

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATION
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

International Higher Education Institution
Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University named after the First President of the Russian



PEDIATRIC SURGERY

Course (Module) Description

Assigned to the Department of: Pediatric Surgery

Curriculum: 310501_20_6 ld in.plx

Specialty 05/31/01. - RF, 560001 - KR General medicine (for foreign students)

Qualification: Specialist

Form of Study: Full-time

Program Compiled by: Lecturer — Moydunov A.A. PhD (Medical Sciences), Associate Professor — Poroshchay V.N.

Distribution of Academic Hours by Semester

Semester (Course.Semester)	11 (6.1)		Total	
Weeks	18			
Type of classes	SP	WP	SP	WP
Lectures	16	16	16	16
Practical	32	32	32	32
Contact Hours During Theoretical Training	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Including	2	2	2	2
Total classroom hours	48	48	48	48
Total contact hours	48,3	48,3	48,3	48,3
Independent work	23,7	23,7	23,7	23,7
Total	72	72	72	72

1. OBJECTIVES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE	
1.1	The goals of mastering the discipline in pediatric surgery are to provide students with the necessary information on semiotics, clinics, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment tactics and emergency care for surgical malformations, surgical and urological diseases, traumatic injuries, tumors, critical conditions in children of various age groups.
1.2	The purpose of the discipline is to study the basic principles of diagnosing malformations and surgical diseases in children requiring emergency medical care, mastering medical tactics in relation to them, providing psychological assistance to children and their parents.
1.3	The objectives of the training include teaching students:
1.4	- to make a preliminary diagnosis of surgical diseases in children in typical situations;
1.5	- to learn the terms of surgical correction of congenital malformations;
1.6	- to resolve issues about the timing of referral to the surgeon;
1.7	- to provide emergency care;
1.8	- to carry out the necessary pathogenetic therapy aimed at preventing complications;
1.9	- to determine and provide the necessary conditions for the transportation of children with surgical diseases and malformations.
1.10	- to learn the methods of persuading parents of the need for surgical correction of malformations in a specific time;
1.11	- the principles of medical examination and rehabilitation of children discharged from a surgical hospital.
1.12	The study of pediatric surgery is carried out according to the classical principle - from the propaedeutics of pediatric surgical diseases to the study of nosological units.
2. THE PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF	
Cycle (section) of the PLO:	B1.B
2.1	Requirements for the preliminary training of the student:
2.1.1	A medical doctor must not only know the main symptoms and clinical manifestations of the most common surgical diseases, but also be able to conduct the necessary examination, make the correct diagnosis, determine surgical tactics, and provide emergency care for critical conditions in children.
2.1.2	The study of pediatric surgery is carried out according to the classical type from mastering the skills of caring for a surgical patient in the 1st year, propaedeutics of pediatric surgical diseases to the study of nosological units and surgical syndromes in children in the 6th year.
2.1.3	The training course "General Care for Surgical Patients" in the surgical hospital is represented by a separate program.
2.1.4	This program is designed in such a way that in the 11th semester students study the main sections of pediatric surgery: emergency abdominal and purulent surgery, urology, elective surgery, traumatology with orthopedics, thoracic surgery, neonatal surgery, resuscitation and intensive care for surgical diseases in children.
2.1.5	In the course of classes, students study semiotics and diagnosis of surgical diseases and malformations in children with an analysis of etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prevention, terms and methods of treatment. In the classroom, students receive practical skills in the study of children with surgical pathology, while much attention is paid to the development of the ability to establish contact with a sick child and parents, to conduct an initial examination of the child, taking into account the age characteristics and severity of the condition.
2.1.6	Much attention is paid to differential diagnosis, especially with borderline conditions, indications for the timing of surgical intervention.
2.1.7	Surgical treatment of patients is analyzed only from the standpoint of age indications and the purpose of the operation, without studying technical details.
2.1.8	The basis of practical skills is the provision of emergency care to children with severe and complicated surgical pathology at different stages of medical care (FAP, district hospital, polyclinic (FMC, GSV), somatic hospital, Central District Hospital, SSP) and the organization of proper transportation of patients, especially in the neonatal period.

2.1.9	Much attention in the educational process is paid to the issues of deontology, moral, ethical and professional requirements for doctors are considered.
2.1.10	In addition, at all cycles of training, students study the problems of medical examination and rehabilitation of children discharged from the surgical hospital.

2.1.11	The material presented in the program on pediatric surgery is based on information previously obtained by students at the departments of pediatrics, general surgery, humanities, medical psychology and psychotherapy.
2.1.12	In the future, this information is deepened and supplemented in the course of other clinical disciplines that are associated with the treatment of a sick child: "Infectious diseases, with epidemiology", "Military epidemiology", "General surgery", "Oncology", "Pediatrics", "Obstetrics and gynecology", where the problems of medical care are considered in conjunction with specific issues of etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and rehabilitation of patients.
2.1.13	Basic knowledge required to study the discipline:
2.1.14	- anatomy
2.1.15	- Physiology
2.1.16	- Histology with embryology
2.1.17	- Microbiology
2.1.18	- Clinical pharmacology
2.1.19	- Pathological anatomy
2.1.20	- Pathological physiology
2.1.21	- Operative surgery
2.1.22	- General and in-hospital surgery
2.1.23	- Radiology
2.1.24	- Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases
2.1.25	- Propaedeutics of children's diseases
2.1.26	- Pediatrics
2.1.27	- Urology
2.1.28	- Traumatology
2.1.29	- Obstetrics and gynecology
2.2	Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous:
2.2.1	It is preceding for the study of the following disciplines: public health and health care; medical rehabilitation; psychiatry, medical psychology; life safety, disaster medicine; practical training; obstetrics and gynecology; normal physiology; neurology, medical genetics; forensic medicine; microbiology, virology; immunology; pharmacology; pathological anatomy, clinical pathological anatomy; pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology; hygiene, epidemiology; clinical pharmacology; dermatovenereology; otorhinolaryngology; ophthalmology; propaedeutics of internal diseases, radiation diagnostics; faculty therapy, occupational diseases; hospital therapy; infectious diseases; phthisiology; general surgery, radiology; anesthesiology and resuscitation and intensive care; Faculty Surgery; hospital surgery; dentistry; oncology, radiation therapy; traumatology and orthopedics; Faculty of Pediatrics, Endocrinology; hospital pediatrics; infectious diseases in children; outpatient and emergency pediatrics.
2.2.2	Gerontology
2.2.3	Hospital Therapy
2.2.4	Pediatric Surgery
2.2.5	Evidence-Based Medicine

