

Annotation of the educational practice program

general medical practice (the basics of practical training for the professional activity of a general practitioner for the provision of primary health care)

" CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES, COGNITIVE DISORDERS, PAIN SYNDROMES, VISIBILITY AND SLEEP DISORDERS IN THE PRACTICE OF A PRIMARY HEALTH LINE DOCTOR"

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

Form of study: full-time

The term for the development of OBOP VO is 6 years _____

Department: Psychiatry with Neurology, Neurosurgery and Medical Rehabilitation

1. The purpose of educational practice:

1. To teach students the skill of neurological examination and identification of symptoms of damage to the nervous system, the ability to combine symptoms into syndromes and make a topical diagnosis.
2. To give students modern knowledge about the etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of major diseases of the nervous system.
3. To form a student's clinical neurological thinking, the ability to independently diagnose the most common neurological diseases, to treat urgent neurological diseases and prevent diseases of the nervous system.

2. Place of practice in the structure of the EP:

The educational practice "Cerebrovascular diseases, cognitive impairments, pain syndromes, dizziness and sleep disorders in the practice of a primary care physician" refers to the compulsory part of Block 2 of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the specialty 31.05.01 "General Medicine"

3. Requirements for the results of mastering the practice:

the process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation and development of the competence of the OPC-1, OPC-4, OPC-5, OPC-7, UC-1, UC-6

As a result of studying the discipline, the student should know :

-Indications and contraindications for additional clinical and paraclinical research methods:

- lumbar puncture for the study of cerebrospinal fluid;

-craniography and spondylography;

-electroencephalography and evoked potentials research methods;

- X-ray computed tomography (CT) of the brain and spinal cord, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain and spinal cord, single-photon emission computed tomography;

-Ultrasound Doppler, ultrasound duplex and triplex scanning of the carotid arteries, transcranial Doppler, angiography of cerebral vessels;

-echoencephalography.

Be able to:

- Ask, collect complaints and anamnesis from a neurological patient.

- Conduct a study of the neurological status;

- Determine the level of consciousness.

- Research:

* Meningeal symptoms;

* Higher brain functions: speech, reading, writing, counting, gnosis, praxis, memory and intelligence;

* Functions of the cranial nerves;

* Motor sphere: determine the volume, strength and pace of voluntary movements; examine muscle tone and reflexes, identify muscle atrophy, symptoms of parkinsonism;

* Coordination: Romberg's test, coordination tests in the limbs (finger-nose, calcaneal-knee, dysdiadochokinesis);

* Explore gait, tandem walking;

* Sensitivity: pain, temperature, proprioceptive, to reveal paresthesia and causalgia;

* Symptom of tension of nerve trunks and roots, reflex muscle symptoms;

- * Autonomic functions: identify violations of thermoregulation, sweating, vasomotor and trophic disorders, orthostatic hypotension, Raynaud's syndrome, dysfunctions of the pelvic organs;
- * A patient in a coma to assess pupillary reactions, identify focal neurological tests.
- Assess and interpret the results of clinical and paraclinical research methods;
- Based on the study of the neurological status:
 - * identify neurological symptoms and syndromes;
 - * establish a topical diagnosis;
 - * to make a preliminary clinical diagnosis.
- On the basis of a clinical examination (taking into account the results of additional examination methods), make a presumptive final clinical diagnosis for major diseases of the nervous system, reflecting the etiology, topics, course, nature and degree of dysfunction.
- Conduct emergency diagnostics and prescribe treatment for urgent neurological diseases:
 - * Ischemic stroke;
 - * Brain hemorrhage;
 - * Subarachnoid hemorrhage;
 - * Acute cranial and spinal trauma;
 - * Status epilepticus;
 - * Myasthenic and cholinergic crisis;
 - * Meningitis;
 - * Encephalitis.
- Arrange care for neurological patients.
- To carry out the prevention of major neurological diseases.

The main diseases of the nervous system, in which the student must make a presumptive clinical diagnosis, prescribe examination and treatment.

1. Acute disorders of cerebral circulation (transient disorders of cerebral circulation, ischemic stroke, cerebral hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage).
2. Hypertensive syndrome in brain tumors.
3. Acute cranial and spinal injuries.
4. Meningitis, encephalitis.
5. Status epilepticus.
6. Myasthenic and cholenergetic crises.
7. Migraine status.
8. Radiculopathy and reflex muscle syndromes.
9. Diphtheria, profirial, acute and demyelinating polyneuropathies.
10. Facial nerve neuropathy.
11. Trigeminal neuralgia.
12. Herpes zoster.
13. Exacerbation of multiple sclerosis.
14. Acute pain syndromes, dizziness, sleep and cognitive disorders

The total workload of the practice is 1 credit unit (36 hours).

Semester: XII

The main sections of the practice:

1. Normative legal documentation for the provision of medical care to the population with diseases of the nervous system
2. Symptoms, clinical presentation of major neurological diseases that may be encountered by a primary care physician
3. Basic and additional methods for the diagnosis of neurological diseases, in particular cerebrovascular pathology, cognitive impairment, pain syndromes, dizziness, insomnia.
4. Algorithm for the treatment of these neurological conditions, provision of primary health care, tactics of managing patients with concomitant neurological symptoms.

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