lectures and presentations by the teacher.
6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software	
6.3.2.1	Integrated Automated Information System of the DCMU (IAIS)
6.3.2.2	Technical IT support of the DCMU (1C - document management)
6.3.2.3	Legal Reference System (PCS) ConsultantPlus
6.3.2.4	Software: • Microsoft Window; • Microsoft Office, Zoom, Skype, Instagram.

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
7.1	Theoretical preparation for the study of the program in obstetrics and gynecology is carried out on the basis of the city clinical maternity hospital No2, the clinic of prof. Asymbekova G.U., the Chui regional maternity hospital in lecture halls.
7.2	Base "Clinic of Prof. Asymbekova G.U.": Study room No1. Auditorium for practical (seminar) classes. Includes: computer, dummy: basin, doll, training tables, training material for interactive classes, training material for practical classes. Videos of obstetric and gynecological operations. Study room No2. Classroom for practical (seminar) classes. The set includes: a computer, a chalk board, a dummy: a basin, a doll, training tables, educational material for interactive classes, educational material for practical classes, obstetric and gynecological tools, visual aids for family planning and contraceptive methods, videos of obstetric and gynecological operations, a mannequin - a gynecological simulator. Study room No3. Auditorium for practical (seminar) classes. The set includes: a laptop, a dummy: a basin, a doll, a chalk board, training tables, training material for interactive classes, educational material for practical classes, videos of obstetric and gynecological operations, a mannequin for resuscitation of a newborn.
7.3	Base of GKRDNo2: Study room. Auditorium for practical (seminar) classes. Includes: netbook, chalk board, dummy: basin, doll, training tables, training material for interactive classes, educational material for practical classes, obstetric and gynecological tools, videos of obstetric and gynecological operations.
7.4	Base: Study room. Auditorium for practical (seminar) classes. Included: chalkboard , training tables, training material for interactive classes, educational material for practical classes, obstetric and gynecological tools, videos of obstetric and gynecological operations.
7.5	Simulation center (building "Alamedin-1"), equipped with interactive and medical equipment (anatomical table), robotic dummies-simulators, modern resuscitation equipment, phantoms, simulators, tools and consumables.

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

Technological maps of the discipline in APPENDIX No1.

METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY OF THE DISCIPLINE:
- Conducting practical classes, monitoring SRS, checking lecture notes, essays, medical history - in the traditional mode.

The training consists of classroom classes, including a lecture course and practical classes, and independent work. The main study time is allocated for practical work on certain diseases.
Patient supervision, clinical reviews and mastering practical skills of working with women in labor are widely used.
Practical classes are conducted in the form of bedside work, demonstration of thematic video material and other visual aids, solving situational problems, test tasks, analysis of clinical examples. Student's work in a group forms a sense of teamwork, personal responsibility and sociability. It is necessary to pay attention to the formation of communication skills with the patient.
Working with patients contributes to the formation of deontological behavior, accuracy, and discipline.
When analyzing nosological forms for certain diseases, it is recommended to adhere to the following sequences:
- definition;
- the relevance of the studied nosological form and the history of the issue under study;
- etiology;

- pathogenesis, including genetic factors in the development of the disease, the presence of concomitant pathology, pathomorphology;
- clinical picture;
- criteria for assessing the severity of the course in different periods of the disease;
- complications;
- possible outcomes, criteria for recovery, development of a chronic course, causes of death;
- laboratory and instrumental diagnostics;
- Criteria for diagnosis in different periods of the disease;
- differential diagnosis;
- treatment: etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic, taking into account the age and severity of the disease, emergency medical care in emergency conditions, treatment of severe forms of diseases, treatment and prevention of possible complications, treatment in hospital and on an outpatient basis;
- medical examination, rehabilitation;
- prevention.

In accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education, it is necessary to widely use active and interactive forms of conducting classes in the educational process (business role-playing games, analysis of specific clinical situations, performing tasks of a search and research nature using Internet resources, etc.). The share of classes conducted in interactive forms should be at least 10% of classroom classes.

MODULAR CONTROL IN THE DISCIPLINE INCLUDES:
1. Current control: assimilation of educational material in classroom classes (lectures, practical, including attendance and activity) and the performance of mandatory tasks for independent work.
2. Midterm control: checking the completeness of knowledge and skills on the material of the module as a whole. The implementation of modular control tasks is carried out in writing and is an obligatory component of modular control.
3. Intermediate control is a completed documented part of an academic discipline, a set of closely related test modules.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CURRENT CONTROL:
When building a practical lesson, teachers adhere to the following general indicative plan:
1. Organizational stage of the lesson (time - up to 2%);
1) roll call;
2) homework on the following topic;
3) motivation of the topic of this practical lesson;
4) familiarization of students with the goals and plan of the lesson;
2. Control and correction of the initial level of knowledge (time - up to 20%):
1) theoretical survey on the current topic;
2) correction of students' theoretical knowledge by the teacher;
3) the stage of demonstration of practical skills by the teacher (time - up to 15%)
4) the stage of demonstration of students' independent work (defense of the report with presentation) (time - up to 45%)
5) the final stage of the lesson (time - up to 18%):
a) final final control of the formed theoretical knowledge and skills with the help of solving situational tasks;
b) summing up the results of the practical lesson (the teacher's characterization of the students' fulfillment of all the goals of the lesson and individual assessment of knowledge and skills).

INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS
implies preparation for practical classes and includes the study of special literature on the topic (recommended textbooks, teaching aids, familiarization with materials published in monographs, specialized journals, on recommended medical sites); performing tasks of search and of a research nature with the help of Internet resources; preparation of notes, presentations at the seminar, essays, multimedia presentations; conducting business games. Independent work is considered as a type of educational work discipline and is performed within the hours allotted for the SRS. Each student is provided with access to the educational and methodological office of the department and the library funds of the university.
For each section, the department has developed methodological recommendations for students, as well as methodological instructions for teachers.
Recommendations for planning and organizing the time necessary to study the discipline.
1. It is recommended to organize the time necessary for studying the discipline in the following way: Study of the synopsis lectures on the same day, after the lecture – 10-15 minutes.
Studying the lecture notes the day before the next lecture – 10-15 minutes. Study of theoretical material textbook and synopsis – 1 hour per week. Preparation for the practical lesson – 2 hours.
Total per week – 3 hours 30 minutes.
2. Description of the sequence of actions of the student:
To understand the material and assimilate it qualitatively, the following sequence of actions is recommended:
After listening to the lecture and finishing the training sessions, in preparation for the next day's classes, you should first review and think about the text of the lecture you listened to today (10-15 minutes).
When preparing for the next day's lecture, you need to review the text of the previous lecture, think about what it can be topic of the next lecture (10-15 minutes).

During the week, choose a time (1-hour) to work with the recommended literature in the library.
When preparing for the next day's practical classes, you must first read the basic concepts and approaches to
topic of homework. When performing an exercise or task, you must first understand what is required in the task, what
Theoretical material should be used, a plan for solving the problem should be outlined.
3. Recommendations for the use of materials of the educational and methodological complex. It is recommended to use
methodical instructions for the course and the text of the teacher's lectures.
4. Recommendations for working with literature:
The theoretical material of the course becomes more understandable when, in addition to listening to the lecture and studying
notes, books are also studied. It is easier to master the course by sticking to one textbook and notes. Recommended, except
"memorization" of the material, to achieve a state of understanding of the topic of the discipline being studied. For this purpose, it is
recommended to follow the
studying the next paragraph, perform a few simple exercises on this topic. In addition, it is very useful
Mentally ask yourself the following questions (and try to answer them): what is this paragraph about?, what are the new concepts
introduced, what is their meaning?, what will it give in practice?.
5. Tips for preparing for midterm and intermediate control:
In addition to studying the lecture notes, it is necessary to use a textbook. In addition to "memorizing" the material,
It is important to achieve a state of understanding of the topics studied in the discipline. For this purpose, it is recommended to study the next
paragraph to perform several exercises on this topic. In addition, it is very useful to mentally ask yourself the following
questions (and try to answer them): what is this paragraph about?, what new concepts have been introduced, what is their meaning?, what will
give
Is this in practice?. In preparation for the intermediate control, you need to study the theory: definitions of all
concepts and approaches to assessment to the state of understanding the material and independently solve several typical problems from
of each topic. When solving problems, it is always necessary to be able to interpret the result of the solution qualitatively.
6. Instructions for the organization of work on homework. When doing homework, it is necessary
First, read the basic concepts and approaches on the topic of the task. When performing an exercise or task, you must first
understand what is required in the problem, what theoretical material should be used, outline a plan for solving the problem, and then
start calculating and make a high-quality conclusion.
7. In preparation for intermediate and midterm control, it is necessary to study the theory: definitions of all concepts and approaches
to assessment to the state of understanding of the material and independently complete several typical tasks.
8. Practicing missed classes:
Control over the assimilation of the material of the discipline curriculum by students is carried out systematically
by the teacher of the department and is reflected in the teacher's journal and in points. A student who received an unsatisfactory
assessment on the current material, is obliged to prepare this section and answer it to the teacher on an individual
interview.
A lecture missed without good reason should be worked out by the method of oral questioning by the lecturer or preparation
an essay on the materials of the missed lecture within a month from the date of absence. Other methods of working out are also possible
missed lectures (questioning at practical lectures, test control, etc.). Practicing practical exercises.
- Each lesson missed by a student without a valid reason is worked out without a mandatory basis. Drills
are held according to the schedule of the department, agreed with the dean's office.
- Missed classes must be worked out within 10 days from the date of absence. Missed by a student without
for a valid reason, seminars are practiced no more than one lesson per day. Missed classes on
valid reason (due to illness, absences with the permission of the dean's office) are worked out on thematic material without
clock accounting.
- A student who has not completed the pass within the established time frame is allowed to attend regular classes only if there is a
permission of the dean or his deputy in writing. Removal from the next seminary
classes of students who are poorly prepared for these classes.
- For students who missed seminar classes due to a long-term illness, the practice should be carried out after
permission of the dean's office according to an individual schedule agreed with the department.
- In exceptional cases (participation in inter-university conferences, competitions, Olympiads, duty, etc.), the dean and
His deputy, in agreement with the department, can exempt students from working off some missed classes.
PROCEDURE FOR PATIENT SUPERVISION.
1. Theoretical preparation for the patient's supervision (familiarization with the patient's topics).
2. Distribution of patients among students.
3. Establishing a trusting contact with the patient.
5. Collection of complaints and anamnesis of the patient's disease and life.
6. Examination and examination of the systems of internal organs.
7. Examination and description of clinical status.
8. Making a preliminary diagnosis.
9. Collection of laboratory research data.
10. Differential diagnosis.
11. Clinical diagnosis.
12. Determination of the tactics of the proposed management of the patient.
13. Writing diaries, stage or discharge epicrisis in the patient's educational history.
14. A brief summary of etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation and treatment according to modern data from literary sources.
15. Discussion of the educational medical history in a group among students and with the teacher of the department.
MEDICAL HISTORY.
The student fills out the medical history according to the specified scheme:

1. General information about the patient;
2. Complaints.
3. Medical history (anamnesis mobi).
4. Life history (namnesis vitae).
5. Objective research.
6. Traumatological (orthopedic) status.
7. Preliminary diagnosis with justification.
8. Laboratory, instrumental and additional research methods.
9. Clinical diagnosis.
10. Substantiation of clinical diagnosis.
11. Treatment.
12. Diary.
13. Epicrisis.
14. References.

REPORT WITH PRESENTATION. Rules of preparation and writing:

Oral presentation - the report should not be a retelling of other people's thoughts, but an attempt to independently problematization and conceptualization of a certain, rather narrow and specific topic. All footnotes available in the work are carefully verified and provided with "addresses". It is unacceptable to include excerpts from the works of other authors in your work without pointing it out, retelling someone else's work close to the text without referring to it, using someone else's ideas without indicating it original source. This also applies to sources found on the Internet. You must specify the full address of the site.

All cases of plagiarism should be excluded. At the end of the work, an exhaustive list of all the sources.

Preparation of a report for the lesson.

The main stages of the preparation of the report:

• choosing a topic;
• teacher's consultation;
•preparing a report outline;
• work with sources and literature, collection of material;
• writing the text of the report;
• preparation of the manuscript and its submission to the teacher before the start of the report, which determines the readiness of the the student for the speech;
• Presentation of a report, answers to questions.

The topic of the report is proposed by the teacher at the WCF.

Multimedia presentations are a type of independent work of students to create visual information manuals made with the help of the multimedia computer program PowerPoint. This type of work requires coordination of the student's skills in collecting, systematizing, processing information, and designing it in the form of a selection materials that briefly reflect the main issues of the topic under study in electronic form. That is, the creation of materials of presentations expands the methods and means of processing and presenting educational information, forms the students computer skills.

Presentation materials are prepared by the student in the form of slides using Microsoft PowerPoint.

Requirement for students to prepare a presentation and defend it in the classroom in the form of a report.

1. The topic of the presentation is chosen by the student from the proposed list of FOS and must be agreed with the teacher and correspond to the topic of the lesson.
2. Stages of preparing a presentation

Drawing up a presentation plan (setting a task; goals of this work)

Thinking through each slide (at first, this can be done manually on paper), while it is important to answer the Questions:

- How does the idea of this slide reveal the main idea of the entire presentation?
- What will be on the slide?
- What will be said?
- How will the transition to the next slide be made?

3. Making a presentation using MS PowerPoint:

- It makes sense to be careful. Sloppily made slides (inconsistencies in fonts and indentations, typos, typographical errors) raise suspicion that the student-speaker approached the substantive questions later sleeves.
- The title page is necessary to introduce you and the topic of your report to the audience.
- The number of slides is no more than 30.
- The optimal number of lines on a slide is from 6 to 11.
- A common mistake is to read the slide verbatim. It is best if detailed information is written on the slide, And the words will tell their meaningful meaning. The information on the slide can be more formal and strict stated than in speech.
- Optimal switching speed – one slide in 1-2 minutes.
- It is encouraged to use more drawings, pictures, formulas, graphs, tables in the presentation. Can be used animation effects.
- When explaining tables, you need to say what the rows correspond to and what the columns correspond to.

