

## Thematic plan for outpatient therapy for 4<sup>th</sup> year foreign students

### Lesson 1: Organization of outpatient medical care in the Republic of Belarus. Organization of dispensarization. Medico-social examination in medical organizations

Class times - 8.00-12.15

#### By the end of the lesson, students should know:

1. Organization of ambulatory care in the Republic of Belarus.
2. The rights and duties of the district general practitioner.
3. Therapeutic and diagnostic work of the district general practitioner on an outpatient basis.
4. Organization of medical care at home.
5. The main sections of the preventive work of the district general practitioner.
6. Organization of the dispensarization, analysis of its quality and efficiency.
7. Types of disability (temporary and persistent).
8. Types of temporary disability.
9. Documents certifying temporary disability (sheet of disability, a certificate of disability) and their functions.
10. The rules governing the granting and renewal of certificate of disability and reference.
11. The composition and functions of the medical advisory committee (MAC).
12. Persistent disability, group of disability.
13. Structure and functions of the medical rehabilitation expert board (MREB).
14. Indications and order of referral to the MREB.

#### By the end of the lesson students will be able to:

1. Identify the indications for referral to the laboratory and instrumental studies, consultation of a specialist, hospital, sanatorium treatment.
2. Identify the group of dispensarization.
3. Understand the medical records.
4. To make out prescriptions for drugs to various categories of patients.
5. Calculate BMI, to assess the risk for cardiovascular SCORE
6. Identify the type of disability.
7. To issue a document certifying the temporary disability.
8. Extend disability sheet or a certificate.
9. Identify the indications for referral to the MREB.

Time	Theme, method	Content	Materials
8.00-9.15	Students survey	Analysis of material of theme, familiarization with the regulation documents	Basic forms of medical documents (ambulatory card, health certificate, recipes), regulation documents sheet of disability, certificate of disability, referring documents to MREB, MAC register
9.15-9.30	Introduction to structural units of the polyclinic		
9.30-9.45	Break		

<b>10.00-11.15</b>	Independent work of students	Work in a doctor's office: calculation of BMI, evaluate risk factors in 5 patients	Directly involved in communications with patients, prescribing of recipes, sheet of disability
<b>11.15-11.30</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>11.30-12.00</b>	Independent work of students	Prescribing of recipes, Students report of case with temporary disability (1 patient)	Training recipes, training sheet of disability
<b>12.00-12.15</b>	Securing of material "What's new I've learned today"		

**Lesson 2. Respiratory diseases. Acute respiratory infections, acute tonsillitis, Examination of temporary disability.**

**Class times - 8.00-12.15**

**By the end of the lesson, students should know:**

1. Etiology of ARI, tonsillitis.
2. Features anamnesis and examination of patients with acute respiratory infections, tonsillitis.
3. The clinical picture of acute respiratory infections, tonsillitis.
4. Plan for a patient examination with acute respiratory diseases.
5. Indications for hospitalization of patients with acute respiratory infections, tonsillitis.
6. Treatment of acute respiratory infections, tonsillitis.
7. Complications of ARI, tonsillitis.
8. Examination of temporary disability in ARI, tonsillitis.

**By the end of the session students will be able to:**

1. To collect anamnesis and carry out inspection of patients with acute respiratory diseases.
2. Identify the need for hospitalization.
3. To formulate a diagnosis.
4. Determine the tactics of treatment in an outpatient setting.
5. Analyze the data of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination.
6. To appoint treatment to the patient in accordance with the diagnosis.
7. Carry out medical examinations and preventive work.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Theme, method</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Materials</b>
<b>8.00-9.30</b>	Students survey	Analysis of material of theme, familiarization with the regulation documents	Regulation documents
<b>9.30-9.45</b>	<b>Break</b>		

<b>9.45-11.15</b>	Independent work of students	Work in a doctor's office: - examination of the oropharynx; - palpation of lymphatic nodes (5 patients)	Participation in the examination patients, prescribing of recipes
<b>11.15-11.30</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>11.30-12.00</b>	Discussion, skills demonstration	Clinical analysis of patients: taking of throat swab	Patient, ambulatory card
<b>12.00-12.30</b>	Group work. Brainstorm	Solving situational problems from case report	Situational problems
<b>12.30-13.00</b>	Securing of material "What's new I've learned today"		

### **Lesson 3. Respiratory diseases. Acute bronchitis, pneumonia: outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment**

**Class times - 8.00-13.00**

**By the end of the lesson, students should know:**

1. Etiology of acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
2. Features anamnesis and clinical picture of patients with acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
3. Plan for a patient examination of acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
4. Indications for hospitalization of patients with acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
5. Treatment of acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
6. Complications of acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
7. Examination of temporary disability in acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
8. Clinical examination and rehabilitation of patients with acute bronchitis and pneumonia.

