Thematic plan of practical training
the cycle **Outpatient therapy**
for the 5th year students of the Faculty
to train specialists for foreign countries for 10 semester
2019/2020 year

   1) The concept of the bronchial obstruction, major diseases, accompanied by the syndrome. Diagnostic algorithm search with bronchial obstruction.
   2) Risk factors for the development of bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Classification of bronchial asthma and 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. Clinical examination.
   3) Prevention of asthma and COPD.
   4) Emergency care in asthma attack and developing asthmatic status in an outpatient setting.

   1) Major diseases and pathological conditions manifested by pain in the chest, like the heart (cardialgia).
   2) Features of pain in diseases of the heart (coronary artery disease, dry pericarditis, myocardial, myocardium, dilated and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy), with somatoform autonomic nervous system dysfunction. The algorithm of diagnostic search. Differential diagnosis.
   3) Features of pain in the chest caused by diseases of the abdominal cavity, lungs, pleura, peripheral nervous system and the muscles of the shoulder girdle (intercostal neuralgia, osteochondrosis of the cervical-thoracic spine, shingles). Differential diagnosis of diseases of the heart.
   5) Primary and secondary prevention of non-coronary heart diseases.

3. Articular syndrome: differential diagnosis. Diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, reactive arthritis) and degenerative (primary osteoarthritis) joint disease in an outpatient setting,
medical tactics, medico-social examination, clinical examination, primary prevention


2) Rheumatoid arthritis: survey design, diagnostic criteria. Medical tactics, indications for hospitalization, general principles of treatment in an outpatient setting, medical-social examination (justification and timing of temporary disability, the indications for the rational employment of patients sent for MREC), clinical examination.


1) Dyspeptic syndrome (symptoms, pathogenesis). Circle of diseases associated with these symptoms, the patient's plan of examination in the outpatient setting.

2) Causes and types of abdominal pain, their pathogenesis. The concept of acute and chronic abdominal pain, "acute abdomen" range of diseases causing this pain.

3) Malabsorption, maldigestion and malnutrition: the concept of pathogenesis. Differential diagnosis of the level of destruction of the intestine (thin, thick).


5) Plan examination of the patient with suspected bowel disease. Irritable bowel syndrome: diagnostic criteria, the general principles of treatment and rehabilitation of patients, prevention.

6) Emergency medical care and medical tactics in an outpatient setting under "acute abdomen" and abdominal pain.

5. Differential diagnosis of jaundice and hepatosplenomegaly. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the liver, gallbladder and biliary tract in an outpatient
setting, medical tactics, medico-social examination, clinical examination, primary prevention. Emergency medical care in hepatic colic.

2) Hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, hypersplenism: concept, the reasons; diseases accompanied by hepato- and / or splenomegaly.
3) Differential diagnosis of hepatomegaly, splenomegaly.
4) Clinical and laboratory syndromes of liver damage (cytolysis, mesenchymal inflammation, cholestasis, hepatocellular insufficiency), the clinical significance.

5) Chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver: the differential diagnosis of cirrhosis with chronic hepatitis and primary liver cancer. Plan examination of the patient, the general principles of treatment in an outpatient setting, medical tactics. Medical-social examination (justification and timing of temporary disability, the indications for the rational employment to the direction to MREC), clinical examination. Risk factors for liver disease. Prevention of liver disease.


1) The concept of urinary syndrome, its features in pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis, urethral, urethritis, cystitis, tumors of the urinary tract, nephropathy.
2) Methods of diagnosis of kidney diseases in outpatient settings, the algorithm for diagnostic search for urinary syndrome.
3) Chronic kidney disease: definition, classification, principles of diagnosis.
4) Patient examination plan with chronic pyelonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure in outpatient conditions, indications for hospitalization. Medical tactics for chronic renal failure.
5) General principles of treatment of patients with chronic pyelonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure in outpatient conditions, examination of temporary incapacity for work, clinical examination.
7) Renal colic: clinical picture, ambulance treatment in outpatient settings, medical tactics.


1) 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.
2) Algorithm of diagnostic search in anemic syndrome.
3) Differential diagnosis of hypochromic anemia (iron deficiency and iron saturation).
4) Differential diagnosis of hyperchromic anemia (B12 and folic deficiency).
5) Differential diagnosis of normochromic anemia (hypo- and aplastic, hemolytic).
7) B12- and folate deficiency anemia: causes, features of clinical manifestations and blood picture, differential diagnosis, plan
8) patient examination in case of anemia, medical tactics, outpatient treatment, rehabilitation, examination of temporary incapacity for work, prevention.

8. Therapeutic aspects of management of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in outpatient settings, prevention of complications. Differential diagnosis of conditions accompanied by loss of consciousness (syncope, collapse).

1) Diabetes mellitus type 2: risk factors for the development of the disease, scales for the screening of violations of carbohydrate metabolism, principles of diagnosis.
2) Treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus in outpatient settings: lifestyle modification, the appointment of hypoglycemic agents, correction of associated conditions. Preparations of hypoglycemic therapy (biguanides, sulfonylureas, thiazolidinediones, inhibitors, glucose uptake, meglitinides, incretin-modifying drugs) and their differentiated purpose. Indications and principles of insulin therapy for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
3) Examination of temporary incapacity for work, clinical examination, prevention of complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus.
4) Conditions accompanied by loss of consciousness: fainting, collapse.
5) Differential diagnosis of conditions accompanied by loss of consciousness. The sequence and characteristics of a physical examination of a patient who is unconscious, a questioning of eyewitnesses. Emergency care in case of syncope, collapse, medical tactics.

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