FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION "NORTH OSSETIAN STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY"

OF HEALTH THE MINISTRY OF HEALTHCARE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

APPROVE

Rector

O.V. Remisov

FEBRUARY

SHAWAR STATES OF THE STATES OF

WORKING PROGRAMME OF DISCIPLINE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Specialty

31.05.01 General medicine (specialty)

Full-time education

full-time

Term development

6 years

Department

pathological physiology

In the development basis of the educational working programmer of the discipline is put:

- 1. Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the specialty **35.05.01 General medicine**, approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of February 9, 2016, No. 95 (About the approval of the federal state educational standard of higher education on the direction of preparation 31.05.01 General medicine (level of specialty).
- 2. Curriculum for specialty **31.05.01 General medicine**, approved by the Scientific Council of North Ossetian State Medical Academy of February 19, 2020, No. 3.

The work program of the discipline was discussed and approved by the staff of the department of pathological physiology at a meeting of the department on February 11, 2020, No. 6.

The work program of the discipline was approved at a meeting of the Central Coordinating Educational-methodical Council of February 12, 2020, No. 3.

The work program of the discipline was approved by the Academic Council of North Ossetian State Medical Academy of February 19, 2020, No. 3.

Head of the department of pathological physiology Professor

I.G. Dzhioev

Creator:

Head of the department of pathological physiology

Professor

I.G. Dzhioev

Assistant professor

V.A. Gadieva

Reviewers:

Associate Professor, Department of Normal Physiology of North Ossetian State Medical Academy V. O. Akhpolova

Head of Department of physiology and pathology visceral systems of Institute of Bio-Medical Research, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences Professor V.B. Brin

CONTENT OF THE WORK PROGRAM

- 1. Name of discipline.
- 2. The list of planned learning outcomes in the discipline, correlated with the planned results of the development of the educational program.
- 3. Indication of the place of discipline in the structure of the educational program.
- 4. The volume of discipline in credit units with an indication of the number of academic or astronomical hours allocated to the contact work of students with the teacher (by type of training) and for independent work of students.
- 5. The content of the discipline, structured by topics (sections) with an indication of the number of academic or astronomical hours and types of training sessions.
- 6. The list of educational and methodological support for independent work of students in the discipline.
- 7. Fund evaluation tools for the interim certification of students in the discipline.
- 8. The list of basic and additional educational literature necessary for the development of the discipline.
- 9. The list of resources of information and telecommunication network "Internet" (hereinafter the "Internet"), necessary for the development of the discipline.
- 10. Methodical instructions for students on the development of the discipline.
- 11. The list of information technologies used in the implementation of the educational process in the discipline, including a list of software and information reference systems (if necessary).
- 12. Description of the material and technical base necessary for the implementation of the educational process in the discipline.

1. Name of discipline. "Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology".

2. The list of planned results of training in the discipline and the results of the development of the educational program

No.	Number / index of	Content of the discipline	The le	s of the	
312	compete nce	(or part thereof)	know	know	own
	ОПК-1	Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology. General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of kidney disease. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of extreme conditions . Immunopathophysiology. The pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	Principles of medical and technical equipment, computer equipment, computer networks for the purpose of working with information on the main sections of General and private pathophysiology. The most common methods of functional diagnosis used to detect pathology of blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, kidneys, liver and other organs and systems.	To interpret the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics used to detect blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, kidneys, liver and other organs and systems; - to determine and evaluate the results of electrocardiography; spirography; thermometry; hematological parameters, etc.	Skills to work with computers of different generations, to be guided in the Internet, to possess skills of work with the medical and technical equipment which is used at modeling of pathological processes and diseases.
2	ОПК-7	Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress.	Know the standards of biochemical parameters in the normal and in the	Use the results of spectropho- tometric stud- ies and en- zyme immu-	To master the technology of basic biochemical methods using

