

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
TASHKENT MEDICAL ACADEMY

THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL DISEASES № 3



«APPROVED»

Propector on Academic Affairs,
PhD, Professor Baymuradov Sh.A

» *[Signature]* 2022 year

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE SUBJECT
AMBULATORY-POLYCLINIC THERAPY

Sphere of education : 510000- Health care

Directions of education: 5510100-General Medicine
5111000 - Vocational education
(5510100 - medical work)

Tashkent-2022

The work program on the subject was compiled on the basis of the standard program "Therapy", approved by the 6th Appendix of Order No. 474 of August 22, 2017 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

The working curriculum for the subject was approved by the TMA Council by protocol No. 10 of 1 June, 2022 .

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1. Regulatory documents:

6th year students studying in the 2021/2022 academic year in the areas of **5510100-General Medicine; 5111000-professional education State Standard: O`zDSt 36.2018:2016;**

Qualification requirements: Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education 06.04.2016 Order No. 137;

Curriculum: Developed on the basis of a model curriculum by order No. 137 of April 6, 2016 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (registration number B5510900-16), an adapted curriculum approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan - order No. 564 dated October 2, 2018.

2. Guidelines for teaching a subject.

The subject "Internal Diseases" clearly shows students the necessary requirements for practical and independent science, skills, methods for controlling the assessment of knowledge, the use of modern technologies and literature, as well as the formation of knowledge and skills in clinical thinking, reasoning about the disease and its symptoms in general practitioners, including: teaching students timely and early diagnosis of diseases with a syndromic approach, further improvement of important knowledge and practical skills (data collection, identification of problems of the patient and the object of examination, as well as the main recommendations of laboratory and laboratory methods of examination, counseling skills, teaching students to make a fundamental choice of patient management tactics, teaching students to carry out targeted treatment and preventive measures, Providing students with access to dispensary observation and monitoring in the process of performing learning functions.

The following requirements are imposed on the knowledge, skills and qualifications of students. The student must:

- Have an idea about the principles, philosophy and basis of family medicine, the principles of prevention of diseases common among the population, timely diagnosis and treatment, the principles of work in primary health care;

Know and be able to apply:

- principles of counseling ;
 - diseases that are accompanied by a certain syndrome and their clinical features ;
 - dangerous diseases accompanied by certain syndromes and their features;
 - cases requiring management of patients at the level of SVP / SSP or SP (in accordance with the qualification characteristics of the GP);
 - cases requiring consultations of a narrow specialist or referral to a hospital (in accordance with the qualification characteristics of the GP);
- diagnostic methods carried out in the conditions of SVP / SSP or SP (in accordance with the qualification characteristics of the GP),
- the main clinical manifestations of common diseases;
 - the main criteria in the diagnosis of diseases accompanied by a certain syndrome and symptoms of damage to internal organs;
 - methods of treating the disease in accordance with the principles of evidence-based medicine (non-drug and drug)
 - principles of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in SVP/SSP or SP;
 - the principles of managing patients in the conditions of SVP/SSP or SP (as well as conducting an examination of narrow specialists and maintaining after inpatient treatment), dispensary observation and rehabilitation;

Must have skills:

- independent reception and consultation of patients;
- apply medical ethics and deontology, interpersonal skills;
- collecting anamnesis and conducting a physical examination (general examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation) in patients in order to identify the main problem affecting the quality of life of the patient;
- identification of the main syndrome (problem) and risk factors;

- make a preliminary diagnosis based on anamnesis and examination;
- drawing up a survey plan and interpreting their results;
- differential diagnosis and final diagnosis;
- the correct choice of tactics of conducting the patient;
- provision of first aid in emergency situations and the application of the principles of rational treatment;
- Observation and dispensary examination of patients in the conditions of SVP / SSP or SP;
- determination of working capacity (temporary and permanent) and execution of medical documents;
- rehabilitation of patients and sanatorium treatment;
- Carrying out preventive, health-improving, sanitary and hygienic measures in the conditions of SVP / SSP or SP;
- ECG recording and interpretation technique;
- carrying out peak flowmetry ;
- carrying out tonometry;
- selection of drugs based on evidence-based medicine;
- monitoring the effectiveness of the treatment;
- provision of health care to pregnant women with extragenital diseases;
- promotion of a healthy lifestyle (risk group and work with the population).
- use of scientific literature, the Internet and writing abstracts, scientific theses, articles;
- be able to accurately describe their views and conclusions.

