

## **Goals and objectives of teaching internal medicine, military-therapy**

The main educational goals of teaching internal medicine, military therapy for 5 years students - to study the etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of the major diseases of internal organs; to consolidate and improve the skills of a survey of therapeutic patient; establish the principles of clinical thinking (skills based on the collected information about the patient to put a detailed clinical diagnosis), to teach the methods of differential diagnosis within the parsed nosological forms and the basic principles of prevention and treatment of diseases of internal organs (preparation for the medical practice after the 5-th course).

Monitoring of students' knowledge is carried out by the survey and checking health histories, solve of situational problems of varying degrees of complexity, tests using test control, as well as during the examination session. Term 5-th course exams is carrying out in amount corresponding to the program.

### **Requirements for the development of the discipline**

The requirements to the level of mastery of content discipline "Internal Medicine with Military Medicine" defined educational standards in the specialty 1-79 01 01 Medicine, which is designed with the requirements of competent approach. It specified the minimum content of the discipline in the form of knowledge and skills that should be competent of university graduates in the etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of internal diseases.

#### **The student should know:**

1. Structure, aims and objectives of internal medicine with a military therapy.
2. Normative legal acts regulating the organization of specialized care.
3. Rights and obligations of citizens of the Republic of Belarus in obtaining health care for internal diseases in accordance with the regulations.
4. Risk factors as the basis of modern approaches to the prevention of diseases of internal organs.
5. The main etiological aspects of various diseases of internal organs.
6. The main pathogenetic mechanisms of diseases of internal organs.
7. Principles, methods, diagnostics criteria and differential diagnostics of diseases of internal organs.
8. Clinical manifestations of internal diseases.
9. Modern principles of treatment of diseases of internal organs.
10. Principles of medical care in the most common diseases of internal organs.
11. The structure of the military-therapy's organization.
12. The principles of medical care in acute radiation sickness, and combined lesions

#### **The student should be able to:**

Examine the patient:

1. Collect history of the disease.
2. Carry out an external examination the patient.
3. Perform a comparative and topographic percussion of lungs, determine voice trembling.
4. To carry out auscultation, to determine bronhofoniya.
5. Palpate the apical and cardiac impulse.
6. Determine the borders of the relative and absolute dullness of the heart.
7. To be able to identify the major auscultation signs with acquired heart defects.
8. Identify the major auscultatory diagnostic criteria for most common congenital heart defects.
9. Determine the pulse deficit in atrial fibrillation.
10. Perform auscultation of the aorta and peripheral arteries (carotid, femoral, renal).

11. Palpate the pulse of the peripheral arteries (popliteal, dorsal artery of foot, radial artery).
12. Measure blood pressure at Korotkoff's method.
13. Carry out inspection and palpation of the abdomen.
14. Carry out percussion and palpation of the liver and spleen.
15. Carry out checking active and passive movements of joints and to evaluate the results of arthrogramme.

**The student should be able to provide emergency care in the following states:**

1. Emergency care in hypertensive crisis.
2. Emergency care in anginal status.
3. Emergency care in supraventricular paroxysmal tachycardia.
4. Emergency care in ventricular paroxysmal tachycardia.
5. Emergency care in a paroxysm of atrial fibrillation and flutter.
6. Emergency care in cardiac asthma and pulmonary edema.