

*Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«Peoples' Friendship University of Russia»*

Medical Institute

Recommended MCSD

WORKING PROGRAM OF DISCIPLINE

Name of discipline

Faculty therapy

Recommended for direction of training (specialty)

31.05.01 General Medicine

Focus of the program

General Medicine

1. Targets and goals of discipline:

Acquiring by the student of knowledge about the professional skills of examining a patient on the basis of studying the main symptoms and syndromes of internal diseases, clinical and additional methods of research, mastering the methodology of diagnosis and treatment principles, also the formation of their professional medical and general cultural competence in matters of the structural organization of the basic processes of vital activity of the organism.

2. Role of the discipline in GEP structure:

Propedeutics of internal diseases refers to the basic part of block 1 of the curriculum.

Table 1 shows the preceding and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of the competences of the discipline in accordance with the matrix of competences GEP structure.

Table 1

Prior and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of competencies

Point No	Code and title of competence	Prior disciplines	Subsequent disciplines (groups)
Common cultural competences			
General Professional Competences			
		Anatomy	
Professional competence (type of activity)			
	PC-5, PC-6, PC-8	Normal physiology	
		Biochemistry	
			Faculty Therapy
			Hospital therapy
			Phtisiology
			Pediatrics
			Neurology
			Otolaryngology
			Immunology
Professionally specialized competencies _____			

3. Requirements for the results of the discipline:

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competencies: GP-1, GPC-8, PC-2, PC-3, PC-21.

At the end of the study any student should *know*:

- main symptoms and syndromes of internal diseases;
- sequence of patient examination to establish correct diagnosis;
- clinical and additional methods of investigation;
- methodology of diagnosis formulation;
- principles of treatment of the main nosological forms;
- to complete medical documentation;
- basic positions of medical deontology.

be able to:

- use academic, scientific, non-fiction literature, internet resources for training;
- take part in providing with prophylactic and anti epidemic support to people;

- determine status of the patient: take anamnesis, interview the patient or his relatives, perform physical examination (general assessment, palpation, percussion, auscultation, measuring of blood pressure, feeling pulse, etc);
- evaluate the patient's condition for making a decision on the need to provide him with medical care;
- conduct a primary examination of systems and organs; set priorities to solve patient health problems: critical (terminal) state, condition with pain, condition with chronic disease, infectious disease condition, disablement, geriatric problems, state of mentally sick patients;
- make a preliminary diagnosis, synthesize patient information to determine the pathology and the causes of it;
- outline the amount of additional research in accordance with the prognosis of the disease to clarify the diagnosis and obtain a reliable result;
- select an individual type of care for the patient in accordance with the situation: primary care, ambulance, hospitalization;
- formulate a clinical diagnosis;
- develop a plan of therapeutic (surgical) action taking into account the course of the disease and its treatment;
- apply different methods of drug administration;
- make a preliminary diagnosis;
- synthesize information about the patient in order to determine the pathology and causes of its causing;
- outline the amount of additional research in accordance with the prognosis of the disease to clarify the diagnosis and obtain a reliable result;
- use in therapy methods of primary and secondary prevention (based on evidence-based medicine), establish causal relationships of changes in health status from environmental factors;
- provide first aid for emergency conditions.

have skills in:

- correct management of medical records;
- methods of clinical research of the patient (questioning, inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation);
- skills and ability to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental methods of research (anthropometry, thermometry, X-ray, endoscopy, biopsy, cytology, radioisotope research methods, ultrasound research methods, laboratory research methods);
- the ability to detect clinical symptoms and syndromes;
- an algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis with the subsequent referral of the patient to the appropriate specialist doctor;
- basic medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first medical aid in emergency and life-threatening conditions.

4. Volume of discipline and types of study.

General labour intensity amounts to **8 points of credit**.