Distribution of hours for the academic year:

Direction (faculty)	Total load	Auditoriya soati				Independent work	Types of final control
		lectures	Practical classes (seminars)	Practice	Lab		
Medical Faculty	410	24	94	120	0	172	IC:OSCE, test
Faculty of Medicine and Education	410	24	94	120	0	172	IC:OSCE, test

3. Lectures

No.	Lecture Topics	Clock
1	Fundamentals of family medicine. The history of the development of family medicine in Uzbekistan. GP functions. Fundamentals of interpersonal communication.	2
2	Syndrome of chest pain. Differential diagnosis for chest pain of coronary origin. Features of the course of IHD, MI. Methods of treatment and prevention. GP tactics	2

3	arrhythmia syndrome. Differential diagnosis of arrhythmias. Methods of treatment. Prevention. GP Tactics .	2
4	Differential diagnosis in arterial hypertension. Methods of diagnosis and treatment. Prevention. GP tactics	2
5	Differential diagnosis in bronchial obstructive syndrome. Differential diagnosis in cough syndrome with sputum production. Methods of diagnosis and treatment. Prevention. GP tactics	2
6	Differential diagnosis in edematous syndrome. Modern methods of treatment of CHF. Prevention. GP tactics	2
7	Differential diagnosis in articular syndrome. Methods of diagnosis and treatment. Individual approach to treatment. Prevention. GP tactics	2
8	Syndrome of dysphagia and dyspepsia. Abdominal pain Differential diagnosis. Prevention. GP tactics.	2
9	Differential diagnosis in hepatomegaly and jaundice syndrome. Prevention. GP tactics	2
10	Differential diagnosis in pathological urinary sediment. . Proteinuria, leukocyturia , hematuria and cylindruria . Prevention. GP tactics	2
11	Fever. Fever of unknown origin. Differential diagnosis. GP tactics	2
	Total	24 h

Lecture classes are held for the flow of academic groups in an auditorium equipped with multimedia devices.

4. Practical exercises

No.	The name of the topic of the practical lesson	Clock	
		theoretical	Practical
Stationary Therapy			
1	Fundamentals of family medicine. GP functions. Features of work. Medical documentation. The rights of the doctor and the patient. Ethics and deontology in the work of the GP. Factors contributing to communication. Difficulties in communication. Interpersonal communication. Practical advice. Consulting. Types of consultations. Counseling principles. The responsibility of the patient for their own health.	3 (2/1)	3

2	Differential diagnosis in GP practice. Estimated diagnosis. Principles of building a clinical diagnosis in a hospital and outpatient practice. The concept of the most dangerous diseases . diagnostic errors. Illness mimics. Mental disorders and simulation. Causes, nature of medical errors in the clinic of internal diseases. Polypharmacy in the practice of GPs.	3	3
3	Cough with expectoration . Differential diagnosis of community-acquired and nosocomial pneumonia. Pneumonia of various etiologies (bacterial, viral, mycoplasmal). Differentiated approach to treatment . The tactics of the GP in the detection of pneumonia.	3	3
4	Darkening syndrome in the lungs. Differential diagnosis in pulmonary dissemination. Differential diagnosis in lobar occlusion of the lungs: lobar pneumonia, infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, pulmonary infarction. Differential diagnosis for hematogenous disseminated form of TBC of the lungs, pneumoconiosis, cancer metastasis to the lungs. GP tactics and prevention methods.	3	3
5	Chest pain associated with lung disease . Differential diagnosis in dry, exudative pleurisy. Types of exudative pleurisy. Opportunities and tactics of the GP in the early detection of pleurisy .	3	3
6	Syndrome of hemoptysis . Medical tactics and differential diagnosis of various nosological forms (cancer, suppurative lung diseases, pulmonary embolism, tuberculosis). Tactics of GP in PE at the pre - and hospital stage .	3	3
7	Shortness of breath, suffocation. Differential diagnosis of diseases occurring with bronchial obstruction (bronchial asthma, COPD, lung tumors). Differential diagnosis of dyspnea in cardiac and pulmonary pathology. OP tactics.	3 (2/1)	3
8	Arrhythmias . Differential diagnosis of sinus tachycardia, pacemaker migration, sick sinus syndrome, extrasystoles , atrial and ventricular flutter and fibrillation, paroxysmal tachycardia, WPW syndrome . GP tactics depending on the class of arrhythmia . Definition of a high risk group () . GP tactics depending on the class of arrhythmia . Definition of a high-risk group	3 (2/1)	3
9	Arrhythmias. Differential diagnosis in blockade: intra -atrial and atrioventricular . Differential diagnosis in intraventricular blockade. Tactics of GP and therapy for rhythm and conduction disorders. Indications for EX .	3 (2/1)	3
10	Arterial hypertension Differential diagnosis of hypertension with renal hypertension. Types of renal hypertension (parenchymal and renovascular). Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention . GP Tactics .	3	3
11	Arterial hypertension Differential diagnosis of hypertension with endocrine hypertension. Types of endocrine hypertension (pheochromacy -toma, Kohn's syndrome, Itsenko-Cusheng 's syndrome , thyrotoxicosis). Selection of antihypertensive therapy for hypertension and symptomatic hypertension. Tactics of GP in hypertensive crises. Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention.	3 (2/1)	3