2.2.6	Oncology, radiation therapy
2.2.7	Outpatient therapy
2.2.8	Sectional Course
2.2.9	Psychotherapy
2.2.10	Dentistry
2.2.11	Forensic Medicine
2.2.12	Traumatology, orthopedics
2.2.13	Anesthesiology, Resuscitation, Intensive Care
2.2.14	Dermatovenereology
2.2.15	Medical Rehabilitation
2.2.16	Sports Medicine
2.2.17	Standards of diagnosis and treatment
2.2.18	Phthisiology

3. КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

ПК-9: готовностью к ведению и лечению пациентов с различными нозологическими формами в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара

Знать:

- Этиологию, патогенез, клинику основных заболеваний с различными нозологическими формами. - Основные виды и методы лечения больных с различными нозологическими формами.
- Методы ведения и лечения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара.

Уметь:

- Правильно определить данное заболевание.
- Провести сравнение различных видов и методов лечения больных с различными нозологическими формами, разработать план лечения заболеваний.
- Вести и лечить пациентов в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара.

Владеть:

- Навыками анализа различных видов лечения больных с различными нозологическими формами.
- Приемами поиска и сравнения разных методов лечения больных с различными нозологическими формами. - Навыками ведения и лечения пациентов с различными заболеваниями в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара.

ПК-8: способностью к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами

Знать:

- Этиологию, патогенез, клинику заболеваний.
- Основные виды и методы лечения больных с различными нозологическими формами.
- основные направления и проблематику в ведении больных с различными заболеваниями.

Уметь:

- Раскрыть смысл определения тактики ведения больных с различными заболеваниями.
- Провести сравнение различных видов и методов лечения больных с различными нозологическими формами, разработать план лечения заболеваний.
- Отметить практическую ценность индивидуальной тактики ведения больных с различными нозологическими формами.

Владеть:

- Навыками изложения и анализа этиологии, патогенеза различных клинических заболеваний для постановки диагноза.
- Приемами поиска и сравнения разных методов лечения больных с различными нозологическими формами.
- Владеть навыками определения тактики ведения больных с заболеваниями.

3.1	Know:
3.1.1	- etiology and pathogenesis and preventive measures of the most common surgical diseases;
3.1.2	- modern classification of surgical diseases;
3.1.3	- clinical picture, features of the course and possible complications in different age groups;
3.1.4	- Basic principles of diagnosis of surgical diseases of childhood;
3.1.5	- modern methods of clinical, laboratory, instrumental examination of patients;
3.1.6	- methods of treatment and indications for their use;
3.1.7	- the basics of the organization of outpatient care for the population;
3.1.8	- terms of surgical treatment of congenital malformations in children;
3.1.9	- principles of medical examination and rehabilitation of patients;
3.1.10	- ethical and deontological aspects in pediatric surgery.
3.2	Be able to:

3.2.1	- to collect anamnesis from a surgical patient;
PC-6: the ability to determine the patient's main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and health-related problems, X revision	
Know:	
	- Methods of conducting research to identify the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms. - Specifics of identifying various types of pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD X revision. - The main syndromes of damage to organs and systems and their specificity in the differential diagnosis of various nosological forms in accordance with the ICD X revision.
Be able to:	
	- To comprehend the results of the study of the main nosological forms of diseases; - Analyze various types of pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD. - To note the practical value in comparing specific pathological syndromes and symptoms of diseases.
Own:	
	- Skills in identifying the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes. - Methods of searching, identifying and systematizing the main pathological conditions, symptoms of disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD X revision. - Skills of self-justification of combining various symptoms, syndromes into nosological forms in accordance with (ICD Revision).

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.2.2	- examine the patient;
3.2.3	- interpret the results of studies (laboratory, X-ray, instrumental);
3.2.4	- formulate a clinical diagnosis;
3.2.5	- formulate indications for the chosen method of treatment;
3.2.6	- apply methods of prevention;

3.2.7	- organize the transportation of newborns with surgical pathology, with injuries to internal organs, burns;
3.2.8	- fill in the medical history.
3.3	Own:
3.3.1	- about various types of operations for acute surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity in children;
3.3.2	- about the timing and types of surgical disease of the gastrointestinal tract in children;
3.3.3	- Methods of surgical treatment of lung and pleural diseases in children;
3.3.4	- on methods of conservative treatment of orthopedic congenital diseases in children;
3.3.5	- about the methods of treating children with various bone injuries;
3.3.6	- on the terms of surgical treatment of children with congenital malformations;
3.3.7	- about the methods of treatment of children with urological pathologies;
3.3.8	- on the principles of treatment of children with cancer;
3.3.9	- on the use of endovideo surgical technologies in the diagnosis and treatment of acute surgical pathology of the abdominal cavity in children.