- Introduce only those notations and concepts without which it is impossible to understand the main ideas of the report.
- In a short speech, you cannot repeat the same idea, even in other words - time is precious.
- The last slide with conclusions in short presentations should not be pronounced.
- It is recommended to change the main font in the text and formulas to Arial or similar; the Times font looks bad
from afar. Be sure to set the MathType to the basic font size equal to the basic font size in the text.
4. A student is obliged to prepare and make a report at a strictly allotted time by the teacher, and on time.
5. Instructions to speakers.
- communicate new information;
- use technical means;
- know and navigate well in the topic of the entire presentation;
- be able to discuss and quickly answer questions;
- strictly follow the established time limit: speaker - 10 minutes; discussion - 5 min.;
It should be remembered that the speech consists of three parts: introduction, main part and conclusion.
The introduction helps to ensure the success of the speech on any topic. The introduction should contain:
- the title of the presentation;
- communication of the main idea;
- modern assessment of the subject of presentation;
- a brief list of issues under consideration;
- a lively interesting form of presentation;
The main part, in which the speaker must deeply reveal the essence of the topic raised, is usually built on
principle of accountability. The task of the main part is to provide enough data for listeners and
were interested in the topic and wanted to get acquainted with the materials. At the same time, the logical structure of the theoretical
should not be given without visual aids, audio-visual and visual materials. Conclusion is
A clear, clear summary and concise conclusions, which the audience is always waiting for.
BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITING TESTS:
1. There are 100 closed-ended questions in one test task.
2. Ready-made answers are given to the questions, one of which is correct and the rest are incorrect.
3. For each correct answer – 1 point.
4. The total score is defined as the sum of the interest earned.
5. The number of percentages collected is converted into points.
REFERENCE VERSION OF THE TEST:
To normalize metabolic processes in the fetus and stimulate oxidative reactions of the Krebs cycle, the following is used:
1. glucose (5-10%) solution with insulin
2. Tocolytics
3. Antispasmodics
4. Sedatives
5. All of the above.
SITUATIONAL TASK IN OBSTETRICS. REFERENCE ANSWER OPTION.
CONDITION: A primiparous woman of 24 years old was admitted to the maternity hospital. For several days - headache, feeling unwell. Up
to
The appearance of complaints felt healthy. On examination: edema of the lower extremities and anterior abdominal wall. With
boiling urine - a large flaky sediment. Blood pressure is 180/100 mm Hg. External examination:
breech presentation, contractions after 4-5 minutes, s/b of the fetus on the left, above the navel, 140 beats per minute. Pelvic dimensions:
25-28-31-20cm.
Vaginal examination: the opening is complete, the amniotic sac is intact, the left leg is palpable on the left and front. Rear
the surface of the womb and the sacral cavity are free. During the vaginal examination, convulsions appeared,
lasting 3-4 minutes, with loss of consciousness.
1) Assess the condition of the woman in labor upon admission.
2) Determine the period of labor.
3) What does the presence of the amniotic membrane at the moment of labor indicate?
4) The cause that provoked the cramps?
5) What are the doctor's tactics?
ANSWERS:
1) Eclampsia.
2) Stage II of labor.
3) On the physiological course of the first stage of labor.
4) Vaginal examination without inhalation anesthesia.
5) Caesarean section.
The initial level of students' knowledge is determined by testing and a mandatory oral interview.
control of the mastery of the subject is determined by oral questioning in the course of practical classes during clinical reviews,
when solving typical situational tasks and modules.
At the end of the cycle, it is planned to conduct a test control on all the topics covered in combination with oral
interview. The final control includes:
- Interview on theoretical issues;
- control of practical skills and abilities;
- solving situational problems.
BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE CONTROL
When appearing for a differentiated test or exam, students are required to have their record books, which they
presented to the examiner at the beginning of the exam.
At the intermediate control, the student must correctly answer the theoretical questions of the ticket and complete the situational questions

tasks.
Students can use technical means, reference and regulatory literature, visual aids,
program.
Assessment of intermediate control:
- min 20 points - Questions to check the level of learning of KNOW (in case the answers to the questions asked
questions: the student correctly formulates the basic concepts)
- 20-25 points – Tasks to check the level of learning to BE ABLE and POSSESS (if the student
correctly formulates the essence of the problem specified in the ticket and gives recommendations for its solution)
- 25-30 points - Tasks to check the level of learning to BE ABLE and POSSESS (in case of full
of the control task).
Questions on obstetrics are included in the Final State Certification of Graduates.