

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATIONS

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



Oncology, radiation therapy

annotation of the discipline (module)

Assigned to the Syllabus **Oncology and radiation diagnostics and therapy**
Specialty 560001 - KR General Medicine (for international students)

Qualification **Specialist**
Form of study **full-time**
Total labor intensity **3 ZET**

Hours according to the including:
classroom activities 108
independent work 64
43.7

Types of control in semesters:
pass with a grade of 11

Distribution of course hours by semester

| Semester (<Course>.<Semester in the course>) | 11 (6.1) | | Total | |
|---|----------|------|-------|------|
| | 18 | | | |
| Weeks | UP | RP | UP | RP |
| Type of activity | | | | |
| Lectures | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Practical | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Contact work during theoretical training | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Including int. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total auditorium | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| Contact work | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 |
| The work itself | 43.7 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 43.7 |
| Total | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |

1. OBJECTIVES OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE

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| 1.1 | The overall goal of oncology education is to develop general medical knowledge and instill the fundamentals of cancer diagnosis and treatment methods. At the same time, attention must be paid to issues of prevention and early detection of the most common forms of tumors, such as lung cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer, and others. |
| 1.2 | The program is designed in such a way that students gain a comprehensive understanding of oncology and have the opportunity to conduct differential diagnostics with other diseases. |

2. PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE OOP

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| OOP cycle (section): | | B1.B |
| 2.1 | Requirements for preliminary preparation of the student: | |
| 2.1.1 | Anatomy | |
| 2.1.2 | Pathological anatomy | |
| 2.1.3 | Histology, embryology, cytology | |
| 2.1.4 | Pharmacology | |
| 2.1.5 | Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology | |
| 2.1.6 | Infectious diseases | |
| 2.1.7 | Obstetrics and gynecology | |
| 2.1.8 | Traumatology, orthopedics | |
| 2.1.9 | Otorhinolaryngology | |
| 2.1.10 | General surgery | |
| 2.1.11 | Propaedeutics of internal diseases | |
| 2.1.12 | Microbiology, virology | |
| 2.1.13 | Hospital therapy | |
| 2.1.14 | Pediatric surgery | |
| 2.1.15 | Hospital surgery | |
| 2.1.16 | Outpatient therapy | |
| 2.1.17 | Psychotherapy | |
| 2.1.18 | Ophthalmology | |
| 2.1.19 | Psychiatry, medical psychology | |
| 2.1.20 | Clinical biochemistry | |
| 2.1.21 | Clinical pharmacology | |
| 2.1.22 | Clinical Practice (Physician Assistant) | |
| 2.1.23 | Neurology, medical genetics, neurosurgery | |
| 2.1.24 | Public health and healthcare, health economics | |
| 2.1.25 | Occupational diseases | |
| 2.1.26 | Urology | |
| 2.1.27 | Faculty therapy | |
| 2.1.28 | Faculty surgery | |
| 2.1.29 | Endocrinology | |
| 2.1.30 | Epidemiology | |
| 2.1.31 | Radiation diagnostics | |
| 2.1.32 | Basics of emergency care | |
| 2.1.33 | Industrial practice to acquire professional skills and experience in professional activities (Assistant to a procedural nurse) | |
| 2.1.34 | Topographic anatomy and operative surgery | |
| 2.1.35 | Bioethics | |
| 2.1.36 | Biochemistry | |
| 2.1.37 | Normal physiology | |
| 2.1.38 | Immunology | |
| 2.1.39 | Biology | |
| 2.1.40 | History of medicine | |
| 2.1.41 | Latin | |

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| 2.2 | Disciplines and practices for which mastering this discipline (module) is necessary as a prerequisite: |
| 2.2.1 | Psychotherapy |
| 2.2.2 | Dermatovenereology |
| 2.2.3 | Phthisiology |
| 2.2.4 | Traumatology, orthopedics |
| 2.2.5 | Hospital therapy |
| 2.2.6 | Outpatient therapy |