Type of study	total hours	semesters		
		VII	VIII	
Auditory lessons (all)				
including:				
<i>Lectures</i>	66	34	32	
<i>Practical exercises (II3)</i>	168	72	96	
<i>Seminars (C)</i>				
<i>Laboratory works (JIP)</i>				
Independent work (total)	16	8	8	
Total complexity	hours	288	180	108
	offset unit	8	5	3

5. Content of the discipline.

5.1 The content of the discipline sections.

Point No	The name of the section discipline	Content section
1.	The respiratory system	<p>Acute and chronic bronchitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical findings, complications. Defense mechanisms of the respiratory system. The role of smoking in the development of lung and heart diseases. The meaning of spirometry in the diagnosis of respiratory failure. Acute pneumonia. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Atypical pneumonia. Microorganisms. Particularity in progression. Lung abscess. Bronchiectasis. Pleuritis. Etiology. Diagnosis. The significance of pleural tapping. Treatment. Bronchial asthma. Classification, particularity in progression, treatment of different types of bronchial asthma. Status asthmaticus. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Pulmonary hypertension. Causes, clinicals, treatment. Chronic cor pulmonale. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical findings, diagnosis, complications, treatment.</p> <p>Rheumatism. Etiology, pathogenesis, Particularity in haemodynamics in various malformations. The meaning of streptococcal infections.</p>
2.	Cardiovascular system	<p>Diagnosis of heart malformations. Particularities of heart sounds and murmurs in malformations. Treatment and prophylaxis of rheumatism. Acquired heart malformations. Diagnosis. Treatment. Infective endocarditis. Classifications. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical findings. Particularities of cardiac lesions .Particularities in the progression of infective endocarditis. Treatment, the use of antibacterial therapy and surgical methods in treatment. Cardiomyopathy. Etiology. Classification. Clinical findings in dilated, hyperthrophic, restrictive cardiomyopathy. Medical treatment. Role of heart transplantation. Hypertension. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical findings. Understanding of different types of clinical features of hypertension. Risk factors. Classification. Prophylaxis. Treatment. Atherosclerosis.</p>

		Ethiology and pathogenesis. The role of atherosclerosis in ischaemic heart disease. Ischaemic heart disease. Risk factors. Clinical findings. Angina pectoris. Classification. The role of coronarography in diagnosis. Medical treatment of angina. Role of surgical methods of treatment. Aortocoronary shunts, balloon angioplasty, stenting. Myocardial infarction. Pathogenesis. Clinical findings, complications. Treatment. The understanding of acute coronary syndrome. Indications and contraindications in the use of the drugs and their side effects. ECG. Their role in the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases. Arrhythmias and conduction defects. Diagnosis. Clinical importance. Treatment. Main groups of antiarrhythmic drugs. Indications and contraindications in the use of the drugs in different types of arrhythmias. Indications for cardiostimulation.
3.	Liver diseases	Main clinical findings. Cytolysis (hepatocyte damage), cholestasis, jaundice, liver synthetic dysfunction, portal hypertension, hypersplenism. Acute and chronic hepatitis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical findings. The role of viral hepatitis. Antiviral therapy. Indications and contraindications, complications. Liver cirrhosis. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical findings. Treatment, liver synthetic dysfunction. Pathogenesis, clinical findings. Medicated and non-medicated treatments. Alcoholic disease. Visceral manifestations. Pathogenesis. Clinical findings, diagnosis, complications, treatment. Stigmata of chronic alcoholic intoxication.. Primary biliary cirrhosis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical findings, treatment. Haemochromatosis, Wilson`s disease. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical findings, diagnosis, treatment. Portal hypertension. Clinical findings, complications, treatment.
4.	Renal medicine	Main clinical findings.: acute nephritis, urinary, hypertonic, nephrotic, urinary infections, acute renal failure. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis. Etiology , pathogenesis. Clinical findings. Clinical and morphological classification of chronic glomerulonephritis. Treatment. Proliferative glomerulonephritis. Clinical findings, treatment. Amyloidosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical findings. Visceral manifestation of amyloidosis. The role of biopsy in the diagnosis of amyloidosis. Chronic renal failure. Etiology pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory findings, diagnosis, complications, treatment. Understanding of haemodialysis. Indications and contraindications in their use. The role of kidney transplantation in the treatment of renal failure.
5.	Haematology	Anaemia. Classification. Microcytic, macrocytic, normocytic, anaemia. Normochromic, hyper-and hypochromic anaemia. Etiology, clinical findings. Treatment. Megaloblastic anaemia. Etiology, diagnosis, treatment. Haemolytic anaemia. Etiology, principles of diagnosis, treatment. Aplastic anaemia. Etiology. Diagnosis, treatment. Acute and chronic leukemia Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical findings, diagnosis, complications, treatment. The role of bone marrow transplantation. Schema of cytotoxic(cytostatic) drugs. Myeloma. Pathogenesis clinical and laboratory findings. Principles of treatment. Hodgkin`s disease. Clinical findings. Principle of treatment.
6.	Endocrinology	Toxic multinodular goitre. Hypothyroidism. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical findings. Laboratory findings. Medical treatment. Indication for surgical treatment. Diabetes mellitus. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical findings, diagnosis, complication, treatment. Hyperglycaemic, hypoglycaemic, hyperosmolar coma. Differential diagnosis. Clinical findings.