12	Arterial hypertension Differential diagnosis of hypertension with hemodynamic and cerebral hypertension (traumatic brain injury, vertebrobasilar syndrome, arachnoiditis, encephalitis, brain tumors), sclerotic hypertension. Prevention . OP tactics. Selection of antihypertensive therapy for hypertension and symptomatic hypertension. Tactics of GP in hypertensive crises. Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention.		
13	Pain in the region of the heart Differential diagnosis for chest pain of coronary origin and choice of management tactics. Differential diagnosis of pain syndrome in IHD , stable and unstable angina. Clinical, laboratory, ECG diagnostics of stable and unstable angina pectoris. N violation of lipid metabolism. The value of the ECG with physical activity in diagnosing the degree of damage to the coronary arteries. Clinical assessment of the results of the stress test . Prevention. GP tactics	3	3
14	Pain in the region of the heart Differential diagnosis of pain syndrome in coronary artery disease Acute coronary syndrome. Differential diagnosis of various clinical variants, stages in myocardial infarction. ECG diagnosis of myocardial infarction. Prevention. GP tactics	3	3
15	Pain in the region of the heart Differential diagnosis of early and late complications of myocardial infarction, tactics of managing the GP of a patient with myocardial infarction at the pre-, hospital and outpatient stages.	3 (2/1)	3
16	Heart murmurs and cardiomegaly Differential diagnosis of functional (myocardial , anemic, with blood changes, fever) and organic (mitral and aortic defects) heart murmurs. Early prevention of complications, indications for surgical treatment. Tactics of the GP . Differential diagnosis in congenital heart diseases. The significance of risk factors for the disease, the implementation of preventive measures with VHF. Timely clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, risk factors, development of CHD . management of patients with bacterial endocarditis.	3	3
17	Heart murmurs and cardiomegaly Differential diagnosis of myocarditis and various cardiomyopathies (dilated, restrictive, hypertrophic, arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia). Early detection of CMP. Prevention and tactics of GPs.	3	3
18	Dysphagia Differential diagnosis of esophagitis, reflux esophagitis, dysphagia in scleroderma , tumors of the esophagus, etc. Prevention. GP tactics	3	3
19	Stomach ache Differential diagnosis of gastritis and peptic ulcer (stomach and duodenal ulcer), chronic cholecystitis and chronic pancreatitis, nonspecific ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. Prevention. GP tactics	3	3
20	Hepatomegaly and jaundice Differential diagnosis of active and inactive chronic hepatitis. Differential diagnosis of chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis. Gallstone disease with tumors of the biliary -pancreatic zone (tumors of the liver, gallbladder, pancreas). Early diagnosis of jaundice . Prevention and tactics of GPs	3 (2/1)	3