3. STUDENT COMPETENCIES DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

PC-9: readiness to manage and treat patients with various nosological forms in outpatient and day hospital settings

Know:

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| Level 1 | etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture of the main diseases with various nosological forms; |
| Level 2 | the main types and methods of treatment of patients with various nosological forms; |
| Level 3 | methods of management and treatment of patients with various nosological forms in outpatient and day hospital settings. |

Be able to:

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| Level 1 | correctly identify this disease; |
| Level 2 | to compare different types and methods of treatment of patients with different nosological forms, to develop a treatment plan for diseases; |
| Level 3 | manage and treat patients in outpatient and day hospital settings. |

Own:

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| Level 1 | skills in analyzing various types of treatment for patients with various nosological forms; |
| Level 2 | methods of searching for and comparing different methods of treating patients with different nosological forms; |
| Level 3 | skills in managing and treating patients with various diseases in outpatient and day hospital settings. |

PC-8: the ability to determine the tactics of managing patients with various nosological forms

Know:

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| Level 1 | etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation of diseases; |
| Level 2 | the main types and methods of treatment of patients with various nosological forms; |
| Level 3 | main directions and problems in the management of patients with various diseases. |

Be able to:

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| Level 1 | to reveal the meaning of determining the tactics of treating patients with various diseases; |
| Level 2 | to compare different types and methods of treatment of patients with different nosological forms, to develop a treatment plan for diseases; |
| Level 3 | To highlight the practical value of individualized tactics for managing patients with various nosological entities requiring emergency medical care. |

Own:

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| Level 1 | skills in presenting and analyzing the etiology and pathogenesis of various clinical diseases to make a diagnosis; |
| Level 2 | methods of searching for and comparing different methods of treating patients with different nosological forms; |
| Level 3 | possess the skills to determine the tactics for managing patients with diseases. |

PC-6: the ability to determine the patient's main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, and nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision

Know:

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| Level 1 | research methods to identify the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, and nosological forms; |
| Level 2 | the 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 the ICD X revision |

Be able to:

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| Level 1 | to understand the obtained results of the study of the main nosological forms of diseases; |
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| 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 in comparing specific pathological syndromes and disease symptoms. |
| Own: | |
| Level 1 | skills to identify the main pathological conditions, symptoms, and 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 the combination of various symptoms and syndromes into nosological forms in accordance with (ICD X revision). |

PC-5: readiness to collect and analyze patient complaints, anamnesis data, examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathological and other studies in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease

Know:

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| Level 1 | methods and means of collecting and analyzing patient complaints, data from his anamnesis, indications and contraindications for additional clinical and paraclinical research methods; |
| Level 2 | the need to collect and analyze patient complaints and his anamnesis data; |
| Level 3 | Indications and contraindications for additional clinical and paraclinical research methods. |

Be able to:

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| Level 1 | collect and analyze patient complaints and medical history data; |
| Level 2 | prescribe laboratory, instrumental, pathological and other studies in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease; |
| Level 3 | use methods and means of medical examination and diagnostic measures. |

Own:

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| Level 1 | skills in collecting and analyzing patient complaints, data from his anamnesis, interpreting the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics used to identify pathologies of the blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, kidneys, liver and other organs and systems; |
| Level 2 | skills in drawing up a medical history, skills in prescribing the necessary laboratory and instrumental examination methods in order to recognize a condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease; |
| Level 3 | skills in constructing a clinical diagnosis. |