		Treatment. The main complaints. Physical research methods (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation). Instrumental research methods, laboratory research methods. The main clinical syndromes. Fundamentals of private pathology (thyroid disease, diabetes).
7.	Rheumatology	Rheumatoid arthritis. Etiology, pathogenesis,. Clinical findings. Articular and extra-articular findings. Classification. Laboratory findings. Treatment. Drug treatment in rheumatoid arthritis. NSAID. Groups. Side effects and their prophylaxis. Osteoarthritis. Ankylosing spondylitis. Reiter`s syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical findings, diagnosis, complications, treatment.
8	Metabolic dysfunction	Gout. Classification. Clinical findings, laboratory diagnosis. Alcoholism. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinicals, complications, treatment.

5.2. Sections of disciplines and types of classes

Point No	The name of the section discipline	Lectures	Pract. (laboratory) classes	total hours
1	The respiratory system	8	26	34
2	Cardiovascular system	18	33	51
3	Liver diseases	12	54	66
4	Renal medicine	8	24	32
5	Haematology	12	28	40
6	Endocrinology	8	23	31
7	Rheumatology	6	24	30

6. Practical classes (seminars)

Point No	The name of the section discipline	Name of practical (laboratory) classes	Labor input (hour)
1	Section - Patient Research Methods		

1.	Introduction to the subject of internal disease propaedeutics	Methods of research of the patient. Diagram of medical history Patient questioning (complaints, anamnesis, general examination and inspection in parts)	5 5
2.	4. Methods of research of a patient with respiratory diseases	5. Patient questioning (complaints, history of development of the disease, history of life, general examination, inspection in parts) 6. Examination, palpation of the chest. Comparative and topographic percussion of the lungs. 7. Auscultation of the lungs. Primary and secondary respiratory noise	5 5 5
	8. Colloquium №1	9. Practical skills in respiratory system research	5
3.	10. Research Methods for Patients with Cardiovascular Diseases	11. Patient questioning 12. Inspection, palpation, percussion of the heart 13. Auscultation of the heart. 14. Pulse study, blood pressure	5 5 5 5
	15. Colloquium №2	16. Practical skills in methods of researching the cardiovascular system	5
4.	Methods of research of a patient with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract	Patient questioning, superficial and deep palpation of the abdomen, percussion, auscultation of the abdomen	5
5.	Research Methods for Patients with Liver Diseases	Patient questioning, palpation, percussion, liver, palpation, spleen percussion	5
6.	Methods of research of a patient with kidney disease	Questioning, palpation, percussion of the kidneys	5
7.	Research methods of a patient with diseases of the blood-forming organs	Questioning, inspection	5
8.	Methods of research of a patient with diseases of the endocrine system	Questioning, inspection, palpation of the thyroid gland	5
	Colloquium №3	Practical skills in methods of studying the organs of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, urinary organs, endocrine system	5