21	Articular syndrome Differential diagnosis of rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis, seronegative spondyloarthritis Prevention. GP tactics	3	3
22	Articular syndrome Differential diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus , systemic scleroderma , dermatomyositis a, periarteritis nodosa and hemorrhagic vasculitis . OP tactics.	3 (2/1)	3
23	Urinary sediment changes Differential diagnosis of proteinuria and pathological urinary sediment (pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis and interstitial nephritis). GP Tactics . Chronic kidney disease.	3 (2/1)	3
24	Urinary sediment changes Differential diagnosis of amyloidosis and nephropathies (pregnant, diabetic , drug). OP tactics.	3	3
25	Edema syndrome. Differential diagnosis of edematous syndrome of various origins: <i>generalized</i> (heart failure, kidney disease (nephritic syndrome; nephrotic syndrome , liver disease (cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis, liver cancer), diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, accompanied by protein loss, prolonged fasting, cachexia , endocrine diseases, oncological diseases) and <i>local edema</i> (allergic, inflammatory, venous and lymphatic) .	3 (2/1)	3
26	Geriatrics. Problems of the age norm. Functional and organic changes during aging. Patterns of aging processes. The mechanism of development of age-related changes. Physiology and nutritional hygiene of the elderly . Clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis and dynamic observation. Emphysema in the elderly . Age -related changes predisposing to the development of COPD in the elderly. Tactics of GP and methods of observation in the detection of these conditions in the elderly. Problems of the elderly with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Problems of the elderly with diseases of the urinary system. Age-related changes predisposing to these diseases.	3 (2/1)	3
Hours for inpatient therapy		134	
Outpatient therapy			
1	Family work . Features of work. Psychological environment in the family. Features of work. Psychological environment in the family. Problems of religion. Family consultation. Practical advice. Responsibility of the patient for his health (dispensary observation and monitoring in primary care). Children, adolescents, women of childbearing age, pregnant women, men, the elderly. Socially unprotected. Sick, difficult patients, dying patients. Tasks of medical examination and rehabilitation of therapeutic patients. Employability examination.	3	3
2	Prevention in the activities of GPs. Prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases. Immunization. Programs and activities. Sanitary educational work. The degree of mortality and the impact on the main factors of morbidity. Strengthening the psychological status. Ecology and professional factors. Education of patients - "schools of health". Methods for conducting preventive examinations. Screening.	3	3
3	Healthy food. Healthy eating, description, food composition, healthy eating pyramid, healthy eating - prevention of various diseases. Diet therapy for diseases of the cardiovascular system, gastrointestinal tract, respiratory and excretory systems, Fundamentals of non-drug therapy. The concept of adherence to non-drug therapy	3	3

4	Cough with expectoration. Differential diagnosis of acute respiratory infections, acute bronchitis and pneumonia. OP tactics. Prevention and treatment of respiratory diseases in primary care.	3	3
5	Chest pain. GP tactics for non-coronary chest pain. Ambulatory treatment. Primary care and prevention	3	3
6	Palpitation. GP tactics and prevention for various types of arrhythmias and blockades (definition of high-risk groups). Peculiarities of outpatient treatment. Indications of emergency and planned electropulse therapy. Prevention of cardiac arrhythmias.	3	3
7	Headache. Stratification of the risk group in hypertension. OP tactics. Prevention of hypertension and SAH in the primary care.	3	3
8	Syndrome of shortness of breath and suffocation . Diagnosis of COPD and bronchial asthma in primary health care (PHC). OP tactics. Treatment and prevention of COPD and BA in the PZZ () COOK va BA ni birlamchi link sharaitide davolash va prevention of ishlari (during and outside the attack, observation and outpatient treatment). Indication for outpatient treatment. Asthma control and advanced treatment. Management of patients with DN.	3	3
9	Joint syndrome . Primary, secondary, tertiary prevention of arthrosis and principles of clinical examination.	3	3
10	Dyspepsia (heartburn, nausea, vomiting). Diseases occurring with impaired secretion : gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer, biliary dyskinesia, cholecystitis, postcholecystectomy syndrome, condition after gastric surgery. Treatment and prevention.	3	3
11	Prevention of diseases occurring with epi-, meso-, hypogastric pains. Diarrhea. Differential diagnosis of diarrhea and infectious and non-infectious etiology. SRK. Classification and criteria. OP tactics. Prevention of IBS, constipation in the elderly, malignant neoplasms of the large intestine. OP tactics.	3	2
12	Hepatomegaly. Prevention of acute, chronic hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, liver cirrhosis of various etiologies. OP tactics.	3	2
13	Dysuria. Prevention of acute and chronic pyelonephritis, cystitis and uric acid diathesis. OP tactics.	3	2
14	Fever . Types and types of fever. Fever of unknown origin. GP Tactics.	3	2
Outpatient Therapy Hours		120	
Total		214 h	

Practical classes are held in an equipped auditorium separately for each academic group. Practical classes are conducted using interactive teaching methods.