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

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| 3.1 | Know: |
| 3.1.1 | maintaining approved forms of accounting and reporting documentation, epidemiology of oncological diseases; |
| 3.1.2 | clinical manifestations of all tumor diseases, examination methods that allow them to be diagnosed or excluded; |
| 3.1.3 | algorithm for using survey methods; |
| 3.1.4 | principles of organizing oncological care in the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic, general issues of organizing oncological care for the population, the work of oncological institutions, |
| 3.1.5 | knowledge of the principles of medical ethics and deontology, maintaining approved forms of accounting and reporting |
| 3.1.6 | Etiopathogenesis of malignant tumors, clinical manifestations of all tumor diseases, examination methods that allow them to be diagnosed or excluded. |
| 3.1.7 | algorithm for using examination methods, methods of treatment of all types of tumor diseases |
| 3.1.8 | medical institutions where patients can and should receive this treatment, prognosis (life, work, social) for each disease, possibilities and methods of tumor prevention; |
| 3.1.9 | ethics of communication with cancer patients and their relatives; |
| 3.1.10 | qualified collection of anamnesis, physical examination methods; |
| 3.1.11 | general issues of organizing medical and preventive care and providing medicines to various population groups in accordance with the nosological forms of diseases; |
| 3.1.12 | ethical standards for the use of medicines, both during the testing of new and registered ones; |
| 3.1.13 | forms of information on new drugs taking into account efficacy, dosage regimen, interactions and side effects; |
| 3.1.14 | the main clinical and pharmacological characteristics of drugs used in general medical practice; |

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| 3.1.15 | Side effects of drugs, predictable and unpredictable, ways to prevent and correct side effects of drugs. |
| 3.2 | Be able to: |
| 3.2.1 | choose the most informative methods of physical, instrumental and laboratory examination; |
| 3.2.2 | summarize and correctly evaluate the results of the survey; |
| 3.2.3 | assess the severity of the patient's condition and apply the necessary measures to bring the patient out of this condition; |
| 3.2.4 | assess the severity of the patient's condition, apply the necessary measures to bring the patient out of this condition, |
| 3.2.5 | determine the scope and sequence of treatment measures; carry out emergency and resuscitation measures; select the most effective treatment methods for each individual patient; |
| 3.2.6 | rationally plan algorithms for combined and comprehensive treatment; |
| 3.2.7 | to rationalize the results of treatment and diagnostic work with cancer patients; |
| 3.2.8 | organize in the medical institution a system of information on the choice of drugs, their regimen |
| 3.2.9 | dosage, interactions, predicted side effects; |
| 3.2.10 | to monitor the use of medicines in a medical institution, their expiration dates, |
| 3.2.11 | compliance with compatibility, compliance with storage rules; |
| 3.2.12 | Provide assistance in selecting combination therapy to avoid unwanted interactions, increased side effects, and decreased effectiveness of the base drug; administer pharmacotherapy to hospital and clinic physicians, taking into account the severity of the disease, functional systems, biorhythm, genetic background, age, physiological conditions, and pharmacokinetic characteristics; |
| 3.2.13 | provide assistance in choosing combination therapy in order to eliminate unwanted interactions, increased side effects, and reduced effectiveness of the basic drug. |
| 3.3 | Own: |
| 3.3.1 | qualified collection of anamnesis, physical examination methods; |
| 3.3.2 | method of differential diagnosis of malignant neoplasms and emergency conditions; |
| 3.3.3 | methods of collecting material for morphological examination (smears, scrapings, punctures); |
| 3.3.4 | a method for analyzing cases of late detection of oncological diseases, analysis of discrepancies |
| 3.3.5 | diagnoses (primary, concomitant and their complications) and causes of death, development of measures to improve the quality of treatment and diagnostic work; |
| 3.3.6 | ethics of communication with cancer patients and their relatives; qualified collection of anamnesis, methods of physical examination; |
| 3.3.7 | treatment methods (depending on the chosen specialty profile), surgical or medicinal management and monitoring at all stages of treatment, methods of correcting developed complications; |
| 3.3.8 | the principles of rational pharmacotherapy taking into account the severity of the disease, the state of functional systems, genetic and age characteristics, and data from drug pharmacokinetic monitoring; |
| 3.3.9 | methods for correcting pharmacotherapy for patients diagnosed with adverse drug reactions or resistance to ongoing pharmacotherapy; |
| 3.3.10 | the fundamentals of the work of the clinical expert commission; |
| 3.3.11 | methods of departmental examination of the quality of administered pharmacotherapy |