2	Section - Clinical Syndromes		
1.	Clinical syndromes in respiratory pathology	Pulmonary induction syndrome, pleural syndrome, broncho syndrome - pulmonary infection, general inflammatory syndrome. Broncho-obstructive syndrome, pulmonary emphysema, respiratory failure syndrome, pulmonary heart syndrome, cavity syndrome, "mute lung" syndrome, sleep apnea	3 3
	Colloquium №1	Test - control of respiratory syndromes	3
2.	Clinical syndromes in pathology of the cardiovascular system	ECG syndromes Heart defects Chronic coronary syndrome, acute coronary syndrome Syndrome of circulatory failure, acute vascular insufficiency syndrome Hypertension syndrome, metabolic syndrome	6 3 3 3 3
	Colloquium №2	Test - control by circulatory system syndromes	3
3.	Clinical syndromes in the pathology of the organs of the gastrointestinal tract	Pain, dyspeptic, diarrhea syndrome, impaired absorption syndrome, irritable bowel syndrome, gastrointestinal bleeding syndrome	2
4.	Clinical syndromes in liver pathology	Syndrome of jaundice, cholestasis, cytolysis, hypersplenism, portal hypertension, systemic inflammatory, hepatorenal, hepatolienal, hepatocellular insufficiency, hepatopulmonary	2
5.	Clinical syndromes in renal pathology	Urinary syndrome, urinary tract infection syndrome, tubular syndrome, nephrotic syndrome, nephritic syndrome, acute renal failure syndrome, chronic renal failure syndrome	2
6.	Clinical syndromes in diseases of the blood-forming organs	Anemic syndrome, hemorrhagic, sideropenic, DIC syndrome	2
7.	Clinical syndromes in diseases of the endocrine system	Syndrome of thyrotoxicosis, hypothyroidism, Itsenko-Cushing, adrenal insufficiency	2
	Colloquium №3	Test - control of gastrointestinal syndromes, liver, urinary organs, hematopoietic, endocrine systems	2
3	Section - Private Pathology		
3.1	Respiratory diseases	Pneumonia. Pleurisy. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Obstructive pulmonary disease. Chronical bronchitis. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Bronchial asthma. Lung abscess Bronchiectasis. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment	3 3 3

3.2	Diseases of the cardiovascular system	Rheumatism, heart defects, classification. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Hypertension, the concept of 24-hour blood pressure monitoring. The concept of risk factors. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Atherosclerosis, its manifestations: ischemic heart disease, myocardial infarction, acute coronary syndrome. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment, complications.	3 3 3
	Curation of patients (self)	Medical history	2
3.3	Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract	Gastritis, peptic ulcer. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment, complications	2
3.4	Liver diseases	Hepatitis. Cirrhosis of the liver. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment	2
3.5	Diseases of the urinary organs	Pyelonephritis. Glomerulonephritis. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment, complications	2
3.6	Hematopoietic diseases	Anemia Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment, complications Leukemia Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment, complications	2 2
3.7	Endocrine diseases	Thyroid diseases: thyrotoxicosis, hypothyroidism. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment, complications Diabetes. Classification. Criteria for diagnosis. Principles of treatment, complications	2 2
	TRANSFER TOTAL	PRACTICAL SKILLS	2
	CASE	HISTORY PROTECTION	2

7. Material and technical support of the discipline:

Point No	Subjects, disciplines (modules) in accordance with the curriculum	Name of equipped classrooms, facilities for practical classes with a list of main hardware and / or software	The actual address of classrooms and facilities	Form of ownership, use (property, operational management, rent, gratuitous use, etc.)	Details and validity periods of title of documents
1	2	3	4	5	6

1.	Propedeutics of internal diseases	<p>3 lecture halls, equipped with multimedia equipment (2 audiences in the City Clinical Hospital № 64, 1 - in the Central Clinical Hospital of the Russian Academy of Sciences).</p> <p>7 rooms (5 rooms in GKB No. 64, 2 rooms in the Central Clinical Hospital of the Russian Academy of Sciences).</p> <p>ECG, ECHO-cardiography, functional diagnostics laboratory, general clinical laboratory, wards with therapeutic, cardiological patients. Devices spirometer, fibroscan, ECG apparatus, SphygmoCor apparatus, simulators CardionicsSAMII simulators, anatomical models of organs, interactive survey system TurningTechnologies.</p>	<p>Moscow, ul.Vavilova 61. GKB №64</p> <p>Moscow, Litovskiy Boulevard house 1A.</p>	rent	<p>Contract No. 2 between RUDN and GKB No. 64 of February 16, 2006</p> <p>Contract No. 02.22-09 / 167 between RUDN and the Central Clinical Hospital of the Russian Academy of Sciences of 02.09.2016</p>
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8. Material and technical support of the discipline:

Information support of the discipline

1) Simulators with the ability to simulate various variants of clinical scenarios for practicing patient examination skills, formulating a preliminary diagnosis, therapeutic approaches.

2) Anatomical models of various organ systems. Used to visualize the development of the pathological process in the body of interest and its influence on the data obtained during the inspection.

3) The system of interactive survey to assess the quality of mastering the material. Used after lectures, workshops, on colloquiums. Each student can get acquainted with the results of his answers using the department portal.