5. Independent work

No.	SRS Topics	Watch Volume
1	Myocardial functions. Normal ECG. (Extracurricular work)	4
2	Pharmacodynamics of antiarrhythmic drugs. (Extracurricular work)	5
3	Etiology and pathogenesis of conduction disorders (Extracurricular work)	5
4	Arterial hypertension, hypertension, etiology, pathogenesis and classification of nephrogenic arterial hypertension. (Extracurricular work)	4
5	Arterial hypertension and etiology, pathogenesis and classification of endocrine arterial hypertension. (Extracurricular work)	4
6	Classification of antihypertensive drugs (Extracurricular work)	5
7	Etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic and cerebral hypertension and classification of antihypertensive drugs (Extracurricular work)	4
8	Etiology, pathogenesis and classification of coronary heart disease. Principles of IHD treatment. (Extracurricular work)	4
9	Etiology, pathogenesis of myocardial infarction. Pharmacodynamics of drugs used in treatment of myocardial infarction. (Extracurricular work)	4
10	Causes of the development of cardiomegaly , forms of cardiomegaly , clinical variety of symptoms, ECG and X-ray diagnostics, treatment. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis of mitral heart disease. (Extracurricular work)	4
11	Causes of malformations in rheumatism, infective endocarditis, aortic atherosclerosis. ECG and X-ray diagnostics, treatment. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis of aortic heart disease. (Extracurricular work)	4
12	Etiology of malformations, pathogenesis, mechanism of murmurs, functional and organic, auscultatory pattern of murmurs, direct and indirect signs, signs of increased pressure in the pulmonary circulation, course of malformations. (Extracurricular work)	4
13	Causes of cardiomegaly , forms of cardiomegaly , clinical variety of symptoms. ECG and X-ray diagnostics. Treatment, features of the use of adrenoblockers and cardiac glycosides. (Extracurricular work)	5
14	Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of circulatory failure, clinical picture. The use of cardiac glycosides, β -blockers, ACE inhibitors, diuretics, methods of treating heart failure. (Extracurricular work)	5
15	Etiology, pathogenesis, treatment of myocarditis and myocardial dystrophy. Pharmacodynamics of drugs used in the treatment of myocarditis and myocardial dystrophy. (Extracurricular work)	4
16	Reasons for the development of pericarditis, diagnosis. Etiopathogenesis and clinic of PE, dissecting aortic aneurysm (Extracurricular work)	4
17	Etiology, classification of pneumonia, tuberculosis and pulmonary infarction, clinical signs and variants of pneumonia, tuberculosis and pulmonary infarction, research methods , complications (Extracurricular work)	4
18	Etiology, classification of pneumonia, clinical signs and variants of pneumonia , abscess , cancer and echinococcus of the lungs, research methods, complications. (Extracurricular work)	4
19	Etiology, classification of COPD, clinical signs, research methods, complications. (Extracurricular work)	4
20	Diagnostic criteria for rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis. Criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever. (Extracurricular work)	4
21	Diagnostic criteria for seronegative spondyloarthritis (reactive arthritis, Bechterew's disease, psoriatic arthritis. Criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatism. (Extracurricular work)	5

22	Diagnosis and criteria of activity, methods of treatment of DBST. (Extracurricular work)	5
23	Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical syndromes, diagnosis, methods of treatment, pharmacodynamics of drugs used to treat CKD. (Extracurricular work)	5
24	Diagnostics and activity criteria, methods of treatment, prevention of SV and DM. Pharmacodynamics of drugs used in the treatment of SV and DM. (Extracurricular work)	4
25	Diagnosis and activity criteria, methods of treatment, prevention of NPP and UP. Pharmacodynamics of drugs used in the treatment of NSP and UP. (Extracurricular work)	5
26	Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation of the disease, diagnosis, criteria for the activity of immunoinflammatory and inflammatory diseases of the kidneys. (Extracurricular work)	5
27	Definition, etiology, pathogenesis of nephropathies. (Extracurricular work)	4
28	Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical syndromes, diagnosis, methods of treatment, pharmacodynamics of drugs used to treat CKD. (Extracurricular work)	4
29	Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation of the disease, diagnosis, edematous syndrome (Extracurricular work)	5
30	Etiology of dysphagia, pathogenesis, mechanism of pain. Risk factors in the development of dysphagia (Extracurricular work)	5
31	Clinical manifestations, clinical and laboratory criteria, complications, treatment of peptic ulcer (Extracurricular work)	4
32	Etiopathogenesis of pancreatitis, classification of pancreatitis. Diagnostic studies of pancreatic tumors. (Extracurricular work)	4
33	Complications of UC and diagnostic criteria for studies (Extracurricular work)	4
34	Etiopathogenesis , clinical manifestations, syndromic diagnosis of diseases accompanied by hepatomegaly . (Extracurricular work)	5
35	Etiopathogenesis , clinical manifestations, diagnosis of liver cirrhosis (Extracurricular work)	4
36	Etiopathogenesis , clinical manifestations, syndromic diagnosis of diseases accompanied by jaundice. (Extracurricular work)	5
37	Features of pharmacotherapy of gastrointestinal diseases and tactics in case of complications. (Extracurricular work)	5
38	Diagnostic criteria for aging, physiology of the senile organism, age norms. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria for osteoporosis, physiology of the senile organism a (Extracurricular work)	5
39	Diagnostic criteria for atherosclerosis, emphysema in the elderly (Extracurricular work)	5
40	The concept of fever, types, curve. Diseases that occur with fever (Extracurricular work)	5
	Total	172 h

