#### **ANNOTATION**

# work program of the discipline "Pathophysiology"

Specialty	05/31/01 General medicine
Number of credits	In accordance with the RUP
Interim certification form	Test/Exam

### 1. The purpose of studying the discipline

The goal of mastering the academic discipline (module) "Pathophysiology, Clinical Pathophysiology" is to develop the ability to effectively solve professional medical problems based on pathophysiological analysis of data on pathological processes, conditions, reactions and diseases using knowledge about general patterns and mechanisms of their occurrence, development and completion, as well as formulate principles (algorithms, strategy) and methods for their identification, treatment and prevention, as well as the formation of a methodological, methodological and practical basis for rational thinking and effective professional action of a doctor .

### 2. **Brief**Contents of the discipline Section

1: "General pathophysiology" Contents

of the section

This section of pathophysiology includes the study of general nosoology, including teachings about the etiology and pathogenesis of pathological processes and diseases. The concept of body reactivity and its significance in the development of pathological processes and diseases. The subject, tasks and methods of pathological physiology as a fundamental medical science are revealed. The issues of the effect of damaging factors of the external and internal environment on the human body are considered. Typical peripheral circulatory disorders are studied, as well as issues of etiology and pathogenesis of typical pathological processes.

#### Section 2: "Private pathophysiology"

## **Section Contents**

This section, based on knowledge about typical pathological processes and the role of the body's reactivity in pathology, studies of disorders in various organs and systems of the body. The issues of etiology and pathogenesis of diseases of the blood, cardiovascular system, respiratory system, pathology of the gastrointestinal tract and liver, kidneys, as well as the neuro-endocrine regulatory circuit are considered.