- Software: Turning Technologies

4) LCD panels in most classrooms, multimedia projectors. Used to demonstrate educational material. Have the ability to wirelessly connect to data sources (laptop, tablet), the Internet.

- Software: Windows, Office 365 software package

5) A library of images with signs of various pathologies (updated by members of the department), descriptions of clinical cases, electrocardiograms. Available to every teacher, student through the relevant sections of the department portal.

9. Information support of the discipline:

Resources of the Internet information and telecommunication network:

1. EBS PFUR and third-party EBS, to which university students have access on the basis of concluded contracts:

- Electronic library system RUDN - ELS RUDN <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
- EBS "University Library Online" <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
- EBS Yurayt <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
- EBS "Student Consultant" www.studentlibrary.ru
- ELS "Lan" <http://e.lanbook.com/>

2. Databases and search engines:

- electronic fund of legal and regulatory and technical documentation <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
- Yandex search engine <https://www.yandex.ru/>
- Google search engine <https://www.google.com/>
- reference database SCOPUS <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/scopus>
- WHO documentation center <http://whodc.mednet.ru/>
- electronic library of surgery <http://surgerylib.ru/>

10. Educational and methodical support of the discipline:

a) Basic literature

1. Mukhin N.A. Propedeutics of internal diseases [Text]: Textbook / N.A. Mukhin, V.S. Moses. - 2nd ed., Ext. and recycled. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. - 848 p. : il. - application: CD ROM. - ISBN 978-5-9704-2769-9.

2. Workshop on propedeutics of internal diseases [Text]: A textbook for students of 2-3 courses of the medical faculty of specialties "General Medicine", "Dentistry" / Yu.V. Kotovskaya [et al.]; Ed. J.D. Kobalava - M.: RUDN Publishing House, 2018. - 175 p. –

3. Diseases of the endocrine organs: syndromes, key points and clinical tasks [Text / electronic resource]: Teaching guide on internal diseases propaedeutics for students of 2-3 courses, studying in the specialty "General Medicine", "Dentistry" / S.V. . Villevalde [et al.]. - Electronic text data. - M.: RUDN Publishing House, 2016. - 48 p. - ISBN 978-5-209-07227-0: 22.29. 54.15 - 3-12

4. Diseases of the digestive organs and the liver: syndromes, key moments and clinical tasks [Text]: Educational and methodical manual on the propaedeutics of internal diseases for students of 2-3 courses of the medical faculty of specialties "medical business", "Dentistry" / S.V.

Villevalde [et al.]; Ed. Zh.D.Kobalova. - M.: Publishing house of RUDN, 2016. - 91 p. : il. - ISBN 978-5-209-07661-2: 35.70.
54.13 - 3-12

5. Diseases of the circulatory system: syndromes and clinical tasks [Text]: Teaching guide on internal diseases propaedeutics for 3-year students of the medical faculty of the specialty "General Medicine", "Dentistry" / Yu.V. Kotovskaya [et al.]; Ed. Z.D.Kobalava. - M.: Publishing house of RUDN, 2016. - 89 p. : il. - ISBN 978-5-209-07401-4: 43.39. 54.10 - 3-12

b) Additional literature

1. The main syndromes in the clinic of internal diseases. Teaching manual. Compiled by: Edited by Kobalava Z.D. Ed. RUDN 2008. 20 p.

2. Kobalava J.D., Moiseev S.V., Moiseev V.S. Basics of internal medicine. A guide for doctors. -M., GEOTAR-Media. 2014. - 888 s.

3. Kobalava Z.D., Kotovskaya Yu.V. Hypertension in the XXI century: achievements, problems, prospects. RF, Moscow, Bionics. 2013. - 17 p.

4. Kobalava J.D., Villevalde S.V., Efremovtseva M.A. (Ed. by J.D. Kobalava, V.S. Moiseev). Basics of cardiorenal medicine. Monograph. Moscow, GEOTAR-Media. 2014. - 256 p.

5. Klimenko A.S., Merai I.A., Avdoshina S.V. Acute cardiorenal and renocardial syndromes. Monograph. Moscow, GEOTAR-Media 2014.- 21 p.

11. Guidelines for students on the development of the discipline (module)

Each lesson is a mini reference work on the topic. It takes place in the form of written answers to questions, solving tests, solving situational problems.