Students prepare abstracts and presentations on independently studied topics.
SIW is performed by the student in the classroom and outside the classroom
When organizing independent work of students, the following forms are used:

- Performing practical skills outside the classroom
- Implementation of practical skills in clinical departments, and the report of examined patients during independent duty at the morning conference;
- Carrying out curation and management of patients (patients) in clinical departments, filling in the medical history and reflection in the on-duty clinical audit;
- Preventive examination of the population in primary health care institutions, dispensaries, participation in patronage;
- Participate in the observation of patients under the supervision of the attending physician or doctor on duty;
- Conducting interviews and lectures on health education among the population;
- work with computer programs;
- Independent study of topics with the help of educational literature;
- Preparation of information (abstract) on a given topic;
- work and lecture on special or scientific literature (monographs, articles) on sections or topics of the subject;
- Preparation of scientific articles, abstracts for the conference;
- Solve situational problems focused on situational and clinical problems;
- Case solving (case study based on real clinical situations and clinical situation questions);

Also, the independent work of the student is:

- development and improvement of graphic organization;
- create and solve crossword puzzles;
- preparation of presentations and videos and their wide use in independent work, etc.
- Participation of students in olympiads, competitions, exhibitions, conferences and other events for the active study of the subject.

Instructions for organizing laboratory work.

According to the standard curriculum, laboratory work is not provided.

Instructions for the organization of course work.

Under the standard curriculum, there is no course work.

Practical skills in the subject:

No.	Name of practice	Qty	Necessary equipment for practical skills
one	Taking an ECG.	3	Room for practical skills, literature, photographs, phantom, model, ECG apparatus, peak flowmeter, ophthalmoscope , work in simulation centers
2	Peakflowmetry		
3	Ophthalmoscopy.		

1. Peakflowmetry	
1	I checked the serviceability of the tool (arrow to 0). After a 5-minute rest, explained the upcoming procedure to the patient
2	He showed how to hold the peak flow meter with both hands, inhaling deeply and pressing the peak flow meter with your lips , exhale the air with force Checked the correctness of the procedure by the patient and recorded the result
3	I repeated the measurement three times and chose the highest PSV result. I determined the due indicators of PSV from the table depending on gender and height
2. ECG technique	
1	Explained to the patient about the upcoming procedure and checked the health of the device: the presence of a tape, grounding

2	He laid the patient down, freed from clothing that part of the body where the electrodes are applied
3	Lubricated with gel and put electrodes on the limbs: right arm - red, left arm - yellow, left leg - green, right leg - black
4	He put electrodes on the chest: 1 red electrode - on the fourth intercostal space on the right edge of the sternum 2 - yellow electrode - on the fourth intercostal space along the left edge of the sternum 3 - green - to the middle of the line connecting the 2nd and 4th points 4 - brown electrode - on the fifth intercostal space along the left midclavicular line 5 - black electrode - on the fifth intercostal space along the left anterior axillary line 6 - purple electrode - on the fifth intercostal space along the left mid-axillary line
5	I set the required speed of the tape and turned on the device by pressing the button for recording and recording heart signals
6	After completing the measurement, I cut out the tape, removed the electrodes and folded them. Recorded in the journal F.I.O. the patient and his age; on the ECG tape - the date of measurement.
3. Ophthalmoscopy	
1	He checked the serviceability of the ophthalmoscope, explained the procedure to the patient and seated him in a dark corner of the office He turned on the ophthalmoscope, checked the light beam on the palm of his hand, asked the patient to fix his gaze above the doctor's head
2	The student must adjust the disc lens diopter to zero.
3	The doctor examined the right eye of the patient with the right eye, holding the ophthalmoscope with the right hand, the left eye with the left eye, and the instrument in the left hand
4	Installed the ophthalmoscope at a distance 40 cm from the patient and slightly outside of the visual axis (15 degrees)
5	Revealed the glow of the pupil - a red reflex P approached in a straight line to the eye until the image of the fundus appeared
6	I found the optic nerve head and examined the vessels of the retina. Determined: the clarity of the contours of the disk; disk color; whether there is a physiological excavation;

6. Criteria for assessing students' knowledge based on the rating system

Assessment Methods	Carrying out curation of the patient, performing practical skills, express tests, written assignments, oral questioning, presentations, etc.
	Criteria for evaluation
86-100 Excellent "5"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A complete correct answer on the topic of the lesson, rich in additional materials from various sources, the amount of knowledge goes beyond the program. - Fully mastered the main recommended literature on the program and is familiar with additional literature. - Timely and qualitatively completes tasks in a practical lesson. - He solves situational problems correctly, with a creative approach, with a clear and complete justification for the answer.