**By the end of the lesson students will be able to:**

1. To collect anamnesis and carry out inspection of patients with acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
2. Identify the need for hospitalization.
3. To formulate a diagnosis.
4. Determine the tactics of treatment in an outpatient setting.
5. Analyze the data of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination.
6. To appoint treatment to the patient in accordance with the diagnosis.
7. Carry out rehabilitation, medical examinations and preventive work.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Theme, method</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Materials</b>
<b>8.00-9.30</b>	Students survey	Analysis of material of theme, familiarization with the regulation documents	Regulation documents
<b>9.30-9.45</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>9.45-11.15</b>	Independent work of	Work in a doctor's office: - examination of the	Participation in the examination patients,

	students	oropharynx; - palpation of lymphatic nodes; - auscultation of the chest	prescribing of recipes
<b>11.15-11.30</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>11.30-12.00</b>	Discussion, skills demonstration	Clinical analysis of patients: taking of throat swab	Patient, ambulatory card
<b>12.00-12.30</b>	Group work. Brainstorm	Solving situational problems from case report	Situational problems
<b>12.30-13.00</b>	Securing of material "What's new I've learned today"		

**Lesson 4: Diseases of the cardiovascular system. Primary and secondary arterial hypertension. Somatoform dysfunction of the autonomic nervous system: outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment. Ambulance for hypertensive crisis in an outpatient setting**

**Class times - 8.00-13.00**

**By the end of the lesson, students should know:**

1. Definition and classification of hypertension.
2. Plan of inspection of patients with high blood pressure in the outpatient setting.
3. Principles of the treatment of hypertension.
4. Indications for hospitalization of patients with hypertension.
5. The classification of hypertensive crises.
6. Tactics provide emergency medical care for hypertensive crises in the outpatient setting.
7. Dispanserization and prevention of hypertension.
8. Classification, principles of diagnosis and treatment of somatoform dysfunction of the autonomic nervous system.

**By the end of the lesson students will be able to:**

1. Measure the blood pressure.
2. Assign the required inspection plan for patients with high blood pressure.
3. Interpret laboratory and instrumental data.
4. Assign a treatment for patients with hypertension.
5. Urgent care in hypertensive crises.
6. To conduct dispanserization.
7. To recommend methods of prevention.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Theme, method</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Materials</b>
<b>8.00-9.30</b>	Students survey	Analysis of material of theme, familiarization with the regulation documents	Regulation documents
<b>9.30-9.45</b>	<b>Break</b>		

<b>9.45-11.15</b>	Independent work of students	Work in a doctor's office: - assessment of risk factors in hypertension; - measurement of blood pressure (3 patients)	Participation in the examination patients, prescribing of recipes
<b>11.15-11.30</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>11.30-12.15</b>	Discussion, demonstration of practical skills	Clinical analysis of patient	Patient, ambulatory card, visiting of manipulation room, familiarity with the first-aid kit
<b>12.15-12.45</b>	Brainstorm	Establishing a defined of risk factors by SCORE scale, GFR calculation by formula Kokroft-Gault	Situational problems, ambulatory card
<b>12.45-13.00</b>	Securing of material "What's new I've learned today"		

**Lesson 5. Coronary heart disease: aspects of outpatient diagnosis of various forms. Emergency aid in anginal attack and acute coronary syndrome in outpatient settings.**

**Class times - 8.00-13.00**

**By the end of the lesson, students should know:**

1. Classification and risk factors for coronary heart disease.
2. Plan of inspection and diagnosis of angina.
3. Indications for hospitalization.
4. Treatment of patients with angina pectoris in an outpatient setting.
5. Indications to the direction on the MREB.
6. Dispensary observation of patients with angina.
7. The algorithm providing emergency care when anginal attack and acute coronary syndrome in the outpatient setting.