Examples of test tasks:

1. The main clinical manifestations of acute nephritic syndrome:

1. Massive swelling, anasarca, increased blood pressure, urine color "meat slop"
 2. Swelling of the face and lower extremities, increased blood pressure, oliguria, urine color "meat slop"
 3. Polyuria, nocturia, loss of appetite, nausea
 4. Swelling of the face and lower extremities, increased blood pressure, polyuria
- The correct answer is 2.

2. Highlight changes during physical examination in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system:

1. Dupuytren's contracture
 2. Acrocyanosis
 3. Swollen neck veins
 4. Dance carotid
 5. Ortopnea
- Correct answer: 2,3,4,5

3. The mechanism of dry wheezing:

1. As a result of the accumulation of liquid secretion and the passage of air through it
2. As a result of the accumulation of viscous secretions on the surface of the bronchial mucosa, its edema, spasm of smooth muscles of the bronchi
3. Occurs when the changed pleura leaves rubbing against each other.

Correct answer: 2.

Examples of situational tasks.

Task 1.

A 49-year-old man complains of an intense, burning pain behind the sternum for the first time in his life, radiating to his neck and lower jaw for 2 hours, accompanied by a feeling of fear of death, cold sweat, shortness of breath.

- What syndrome is revealed?

- Required examination?

- Management tactics?

Task 2.

A patient of 42 years, with a long history of gastric ulcer complains of loss of appetite, a feeling of distention in the epigastric region, episodes of vomiting of food eaten the day before. On examination: moderate pain on palpation in the epigastric region. The displacement of the greater curvature of the stomach down. Radiography of the abdominal organs with barium: an increase in the size of the stomach.

- Lead (s) Syndrome (s)?

- Presumptive Diagnosis?

Task 3.

A 18-year-old patient complains of daily attacks of choking, coughing, difficulty breathing out, with a viscous vitreous sputum passing through contact with a cat, cleaning the room, falling asleep in aquarium fish, nightly attacks 5-6 times a week, physical activity due to shortness of breath .

Medical history: complaints of concern for 6 months. Polyvalent allergies. My grandmother also noted asthma attacks. Suffer from chronic sinusitis. Objectively: NPV - 18 per minute, chest in usual form. Voice tremor is safe on both sides, the percussion sound is clear pulmonary, the mobility of the lower edge of the lungs is 6 cm. Against the background of weakened vesicular breathing with an extended exhalation, dry whistling rales over all pulmonary fields are heard.

Complete blood count: eosinophils 18.1%.

Blood test for Ig E: 1900 ke / l.

FER: FEV1 64% of the due, FEV1 / FZHEL 65%, the increase in FEV1 in the sample with salbutamol - 33%.

Radiography of the chest: a variant of the norm.

- Lead (s) Syndrome (s)?
-
-

- Presumptive Diagnosis?
-

The student's extracurricular independent work includes:

1. Studying the material on the textbook, textbooks
2. Mastering the methods of researching patients directly at the bedside and attracting students along the course
3. Participation in night duty with the staff of the department
4. Work on the department portal: ECG evaluation of the week, evaluation of illustrative material (photos of patients, you need to specify the syndrome and the disease).
5. Independent work on the history of the disease.

Current control:

For each topic a selective survey or test survey is conducted.

Boundary control.

Passing through each section ends with a landmark control of knowledge - the delivery of a *colloquium*, in which a student, during an interview with a teacher or during a test and computer survey, must show his knowledge of the topic studied, skills and abilities to work with the patient.

Final control:

The final knowledge control is carried out in the form of an exam. The student must demonstrate not only theoretical knowledge, but also the ability to professionally examine the patient.

11. Fund of evaluation tools for the intermediate certification of students in the discipline (module).

Description of scoring rating system

To assess the educational activities of students in the department, a point-rating system and ECTS grades are used.

**Scoring rating system for internal diseases propedeutics
for students of the specialty "General Medicine".**

I. General provisions

1. The rules of the point-rating system (BRS) are posted on the page of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases of the RUDN Educational Portal and cannot be changed during the school year.
2. The BRS rules are explained to students in the first lesson of the IV semester and come into effect from the second lesson of the IV semester. In the V and VI semesters, the rules take effect from the first lesson.
3. Each teacher maintains an electronic journal at least twice a month.

