

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF OUTPATIENT THERAPY FOR 5TH YEAR STUDENTS

1. Differential diagnosis of internal diseases

1.1. Differential diagnosis of bronchial obstruction syndrome. Outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment of bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Emergency medical care for an attack of asthma on an outpatient setting.

The concept of bronchial obstructive syndrome, the main diseases associated with this syndrome, the diagnostic search algorithm.

Classification of bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Patient examination plan with bronchial asthma and COPD in outpatient settings, diagnosis formulation, indications for hospitalization. General principles of treatment of bronchial asthma and COPD in outpatient settings, examination of temporary disability, indications for referral to MREB, dispensation.

Prevention of bronchial asthma and COPD.

Emergency medical care for an attack of asthma in an outpatient setting.

1.2. Differential diagnosis of pain in the chest. Outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment of non-coronary heart diseases.

The main diseases and pathological conditions, manifested by pain in the chest, heartache-like.

Features of the pain syndrome in heart diseases (IHD, pericarditis, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy), somatoform dysfunction of the autonomic nervous system (neurocirculatory dystonia), diagnostic search algorithm, differential diagnosis.

Features of the pain syndrome in the chest due to extracardiac diseases (abdominal cavity organs, lungs and pleura, mediastinum, spine, peripheral nervous system and muscles of the shoulder girdle), differential diagnostics with heart diseases.

Non-coronary heart diseases (myocarditis, pericarditis, primary and secondary cardiomyopathies, acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease): a plan for examining patients in outpatient settings, diagnostic criteria, indications for hospitalization. General principles of treatment of patients with non-coronary heart diseases in outpatient settings, examination of temporary disability, indications for referral to MREB, dispensation.

Primary and secondary prevention of non-coronary heart disease.

1.3. Differential diagnosis of articular syndrome. Outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory and degenerative joint diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, reactive arthritis, primary osteoarthritis (osteoarthritis)) in outpatient settings.

Articular syndrome: the concept of arthritis, arthrosis, arthropathy, and diseases of the periarticular soft tissues. Methods of physical and special examination of the joints and spine. The main diseases, accompanied by articular syndrome, the algorithm of diagnostic search.

Rheumatoid arthritis: a plan for examining the patient, diagnostic criteria, medical tactics, indications for hospitalization, general principles of treatment in outpatient settings, examination of temporary disability, indications for referral to MREB, dispensarization.

Reactive arthritis: definition of the concept, plan for examining the patient, differential diagnosis, medical tactics, general principles of treatment in outpatient settings, examination of temporary disability, indications for referral to MREB, dispensarization.

Primary osteoarthritis (osteoarthritis): diagnostic criteria, patient examination plan, medical tactics, outpatient treatment, examination of temporary disability, indications for referral to MREB, dispensarization. Prevention of joint diseases.

1.4. Differential diagnosis of dyspeptic syndrome and abdominal pain. Diagnosis and treatment of irritable bowel syndrome. Emergency medical care for "acute abdomen" in outpatient settings

Dyspeptic syndrome as a collective term, characterizing the motor dysfunction of various parts of the digestive tract: "gastric" dyspepsia, "intestinal" and "biliary" symptoms, their pathogenesis. A range of diseases accompanied by these symptoms, a plan for examining the patient on an outpatient basis.

Causes and types of abdominal pain, their pathogenesis. The concept of acute and chronic abdominal pain, "acute abdomen", a range of diseases that causes these types of pain.

Malabsorption, maldigestia and malnutrition: concepts, pathogenesis. Differential diagnosis of the level of intestinal lesions (thin, thick).

General principles of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of diseases accompanied by abdominal pain and dyspeptic syndrome, symptomatic treatment (indications for the appointment of prokinetics, antispasmodics, laxatives and obstructive drugs).

Patient examination plan for suspected intestinal diseases. Irritable bowel syndrome: diagnostic criteria, general principles of treatment and rehabilitation of patients, prevention.

Emergency medical care and medical tactics in outpatient settings with an acute abdominal pain.

1.5. Differential diagnosis of jaundice and hepatosplenomegaly. Outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment of chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver.

Jaundice: concept, classification, causes.

Hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, hypersplenism: concept, causes; diseases accompanied by hepato- and/or splenomegaly, differential diagnosis.

Clinico-laboratory syndromes of liver damage (cytolysis, mesenchymal inflammation, cholestasis, hepatic-cell insufficiency), their clinical significance.

Chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver: a plan for examining the patient, differential diagnosis, general principles of treatment in outpatient settings, medical tactics, examination of

temporary disability, indications for referral to MREB, dispensarization. Prevention of liver diseases.

1.6. Differential diagnosis of urinary syndrome. Outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment of chronic pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis and chronic renal failure. Emergency medical care for renal colic in outpatient settings.

The concept of urinary syndrome, its features in pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis, urolithiasis, urethritis, cystitis, tumors of the urinary tract, nephropathy.

Methods of diagnosis of kidney diseases in outpatient settings, the algorithm for diagnostic search for urinary syndrome.

Chronic kidney disease: definition, classification, principles of diagnosis.

Patient examination plan with chronic pyelonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure in outpatient conditions, indications for hospitalization. Medical tactics for chronic renal failure.

General principles of treatment of patients with chronic pyelonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure in outpatient conditions, examination of temporary disability, indications for referral to MREB, dispensarization.

Prophylaxis of chronic pyelonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis and chronic renal failure.

Renal colic: clinical picture, emergency medical care in outpatient settings, medical tactics.

1.7. Differential diagnosis of anemic syndrome. Outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment of anemias caused by iron deficiency, B₁₂ vitamins and folic acid.

Differential diagnosis of conditions accompanied by loss of consciousness (syncope, coma). Diabetic (hyperglycemic and hypoglycemic) coma. Therapeutic aspects of management of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in outpatient settings, prevention of complications.

Definition of anemia syndrome. Classification of anemia in pathogenesis (posthemorrhagic, dyserythropoietic, hemolytic), color index, size and volume of erythrocytes, saturation with hemoglobin, regenerative capacity of the bone marrow.

Algorithm of diagnostic search in anemic syndrome.

Differential diagnosis of hypochromic anemia (iron deficiency and iron saturation).

Differential diagnosis of hyperchromic anemia (B₁₂ and folic deficiency).

Differential diagnosis of normochromic anemia (hypo- and aplastic, hemolytic).

Iron deficiency anemia: causes, features of clinical manifestations, blood picture, medical tactics, patient examination plan, outpatient treatment, rehabilitation, examination of temporary disability, prevention.

B₁₂- and folio-deficiency anemia: causes, features of clinical manifestations and blood picture, differential diagnosis, patient examination plan, medical tactics, outpatient treatment, rehabilitation, examination of temporary disability, prevention.

Conditions accompanied by loss of consciousness: fainting, coma.

Pathogenesis and objective signs of coma, degree of severity.

Systematization of coma in terms of speed and duration.

Causes of sudden short-term loss of consciousness, sudden and prolonged loss of consciousness, prolonged loss of consciousness with a gradual onset, loss of consciousness with unknown origin and unknown duration.

The sequence and characteristics of a physical examination of a patient who is unconscious, a questioning of eyewitnesses. Emergency medical care for syncope, coma of unclear etiology, medical tactics.

Causes and pathogenesis of coma in diabetes mellitus. Hyperglycemic (ketoacidotic, hyperosmolar, lacticidemic) and hypoglycemic coma: diagnosis, emergency medical care, prevention.

Diabetes mellitus type 2: principles of diagnosis and treatment in outpatient settings, examination of temporary disability, indications for referral to MREB, dispensarization, prevention of complications.