tion. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of fermine endocrine system. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Heredity, variability and pathology. General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypersand hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of phypoxia and hypersand hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypersand hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical form			The pathophysiology of the inflamma-	main patho-	noassays of bi-	sets of stand-
mation Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Pathophysiology of pathology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the inflammation. Pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of patholog			tion.			ard reagents
Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the inflammation. Pathophysiology of the inflammation. Pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Acute-phase proteins of the dicute of the resu			1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		rameters	•
Pathophy siology of hypoxia and hyporoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of figestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices: Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the inflammation. Heredity, variability and pathology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Acute-phase proteins of typical phosphysiology. The pathophysiology of the ordinary acute the results of cepts of General adaptation syndrome. Stress. Typical forms of pathology of the orecombination developed in the emergence of inno- combination deve						equipment
peroxia Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of themostasis Typical forms of pathology of the cir- culatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the en- docrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the en- docrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nerv- ous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pathology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflam- mation. Acute-phase proteins of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the mostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the of blood			1 **	_		
Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver faithire. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyporroxia. Typical forms of pathology of the of peroxia. Typical forms of pathology of the of peroxia. Typical forms of pathology of the mostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the of peroxia. Typical forms of pathology of the ordination of the functional diagnostic size of the results of the creation of the functional diagnostic size of the causes, condition of the functional diagnostic size of the causes on an ordination of the functional diagnostic size of the peroxia and blood vestable pathology of the ordination of the functional diagnostic				gan systems		
blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous servity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the pathology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Acute-phase proteins of pathology of the infectious discusses: Acute-phase proteins of pathology of the infectious discus						
Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the inflammation. Heredity, variability and pathology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Pathophysiology of the photostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the most combetion (outcome) of diagnostic used to detect in the emergence of innovation, development and completion (outcome) of diagnostic used to detect blood, heart and other organs and systems. Typical forms of pathology of the oblood system. Pathology of themostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the oblood system. Pathology of the mostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the oblood system. Pathology of themostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the oblood system. Pathology of hemostasis.						
blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure, Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the eardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the eardiovascular system Pathophysiology of hemostasis. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of themostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the mostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the mostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the correlations and mechanisms of the correlation of the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics used to detect blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, without the correlation of the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics used to detect blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, without the correlation of the creation of the results of the most common methods of pathophysiology of the order of the correlation of the correlation of functional diagnostics used to detect blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, without the correlation of the results of the correlation						
Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Pathophysiology Basic concepts of General nosology. Pathopenic effect of external and internal enditor. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the mostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the mostasis. Typical forms of pathology of themostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the mostasis.						
culatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of ference conditions. Immunopathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology. General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of phypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of themostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the mostasis.						
Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of phypoxia and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of phypoxia and hypotroxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the system. Typical forms of pathology of the system and blood to the tresults of the results of the most conditions, reactivity of the body in the cameratic blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, with the cameratic blood, heart and other organs and system the pathology of the system and there are an			· · ·			
exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of pathophysiology. The pathophysiology. The pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Heredity, variability and pathology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of phypoxia and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of phypoxia and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypothermia. Fever and hypothermia. Fever and hypothermia hypothermia. Fever and hypothermia hypothermia. Fever and hypothermia hypothermia. Fever and hypothermia hy						
Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure Jaundices Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OПК-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypercoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure, Jaundices Typical forms of kidney disease. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. To interpret the results of the results of the most common methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OПК-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			Liver failure. Jaundices			
docrine system. Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of extreme conditions Immunopathophysiology. The pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 Offik-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the mostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			Typical forms of kidney disease.			
Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of extreme conditions Immunopathophysiology. The pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology. General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
ous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of pain. Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OПК-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OПК-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology. General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system Pathophysiology of extreme conditions Immunopathophysiology The pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OFIK-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of themostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
system Pathophysiology of extreme conditions Immunopathophysiology. The pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OFIK-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology. Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology. General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
Pathophysiology of extreme conditions Immunopathophysiology. The pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OПК-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
Immunopathophysiology The pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 ΟΠΚ-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			l "			
process. Inflammation. Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OTIK-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concocepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyporeroxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3 OΠΚ-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			The pathophysiology of the infectious			
OΠK-9 Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pa			process. Inflammation.			
Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology						
methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and blood system. Pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			-			
concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.	3	OHK-9	I			
Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.				l •		
nal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			1 2			
Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.						
General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.				i i		
The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			l	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
tion. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.				•		
Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			1 1 2 01			
mation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflam-	•		
Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis.			mation.	opment and		
Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis.						
Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the of typical pathological pathological pathological			, 		-	1 .
blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. Display the pathological pathologi				l '	tems;	
Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. of typical justify pathogenetic methodological			, ,,			
blood system. Pathology of hemostasis. pathological genetic meth-						- ·
Seneme mem						T T T
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			Typical forms of pathology of the cir-	processes,		
The state of the s			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·- I
Typical forms of pathology of lung gas reactions, their ples) of diagnosis, treat-			1			• •
exchange function. manifestations ment, rehabili-			1			i '
Typical forms of digestive disorders in and signifi- tation and pre-						i i
the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. cance for the			the stomach and intestines. Ulcer.	cance for the		, I

		1 . 6 .1 1 1.	1 1 1 1		. C.1:
		Liver failure. Jaundices	body in the		vention of dis-
		Typical forms of kidney disease.	development		eases.
		Typical forms of pathology of the en-	of various dis-		
		docrine system.	eases;		
		Typical forms of pathology of the nerv-	causes, mech-		
		ous system and higher nervous activity.	anisms and		
		Pathophysiology of pain.	main manifes-		
		Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular	tations of typi- cal disorders		
		System Pathophysicles of outrome conditions			
		Pathophysiology of extreme conditions.	of organs and		
		Immunopathophysiology The pathophysiology of the infectious	physiological systems of the		
		process. Inflammation.	body;		
		Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic	1		
		obstructive pulmonary disease.	etiology, path-		
		obstructive pullionary disease.	ogenesis,		
			manifestations		
			and outcomes		
			of the most		
			frequent forms		
			of pathology		
			of organs and physiological		
			systems, prin- ciples of their		
			ctiological and		
			pathogenetic		
			therapy.		
			i incrapy.		
1		Tutus dustion Cubiacttime			The tested
4	ПК-6	Introduction. Subject, sections and	To know the	Interpret the	The technique
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic	To know the principles of	results of mo-	of setting the
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology	To know the principles of modern tech-	results of mo- lecular genetic	of setting the main molecu-
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and inter-	To know the principles of modern technologies and	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno-	of setting the main molecu- lar genetic and
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies,	of setting the main molecu- lar genetic and immunologi-
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular ge-	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac-	of setting the main molecu- lar genetic and immunologi- cal methods of
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and im-	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex-	of setting the main molecu- lar genetic and immunologi- cal methods of research, using
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflamma-	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi-	of setting the main molecu- lar genetic and immunologi- cal methods of research, using ready-made,
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi- ological char-	of setting the main molecu- lar genetic and immunologi- cal methods of research, using ready-made, commercial
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflamma-	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi- ological char- acteristics of	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi- ological char- acteristics of the body. To	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physio-	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi- ological char- acteristics of the body. To be able to ap-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the ac-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hy-	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological charac-	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi- ological char- acteristics of the body. To be able to ap- ply the ac- quired	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi- ological char- acteristics of the body. To be able to ap- ply the ac- quired knowledge in	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi- ological char- acteristics of the body. To be able to ap- ply the ac- quired knowledge in practical work	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the cir-	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic ex-	results of mo- lecular genetic and immuno- logical studies, taking into ac- count age-sex- ual and physi- ological char- acteristics of the body. To be able to ap- ply the ac- quired knowledge in practical work	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic examination and the possibility of applying	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic examination and the possibility of applying the results of	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic examination and the possibility of applying the results of the above-	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic examination and the possibility of applying the results of the abovementioned re-	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic examination and the possibility of applying the results of the abovementioned research meth-	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic examination and the possibility of applying the results of the abovementioned re-	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices Typical forms of kidney disease.	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic examination and the possibility of applying the results of the abovementioned research meth-	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording
4	ПК-6	methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors. Heredity, variability and pathology General adaptation syndrome. Stress. The pathophysiology of the inflammation. Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflammation. Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever. Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia. Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the blood system. Pathology of hemostasis Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system. Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function. Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer. Liver failure. Jaundices	To know the principles of modern technologies and methods of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. Know the principles of forensic examination and the possibility of applying the results of the abovementioned research meth-	results of molecular genetic and immunological studies, taking into account age-sexual and physiological characteristics of the body. To be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical work and in scien-	of setting the main molecular genetic and immunological methods of research, using ready-made, commercial reagent kits and recording

	T	T			
		Typical forms of pathology of the nerv-			
		ous system and higher nervous activity.			
		Pathophysiology of pain.			
		Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular			
		system.			
		Pathophysiology of extreme conditions			
		Immunopathophysiology			
		The pathophysiology of the infectious			
		process. Inflammation.			
		Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic			
		obstructive pulmonary disease.			
5	ПК-21	Introduction. Subject, sections and	Scientific and	To evaluate the	Skills of sys-
	11111-21	methods of pathophysiology. Basic	medical infor-	parameters of	tem approach
		concepts of General nosology	mation about	the body sys-	to the analysis
		Pathogenic effect of external and inter-	the basic con-	tems, to ana-	of medical in-
		nal environmental factors.	cepts of Gen-	lyze the results	formation;
		Heredity, variability and pathology	eral nosology;	of modern	principles of
		General adaptation syndrome. Stress.	the role of	methods of la-	evidence-
		The pathophysiology of the inflamma-	causes, condi-	boratory diag-	based medi-
		tion.	tions, reactiv-	nostics, to in-	cine based on
		Acute-phase proteins. Systemic inflam-	ity of the body	terpret the re-	the search for
		mation.	in the occur-	sults of mod-	solutions us-
		Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever.	rence, devel-	ern methods of	ing theoretical
		Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hy-	opment and	functional di-	knowledge
		peroxia.	completion	agnostics.	and practical
		Typical forms of pathology of the	(outcome) of		skills;
		blood system. Pathology of hemostasis	diseases;		SKIIIS,
		Typical forms of pathology of the	causes and		
		blood system. Pathology of hemostasis.	mechanisms		
		Typical forms of pathology of the cir-	of typical		
		culatory system.	pathological		
		Typical forms of pathology of lung gas	processes,		
		exchange function.	conditions and		
		Typical forms of digestive disorders in	reactions, their		
		the stomach and intestines. Ulcer.	manifestations		
		Liver failure. Jaundices	and signifi-		
		Typical forms of kidney disease.	cance for the		
		Typical forms of pathology of the en-	body in the		
		docrine system.	development		
		Typical forms of pathology of the nerv-	of various dis-		
		ous system and higher nervous activity.	eases.		
		Pathophysiology of pain.			
		Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular			
		system.			
		Pathophysiology of extreme conditions			
		Immunopathophysiology			
		The pathophysiology of the infectious			
		process. Inflammation.			
		Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic			
		obstructive pulmonary disease.			
	1	oostractive pullionary disease.			

3. Place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline "Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology" refers to the basic part of the unit 1 of the GEF IN the specialty "Medicine". Studied in the fifth, sixth and ninth semesters.

4. The amount of discipline

		Total		Semesters	
Type of educationa	l work	hours/	№ 5	№ 6	№ 9
		credits	hours'	hours'	hours'
Classroom activities (total), incl	luding:	194			
Lectures (L)		58	28	16	14
Practical classes (PC),		136	72	30	34
Independent work of the studen	nt (IWS), including:	94	44	26	24
Summary		23	11	6	6
Preparation for classes (PC)		23	11	6	6
Preparation for ongoing monitor	ing	24	11	7	6
The preparation of interim contro	ol.	24	11	7	6
Type of intermediate	Credit (C)				
certification	Exam (V)			36	
TOTAL . Total labor interesity	hours'	324	144	108	72
TOTAL: Total labor intensity	credit unit	9,0	4,0	3,0	2,0

5. Sections of the discipline (module), types of educational activities and forms of control

№	Sem Name of the subject (section) of the		Ty	ypes of (trainir in hou	_	rities	Forms of on- going moni-
	ester	discipline	L	LW	PC	iws	just	toring of pro- gress
1	V	Introduction. Subject, sections and methods of pathophysiology. Basic concepts of General nosology.	2		3	2	7	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
2,3		Pathogenic effect of external and internal environmental factors.	2		6	4	12	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
4		Heredity, variability and pathology	2		3	2	7	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
5,6		The pathophysiology of the inflammation.	4		9	2	15	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
7		Allergy.	2		6	2	10	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
8		Border control.	-		3	4	7	С, 3С, КЗ
9		Hyper-and hypothermia. Fever.	2		6	2	10	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
10		Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hyperoxia.	2		6	2	10	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
11		Biorhythms.	2		3	2	7	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
12		General adaptation syndrome. Stress.	2		3	4	9	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
13		Border control	-		3	4	7	С, 3С, КЗ
14 - 17		Typical forms of pathology of the blood system.	6		12	6	24	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
18, 19		Pathology of hemostasis.	2		6	4	12	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ

20		Border control	-	3	;	4	7	С, 3С, КЗ
		Total:	28	7	2	44	144	
21, 22	VI	Typical forms of pathology of the circulatory system.	4	3	3	3	10	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
23		Typical forms of pathology of lung gas exchange function.	2	3	3	2	7	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
24		Border control.	ı] 3		3	6	С, 3С, КЗ
25		Typical forms of digestive disorders in the stomach and intestines. Ulcer.	2	3	;	2	7	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
26, 27		Liver failure. Jaundices.	2	3	}	3	8	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
28, 29		Typical forms of kidney disease.	2	3	,	2	7	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
30		Border control	ı] 3	;	2	5	С, 3С, КЗ
		Typical forms of pathology of the endocrine system.	4	3	3	3	10	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
		Typical forms of pathology of the nervous system and higher nervous activity. Pathophysiology of pain.	-	3	3	3	6	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
		Border control	ı] 3	;	3	6	С, 3С, КЗ
		Exam					36	С, 3С, КЗ
		Subtotal	16	3	0	26	108	
		Total for 5 and 6 semesters:	44	10	2	70	252	
1	IX	Pathophysiology of the infectious process. Inflammation.	2			4	10	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
2		Immunopathophysiology.	2		,	2	8	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
3		Pathophysiology of hemostasis.	2			2	8	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
4		Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system.	2	6	,	4	12	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
5		Pathophysiology of hypoxia. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	2			2	8	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
6		Pathophysiology of extreme conditions.	2			4	10	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
7		Chronobiology, chronomedicine, biorhythms.	2		ļ.	2	8	ЛТ, С, Т, КЗ
8		Boundary control. Offset.	-			4	8	С, 3С, КЗ
Tota	al for 9	semester:	14	3	4	24	72	
TOT	ΓAL for	r 5, 6 and 9 semesters:	58	13	6	94	324	

Reduction of used educational technologies, methods and methods of teaching

ЛT	traditional lecture	C	based on the results of the interview (oral questioning)			
ZS** solving T testing						
PS**	PS** practice short K3 a comprehensive assessment of knowledge					
** Activ	** Activity-oriented educational technologies are identified (in the process of which the methods and algorithms of					
professi	onal tasks are implemented and worked out	()				

6. The list of educational and methodological support for independent work of students in the discipline

№	Semester	The name of the educational-methodical development
1	5,6,9	Khetagurova, L. G. Pathophysiology. Textbook diagrams and drawings to your
		favorites lectures. Vladikavkaz: publishing house. Project-Press, 2007. 222 p.
2	5, 6, 9	Khetagurova L.G., Pashayan S.G., Urumova L.T., Tagaeva I.R. General nosol-
		ogy. Typical pathological processes. Private pathophysiology. Guide to practical
		classes in pathophysiology. Vladikavkaz. 2007. 223 p.
3	5, 6, 9	Khetagurova L.G., Pashayan S.G., Tagaeva I.R. General nosology. Typical
		pathological processes and private pathophysiology. Guide to practical classes in
		pathophysiology for the faculty of dentistry. Vladikavkaz. 2007. 100 p.
4	5, 6, 9	Khetagurova L.G., Pashayan S.G., Urumova L.T., Tagaeva I.R., Datieva F.S.,
		Gadieva V.A., Berezov D.T. Guidelines for independent extracurricular work of
		students to practical classes in pathophysiology for medical, pediatric and medi-
		cal-preventive faculties "General nosology. Typical pathological processes. Pri-
		vate pathophysiology (part 1 and 2)". Vladikavkaz. 2009. 92 p and 62 p.
5	5, 6, 9	Khetagurova L.G., Pashayan S.G., Urumova L.T., Tagaeva I.R., Datieva F.S.,
		Gadieva V.A. Methodical recommendations of competence implementation for
		students of medical, pediatric, medical-preventive, dental and pharmaceutical
		faculties on pathophysiology. Vladikavkaz. 2012. 26 p.

7. Fund evaluation tools for the interim certification of students in the discipline

N₂	The list of competencies	Semester	Indicator (s) assessment	Criterion (s) of evaluation	Grading scale	Name of FOS
1	ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-6 ПК-21	5, 6	see the standard for assessing the quality of education, approved. By order of GBOU VPO SOGDIAN Ministry of health of Russia from 10.07.2018, N 264/o	see the standard for assessing the quality of education, approved. By order of GBOU VPO SOGDIAN Ministry of health of Russia from 10.07.2018, N 264/o	see the standard for assessing the quality of education, approved. By order of GBOU VPO SOGDIAN Ministry of health of Russia from 10.07.2018, N 264/o	Examination tickets. Test task. Typical task.
2	ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-6 ПК-21	9	see the standard for assessing the quality of education, approved. By order of GBOU VPO SOGDIAN Ministry of health of Russia from 10.07.2018, N 264/o	see the standard for assessing the quality of education, approved. By order of GBOU VPO SOGDIAN Ministry of health of Russia from 10.07.2018, N 264/o	see the standard for assessing the quality of education, approved. By order of GBOU VPO SOGDIAN Ministry of health of Russia from 10.07.2018, N 264/o	Examination tickets. Test task. Typical task.

8. The list of basic and additional educational literature necessary for the development of the discipline

			Year,		ıber oies	Name EBS
Nº	Name	Author (s)	place of publication	in library	at the depart ment	link
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ba	sic literature			
1	Патофизиология: учебник для мед. вузов: В 2т.	Литвицкий П.Ф.	М.: ГЭОТАР- МЕД, 2006.	по 50 экз.	2	
2	Патофизиология. Руководство к за- нятиям: учебное пособие	Под ред. П.Ф. Литвицкого	М.: ГЭОТАР- Медиа, 2010	1	1	«Консультант ст-та» http://www.studmedlib .ru/ru/book/ISBN9785 970416341.html
3	Патофизиология + CD: учебник.	Литвицкий П.Ф.	М.; ГЭОТАР- Медиа, 2010	42	1	«Консультант ст-та» http://www.studmedlib .ru/ru/book/ISBN9785 970414798.html
4	Патофизиология. Задачи и тесто- выс задания: учебное пособие	Под ред. П.Ф. Литвицкого	М.; ГЭОТАР- Медиа, 2011	2	1	«Консультант ст-та» http://www.studmedlib .ru/ru/book/ISBN9785 970424834.html
5	Патофизиология = Pathophysiol- ogy: лекции, те- сты, задачи	Литвицкий П.Ф., Пирожков С.В., Тезиков Е.Б.	М.: ГЭОТАР- Медиа, 2014.			«Консультант ст-та» http://www.studmedlib .ru/ru/book/ISBN9785 970429501.html
6	Патофизиология: учебник в 2-х томах	Литвицкий П.Ф.	М.: ГЭОТАР- Медиа, 2015. Т. 2.		1	«Консультант ст-та» http://www.studmedlib .ru/ru/book/ISBN9785 970431771.html
7	Патофизиология: учебник в 2-х то- мах	Литвицкий П.Ф.	М.: ГЭОТАР- Медиа, 2015. Т. 1.		1	«Консультант ст-та» http://www.studmedlib .ru/ru/book/ISBN9785 970431788.html
8	Общая патологи- ческая физиоло- гия: учебник	Под ред. В.А. Фролова	М.: Высшее образ. и наука, 2009	100	2	
9	Патологическая физиология	Под ред. Н.Н. Зайко, Ю.В. Быце.	М.:МЕДпрес- синфор, 2004, 2007, 2008.	4- 8, 7- 191 8- 93	2	
10	Патофизиология в таблицах и схс-мах. Лекций	Хстагурова Л.Г.	Владикавказ, 2006.	105	10	
11	Руководство к практическим занятиям по патофизиологии. Общая нозология. Типовые патологические процессы. Частная патофизиология	Хетагурова Л.Г., Пашаян С.Г., Урумова Л.Т., Такоева З.А., Тагаева И.Р.	Владикавказ: Издательско- полиграфичес-кое пред- приятие им. В.Гассиева, 2007.	231	5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Патофизиология.	Под ред.	М.: ГЭОТАР-			«Консультант ст-та»
	Основные поня-	А.В. Ефремова	Медиа, 2010			http://www.studmedlib
	тия: учебное по-					.ru/ru/book/ISBN9785
	собис					970416365.html
13	Патофизиология:	Под ред.	М.: ГЭОТАР-			«Консультант ст-та»
	учебник: в 2-х	В.В. Новицкого,	Медиа, 2013			http://www.studmedlib
	томах. Том 1	Е.Д. Гольдберга,				.ru/ru/book/ISBN9785
		О.И. Уразовой				970426579.html
		Addit	tional literature	<u> </u>		
1	Ситуационные	Под ред.	М.: ГОУ	68		
	задачи для само-	Г.В. Порядина	ВУНМЦ МЗ			
	подготовки сту-		РФ , 2001			
	дентов по пато-					
	физиологии					
2	Задачи и тестовые	Под ред.	М.: ГЭОТАР-	18	2	
	задания по пато-	П.Ф. Литвиц-	МЕД, 2002.			
	физиологии: учеб.	кого.				
	пособие					

9. The list of resources of information and telecommunication network "Internet", necessary for the development of the discipline

- ✓ Clinical anatomy and pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system http://issuu.com/ser-geimarchenkospb/docs/anatomy pathophysiology/1
- ✓ National Internet Society of internal medicine specialistshttp://www.internist.ru
- ✓ Russian education Federal portal http://www.edu.ru

Domestic and foreign magazines

- ✓ Bulletin of experimental biology and medicine http://www.iramn.ru/journal/bbm_cont.htm
- ✓ Pathological physiology and experimental therapy http://www.choicejournal.ru/show.php?id=1257
- ✓ Pathogenesishttp://niiopp.ru/jpatogenes
- ✓ American journal of clinical pathology. http://ajcp.ascpjournals.org/
- ✓ American journal of pathology, http://www.journals.elsevierhealth.com/periodicals/ajpa
- ✓ The New England Journal of Medicine. http://www.nejm.org/
- ✓ Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease. http://www.annualreviews.org/journal/pathmechdis
- ✓ European Journal of Cell Biology. http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/701760/description#descriptio

Useful links

- ✓ Books on pathophysiology download http://medic-books.net/patofiziologoy/
- ✓ Online library. Pathology http://www.vetlib.ru/pathologie/

10. Methodical instructions for students on the development of the discipline

Training consists of classroom classes (194 hours), including a lecture course and practical training, and independent work (94 hours). The main training time is divided into practical work on the assimilation of theoretical knowledge, the acquisition of practical skills and abilities.

When studying the discipline, it is necessary to use the entire resource of the basic and supplementary educational literature, lecture material, visual AIDS and demonstration materials, laboratory equipment and to master the practical skills and abilities acquired during the work with demonstration visual AIDS and solving situational problems.

Practical classes are held in the form of seminars, classroom work with microscopic equipment, study of micro-and macro - preparations, use of visual AIDS, solving of situational problems, answers to test tasks according to the algorithm of methodical development of the Department staff.

In accordance with the requirements of the GEF IN the educational process are widely used active and interactive forms of training (developing and problem training in the form of modular training, information training, multimedia training). The share of classes conducted in interactive forms is not less than 5.0 % of the auditor's classes.

Independent work of students implies preparation for practical classes, for entrance, current, intermediate and final controls and includes individual classroom and homework with visual materials, educational basic and supplementary literature, Internet resources, solution of situational problems, writing essays, etc.

Work with educational literature is considered as a kind of educational work on the subject of pathological physiology and is performed within hours allocated for its study (in the section of the SRS).

Each student is provided with access to the library collections of the Academy and the departments. For each section of the discipline developed guidelines for students in all sections of the discipline in the electronic database of the Department.

During the study of the discipline, students under the guidance of a teacher conduct a microscopic study of permanent micropreparations of fixed, painted objects, solve situational problems, draw up a workbook and present the results of the work performed for the signature of the teacher.

Writing an essay contribute to the formation of skills with educational literature, systematization of knowledge and contribute to the formation of General cultural and professional skills.

The student's work in the group creates a sense of collectivism and sociability.

Initial level of knowledge of students is determined by testing, the current control of mastering of the subject is determined by an oral examination in the classroom, in solving typical situa-tional tasks and the answers to the test tasks.

At the end of the study of the discipline is carried out an intermediate control of knowledge using an oral survey, test control, testing of practical skills and solving situational problems.

11. The list of information technologies used in the implementation of the educational process in the discipline

Semes ter	Occupatio n L, TP, S,	Educational technol- ogies used (active, interactive)	Number of hours	% in an interactive	List of software
5, 6, 9	Л	Questions and tasks (sets of tasks) for inter- active lectures	58	5	Microsoft Office, Power- Point; Acrobat Reader; Internet Explorer http://medinfo.ru
5, 6, 9	ПР	Questions and tasks (sets of tasks) for prac- tical training	136	40	Microsoft Office, Power- Point; Acrobat Reader; Internet Explorer www.studmedlib.ru- "Stu- dent Consultant» http://me- dinfo.ru
5, 6, 9	С	Questions and tasks (sets of tasks) for the round table, role-play- ing games, brainstorm- ing, etc.	94	30	Microsoft Office, Power- Point; Acrobat Reader; Internet Explorer www.studmedlib.ru "Stu- dent Consultant» http://me- dinfo.ru

12. Description of the material and technical base necessary for the implementation of the educational process in the discipline

№	Name equipments	Number	Technical condition			
	Spec					
1	Microscope, PCs.	student-10; MB S-15 monocular Micromed-3; biological-2	In the working condition			
2	Other equipment	hemocoagulase, hemocytometer, calorimeter, magnetic-laser apparatus RIKTA, the device magnetoe-lectronic tours, devices Myocard-Holter, aggregometer, hemocoagulometer, encephalo-count, pharmacy scales, torsion, analytical, blood pressure monitors, thermometers, tripods, test tubes, prepareshaft plates, scissors, needle holders, surgical needles, forceps, flasks, cylinders, small surgical table	In the working condition			
3	Tables, PCs.	480	50% needs to be replaced			
technical means of training, computer equipment						
1	Computer	4	in working order			
2	Laptop	1	in working order			
3	Multimedia projector	2	in working order			
4	Scanner, printer	printer - 4 Scanner-printer - l	in working order			
5	Parabolic screen	1	in working order			