4. The adopted rating system is:

Rating	Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory		Good	Excellent	
Traditional	2	2+	3	3+	4	5	5+
%	≤31%	31-50%	51-60%	61-68%	69-84%	86-94%	95-100%
ECTS	F	FX	E	D	C	B	A

5. Missing classes should be completed within 2 weeks per days according to the approved schedule of working off. If a lesson is missed for a good reason, it can be credited with the number of points corresponding to the number of points for interviewing the missed lesson. When practicing the classes missed without a valid reason, points are not added to the survey in the class. Classes that are subject to theoretical control, the delivery of practical skills or the supervision of patients are worked out to their teacher.

6. In the event that a lesson is lost due to public holidays or medical examinations, all students are charged the maximum number of points for interviewing a lesson.

7. Only specific knowledge and skills of students are subject to assessment. Points for student attendance of classes and lectures are not awarded.

8. When conducting all types of midterm control and exam, a student must score a number of points corresponding to A, B, C, D, or E grades. When an F or FX grade is obtained on an exam, it is considered to have been passed and to receive a final grade, it is necessary to retake the exam for a positive grade.

9. A topic or section is considered mastered if a student has scored more than 50% of the possible number of points. The student can't be certified for the discipline, if he has not mastered all the topics and sections of the discipline.

10. The maximum number of points for each of the semesters is 100 points.

11. The final grade is determined based on the total number of points, which is calculated using the formula:

$$D_i^{umoe} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n D_{ik} w_{ik}}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_{ik}}, \text{ where}$$

D_i^{umoe} - the total number of points in i - the discipline of the curriculum;

D_{ik} - the total number of points in i - the discipline of the curriculum in k - semester;

w_{ik} - number of credits by i -the discipline in k - semester;

n - number of semesters, in which i - the discipline was studied.

12. All conflict situations are resolved with the participation of the head department, head educational part and teacher.

II. Rules of scoring for the IV semester.

The scoring for the IV semester is carried out according to the following table:

Activity type	Number	Number of points	amount of points
Practical lesson	13	1 point – mandatory student survey 1 point – work in class 1 point – Practical skills	0-39
Colloquium №1	1	20 points	0-20
Colloquium №2	1	20 points	0-20
Colloquium №3	1	21 points	0-21
		Total points for the IV semester	0-100

The points scored by the student during the semester during the intermediate certification for the discipline are translated into assessment according to the established rules:

Points BRS	Traditional grades in the Russian Federation	Points for translation grades	Grades	Grades ECTS
86 - 100	5	95-100	5+	A
		86-94	5	B
69 - 85	4	69-85	4	C
51 - 68	3	61-68	3+	D
		51-60	3	E
0 - 50	2	31-50	2+	FX
		0-30	2	F
51 - 100	Test	51 - 100	Test	Passed

III. Rules of scoring for the V semester

The scoring for the V semester is conducted according to the following table:

Activity type	Number	Number of points	Amount of points
Practical lesson	14	1 point – mandatory student survey 1 point – work in class (formulation of ideas about the patient, the selection of all syndromes, the solution of the clinical problem, the interpretation of laboratory analysis) 1 point – Practical skills	0-42
Colloquium №1	1	29 points	0-29
Colloquium №2	1	29 points	0-29
		Total points for the V semester	0-100

The points scored by the student during the semester during the intermediate certification for the discipline are translated into assessment according to the established rules:

Points BRS	Traditional grades in the Russian	Points for translation	Grades	Grades ECTS
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	Federation	grades		
86 - 100	5	95-100	5+	A
		86-94	5	B
69 - 85	4	69-85	4	C
51 - 68	3	61-68	3+	D
		51-60	3	E
0 -50	2	31-50	2+	FX
		0-30	2	F
51 - 100	Test	51 - 100	Test	Passed

IV. Scoring rules for the VI semester

The scoring for the VI semester is carried out according to the following table:

Activity type	Number	Number of points	Amount of points
Practical lesson	14	1 point – work in class (formulation of ideas about the patient, the selection of all syndromes, the solution of the clinical problem, the interpretation of laboratory analysis)	0-10
Colloquium №1	1	10 points	0-10
Colloquium №2	1	10 points	0-10
Final practical skills	1	6 points	0-6
Protection of medical history	1	4 points	0-4
Exam	1	60 points	0-60
		Total points for the III semester	0-100

V. Rules of scoring for various types of activity

1) Practical lesson (survey). At the beginning of each lesson there is a mandatory survey of all students present and the determination of the presence of basic knowledge on the topic of this lesson.

2) Practical lesson (work in class). Points for work at the lesson are awarded for activity during the lesson: formulating the idea of the patient, highlighting all the syndromes in the presented clinical task, correct interpretation of changes in the laboratory analysis, correct ECG analysis.

3) Practical exercise (practical skills). Points are awarded for the correct implementation of practical skills, theoretical explanation and interpretation of the identified changes.

4) Boundary theoretical control. Boundary theoretical control is represented by the test. Questions in the test may contain more than one correct answer. A question is counted if all the correct answers are selected. If the wrong answer choices or fewer correct answers are chosen,

the question is not counted. To pass the test successfully, you need to score more than 50% of the possible number of points.

5) Practical skills. With the delivery of practical skills, the student must demonstrate the correct implementation of skills, as well as know the theoretical explanation for the performed skill.

6) Medical history. In the VI semester, patients are cured and each student writes a history of the disease. The history of the disease should be protected in the last lesson in the VI semester. If the student does not protect the medical history, he is not allowed to take the exam. The protection of the medical history implies the formulation of the patient's idea, the isolation of all syndromes and the substantiation of the clinical diagnosis.

7) Exam. Students who qualify for IV and V semesters, who have completed all of the missed classes, have passed all the practical skills and defended their medical history are admitted to the exam.

The exam includes a verbal response to a ticket consisting of three questions, a characteristic of medical analysis and an electrocardiogram, recognition of a single medical image.

VI. Final grade

The final grade is determined based on the total number of points, which is calculated using the formula:

$$D_i^{umoz} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n D_{ik} w_{ik}}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_{ik}}, \text{ where}$$

D_i^{umoz} - the total number of points in i - the discipline of the curriculum;

D_{ik} - the total number of points in i - the discipline of the curriculum in k - semester;

w_{ik} - number of credits by i -the discipline in k - semester;

n - number of semesters, in which i - the discipline was studied.

The resulting amount of points is transferred to the assessment according to the established rules:

Final grade	Traditional grades in the Russian Federation	Points for translation grades	Grades	Grades ECTS
4. 86 - 100	5. 5	95-100	5+	A
		86-94	5	B
6. 69 - 85	7. 4	69-85	4	C
8. 51 - 68	9. 3	61-68	3+	D
		51-60	3	E
10. 0 - 50	11. 2	31-50	2+	FX
		0-30	2	F

Description of ECTS grades:

A (“Excellent”) - the theoretical content of the course has been mastered completely, without gaps, the necessary practical skills of working with the mastered material have been formed, all the training tasks provided by the training program have been completed, the quality of their implementation is estimated by the number of points close to the maximum.

B (“Very Good”) - the theoretical content of the course is mastered completely, without gaps, the necessary practical skills of working with the mastered material are mainly all learning tasks provided by the training program are formed performed, the quality of performance of most of them is estimated by the number of points close to the maximum.

C (“Good”) - the theoretical content of the course has been fully mastered, without gaps, some practical skills of working with the mastered material are not sufficiently developed, all the training tasks provided by the training program are completed, the quality of performance of none of them is assessed by the minimum number of points, some types of tasks are completed with errors.

D (“Satisfactory”) - the theoretical content of the course has been partially mastered, but the gaps are not essential, the necessary practical skills of care with the mastered material are mostly formed, most of the training tasks provided by the training program are completed, some of the completed tasks may contain mistakes.

E (“Mediocre”) - the theoretical content of the course has been partially mastered, some practical skills have not been formed, many of the training tasks provided by the training program have not been completed, or the quality of performance of some of them is assessed by the number of points close to the minimum.

FX (“Conditionally unsatisfactory”) - the theoretical content of the course is partially mastered, the necessary practical skills are not formed, most of the training tasks provided by the training program are not met or the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the minimum; with additional independent work on the course material it is possible to improve the quality of the performance of training tasks.

F (“Certainly unsatisfactory”) - the theoretical content of the course is not mastered, the necessary practical skills are not formed, all completed training tasks contain blunders, additional independent work on the course material will not lead to any significant improvement in the quality of the training tasks.

The program is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.

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