

## ANNOTATION

### work program of the academic discipline

#### "Propaedeutics of internal diseases »

Speciality	05/31/01 General medicine
Number of credits	In accordance with the RUP
Interim certification form (test/test with assessment/exam)	<b>exam</b>

#### 1. The purpose of studying the discipline

The purpose of mastering the academic discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases" is to teach classical and modern methods of examining a patient, applying them in real practice to establish a diagnosis and prescribe adequate therapy, developing the clinical thinking of a doctor, as well as mastering medical deontology and medical ethics.

#### 2. Brief With maintaining discipline

##### 1. Methods for studying the respiratory organs.

Contents of the section: main objectives of the course of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Basic methods of clinical examination of a patient. Case history diagram. Questioning. General inspection. Semiotics in respiratory pathology. Physical examination of the respiratory organs (inspection, palpation, percussion of the chest, auscultation of the lungs) and its diagnostic value for the main bronchopulmonary syndromes. Additional methods for examining the respiratory organs: examination of external respiratory functions.

##### 2. Methods for studying the circulatory organs.

Contents of the section: questioning, examination of patients with diseases of the circulatory system. Pain syndrome. Physical examination of the circulatory system. Auscultation of the heart. Study of arterial pulse and blood pressure. ECG diagnostic method.

##### 3. Methods for studying the organs of the gastrointestinal tract, urinary systems.

Contents of the section: questioning of patients with pathologies of the esophagus, stomach, intestines, liver, gall bladder, pancreas, kidneys and bladder. Physical examination of the gastrointestinal tract and urinary system (inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation).

##### 4. Methods for studying the hematopoietic organs and musculoskeletal system.

Section contents: methods of studying the musculoskeletal system, joints. Methods for studying the endocrine system. Physical examination of the thyroid gland. Inspection and palpation of lymph nodes.

##### 5. Particular pathology of the respiratory system

Section contents: main bronchopulmonary syndromes. Pneumonia. Pleurisy (dry and exudative). Bronchial asthma. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Destructive pneumonitis.

6. Particular pathology of the cardiovascular system.

Section content: acute rheumatic fever. Myocarditis. Acquired heart defects. The concept of atherosclerosis. Coronary heart disease: angina pectoris, myocardial infarction. Arterial hypertension. Circulatory failure. Pulmonary heart. Acute vascular insufficiency.

7. Particular pathology of the gastrointestinal tract.

Section contents: gastroesophageal reflux disease. Chronic gastritis. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and 12p intestines. Irritable bowel syndrome. Inflammatory bowel diseases. Chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis. Chronic cholecystitis, functional disorders of the gallbladder and bile ducts. Cholelithiasis. Chronic pancreatitis.

8. Particular pathology of the kidneys and urinary tract, organs of the endocrine system, system blood, emergency conditions.

Section contents: additional methods of kidney research. Chronic pyelonephritis. Chronic renal failure. Analysis of urine. General understanding of X-ray and ultrasound methods for studying the kidneys and urinary tract. Symptomatology of glomerulonephritis (acute and chronic). Nephrotic and nephritic syndromes. Chronic kidney disease. Symptomatology of diseases of some endocrine organs and metabolic diseases. Diabetes. Thyrotoxic goiter. General understanding of adrenal insufficiency. Cachexia, obesity. Features of examination of patients with "allergosis". Symptomatology of anemia. Symptomatology of leukemia. General understanding of sternal puncture, trepanobiopsy; interpretation of results. General idea of coagulogram. Emergency conditions in the clinic of internal diseases: diagnosis and first specialized care. Anaphylactic shock and sudden death. Methodology for constructing a diagnosis.