- Actively participates in the discussion of the topic, discussions, can defend his point of view.
- Actively, creatively participates in interactive games, correctly makes informed decisions and sums up, analyzes.

Practically: - Gives a complete definition of the syndrome

- Performs algorithmic differential diagnostics
- Analyzes, thinks creatively
- Conducts a professional survey and an objective examination of the patient
- Complete medical history
- Substantiates a correct preliminary diagnosis
- Interprets laboratory and instrumental research methods
- Self-recommends standards-based treatment and rehabilitation activities

Form of independent work: independent development of the topic, preparation of an abstract, scientific article, theses, reports and presentations

Independent development of the topic, writing a summary and preparing a presentation. The abstract is drawn up logically and fully covers all issues comprehensively, the topic is covered systematically, the main literature used and sources of information are indicated.

Abstract preparation. The student collected material using additional literature in addition to the main one (monographs, scientific, methodological articles, Internet data, electronic library materials, etc.), analyzed, systematized. The topic of the abstract is fully and comprehensively disclosed, using a logical sequence in the text, the correct conclusion is made and creative thoughts are characteristic.

Creative work. Correctly solved the situational tasks given in the lesson, crossword puzzles, organizers, used a creative approach in solving them, the answer is justified. The tables are filled out correctly and completely.

Preparation of scientific articles, abstracts, reports:

The student independently conducted tests on the topic of SNO and recorded the results, carried out statistical processing and, based on this study, independently made correct, logical conclusions. The student collected, analyzed, systematized materials on the topic of the lesson using educational literature, research papers, dissertations, articles, monographs, and other sources of information. The prepared article, thesis, report are based on the scientific results obtained during the study, as well as literature data.

71-8 5	Good "4"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A complete answer on the topic of the lesson, within the program, is logically justified, answers confidently. -Fully mastered the main recommended literature on the program. - Completing practical tasks in a timely manner. - He solves situational problems clearly, correctly, with justification for the answer. - Actively participates in the discussion of the topic, discussions, can defend his point of view. - Actively participates in interactive games. -Practically: Knows the definition of the syndrome -Performs differential diagnosis correctly - Summarizes, thinks creatively -Properly interviewing and examining the patient - Correctly fills out the medical history -Substantiates the preliminary diagnosis - Interprets common laboratory and instrumental research methods - Cannot give full recommendations for treatment and rehabilitation - Cannot give recommendations on prevention and determination of working capacity in full <p>Form of independent work: independent development of the topic, preparation of an abstract, scientific article, theses, reports</p> <p>Self-mastery of the topic and writing a summary The summary is drawn up logically and covers all questions on the topic of the lesson, the topic is covered systematically, the main literature used and sources of information are indicated.</p> <p>Abstract preparation. The student collected material using additional literature in addition to the main one (monographs, scientific, methodological articles, Internet data, electronic library materials, etc.), analyzed, systematized. The essence of the topic of the abstract is disclosed and only a conclusion is made.</p> <p>Creative work. Correctly solved the situational tasks given in the lesson, crossword puzzles, organizers, used a creative approach in solving them, the answer is justified.</p> <p>Tables filled out correctly and completely</p>
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55-70	Satisfactory "3"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Average satisfactory response. -Knows some concepts and definitions, does not fully answer additional questions. - When solving situational problems, he makes some mistakes. -Knows the syndrome -Performs differential diagnosis - Interrogates and examines the patient incompletely -Fills out the medical history together with the teacher - Substantiates the preliminary diagnosis together with the teacher -Cannot fully interpret all common laboratory and instrumental research methods -Recommendations for treatment and rehabilitation knows partially <p>Recommendations are hard to come by</p> <p>Form of independent work: independent development of the topic and writing a summary, preparation of an essay, creative work</p> <p>Self-study of the topic and writing a summary The summary covers all questions on the topic of the lesson, however, there is no systematic approach in presenting, the main literature used and sources of information are indicated.</p> <p>Abstract preparation. The student collected material using the main literature, analyzed, systematized. The essence of the topic of the abstract is disclosed, but there are minor shortcomings.</p> <p>Creative work. I found it difficult to substantiate the answer when solving situational problems, crossword puzzles, and organizers. There were minor shortcomings in filling the tables.</p>
0-54	Unsatisfactory "2"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Makes serious mistakes - has no idea on theoretical issues. - Did not master the literature recommended in the program. -Unable to solve situational problems. -Does not complete the assignments given in the practical lesson in a timely manner. -cannot perform practical skills <p>Has an idea about the syndrome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unable to make a differential diagnosis - Cannot enter into communication with the patient, cannot conduct interview and examination methods - Diagnosis cannot be substantiated -Does not know the interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research methods -Difficulty in recommending treatment and rehabilitation measures -Can't give advice <p>Form of independent work: independent development of the topic and writing a summary, preparation of an essay, creative work</p> <p>Gathered materials for the synopsis and abstract, but did not write. Cannot solve situational problems, crossword puzzles, organizers.</p>

	Rating types	Max score	Time spending
	Current control:	50	During the cycle

	Assessment of theoretical knowledge on the topic, practical skills, interpretation of laboratory data, supervision and management of patients	45	
	Timely and high-quality performance of independent work of students	5	
	intermediate control	twenty	
	PC is accepted by 2 teachers in writing. Students solve a situational problem.	10	mid cycle
	PC is taken by 2 teachers orally. Students answer with tickets	10	30 day cycle
	Final control	thirty	
	OSKE	15	Last 2 days of cycle
	Test	15	Scheduled

7. List of literature

Basic literature :

1. Ichki kasalliklar propedevtikasi. Gadaev A.G., Karimov M.Sh, Axmedov X.S. Muxarrir. 2021
2. Ichki kasalliklar. Gadaev A.G. Muharrir. 2021
3. Umumiy amaliyot vrachlari uchun amaliy ko'nikmalar to'plami. Axmedov X.S. Gadaev A.G., Turon zamin ziyo. 2014
4. Внутренние болезни по Тинсли Р.Харрисону –Перевод с английского, 20
5. Общая врачебная практика, Под ред.Ф.Г.Назирова, А.Г.Гадаева. М.: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2005.
6. УАШ учун маърузалар тўплами. Гадаев А.Г. тахрири остида, «Мухаррир нашриёти», Тошкент, 2010 й
7. Kasb kasalliklari. Maxmudova Sh. Yangi asr avlodi. 2019

Additional literature:

8. Ўзбекистонда оилавий тиббиёт асослари. Каримов Ш.И., Тешаев О.Р., Гадаев А.Г., Нуриллаева Н.М. Ўқув қўлланма. -Тошкент. O'zbekiston нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи. 2017 й.
9. Внутренние болезни, том 1 Мухин Н.А. М.: ГЭОТАР - Медиа,2009
10. Внутренние болезни, том 2 Мухин Н.А. М.: ГЭОТАР - Медиа,2009
11. Гериатрия в деятельности ВОП. Насретдинова Н.Н.. Т: Shark, 2004
12. Струтынский А.В. “Основы семиотики заболеваний внутренних органов” М. 2013. Медпресс-информ.
13. Внутренние болезни 1,2 том Харрисон 2011
14. В.Т.Ивашкина “Внутренние болезни по Дэвидсону” Геотар М. 2009
15. Соғлом овқатланиш- саломатлик мезони. Каримов Ш.И. ва бошқ Тошкент, 2015
16. Огороков. А.Н., Диагностика болезней внутренних органов. Москва 2007 г.
17. Мартынова А.И., Мухина Н.А., Моисеева А.С. Внутренние болезни М, Медицина, 2018 г
18. Огороков А.Н. Лечение болезней внутренних органов. Москва, 2007г.
19. Справочник – путеводитель практикующего врача. 2000 болезней от А до Я ГЭОТАР. Медицина. М. 2001г.
20. Harrison's Textbook Principles of Internal Medicine-19th Edition – 2015.(электрон шакли)
21. Textbook of Family Medicine. Robert Rakel. David P. Rakel. 2016 (электрон шакли).
22. Общая врачебная практика. Том-1. Под редакцией проф. О.Ю. Кузнецовой. 2020
23. Общая врачебная практика Национальное руководство. Том 1-2. Гэотар медиа. Москва 2019

Web sites

24. www.medlook.ru
25. www.medbok.ru
26. www.medicum.ru
27. www.medtext.ru
28. [www:http://buks.ru/book;](http://www.buks.ru/book)
29. [www.ziyonet.uz;](http://www.ziyonet.uz)
30. [www.lex.uz;](http://www.lex.uz)

31. www.cardiosite.ru;
32. www.cardiologia.ru;
33. www.bilim.uz;
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36. www.profbolezni.com.

