

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGETED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER
EDUCATION
"NORTH-OSSETIAN STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY"
OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.**

ANNOTATION OF THE DISCIPLINE WORKING PROGRAM

"PHTHISIATRIA"

The main professional educational program of higher education is the specialty program in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved on May 24, 2023

Full-time form of education

Term of mastering the OBOP VO: 6 years

Department: Phthisiopulmonology.

1. The purpose of the discipline: the student's mastering of knowledge in the field of phthisiology, as well as the principles of treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

2. The place of discipline in the structure of OBOP VO:

The discipline belongs to Block 1 of the basic part of the FSES HE program.

3. Requirements for the results of its mastering the discipline:

The teaching of this discipline is based on the following types of professional activity:

- n Preventative
- d diagnostic

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation and development of competencies: OPK-1, OPK-2, OPK-3, OPK-4, PK-5, PK-11, PK -13, PK-17, PK-20.

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must.

- readiness to solve common tasks of professional activity with the use of information, bibliographic resources, biomedical terminology, information and communication technologies, and taking into account the basic - information security requirements (OPK-1);
- readiness for communication in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages for solving problems of professional activity (OPK-2);
- the ability to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities (OPK-3);
- the ability and willingness to implement ethical and deontological principles in professional activities (OPK-4);
- readiness to collect and analyze patient complaints, data from his anamnesis, examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathological and other studies in order to recognize a condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease (PC-5);
- willingness to participate in the provision of emergency medical care in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention (PC-11);
- readiness to participate in the provision of medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation (PC-13);
- the ability to apply the basic principles of organization and management in the field of public health, in medical organizations and their structural units (PC-17);
- the readiness to analyze and publicly present medical information based on evidence-based medicine (PC-20);

Know:

1. The role of social and economic factors in the emergence of the spread of tuberculosis infection and their importance in the organization of medical and preventive care for patients with tuberculosis.
2. The role of philosophical categories in the dualistic understanding of the nature and dialectics of the development of the pathological process in tuberculosis.
3. The main stages and patterns of the historical development of society.
4. The algorithm of the doctor's actions in non-standard situations, the order of social and ethical responsibility for the decisions made.
5. Clinical symptoms, physical, microbiological, morphological, radiological, immunological signs characteristic of adult tuberculosis.
6. Tuberculosis prevention methods. Composition and properties of BCG vaccine. BCG vaccination technique. Population contingents subject to BCG vaccination and revaccination. Complications arising from the introduction of the BCG vaccine. The volume of work of doctors of the anti-tuberculosis dispensary in the focus of tuberculous infection.
7. Methods for early and timely detection of tuberculosis in children, adolescents, adults. Composition and properties of tuberculin. Indications and technique for setting the Mantoux test with 2 TE PPD-Criteria for evaluating the response to the Mantoux test with 2TE PPD-L.
8. Features of the course of various clinical forms of respiratory tuberculosis. Differential-diagnostic value of a number of abnormalities in the presence of a light roentgenological syndromes lymphadenopathy, dissemination, and blackened cavity.

Scheme for constructing the diagnosis of respiratory tuberculosis in accordance with the clinical classification.

9. Organizational forms of treatment of patients with tuberculosis. Anti-tuberculosis drugs, indications for their use. Principles and schemes of treatment of patients with tuberculosis. Necessary therapeutic measures for complications of tuberculosis: pulmonary hemorrhage, spontaneous pneumothorax, adverse reactions to anti-TB drugs.

Be able to:

1. Analyze the results of the population survey for tuberculosis.
2. Apply the principles of philosophical doctrine to understand the causal relationships in the formation of the epidemic process in tuberculosis.
3. Identify and analyze the main stages and patterns of the historical development of society.
4. Make decisions and act in unusual situations.
5. Draw up a plan for examining a patient to diagnose or exclude tuberculosis

To question the patient and his relatives, carry out a physical examination of the patient, formulate a conclusion about the patient's state of health and a preliminary diagnosis based on the results of the examination.

6. Determine indications and contraindications for anti-tuberculosis vaccination and revaccination. To assess the course of the vaccination reaction with intradermal administration of the BCG vaccine. Define display Niya to conduct himioprofilaktics tuberculosis. Organize the work of honey. Personnel in the focus of tuberculosis infection.

7. To find, evaluate and describe pathological changes detected by radiation methods of research in patients with tuberculosis. Determine the indications and evaluate the result of the Mantoux skin-allergic test with 2 TE PPD-L.
8. To detect, evaluate and describe the pathological changes detected by microbiological and radiation research methods in patients with tuberculosis.
9. Determine indications for antibiotic therapy, assess its tolerability and, if necessary, make prescriptions to eliminate adverse drug reactions. To diagnose persistent states in tuberculosis patients and provide them with first aid.

Own:

1. Methods for detecting tuberculosis among the population.
2. Methods of social philosophically grounded prevention of tuberculosis among the population.
3. Methods of analysis of identifying patterns of historical development of society.
4. Methods of legal and ethical assessment of actions in non-standard situations
5. The method of collecting anamnesis, examination, physical examination (palpation, percussion, auscultation) of a patient with respiratory tuberculosis..
6. Methods of sanitary prophylaxis and observance of hygienic regime in the center of tubes. infections.
7. Interpret the result of the reaction to the Mantoux test with 2 TE PPD-L.

The ability to assess the fluorogram when conducting a mass population survey.

8. Interpret the results of laboratory tests of diagnostic material for the presence of the causative agent of tuberculosis. Draw up a protocol for describing chest x-rays, determine the leading x-ray syndrome.

4. The total complexity of the discipline:

The total complexity of the discipline leaves 5 credits (180 hours).

5. Semester: 11.

6. Type of intermediate certification: exam.

7. The main sections of the discipline:

1. Theoretical foundations of phthisiology.
2. Methods for detecting tuberculosis.
3. Prevention of tuberculosis.
4. Clinic of tuberculosis.
5. Extrapulmonary tuberculosis .
6. Treatment of tuberculosis.

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