**By the end of the lesson students will be able to:**

1. To collect complaints and anamnesis in patients with coronary heart disease.
2. To prepare the patient's plan of survey with coronary heart disease.
3. Determine the tactics of treating a patient with coronary artery disease.
4. Provide emergency medical aid in anginal attacks and acute coronary syndrome.
5. Interpreting the data of laboratory and instrumental studies.
6. Carry out personal preventive measures.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Theme, method</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Materials</b>
<b>8.00-9.30</b>	Students survey	Analysis of material of theme,	Regulation documents

		familiarization with the regulation documents	
<b>9.30-9.45</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>9.45-11.15</b>	Independent work of students	Work in a doctor's office: - assessment of risk factors of cardiovascular diseases (3 patients)	Directly involved in communications with patients, prescribing recipes
<b>11.15-11.30</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>11.30-12.00</b>	Discussion, demonstration of practical skills	Clinical analysis of patient	Patient, ambulatory card
<b>12.00-12.45</b>	Brainstorm	Solving situational problems from case report	Situational problems (2)
<b>12.45-13.00</b>	Securing of material "What's new I've learned today"		

**Lesson 6. Diseases of the digestive system. Functional dyspepsia, chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer and duodenal ulcer: outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment. Medical tactics and emergency medical care for suspected gastrointestinal bleeding in an outpatient setting**

**Class times - 8.00-13.00**

**By the end of the lesson, students should know:**

1. Features of the history collection and examination of patients with diseases of the digestive system.
2. Methods of laboratory and instrumental examination and interpretation.
3. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of functional dyspepsia, chronic gastritis.
1. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers.
4. Clinic of gastrointestinal bleeding.
5. Dispanserization of patients with chronic gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers.
6. The prevention of diseases of the digestive system.

**By the end of the lesson students will be able to:**

1. To collect complaints and anamnesis.
2. Inspect the abdomen (palpation, percussion, auscultation).
3. To prepare a survey plan.
4. Tactics emergency treatment in case of gastrointestinal bleeding.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Theme, method</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Materials</b>
<b>8.00-9.30</b>	Students survey	Analysis of material of theme, familiarization with the	Regulation documents

		regulation documents	
<b>9.30-9.45</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>9.45-11.15</b>	Independent work of students	Work in a doctor's office: - Collection of complaints and anamnesis - Examination of the language - Examination of the abdomen (2 persons)	Directly involved in communications with patients, prescribing recipes
<b>11.15-11.30</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>11.30-12.00</b>	Demonstration of practical skills	Clinical analysis of patient	Patient in day-off stationer
<b>12.00-12.45</b>	Brainstorm	Solving situational problems from case report (system SOCRATES)	Situational problems (2)
<b>12.45-13.00</b>	Securing of material "What's new I've learned today"		

**LESSON 7. Chronic cholecystitis, biliary functional disorder races, chronic pancreatitis: outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment. Emergency aid in hepatic colic in an outpatient setting**

**Class times - 8.00-13.00**

**By the end of the lesson, students should know:**

1. Anamnesis taking and examination of patients with diseases of the biliary system.
2. Methods of laboratory and instrumental examination and interpretation.
3. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of chronic cholecystitis, biliary functional disorders.
4. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of chronic pancreatitis.
5. Clinic of biliary colic.
6. Dispanserization of patients with chronic cholecystitis, chronic pancreatitis.
7. The prevention of diseases of the biliary system.

**By the end of the lesson students will be able to:**

1. To collect complaints and anamnesis.
2. Carry out inspection of patients with diseases of the biliary system.
3. To prepare a survey plan.
4. Tactics emergency treatment in hepatic colic in an outpatient setting.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Theme, method</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Materials</b>
<b>8.00-9.30</b>	Students survey	Analysis of material of theme, familiarization with the regulation documents	Regulation documents

<b>9.30-9.45</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>9.45-11.15</b>	Independent work of students	Work in a doctor's office: - Collection of complaints and anamnesis; - Examination of the abdomen; - Take look at ultrasound examination of inner organs of abdomen; - The normal size of the internal organs by ultrasound	Directly involved in communications with patients, prescribing of recipes
<b>11.15-11.30</b>	<b>Break</b>		
<b>11.30-12.00</b>	Summary questions	Summary	Writing
<b>12.0-12.30</b>	Demonstration of skills	Examination of patients	Patient in day-care department
<b>12.30-13.00</b>	Conclusions		

### List of preparations for discharge on resipes

#### **Lesson 3. Respiratory diseases. Acute respiratory infections, acute tonsillitis, acute bronchitis, pneumonia: outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment**

Ibuprofen - 0.2/0.1;  
 Paracetamol - 0.1/0.2;  
 Nimesulide - 0.1;  
 Analgin 50% - 2.0/Papaverine 2% -2.0/diphenhydramine 1% - 1.0;  
 Arbidol - 0.05 / 0.1;  
 Groprinosin - 0.5;  
 Oseltamivir - 0.75;  
 Amoxicillin - 0.25 / 0.5;  
 Azithromycin - 0.25 / 0.5;  
 Cefotaxime - 1.0 / 0.5;  
 Ceftriaxone - 1.0 / 0.5;  
 Cephalexin - 0.5;  
 Levofloxacin - 0.25;  
 Midecamycin - 0.4;  
 Amoxicillin / clavulanic acid - 0.25 + 0.125 / 0.5 + 0.125;  
 Bromhexinum - 0.004 / 0.008;  
 Ambroxol - 0.03;  
 Acetylcysteine- 0.1 / 0.2;  
 Aspirin - 0.325 / 0.5;

**Lesson 4: Diseases of the cardiovascular system. Primary and secondary arterial hypertension. Ambulance for hypertensive crisis in an outpatient setting**

Furosemide - 0.04;  
Veroshpiron - 0.05 / 0,025;  
Torasemide - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Indapamide - 0.0025;  
Hydrochlorothiazide - 0.25 / 0.0125;  
Lisinopril - 0.005 / 0.01 / 0.02;  
Perindopril - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Ramipril - 0.0025 / 0.005;  
Captopril - 0.025 / 0.05;  
Enalapril + Hydrochlorothiazide - 0.01 + 0.025;  
Nifedipine - 0.01;  
Amlodipine - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Amlodipine + Lisinopril - 0.005 + 0.01;  
Perindopril+Amlodipine - 0.005 + 0.01 / + 0.01 0.005 / 0.01 + 0.01 / 0.005 + 0.005;  
Verapamil - 0.04 / 0.08;  
Diltiazem - 0.06 / 0.09 / 0.120 / 0.18;  
Losartan - 0.05;  
Losartan + hydrochlorothiazide - 0.05 + 0.0125;  
Valsartan - 0.08;  
Valsartan + Hydrochlorothiazide - 0.08 + 0.025;  
Metoprolol - 0.025 / 0.05;  
Bisoprolol - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Atenolol - 0,025; 0.05  
Betaxolol - 0.005 / 0.001;  
Nebivolol - 0,005;  
Moxonidine - 0.0002 / 0.0004;  
Analgin 50% - 2.0 / Papaverine 2% -2.0 / Dibazol 0.5% - 2.0;  
Magnesium sulfate - 25% - 5.0;

**Lesson 5. Coronary heart disease: aspects of outpatient diagnosis of various forms. Ambulance with anginal attack and acute coronary syndrome in outpatient settings**

Aspirin - 0.325 / 0.5;  
Clopidogrel - 0,075;  
Dipyridamole - 0.025 / 0.075  
Isosorbide mononitrate - 0.02 / 0.04;  
Isosorbide dinitrate - 0.02;  
Atorvastatin - 0.01 / 0.02;  
Simvastatin - 0.01 / 0.02 / 0.04;  
Rosuvastatin - 0.005 / 0.01 / 0.02;  
Nitroglycerin - 0.0005;  
Molsidamin - 0.002 / 0.004;  
Trimetazidine - 0,035;

Furosemide - 0.04;  
Veroshpiron - 0.05 / 0,025;  
Torasemide - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Indapamide - 0.0025;  
Hydrochlorothiazide - 0.25 / 0.0125;  
Lisinopril - 0.005 / 0.01 / 0.02;  
Perindopril - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Ramipril - 0.0025 / 0.005;  
Captopril - 0.025 / 0.05;  
Enalapril + Hydrochlorothiazide - 0.01 + 0.025;  
Nifedipine - 0.01;  
Amlodipine - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Amlodipine + Lisinopril - 0.005 ± 0.01;  
PerindoprilAmlodipine + - 0.005 + 0.01 / + 0.01 0.005 / 0.01 + 0.01 / 0.005 ± 0.005;  
Verapamil - 0.04 / 0.08;  
Diltiazem - 0.06 / 0.09 / 0.120 / 0.18;  
Losartan - 0.05;  
Losartan + hydrochlorothiazide - 0.05 + 0.0125;  
Valsartan - 0.08;  
Valsartan + Hydrochlorothiazide - 0.0125 + 0.08 / 0.08 + 0.025;  
Metoprolol - 0.025 / 0.05;  
Bisoprolol - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Atenolol - 0,025;  
Betaxolol - 0.005 / 0.001;  
Nebivolol - 0,005;  
Moxonidine - 0.0002 / 0.0004;  
Analgin 50% - 2.0 / Papaverine 2% -2.0 / Dibazol 0.5% - 2.0;  
Magnesium sulfate 25% - 5.0;  
Morphine hydrochloride 1% - 1.0;

**Lesson 7. Chronic cholecystitis, biliary functional disorders, chronic pancreatitis: outpatient aspects of diagnosis and treatment. Ambulance in hepatic colic in an outpatient setting**

Plantaglyutsid - 50.0 (fl.)  
Omeprazole - 0.02;  
Lansoprazole - 0.03;  
Gath - 5ml;  
Almagell - 50ml;  
De-nol - 0.12;  
Ranitidine - 0.15 / 0.3;  
Drotaverinum - 0.04;  
Pancreatin - 30 U;  
Amoxicillin - 0.5 + Clarithromycin - Omeprazole 0.5 + - 0.02;  
Metoclopramide - 0.01;  
Aminocaproic acid - 5% - 100/200;  
Vikasol 1% - 1.0.

Detailing pain for **SOCRATES** system:

S - Site, localization;

O - Onset, (acute, progressive);

C - Character;

R - Radiation, Irradiation;

A - Association, What is the reason;

T - Timing, duration;

E - Exacerbation, The enhanced / simplified;

S - Severity, intensity.

### **List of preparations for discharge on prescription forms**

Ibuprofen - 0.2 / 0.1;

Paracetamol - 0.1 / 0.2;

Meloxicam - 0.0075 / 0.015;

Nimesulide - 0.1;

Analgin 50% - 2.0 / papaverine - 2% 2.0 / diphenhydramine 1% - 1.0;

Tolperisone (Mydocalm) - 0.05;

Arbidol - 0.05 / 0.1;

Groprinosin - 0.5;

Oseltamivir - 0.75;

Amoxicillin - 0.25 / 0.5;

Azithromycin - 0.25 / 0.5;

Cefotaxime - 1.0 / 0.5;

Ceftriaxone - 1.0 / 0.5;

Cephalexin - 0.5;

Levofloxacin - 0.25;

Midecamycin - 0.4;

Amoxicillin / clavulanic acid - 0.25 + 0.125 / 0.5 + 0.125;

Bromhexinum - 0.004 / 0.008;

Ambroxol - 0.03;

Acetylcysteine- 0.1 / 0.2;

Aspirin - 0.325 / 0.5;

Clopidogrel - 0,075;

Dipyridamole - 0.025 / 0.075

Isosorbide mononitrate - 0.02 / 0.04;

Isosorbide dinitrate - 0.02;

Atorvastatin - 0.01 / 0.02;

Simvastatin - 0.01 / 0.02 / 0.04;

Rosuvastatin - 0.005 / 0.01 / 0.02;

Nitroglycerin - 0.0005;

Molsidamin - 0.002 / 0.004;  
Mildronat - 0.5;  
Preductal MR - 0,035;  
Furosemide - 0.04;  
Veroshpiron - 0.05 / 0,025;  
Diuver - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Indapamide - 0.0025;  
Hydrochlorothiazide - 0.25 / 0.0125;  
Lisinopril - 0.005 / 0.01 / 0.02;  
Perindopril - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Ramipril - 0.0025 / 0.005;  
Captopril - 0.025 / 0.05;  
+ Hydrochlorothiazide Enalapril - 0.0125 + 0.01 / 0.01 + 0.025);  
Nifedipine - 0.01;  
Amlodipine - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Amlodipine + Lisinopril - 0.005 ± 0.01;  
PerindoprilAmlodipine + - 0.005 + 0.01 / + 0.01 0.005 / 0.01 + 0.01 / 0.005 ± 0.005;  
Verapamil - 0.04 / 0.08;  
Diltiazem - 0.06 / 0.09 / 0.120 / 0.18;  
Losartan - 0.05;  
Losartan + hydrochlorothiazide - 0.05 + 0.0125;  
Valsartan - 0.08;  
Valsartan + Hydrochlorothiazide - 0.0125 + 0.08 / 0.08 + 0.025;  
Metoprolol - 0.025 / 0.05;  
Bisoprolol - 0.005 / 0.01;  
Atenolol - 0,025;  
Betaxolol - 0.005 / 0.001;  
Nebivolol - 0,005;  
Moxonidine - 0.0002 / 0.0003;  
Analgin 50% -2.0 / -2.0 Papaverine 2% / Dibazol 0.5% - 2.0;  
Magnesium sulfate - 25% - 5.0;  
Morphine hydrochloride 1% -1.0;  
Plantaglyutsid - 50.0 (fl.)  
Omeprazole - 0.02;  
Lansoprazole - 0.03;  
Gath - 5ml;  
Almagell - 50ml;  
De-nol - 0.12;  
Ranitidine - 0.15 / 0.3;  
Drotaverinum - 0.04;  
Pancreatin - 30 units;  
Amoxicillin - 0.5 + Clarithromycin - Omeprazole 0.5 + - 0.02;  
Metoclopramide - 0.01;  
Aminocaproic acid - 5% - 100/200;  
Vikasol 1% - 1.0