Goals and Objectives of Teaching of Internal Medicine

The main educational goals of teaching internal medicine for 6 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 methods of differential diagnosis within the parsed nosological forms and the basic principles of prevention and treatment of diseases of internal organs.

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. State examination at the VI course 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" 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. Normative legal acts regulating the organization of specialized care.
2. The rights and obligations of citizens of the Republic of Belarus in obtaining health care for internal diseases in accordance with the regulations.
3. Risk factors as the basis of modern approaches to the prevention of diseases of internal organs.
4. The main etiological aspects of various diseases of internal organs.
5. The main pathogenetic mechanisms of diseases of internal organs.
6. Principles, methods, diagnostic criteria and differential diagnosis of internal organs diseases.
7. Clinical manifestations of internal diseases.
8. Modern principles of treatment of diseases of internal organs.
9. Principles of medical care in the most common diseases of internal organs.
10. 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. 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 artrogramme.
16. Palpate the thyroid gland.
17. Perform somatometry (height, chest size, weight).
18. Palpate the kidneys.
19. Prepare the system for drip infusion.
20. Understand the methodology and assess results of gastric secretory function.
21. Understand the methodology and evaluate the results of duodenal sounding.
22. To determine blood type, number of erythrocytes, leukocytes and hemoglobin in the peripheral blood.
23. To perform blood transfusion.
24. Explain normal ECG.
25. Explain the ECG:

- myocardial infarction;
- paroxysmal tachycardia;
- atrial fibrillation;
- AV blocks;
- bundle-branch blocks;
- premature beats;
- pre-exciting syndrome;
- hypertrophy of the heart;
- cardiac glycosides intoxication;
- hypo-and hyperkalemia

26. Know the procedure and be able to interpret the results of functional tests in the diagnosis of diseases of internal organs.
27. Assess the results of spirography and pneumotachometry.
28. Know the procedure and be able to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental methods in the diagnosis of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, biliary tract and kidneys.

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

1. Emergency care in hypertensive crisis.
2. Emergency care in cardiac asthma.
3. Emergency care in pulmonary edema.
4. Emergency care in angina.
5. Emergency care in anginal status.
6. Emergency care in supraventricular paroxysmal tachycardia.
7. Emergency care in ventricular paroxysmal tachycardia.
8. Emergency care in a paroxysm of atrial fibrillation and flutter.
9. Emergency care in cardiogenic shock.
10. Emergency care in anaphylactic shock.
11. Emergency care in household poisonings.
12. Emergency care in the syndrome of Morgani-Ademsa-Stokes.
13. Emergency care in asthma attack and status asthmaticus.
14. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation