

«APPROVED»
Rector
Higher State Educational
Establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State
Medical University»

_____ Boychuk T.M.

“ ” _____ 2019



EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMM
TO TRAIN PROFESSIONALS AT HIGHER STATE EDUCATIONAL
ESTABLISHMENT OF UKRAINE
«BUKOVINIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY»

PROFESSIONAL AREA	22 Health Care
SPECIALTY	222 Medicine
HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL	Second (Master) level
DEGREE	Master
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION	Doctor of Medicine

PREFACE

1. SUBMITTED BY

Central Methodological Board, Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine «Bukovinian State Medical University»

2. APPROVED BY

Academic Council, Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine «Bukovinian State Medical University», on May 23, 2019 (minutes № 9).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General notion

Higher education level	Second (Master) level
Degree awarded	Master
Professional field	22 Health care
Specialty	222 Medicine
Restrictions concerning the form of studies	Full-time training only
Educational qualification awarded	Master of Medicine.
Professional qualification	Doctor of Medicine. Physician
Qualification in Diploma	Doctor of Medicine
Description of professional area	<p>The object of medical activity is public health care, including maintenance of health; understanding, prevention and treatment of human diseases, as well as effect of medical problems on patients, their families and the whole population.</p> <p>Objectives – to ensure academic training on the basic and clinical biomedical sciences and train graduates for professional medical activity on an appropriate primary position by means of acquiring common and special competence, which sphere of application is described at least by the determined lists of syndromes and symptoms of diseases, urgent conditions, physiological conditions and diseases requiring special tactics of patient management; laboratory and instrumental examinations, medical manipulations; issues of labor, forensic and military expertise.</p> <p>Theoretical contents of professional area: clinical, basic and social subjects, knowledge concerning health care of population; prevention, diagnostics and treatment of an person on the individual, family and population level, essential for the fulfilment of doctor’s professional activity.</p> <p>Methods, methodology and techniques: anamnestic, clinical, laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnostic process, detection of leading symptoms and syndromes, making provisional and clinical diagnosis; techniques of diagnostics, treatment and prevention, management and organization in the field of health care.</p> <p>Instruments and equipment (objects/subjects, apparatus and devices, that should be applied and used by an applicant for higher education): the commonest up-to-date diagnostic, therapeutic and other devices, objects and apparatus to maintain professional activity.</p>
Academic right of graduates	<p>For further professional training a specialist should apply for post-graduate programs (Internship, Residency), that implement training according to the curricula for doctors in a specific field (approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 23.02.2005 №81); or he/she can apply for the program to obtain PhD (Doctor of Philosophy).</p> <p>In future specialists can apply for retraining courses and acquire another medical specialty and perform appropriate work in this field.</p>
Employment of graduates	<p>A specialist trained for work according to ДК 009-2010:</p> <p>Section Q. Health care and giving social aid</p> <p>Chapter 86.1. activity of therapeutic institutions</p> <p>Group 86.10 activity of therapeutic institutions</p>

	<p>Class 86.21 general medical training Class 86.90 other activity in health care</p> <p>On completion of studies according to the Master’s curriculum on specialty “Medicine” a specialist is able to perform the following professional work: intern (code КП – 3229); trainee (code КП - 3221); resident (code КП – XXX).</p> <p>After training in Internship or Residency a specialist is awarded with the qualification of “Physician in a Certain Specialty”; according to the medical specialty obtained he/she is able to perform professional work indicated in ДК 003: 2010: Chapter 2 Professionals Subunit 22 Professionals in the field of science concerning life and medical sciences</p> <p>Class 222 Professionals in the field of medicine (except nurses) Subclass 2221 Professionals in the field of doctoring (except dentistry) Group 2221.2 Physicians Subclass 2225 Professionals in the field of medical prevention 2225.2 Doctors, specialists in the field of medical prevention 2229.2 Professional in the field of medicine (except nursing and obstetrics)</p> <p>Professional names of work – according to the National Classification of Ukraine: Classification of Profession ДК 003:2010</p>

To create the educational curriculum the following regulations of the Law of Ukraine “On Higher Education” have been employed:

1) article 1, point 1. 17 – educational curriculum (educational-professional, educational-scientific) – the system of educational components on an appropriate level of higher education within the frame of a specialty determining:

- requirements to the level of educations of persons who can start studies according to this curriculum;
- the list of educational subjects and logical order of their learning;
- the amount of ECTS credits essential to complete the curriculum;
- expected results of studies an applicant for an appropriate level of higher education is supposed to master;

2) article 10, point 3 – higher education standard stipulated the following requirements for the curriculum:

- amount of ECTS credits essential to obtain an appropriate degree of higher education;
- competence list of a graduate;
- standard contents of training of applicants for higher education formulated within the terms of the results of studies (total knowledge, skills, abilities, other competence);
- forms of attestation of applicants for higher education;
- requirements to the internal system providing the quality of higher education;

3) article 5, point 1 – second (Master) level should assume acquiring advanced theoretical and/or practical knowledge, abilities, skills in the specialty chosen (or specialization), general principles of methodology of scientific and/or professional activity, other competence essential for effective implementation of innovative tasks of an appropriate level of professional activity;

4) article 1, point 1.13 – competence determines the ability of a person to fulfill successfully professional and further educational activity, and presents the result of learning at a certain level of higher education;

5) article 1, point 1.19 – results of education – total amount of knowledge, abilities, skills, other competence acquired by a person in the process of learning according to a certain educational-professional, educational-scientific curriculum, that can be identified, assessed and evaluated.

On the basis of these principles (by the terminology of the Law of Ukraine “On Higher Education”) the following structure of the curriculum is accepted:

- determination of the types, contents and system of appropriate knowledge of Master’s innovation activity (higher education contents) considering the requirements of professional standards or equivalent standard base;

- regulation of the system of Master’s competence as ability for effective completion of innovative tasks according to the level of professional activity considering the requirements of professional standards or equivalent standard base and the requirements of the National Qualification Frame;

- determination of the curriculum results of learning and their degree of complexity by means of competence decomposition;

- substantiation of the nomenclature of the kinds of educational activity due to an adequate distribution of the curriculum results of learning according to educational subjects, practical training, individual work;

- determination of credits and mastering all the kinds of educational activity.

Realization of a competence approach in the development of higher education by means of creation of a definite relationship of external purposes of higher education with the subjects, practical training and individual tasks is a crucial factor of the higher education quality and BSMU and creation of a real system for its internal providing.

Clear and understandable structure and contents of the curriculum are topical for applicants, learners, teachers and employers.

The educational curriculum is used during:

- accreditation of the educational curriculum, inspection of educational activity on specialty and specialization;
- elaboration of the educational plan, curricula on educational subjects and practical training;
- elaboration of diagnostic means of the higher education quality;
- determination of the contents of education in the system of advanced qualification training;
- professional orientation of learners in certain profession.

The educational-professional curriculum takes into account the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Higher Education”, the National Qualification Frame, and determines the following:

- the volume and term of education for Masters;
- common competence;
- special (professional) competence;
- the list and volume of educational subjects to master the competence of the curriculum;
- requirements to the structure of educational subjects.

The educational-professional curriculum is used for:

- compiling educational plans and working educational plans;
- formation of student individual plans;
- formation of programs on educational subjects, practical training, contents of individual tasks;
- determination of information basis to form the diagnostic means;
- accreditation of the curriculum;
- external quality control of training specialists;
- attestation of Masters on specialty 222 Medicine.

Users of the educational-professional curriculum are:

- applicants for higher education studying at Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine

- «Bukovinian State Medical University»;
- scientific-pedagogical workers of Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine «Bukovinian State Medical University», who provide training of Masters on specialty 222 Medicine;
- Examination Board on Specialty 222 Medicine;
- Acceptance Board, Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine «Bukovinian State Medical University».

The educational-professional curriculum applies to the Departments of Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine «Bukovinian State Medical University» involved in training of Masters on specialty 222 Medicine.

1.2. Regulations

The educational-professional curriculum is compiled on the base of the following regulations:

1. Law of Ukraine «On Higher Education» vdatedid 01.07.2014 // Gazette of the Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada). – 2014. – № 37, 38.
2. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 29.04.2015 № 266 «On Approval of Professional Areas and Specialties Training Applicants for Higher Education (with changes)».
3. The order to implementation of a single state qualification exam for the Masters, applicants for higher education, on specialties in the professional area “22 Health Care”, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated on March 28, 2018, № 334.
4. Licensing terms concerning implementation of educational activity approved by of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of dated on December 30, 2015, № 1187 (edited in the form of the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated on May10, 2018, № 347).
5. National Qualification Frame. Supplement to the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated on November 23, 2011, № 1341.

1.3. Terms and their definitions

The terms have the following definitions in the curriculum:

- 1) autonomy and responsibility – ability to perform the tasks independently, to solve the problems and take responsibility for the results of one’s own activity;
- 2) accreditation of the curriculum – assessment of the curriculum and/or educational activity of a higher educational establishment according to the curriculum for the purpose of correspondence with higher education standards; ability to fulfill standard requirements and achieve the results of studies declared in the curriculum; achieving the results of studies declared in the curriculum;
- 3) attestation – determination of correspondence of the knowledge, skills and other competence to the standard requirements of higher education;
- 4) types of educational activity of an applicant – educational subjects, practical training, individual tasks;
- 5) higher education – the total amount of knowledge, abilities and practical skills, ways of thinking, professional, world outlook and social qualities, moral-ethical values, other competence, acquired at the higher educational establishment in an appropriate professional area according to certain qualification on the higher education levels, which is much higher than the level of completed general secondary education by its complexity;
- 6) field of knowledge - the main subject area of education and science, which includes a group of related specialties, according to which the vocational training is carried out;
- 7) disciplinary competence - the detailed competence of the educational program as a result of the decomposition of the competence of a specialist in a certain level of higher education;
- 8) The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) - a transfer and accumulation system used in the European Higher Education Area for the purpose of providing, recognizing, confirming qualifications and educational components, and facilitating the academic mobility of higher education graduates. The system is based on determining the academic load of the

higher education applicant required to achieve the defined learning outcomes and is accounted for in ECTS credits;

9) means of diagnostics - documents approved in accordance with the established procedure, and intended to establish the degree of achievement of the planned level of formation of competencies of the student in control activities;

10) applicants for higher education - people studying at a higher educational establishment at a certain level of higher education in order to obtain the appropriate degree and qualification;

11) content module - a set of skills, knowledge, values, which ensure the implementation of a certain competence;

12) knowledge - comprehended and mastered by the person scientific information, which is the basis of his/her conscious, purposeful activity. Knowledge is divided into empirical (factual) and theoretical (conceptual, methodological);

13) integral competence - a generalized description of the qualification level, which expresses the basic competencies of the characteristics of the level of education and/or professional activity;

14) integrated assessment - the result of evaluating specific tasks of different levels, taking into account the priority factor (planned level of the formed competence);

15) information support of the discipline - the means of training, in which the basics of knowledge on a certain discipline at the level of modern achievements of science and culture, support for self-education and self-education (textbooks, teaching aids, teaching aids, teaching aids, dictionaries, encyclopedias, directories, etc.) are systematically set forth;

16) qualification level - the structural unit of the National Qualifications Framework, determined by a certain set of competencies that are typical for qualifications of this level;

17) qualification - the official result of evaluation and recognition obtained when the authorized competent authority has established that the person has attained the competencies (results of training) according to the prescribed standards;

18) competence/ competences (for NQF) - the ability of a person to perform a certain type of activity, expressed through knowledge, understanding, skills, values, other personal qualities;

19) communication - the interconnection between students for the purpose of information transfer, coordination of actions, joint activity;

20) credit of the European Credit Transfer *and* Accumulation System (hereinafter ECTS credit) - a unit of measure of the amount of academic load of the higher education applicant required to achieve the (expected) learning outcomes. The volume of one ECTS credit is 30 hours. The load of one academic year in full-time education is, as a rule, 60 ECTS credits;

21) Master's degree - an educational qualification obtained at the second level of higher education and given by a higher education institution as a result of successful completion of a relevant education program by a higher education student. The master's degree is acquired through an educational and professional or an educational and scientific program. A master's degree in medical, pharmaceutical or veterinary medicine is obtained on the basis of complete general secondary education and is given by a higher education institution (research institution) as a result of successful completion of a relevant educational program by a higher education student, amount of which is 300-360 ECTS credits.

22) methodical support of the discipline - the recommendations for the support of the student's educational process for all types of training sessions, including, information on the means and procedure of control measures, their form and content, methods of solving exercises, sources of information;

23) module control - an assessment of the level of achievement by the student of the planned level of formation of competencies according to the types of training sessions;

24) educational discipline - a set of modules to be subject to final control;

25) educational element - the minimum educational information of independent semantic value (concept, phenomenon, relation, algorithms);

26) *object* of diagnostics - a competence, the mastery of which is provided by a certain type of educational activity of the applicant;

27) educational process - an intellectual, creative activity in the field of higher education and

science, which is carried out in the higher educational establishment (scientific institution) through the system of scientific, methodical and pedagogical activities and is aimed at the transfer, mastering, multiplication and use of knowledge, skills and other competencies by students, as well as the formation of a harmoniously developed personality.

28) educational (educational *and* professional or educational *and* scientific) program - a system of educational components at the appropriate level of higher education within the specialty that defines the requirements for the level of education of people who can begin to study under this program, the list of academic disciplines and the logical sequence of their study, the number of ECTS credits required for the implementation of this program, as well as expected learning outcomes (competencies) that the applicant of the relevant higher education level must possess;

29) educational activity - the activity of higher educational establishment, which is carried out with the purpose of securing higher, postgraduate education and meeting other educational needs of higher education and other people;

30) final control - the comprehensive assessment of the planned level of the formation of disciplinary competencies;

31) current control - the assessment of the student's learning of the material during the classroom training session (student examination at lectures, checking and receiving reports on laboratory work, testing, etc.);

32) discipline curriculum - a normative document defining the content of the discipline in accordance with the educational curriculum, developed by the department, which is secured by the rector's order for teaching discipline;

33) learning outcomes (Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education") - a set of knowledge, abilities, skills and other competences acquired by a person in the process of training in a certain educational and professional, educational and scientific program that can be identified, quantified and measured;

34) learning outcomes (National Qualifications Framework) - the competence (knowledge, understanding, skills, values, other personal qualities) that a student acquires and/or demonstrates after the completion of the training;

35) level of the formation of disciplinary competence - the proportion of correct answers or performed essential operations from the total number of questions or significant operations of the decision benchmark;

36) guidance document of a subject - a normative document developed on the basis of the curriculum in accordance with the annual curriculum (contains the distribution of total time for the assimilation of separate educational elements and modules according to the types of training classes and forms of training);

37) independent work - the activity of a student on the study of educational elements and content modules, mastering of planned competencies, implementation of individual tasks, preparation for control measures;

38) specialty - a component of the knowledge field, according to which the professional training is carried out;

39) standard of higher education - a set of requirements for the content and results of educational activities of the higher educational establishment and scientific institutions for each level of higher education within each specialty;

40) standard of educational activity - a set of minimum requirements for personnel, educational, methodological, material, technical and informational support of the educational process of the higher educational establishment and scientific institution;

41) skill - the ability to apply knowledge to accomplish tasks and solve problems. Skills are divided into cognitive (intellectual and creative) and practical (based on skill using methods, materials, instructions, and tools).

42) quality of higher education - the level of knowledge, skills, abilities, and competences acquired by a person that reflects his/her competence in accordance with higher education standards.

1.4. Abbreviations

NQF - national qualifications frame;

CC - common competence;
SC - special (professional, subject) competence;
GR - general results;
SR – special (occupational, subject) results;

2. Master's competence

Integral competence is the ability to solve typical and complicated specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activity in the field of health care, or in the process of studying that envisages carrying out investigations and/or realization of innovations and is characterized with complexity and uncertainty of conditions and demands.

2.1. General competence according to the National Qualification Frame (NQF)

GC ₁	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, ability to study and be taught currently.
GC ₂	Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
GC ₃	Knowledge and understanding of the subject sphere and understanding professional activity.
GC ₄	Ability to adaptation and action in a new situation.
GC ₅	Ability to draw a substantiated decision; to work in training detachment; skills of interpersonal cooperation
GC ₆	Ability to communicate in a state language both orally and written form; ability to communicate in a foreign language
GC ₇	Skills to use information and communication technologies
GC ₈	Precision and persistence concerning the determined targets and taken duties
GC ₉	Ability to act socially, be responsible and conscious
GC ₁₀	Aspiration for maintaining environment

2.2. Special (professional, subject) competence

Generalized object of the professional activity – population health care, in particular health supporting; understanding, prevention, diagnostics and treatment of a person's diseases, as well as influence of the health problems upon patients, their families and population.

SC ₁	Skills of questioning and clinical examination of a patient
SC ₂	Ability to determine the necessary list of the laboratory and instrumental investigations and estimation of their results
SC ₃	Ability of making provisional and clinical diagnose of a disease
SC ₄	Ability to define the necessary regime of work and rest when treating disease
SC ₅	Ability to determine the character of the diet when treating diseases
SC ₆	Ability to define principles and character of the diseases treatment
SC ₇	Ability to diagnose urgent conditions
SC ₈	Ability to determine the approach of providing emergency cover
SC ₉	Skills of providing emergency cover
SC ₁₀	Ability to carry out medical evacuation measures
SC ₁₁	Skills of carrying out medical manipulations
SC ₁₂	Ability to define the management of conducting physiological pregnancy, physiological labor and afterbirth period. Skills to consult in questions of planning family and choice of contraception method
SC ₁₃	Ability to conduct sanitary-hygienic and prophylactic measures
SC ₁₄	Ability to planning and conducting preventive and anti-epidemic measures concerning infectious diseases
SC ₁₅	Ability to determine the policy of conducting persons who are within regular medical check-up
SC ₁₆	Ability to carry out working capacity examination
SC ₁₇	Ability to conduct medical records
SC ₁₈	Ability to carry out epidemiological and medical-statistical investigations of the population

	health; processing of the state, social, economic and medical information
SC ₁₉	Ability to estimate the influence of the environment, social-economic and biological determinants on the condition of health of a person, family, population
SC ₂₀	Ability to conduct the analysis of activity of a doctor, subdivision, health care institution, carrying out measures concerning provision of medical aid quality and increase of the medical resources use efficacy
SC ₂₁	Ability to carry out measures as to organization and integration of providing medical aid to the population and conducting marketing of the medical services

3. NORMATIVE CONTENT OF TRAINING, FORMATED IN TERMS OF RESULTS OF TEACHING

Competence	Learning outcomes	General learning outcomes according to NQF requirements
CC1	GR1	To know methods of analysis, synthesis and further modern training. Be able to analyze information, make informed decisions, be able to acquire modern knowledge. Establish appropriate links to achieve goals. Be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge.
CC2	GR2	To have specialized conceptual knowledge gained in the learning process. Be able to solve difficult tasks and problems that arise in professional activities. A clear and unequivocal report of their own conclusions, knowledge and explanations, which justify them, to specialists and non-specialists. Responsible for making decisions in difficult conditions
CC3	GR3	To have a profound knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. Ability to effectively form a communication strategy in professional activity. To be responsible for professional development, the ability to further professional training with a high degree of autonomy.
CC4	GR4	To know the types and methods of adaptation, the principles of action in a new situation. Be able to apply means of self-regulation, be able to adapt to new situations (circumstances) of life and activity. Establish appropriate connections to achieve the result. To be responsible for the timely use of self-regulation methods.
CC5	GR5	To know tactics and communication strategies, laws and ways of communicative behavior. Be able to make informed decisions, choose ways and strategies for communication to ensure effective teamwork. Be able to make informed decisions, choose ways and strategies for communication to ensure effective teamwork. Be responsible for the choice and tactics of communication.
CC6	GR6	To have a thorough knowledge of the state language and basic knowledge of a foreign language. Be able to apply knowledge of the state language, both verbally and in writing, to be able to communicate in a foreign language. Use professional language and business communication and when preparing documents, the state language. Use a foreign language in professional activities. To be responsible for fluent knowledge of the state language, for the development of professional knowledge.
CC7	GR7	To have deep knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in professional activities. Be able to use information and communication technologies in a professional industry that needs updating and integrating knowledge. Use information and communication technologies in professional activities. Be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills.
CC8	GR8	To know the duties and ways of fulfilling the tasks. Be able to define the purpose and the task of being persistent and conscientious in the performance of duties. Establishing interpersonal relationships to effectively accomplish tasks and responsibilities. Responsible for proper performance of the tasks.
CC9	GR9	To know their social and public rights and responsibilities. Form your own civic consciousness, be able to act in accordance with it. Ability to communicate your social and social position. Responding to your civic position and activity.

CC10	GR10	To know the problems of preserving the environment and how to save it. Be able to formulate requirements for themselves and others around the environment. To make proposals to the relevant authorities and institutions regarding measures for conservation and protection of the environment. To be responsible for the implementation of environmental protection measures within the scope of its competence.
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Competence	Learning outcomes	Special (professional, subject) learning outcomes
SC1	SR1	<p>To collect data on patient complaints, medical history, history of life (including a professional history), in the conditions of the health care institution, its unit or at home in the patient, using the interview results with the patient, according to the standard patient survey scheme.</p> <p>Under any circumstances (in the health care facility, its subdivisions, at the patient's home, etc.), using knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, according to certain algorithms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (skin, subcutaneous fat, palpation of the lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands); • assess psychomotor and physical development of the child; • examine the state of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation of the area of the heart and surface vessels, determination of percussion limits of the heart and vessels, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels); • examine the state of the respiratory organs (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, palpation of the chest, percussion and auscultation of the lungs); • examine the condition of the abdominal organs (abdominal examination, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation of the pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, finger rectal examination); • examine the condition of the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation); • examine the state of the nervous system; • examine the state of the genitourinary system; • evaluate the condition of fetal fetal development according to the calculation of the weight of the fetus and auscultation of its heartbeat.
SC2	SR2	To evaluate the information about the diagnosis in a health care institution, or its unit, using a standard procedure, using knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental examinations (list 4)
SC3	SR3.1	<p>Under conditions of the health care institution, its subdivision and among the affiliated population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to distinguish and fix the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (list 1) by making a well-founded decision, using historical data of the patient's history, physical examination data of the patient, knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms. • Be able to identify the most probable or syndromic disease (list 2) by making a reasonable decision by comparing standards using historical evidence of a patient's history and patient survey data, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, while complying with the relevant ethical and legal standards.
	SR3.2	<p>Under conditions of a health care institution, its unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assign a laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (on list 4) by making a reasonable decision based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, using standardized schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal standards. • perform differential diagnosis of diseases (list 2) by making a reasonable

		<p>decision, using a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data of laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (list 2) by making a reasonable decision and logical analysis using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data of the laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, conclusions of the differential diagnosis, knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms
SC4	SR4	To determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (in list 2), in the conditions of the health care institution, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, incl. in the field, based on the previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, its organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a well-founded decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes.
SC5	SR5	To determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease (in list 2), in the conditions of the health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation including, in the field, on the basis of the previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, her organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making a well-founded decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes.
SC6	SR6	<p>To determine the nature of the treatment (conservative, operative) of the disease (on the list 2), in the conditions of the health care institution, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, incl. under field conditions on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, its organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making a well-founded decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes.</p> <p>To determine the principles of treatment of the disease (in list 2), in the conditions of the health care institution, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, incl. under field conditions, on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, its organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a well-founded decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes.</p>
SC7	SR7	To set a diagnosis (on the list 3) by making a reasonable decision and assessing the condition of a person, in all circumstances (at home, on the street, at the healthcare facility, his unit), incl. in conditions of emergency, in the field, under conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible history, knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, observing the corresponding ethical and legal norms.
SC8	SR8	To determine the tactics of providing emergency medical care in all circumstances, using knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a well-founded decision, based on the diagnosis of urgency (in list 3) in a limited time for using standard circuits.
SC9	SR9	To provide emergency medical care, under all circumstances, using knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision based on a diagnosis of an urgent condition (on list 3) in a limited time according to the defined tactics, using standard circuits.
SC10	SR10	To organize medical and evacuation measures among the population and military personnel, in an emergency situation, incl. in field conditions, during deployed stages of medical evacuation, taking into account the existing system

		of medical-evacuation support.
SC11	SR11	To perform medical manipulations (on list 5) in a hospital, at home or at work based on a previous clinical diagnosis and / or patient status, using knowledge of the person, its organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making a well-founded decision and using standard techniques.
SC12	SR12.1	Under conditions of a medical institution on the basis of anamnestic data, general examination, bimanual, external and internal obstetric examination of a pregnant woman and a maternity using knowledge about a person, its organs and systems, observing the corresponding ethical and legal norms, by making a reasonable decision using the standard procedure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the general condition of the pregnant woman, the maternity ward; • determine the term of pregnancy; • determine the expected term of labor and weight of the fetus; • determine and evaluate the size of the female pelvis; • identify and evaluate the fetal topography in the uterus • determine the tactics of pregnancy; • determine and evaluate the condition of the fetus during pregnancy; • determine the tactics of labor; • assess the general condition of the newborn; • assess the state of the litter; • determine the state of involution of the uterus; • provide rational nutrition to pregnant women, children of the first year of life and with developmental delay, premature infants; • assess the condition of lochia and lactation.
	SR12.2	Under conditions of a medical institution, based on anamnestic data, general examination and gynecological examination of a woman, using knowledge about reproductive organs of a woman, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a well-founded decision using the standard procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To evaluate the patient and the medical criteria of acceptability of the contraceptive method; • determine the patient's inspection plan before choosing a contraceptive method; • provide counseling on family planning issues; to carry out the selection of the modern method of contraception for different categories of the population.
SC13	SR13.1	To form, under conditions of the health care institution, its unit in the work, using the generalized procedure for assessing the condition of human health, knowledge about the person, its organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a well-founded decision, among the assigned population contingent : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dispensary groups of patients; • groups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision (newborns, children, adolescents, pregnant women, representatives of professions, who must undergo compulsory dispensary examination).

SC13	SR13.2	To implement a system of antiepidemic and prophylactic steps, in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision based on data on the health status of certain group of the population and on the presence of influence of the environment on it using existing methods, within the framework of primary health care for the population, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organization of rational nutrition, water supply; • activity and rest mode; • the formation of a favorable production environment;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary prevention of diseases and injuries; • vaccine prophylaxis; • prevention of harmful habits; • prevention of unwanted pregnancy; • promoting a healthy lifestyle.
	SR13.3	<p>To implement a system of primary prevention steps, based on data on the health status of the served population and the presence of determinants of health on it, in the conditions of the health care institution and outside of it, using existing methods, within the framework of primary health care for the population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sanitary and educational measures to prevent the emergence of infectious and non-infectious diseases, injuries and promotion of a healthy lifestyle; • organization of rational nutrition, safe social and living conditions, water supply; • activity and rest mode.
	SR13.4	<p>Organize conduction of secondary and tertiary prevention steps among the population of the assigned contingent using the generalized procedure for assessing the health status of a person (screening, preventive medical examination, medical treatment), knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a well-founded decision, in the conditions of the health care institution, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to form groups of dispensary supervision; • to organize medical and recreational activities differentiated from the group of medical examination.
SC14	SR14.1	<p>Plan measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases (in list 2) under the conditions of the health care institution, its unit based on the results of the epidemiological survey of infectious disease centers, epidemiological analysis, using existing preventive and anti-epidemic methods.</p>
	SR14.2	<p>Install in a health care institution, its unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (in list 2); • primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease.
	SR14.3	<p>Detect in a health care institution using its statistical and laboratory methods of risk group, risk area, time of risk, risk factor and make an epidemiological analysis of infectious diseases of the population.</p>
SC15	SC15.1	<p>In a health care institution or at a patient's home based on the patient's health information, using standardized procedures, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, following the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making a well-founded decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to define the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary supervision; • to define the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy

		<p>persons subject to dispensary supervision;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to count and assign the necessary food to children in the first year of life.
SC16	SC16.1	Determine the presence and degree of limitation of vital activity, type, degree and duration of disability with the registration of relevant documents, in the conditions of the health care institution on the basis of disease data and its course, the person's specialty professional activities.
SX17	SC17.1	<p>Under the conditions of the health care institution, its unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to prepare an annual report on personal production activity, using official accounting documents, in a generalized form; to conduct medical records on the patient and the contingent of the population (outpatient / hospital patient card, medical history, individual birth control card, exchange card, birth history, sanatorium and treatment card, disability paper, documentation for MSEC, etc.) using standard technology on the basis of regulatory documents.
SC18	SR18.1	<p>On the territory of service on the standard methods of descriptive, analytical epidemiological and medical-statistical research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conduct screening for the most important non-infectious diseases; to assess the incidence, including chronic non-infectious diseases, disability, mortality, and integral health indicators in the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data; to identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases; to form groups of population risk.
	SR18.2	<p>Under any circumstances, using standard procedures, including modern computer information technology, be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to determine the source and / or location of the required information depending on its type; to receive the necessary information from a specific source; to analyze the received information.
SC19	SR19.1	<p>In the conditions of the health care institution, its unit according to standard methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to identify negative environmental factors based on the data of the sanitary and epidemiological institution through comparison with existing norms and standards; to analyze the health status of a contingent based on official data by comparison with the average indicators; to determine the connection between the state of the environment and the health status of a contingent based on their data; to develop preventive measures based on data on the relationship between the state of the environment and the health status of a contingent.
	SC19.2	Analyze the incidence of the population by identifying risk groups, risk areas, time of risk, risk factors, health facilities, and its unit, using statistical and laboratory methods.

	SC19.3	To evaluate the impact of socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family, population on the territory of service on the basis of standard methods and on the basis of epidemiological and medical-statistical research data.
SC20	SC20.1	Under conditions of health care institution according to standard methods on the basis of official statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to investigate the volume and effectiveness of the activity of a doctor, a unit, a health care institution in a dynamics and comparing them with the average static and the best in the field of activity; ▪ to identify defects in activities and the reasons for their formation.
	SC20.2	Under conditions of the health care institution or its subdivision according to standard methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to carry out the selection and use of unified clinical protocols for the provision of medical care based on evidence-based medicine; ▪ take part in the development of local protocols for the provision of medical care; ▪ to carry out quality control of medical services on the basis of statistical data, expert evaluation and data from sociological research using indicators of structure, process and results of activities; ▪ to identify factors that impede the improvement of the quality and safety of health care.
	SC20.3	Under the conditions of the institution, the health care unit according to standard methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to evaluate the cost of health services; ▪ to substantiate the choice of the adequate method of financing (payment), the choice of rational forms of organization of provision of medical services; ▪ to apply methods of economic analysis in the choice of methods of diagnosis, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation (minimization of costs, cost effectiveness, cost-benefit)
SC21	SC21.1	In the conditions of the health care institution, following the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a well-founded decision to take measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to organize the work of medical staff in a team, unit, institution; ▪ to form rational patient medical paths; ▪ to organize interaction with colleagues at their institution and in other health care institutions, subordinates and managers; ▪ to organize interaction with organizations and institutions outside the health sector.
	SC21.2	Apply tools for advancing medical services on the market, based on an analysis of the needs of the population, in the conditions of functioning of the health care institution, its unit, in a competitive environment.

Conformity matrix of learning outcomes and competence

Curriculum learning outcomes	Integral competency Ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional health care activities, or in the process of learning that involves research and/or innovation and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of the conditions and requirements.	Competence																																					
		General competence										Special (professional) competence																											
		1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, ability to learn and master modern knowledge.	1	Patient interviewing skills.	2	Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluation of their results.	2	Ability to establish an initial and clinical diagnosis of the disease.	3	Ability to determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases	3	Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.	4	Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.	4	Ability to diagnose urgent conditions.	5	Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care.	5	Skills to provide emergency medical care	6	Ability to carry out medical and evacuation measures	6	Skills to perform medical procedures.	7	The ability to determine tactics of management of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period. Skills in family planning counselling and selection of contraceptive methods	7	Ability to carry out sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures.	8	Ability to plan and carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures for infectious diseases.	8	Ability to maintain medical records.	9	Ability to carry out epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health; processing of state, social, economic and medical information;	9	Ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family, population.	10	The ability to analyze the activities of a doctor, department, health care institutions, take measures to ensure the quality of medical care and improve the efficiency of the use of medical resources.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Cognitive (gnostic) sphere																																			
Collect data on the patient's complaints, anamnesis of illness, anamnesis of life.	Knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Evaluate information regarding the diagnosis using a standard procedure based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).	Understanding	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Single out the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1). Make the most reliable or syndrome diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2). Assign laboratory and/or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 4). Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2). Make an initial clinical diagnosis (according to list 2).	Synthesis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2).	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Determine the necessary therapeutic nutrition in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2).	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Determine the principles and nature of treatment (conservative, surgical) of the disease (according to list 2).	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Make diagnosis (according to list 3).	Synthesis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+		+			
		+	+	+	+	+			+			+	+	+				+	+					+					+			+		
Determine the tactics of emergency medical care based on the diagnosis of an emergency condition (according to list 3).	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+			+		+	
		+	+	+	+	+			+	+		+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+			+		+
Provide emergency medical care on the basis of the diagnosis of an emergency condition (according to list 3).	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+			+		+	
		+	+	+	+	+			+	+		+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+			+		+	
Organize medical and evacuation measures among the population and military personnel, taking into account the existing system of medical and evacuation support.	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	
					+	+				+		+					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	
Determine the tactics of conducting physiological deliveries and postnatal period.	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	+	+	+	+			+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Form among the fixed contingent of the population dispensary groups of patients; groups of healthy people who are subject to dispensary supervision. Implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures in the framework of primary health care. Implement a system of primary prevention measures within the framework of primary health care. Organize secondary and tertiary prevention activities among the assigned	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+				+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
			+	+	+					+		+	+		+	+	+								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
population.																																		
Plan activities to prevent the spread of infectious diseases (according to list 2). Detect and make early diagnostics of infectious diseases (according to list 2); take primary anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infectious disease. Identify risk groups, risk areas, time of risk, risk factors and carry out epidemiological analysis of infectious diseases of the population.	Analysis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary observation; tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy individuals subject to dispensary observation; calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children of the first year of life.	Analysis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Determine the presence and degree of restrictions of life, type, degree and duration of disability with the registration of the relevant documents.	Analysis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	+	+	+	+				+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Prepare an annual report on personal production activities; maintain medical records of the patient and the population.	Synthesis	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Conduct screening to identify the most important	Assessment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
noncommunicable diseases; assess morbidity rates, integrated health indices; identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases; form risk groups of the population. Determine the source and/or location of the required information depending on its type; extract the necessary information from a specific source; process and analyze the information received.		+	+	+	+			+		+	+	+	+								+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+
Determine the negative factors of the environment; analyze the state of health of a certain contingent; determine the existence of a connection between the state of the environment and the state of health of a certain contingent; develop preventive measures on the basis of data on the relationship between the state of the environment and the state of health of a certain contingent. Carry out the analysis of morbidity of the population, identifying risk groups, risk areas, time of risk, risk factors. Assess the impact of socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family and population.	Analysis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Investigate the volume and effectiveness	Assessment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
of activity of the doctor, department, health care institutions; identify defects in the activities and causes of their development. Carry out selection and use the unified clinical protocols on providing medical care developed on the principles of evidence-based medicine; develop and use local protocols of providing medical care. Control the quality of medical care; identify factors that prevent the improvement of the quality and safety of medical care. Estimate the cost of medical services; justify the choice of an adequate method of financing (payment) and the choice of rational forms of organization of medical services. Apply methods of economic analysis in the selection of methods of diagnosis, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
						+		+	+						+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Organize the work of medical personnel; create rational medical routes of patients; organize interaction with colleagues, organizations and institutions; apply measures to promote medical services.	Application of knowledge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
						+				+										+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Emotional (affective) sphere																																	
Formulate objectives and determine the structure of personal	Value orientation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
activity.		+	+						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Adhere to a healthy lifestyle, use self-regulation and self-control techniques	Organization and conceptualization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	
Realize and be guided in the activity by the civil rights, freedoms and duties, enhance the general-educational cultural level.	Value orientation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Comply with the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in the professional activities.	Organization and conceptualization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Provide the necessary level of individual safety (own and persons who are taken care of) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.	Organization and conceptualization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
Psychomotor sphere																																	
Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5).	Manipulation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Note: the number of "+" signs reflects the influence of the component on the formation of the curriculum training outcome.

"+++" - this component dominates in the curriculum

"++" - this component is sufficient in the curriculum

"+" - this component does not make a significant contribution to the curriculum

"- " - this component is not learned in the learning process

4. REQUIREMENTS FOR PREVIOUS LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF COMPETITORS

A person has the right to obtain a Master's degree on the basis of complete general secondary education, subject to the successful completion of external independent assessment of the quality education (at least 150 points in the second and third competitive items).

A person has the right to obtain a Master's degree on the basis of the educational qualification level of a junior specialist, acquired on the specialty 5.12010101 Medical Case or 5.12010102 Nursing, subject to successful passing of entrance examinations.

5. THE VOLUME OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR NORMATIVE AND VARIABLE PART

The volume of educational-professional program is 360 ECTS credits ECTS. The normative part of the program is 356 ECTS credits. The volume of the sample is 4 ECTS credits. Taking into account the specifics of the branch and professional activities of professional qualifications "Doctor", the implementation of paragraph 15 of Article 62 of the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" in full volume is impossible.

A minimum of 75% of the education curriculum should be directed to the formation of general and special (professional) competencies in the specialty defined by the standard of higher education.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRAINING RESULTS FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The competencies that a competitor should master	Program learning outcomes	Name of the discipline, practice
Normative content of training		
I. The cycle of general (humanitarian and socio-economic, natural sciences) training		
CC ₆	GR ₆	Foreign language
CC ₉	GR ₉	History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture
CC ₁	GR ₁	Philosophy
CC ₆	GR ₆	Professional Ukrainian in use
SC ₁₇	SR ₁₇	The Latin language and the fundamentals of medical terminology
CC ₃	GR ₃	The History of medicine
SC ₁₉	SR ₁₉	Medical biology
SC ₂	SR ₂	Medical and Biological physics
CC ₇ , SC ₁₈	GR ₇ , SR _{18,2}	Medical computer science
SC ₂	SR ₂	Medical chemistry
SC ₂ , SC ₃	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2}	Bioorganic and biological chemistry
SC ₁ , SC ₃	SR ₁ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2}	Human Anatomy
SC ₂ , SC ₃	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2}	Histology, Cytology and Embryology
SC ₁ , SC ₂ , SC ₃	SR ₁ , SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2}	Physiology
SC ₁₃ , SC ₁₄ , SC ₁₉	SR _{13,2} , SR ₁₄ , SR _{19,3}	Microbiology, Virology and Immunology
II. Cycle for professional training		
SC ₁₉	SR _{19,1}	Life Safety: the basis of bioethics and biosecurity
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₉	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR _{19,3}	Pathological morphology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₉	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR _{19,3}	Pathological physiology
SC ₆	SR ₆	Pharmacology
CC ₁₀ , SC ₁₃	GR ₁₀ , SR _{13,2} , SR _{13,3}	Hygiene and Ecology
SC ₁ , SC ₃	SR ₁ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2}	Propaedeutics of internal medicine
SC ₁ , SC ₃	SR ₁ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2}	Propaedeutics of pediatrics

SC ₁ , SC ₃	SR ₁ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2}	General surgery
SC ₁ , SC ₅ , SC ₁₁	SR ₁ , SR ₅ , SR ₁₁	Care for the sick (practice)
SC ₃ , SC ₅ , SC ₁₁	SR ₃ , SR ₅ , SR ₁₁	Nurses practice
SC ₃	SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2}	Radiology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₄ , SC ₁₁ , SC ₁₅ , SC ₂₀	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₄ , SR ₁₁ , SR ₁₅ , SC _{20.2}	Internal medicine
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₄ , SC ₁₁ , SC ₁₅ , SC ₂₀	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₄ , SR ₁₁ , SR ₁₅ , SC _{20.2}	Pediatrics
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SR ₄ , SC ₁₁ , SC ₁₅ , SC ₂₀	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₄ , SR ₁₁ , SR ₁₅ , SC _{20.2}	Surgery
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁ , SC ₁₂ , SC ₁₅ , SC ₂₀	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁ , SR _{12.1} , SR _{12.2} , SR ₁₅ , SC _{20.2}	Obstetrics and Gynecology
SC ₁₃ , SC ₁₅ , SC ₁₆ , SC ₁₇ , SC ₁₈ , SC ₁₉ , SC ₂₀ , SC ₂₁	SR 13.4, SR ₁₅ , SR ₁₆ , SR ₁₇ , SR _{18.1} , SC _{19.1} , SC _{19.2} , SR _{20.1} , SR _{20.3} , SR _{21.1} , SR _{21.2}	Social medicine, public health
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁	Urology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁	Otorhinolaryngology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁	Ophthalmology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁	Neurology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₅	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₅	Medical psychology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₅	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₅	Psychiatry, Narcology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁	Dermatology, Venereology
SC ₄ , SC ₁₃	SR ₄ , SC _{13.4}	Physical rehabilitation, sports medicine
SC ₁₆ , SC ₂₁ , CC ₈	SR ₁₆ , GR ₈ , SC _{21.1}	Forensic medicine. Medical law of Ukraine
SC ₁ , SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁ , CC ₂	SR ₁ , SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁ , GR ₂	Medical practical training
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₄ , SC ₂₀	SR ₂ , SR ₃ , SR _{14.1} , SR _{14.2} , SC _{20.2}	Infectious diseases
SC ₁₃ , SC ₁₄ , SC ₁₈ , SC ₁₉	SR _{13.1} , SR _{13.2} , SR _{13.3} , SR _{14.2} , SR _{14.3} , SR _{18.1} , SC _{19.3}	Epidemiology and principles of evidence-based medicine
SC ₄ , CC ₉	SR ₄ , GR ₉	Palliative and Hospice Medicine
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁ , SC ₁₅	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁ , SR ₁₅	Oncology and Radioactive Medicine
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₁₁	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₁₁	Traumatology and orthopedics
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₄ , SC ₁₁ , SC ₂₀	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SC ₄ , SR ₁₁ , SC _{20.2}	Phthysiology
SC ₂ , SC ₃ , SC ₇ , SC ₈ , SC ₉ , SC ₁₁ , SC ₂₀	SR ₂ , SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₇ , SR ₈ , SR ₉ , SR ₁₁ , SC _{20.2}	Anesthesiology and intensive care
SC ₇ , SC ₈ , SC ₉ , SC ₂₀ , CC ₄	SR ₇ , SR ₈ , SR ₉ , SC _{20.2} , GR ₄	First aid and emergency medical care
SC ₃ , SC ₄ , SC ₁₁ , SC ₁₅ , SC ₂₁	SR _{3.1} , SR _{3.2} , SR ₄ , SR ₁₁ , SR ₁₅ , SR ₂₁	General Practice (Family Medicine)
SC ₁ , SC ₁₁	SC ₁ , SR ₁₁	Clinical anatomy and operative surgery
SC ₄ , SC ₁₀ , SC ₁₄ , CC ₄	SR ₄ , SR ₁₀ , SR _{14.1} , SR _{14.2} , GR ₄	Training of reserve officers in the field of knowledge "Health". Specialty "Medicine"
SC ₁₄ , SC ₁₉ , SC ₂₁ , CC ₅	SR _{14.3} , SC _{19.1} , SC _{19.2} , SC _{21.1} , GR ₅	Occupational Health in medicine

Variation training cycle		
CC ₁ , CC ₂ , CC ₃ , CC ₄ , CC ₅ , CC ₆ , CC ₇ , CC ₈ , CC ₉ , CC ₁₀ , SC ₆ , SC ₇ , SC ₈	GR ₁ , GR ₂ , GR ₃ , GR ₄ , GR ₅ , GR ₆ , GR ₇ , GR ₈ , GR ₉ , GR ₁₀ , SR ₆ , SR ₇ , SR ₈	<i>Courses by choice (listed in the appendix)</i>

VOLUME PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

№	Kind of educational activity	Volume of loans ESTS	Volume, hours
I. NORMATIVE PART		339	10170
Humanitarian and socio-economic training			
1.	Ukrainian Language	23	690
2.	History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture	3	90
3.	Philosophy	3	90
	Total	29	870
Natural and scientific training			
4.	Professional English in use	6	180
5.	The Latin language and fundamentals of medical terminology	3	90
6.	History of medicine	3	90
7.	Medical biology	5,5	165
8.	Medical and biological physics	4	120
9.	Medical computer science	3,5	105
10.	Medical chemistry	4	120
11.	Bioorganic and biological chemistry	9,5	285
12.	Human Anatomy	14,5	435
13.	Histology, Cytology and Embryology	11,5	345
14.	Physiology	10	300
15.	Microbiology, virology and embryology	8,5	255
	Total	83	2490
Professional training			
16.	Life Safety; the basis of bioethics and biosecurity	3	90
17.	Pathomorphology	7	210
18.	Pathophysiology	7	210
19.	Pharmacology	7	210
20.	Hygiene and ecology	9	270
21.	Propaedeutics of the internal medicine	6	180
22.	Propaedeutics of pediatrics	5	150
23.	General surgery	6	180
24.	Care for the sick (practice)	5	150
25.	Nursing practice	3	90
26.	Radiology	4	120
27.	Internal medicine	32,5	975
28.	Pediatrics	20	600
29.	Surgery	22	660
30.	Obstetrics and Gynecology	11,5	345
31.	Social medicine, public health	9	270
32.	Urology	3	90

33.	Otorhinolaryngology	3	90
34.	Ophthalmology	3	90
35.	Neurology	4	120
36.	Medical psychology	3	90
37.	Psychiatry, narcology	3	90
38.	Dermatology, Venereology	3	90
39.	Physical rehabilitation, sports medicine	3	90
40.	Forensic Medicine. Medical law of Ukraine	3	90
41.	Medical practical training	10	300
42.	Infectious diseases	6,5	195
43.	Epidemiology and principles of evidence-based medicine	3	90
44.	Palliative and Hospice Medicine	3	90
45.	Oncology and Radiation Medicine	4	120
46.	Traumatology and orthopedics	3	90
47.	Phthysiology	3	90
48.	Anesthesiology and intensive care	3	90
49.	First aid and emergency medical care	3	90
50.	General Practice (Family Medicine)	4,5	135
51.	Clinical anatomy and operative surgery	3	90
52.	Training of reserve officers in the field of knowledge "Health". Specialty "Medicine"	10	300
53.	Occupational Health in Medicine	3	90
	Total	244	7320
II	VARIATIVE PART	4	120
	<i>Courses of choice</i>	4	120
III	Physical Education training	0	320
IV	Attestation	0	60
	TOTAL PROGRAM	360	11180

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STRUCTURE OF DISCIPLINES AND PRACTICES

The results of the master's studies are determined by the types of training activities, such as the specification of program (integrative) learning outcomes in the curriculum and practice programs, and are used as criteria for selecting the necessary content modules and related learning elements.

The connection of an educational program with training programs by types of educational activities ensures the quality of higher education at the design stage.

The discipline program should also determine the total time for assimilation, the form of final control, the list of basic disciplines, the requirements for information and methodological support, requirements for diagnostic tools and evaluation criteria, and the requirements for the structure of the work program of the discipline.

6. FORMS OF ATTESTATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION TRAINERS

The attestation is carried out by assessing the degree of competence development in the form of a single state qualification examination, which consists of the following components:

- integrated test examination "STEP";
- objective structured practical (clinical) exam;
- international exam on the basics of medicine;
- Professional English exam.

Stages and Compulsory Components of a Unified State Qualification Exam:

The first stage (third year of study)	The second stage (in the sixth year of study)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STEP 1; - international exam on the basics of medicine (fundamental disciplines); - English language professional guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STEP 2; - international exam on the basics of medicine (clinical discipline); - practical (clinical) exam

7. TERMS OF TRAINING

Preparation is carried out only in full-time (full-time) form of study

The term of study is 6 years.

8. STRUCTURAL-LOGICAL SCHEME

№	Name of the discipline	Distribution at the courses					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ukrainian language	*	*	*	*	*	
2.	History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture	*					
3.	Philosophy	*					
4.	Foreign language (for professional purposes)		*				
5.	Latin language and medical terminology	*					
6.	The history of medicine	*					
7.	Medical biology	*					
8.	Medical and biological physics	*					
9.	Medical informatics		*				
10.	Medical chemistry	*					
11.	Biological and biorganic chemistry	*	*				
12.	Human Anatomy	*	*				
13.	Histology, cytology and embryology	*	*				
14.	Physiology		*				
15.	Microbiology, Virology and Immunology		*	*			
16.	Life Safety; the basis of bioethics and biosecurity	*					

17.	Pathomorphology			*			
18.	Pathophysiology			*			
19.	Pharmacology			*			
20.	Hygiene and ecology		*	*			*
21.	Propaedeutics of internal medicine			*			
22.	Propaedeutics of pediatrics			*			
23.	General surgery			*			
24.	Care for the sick (practice)		*				
25.	Nursing practice			*			
26.	Radiology			*			
27.	Internal Medicine				*	*	*
28.	Pediatrics				*	*	*
29.	Surgery				*	*	*
30.	Obstetrics and gynecology				*	*	*
31.	Social medicine, public health			*	*		*
32.	Urology				*		
33.	Otorhinolaryngology				*		
34.	Ophthalmology				*		
35.	Neurology				*		
36.	Medical psychology			*			
37.	Psychiatry, narcology				*		
38.	Dermatology, venereology				*		
39.	Physical rehabilitation, sports medicine				*		
40.	Forensic Medicine. Medical law of Ukraine				*		
41.	Industrial medical practice				*	*	
42.	Infectious diseases					*	*
43.	Epidemiology and principles of evidence-based medicine					*	
44.	Palliative and Hospice Medicine						*
45.	Oncology and Radiation Medicine					*	
46.	Traumatology and orthopedics					*	
47.	Phthysiology					*	
48.	Anesthesiology and intensive care					*	
49.	Emergency medical care					*	
50.	General Practice (Family Medicine)						*
51.	Clinical anatomy and operative surgery		*				
52.	Preparation of officers for the reserve of the field of knowledge "Health". Speciality "Medicine"		*		*	*	
53.	Occupational Health in the field		*				
	Courses by choice						*
	Physical training	*	*				
	Attestation			*			*

9. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The internal quality assurance of higher education is carried out in accordance with the Provision on the system of quality assurance of educational activities of the University and the quality of higher education (internal quality assurance system) at the Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine "Bukovinian State Medical University", which provides for the following procedures and measures:

- 1) definition of principles and procedures for ensuring the quality of higher education;
- 2) monitoring and periodic review of educational programs;
- 3) the annual assessment of higher education graduates, scientific and pedagogical and pedagogical staff of the institution of higher education, and the regular publication of the results of such assessments on the official website of the institution of higher education, on information stands and in any other way;
- 4) ensuring the professional development of pedagogical, scientific and scientific and pedagogical workers;
- 5) ensuring the availability of the necessary resources for the organization of the educational process, including the independent work of students, for each educational program;
- 6) ensuring the availability of information systems for the effective management of the educational process;
- 7) ensuring publicity of information about educational programs, degrees of higher education and qualifications;
- 8) ensuring an effective system of prevention and detection of academic plagiarism in scientific works of higher education institutions and higher education graduates;
- 9) other procedures and measures.

The system of providing higher education institutions with quality education and higher education quality (internal quality assurance system) upon submission of higher education institutions is assessed by the National Agency for the Quality Assurance of Higher Education or independent institutions accredited by it for the assessment and quality assurance of higher education on the subject of its compliance with the requirements of the higher quality Education, approved by the National Agency for the Quality Assurance of Higher Education, and International Standards and Recommendations for Ensuring quality of higher education

10. FINAL PROVISIONS

The educational-professional program is put into effect from 01.09.2019 in accordance with the decision of the academic council of the State Higher Educational Institution of Ukraine "Bukovinsky State Medical University" (Minutes No. 9 dated May 23, 2019), is made available on the University's website prior to admission to training in accordance with Rules of admission. Changes to the educational-professional program are introduced by the heads of the departments to the Central Methodical Commission, which examines them and presents them at the Academic Council of the University. After approval by the academic council, the order of the rector changes are introduced to the educational-professional program of training specialists.

List 1 (Syndromes and Symptoms)

1. amenorrhea
2. anemic syndrome
3. Anuria and Oliguria
4. arterial hypertension
5. arterial hypotension
6. Pain in the chest
7. abdominal pain
8. pain in the limbs and back
9. Pain in the perineum
10. sore throat
11. vomiting
12. broncho-obstructive syndrome
13. bulbar syndrome
14. effusion in the pleural cavity
15. hallucinatory paranoid syndrome
16. fever
17. hemorrhagic syndrome
18. exanthema, enanthema
19. hepatomegaly and hepatolien syndrome
20. headache
21. Dysuria
22. dysmenorrhea
23. dyspepsia
24. dysphagia
25. diarrhea
26. jaundice
27. shortness of breath
28. asphyxia
29. fasten
30. dizziness
31. cardiomegaly
32. cough
33. intestinal obstruction
34. hemoptysis
35. lymphadenopathy
36. Meningeal syndrome
37. uterine bleeding
38. edema syndrome
39. paresis, paralysis
40. Polyuria
41. portal hypertension
42. abnormal speech (aphasia)
43. disturbances of cardiac rhythm and conduction
44. Disorders of consciousness
45. itchy skin
46. Urinary tract syndrome
47. dementia syndrome
48. Dehydration syndrome
49. Digestive insufficiency syndrome
50. Stridor
51. articular syndrome
52. Cramps
53. weight loss
54. cyanosis
55. partial or complete loss of vision
56. partial or complete loss of hearing
57. Gastrointestinal bleeding

List 2 (diseases)

I) Blood disorders and haemopoietic organs, with impaired immune mechanism

1. Anaemias
2. hemolytic disease of the newborn
3. hemophilia
4. leukaemias
5. lymphomas
6. inherited (Bruton disease, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome) and acquired immunodeficiencies
7. neonatal sepsis
8. surgical sepsis
9. idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
10. chronic renal injuries

II) Mental and behavioural disorders:

11. bipolar affective disorders
12. acute psychosis i.e. alcoholic delirium
13. epilepsy
14. neurotic disorders
15. personality disorders
16. schizophrenia

III) Nervous system diseases

17. intracranial injuries
18. meningitis, encephalitis
19. migraine and migraine types
20. perinatal encephalopathy
21. disorders of the autonomic nervous system
22. cerebral bloodflow disorders
23. vertebrogenic disorders of the nervous system, neuropathies, and polyneuropathies
24. encephalomyelitis disseminata
25. chronic professional injuries (hand-arm vibration syndrome, professional dyskinesias)

Eye diseases

26. blepharitis
27. acute glaucoma attack
28. conjunctivitis
29. a foreign object in the eye
30. eye injuries
31. retinopathies

Otolaryngologic Diseases

32. Laryngitis
33. Otitis

34. peritonsillar abscess
35. sinusitis
36. tonsillitis

IV) Cardio-vascular diseases:

37. aortic aneurism
38. atherosclerosis
39. varicose veins of lower extremities
40. congenital heart defects
41. secondary arterial hypertension
42. acute occlusion of magistral and peripheral arteries;
43. endocarditis
44. essential and secondary arterial hypertension
45. ischemic heart disease
46. carditis
47. cardiomyopathies
48. cor pulmonale (pulmonary heart disease)
49. acquired cardiac defect
50. obliterant endarteritis (endocarditis obliterans)
51. pericarditis
52. disorders of cardiac rhythm and conduction
53. heart failure
54. heart and blood vessels injuries
55. thromboembolism of pulmonary artery
56. phlebitis, thrombophlebitis

V) Respiratory system diseases and mediastinum:

57. asphyxia
58. bronchial asthma
59. bronchitis
60. bronchiectatic disease (bronchiectasis)
61. bronchopulmonary dysplasia
62. congenital developmental defects of the respiratory system
63. respiratory failure
64. infectious-destructive lung disease
65. lung failure
66. mediastinitis
67. mucoviscidosis
68. lung and mediastinum neoplasm
69. pleuritis
70. pneumoconiosis

71. pneumonias
72. pneumothorax
73. respiratory distress syndrome and neonatal pneumonia
74. foreign body in respiratory tract
75. chest injuries (superficial and open)
76. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

VI) Diseases of the digestive system:

77. rectal prolapse
78. ulcer disease
79. congenital developmental defects of the digestive system
80. gastroesophageal reflux disease, esophagitis
81. gastritis, duodenitis
82. acute and chronic hepatitis
83. acute intestinal obstruction
84. acute and chronic appendicitis
85. acute and chronic pancreatitis
86. benign esophageal diseases
87. enteritis, colitis
88. inflammatory diseases of the rectum and perianal region
89. strangulated and non-strangulated hernias of the abdomen
90. neoplasms of the esophagus, stomach, large intestine, liver and pancreas
91. peptic and duodenal ulcers
92. peritonitis
93. perforation of a hollow organ
94. liver failure
95. malabsorption syndrome
96. pylorus stenosis
97. abdominal injuries (superficial and open)
98. functional gastroduodenal disorders
99. diseases of an operated on stomach
cholecystitis, cholangitis, gallstone disease, cholelithiasis, liver cirrhosis
100. gastrointestinal bleeding

VII) Disorders of the urogenital system:

101. renal amyloidosis
102. balanitis, balanoposthitis
103. congenital malformations of the urinary system
104. glomerulonephritis

105. dysmetabolic nephropathy
106. nephrotic syndrome
107. neoplasms of the kidney, urinary tract and prostate gland
108. pyelonephritis
109. prostatitis
110. urinary stone disease
111. tubulointerstitial nephritis
112. urethritis
113. chronic kidney disease
114. cystitis

VIII) Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue :

115. allergic dermatitis (dermatitis, toxidermia, eczema)
116. bacterial diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, pyoderma
117. purulent inflammatory diseases of the fingers and hands
118. purulent inflammatory diseases in children and newborns
119. mycosis
120. burns and congelation
121. parasitic skin diseases (scabies, pediculosis)
122. psoriasis
123. vesicular dermatitis
124. specific surgical infection (anaerobic clostridial and non clostridial)

IX) Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:

125. ankylosing spondylitis
126. congenital and acquired developmental defects of the musculoskeletal system
127. acute rheumatic fever
128. dermatomyositis and polymyositis
129. neoplasms of the musculoskeletal system
130. osteoarthritis
131. osteomyelitis
132. gout
133. polytrauma
134. reactive arthritis
135. rheumatoid arthritis

136. systemic scleroderma
137. systemic lupus erythematosus
138. systemic vasculitis (nodular polyarteritis, hemorrhagic vasculitis, hypersensitivity vasculitis)
139. typical fractures of the bones of the shoulder, forearm, hand, thigh, tibia, foot
140. pelvic injuries
141. spinal cord injuries
142. damage to large joints (hip, knee, tibia, elbow)
143. chronic rheumatic diseases
144. juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

X) Endocrine diseases, nutritional and metabolic disorders:

145. Acromegaly
146. thymic hyperplasia
147. hypothyreosis
148. hypotrophy, protein-energy insufficiency
149. pituitary dwarfism
150. diffuse toxic goiter
151. iodine deficiency disorders of the thyroid gland
152. diabetes insipidus
153. thyroid neoplasms
154. obesity
155. congenital dysfunction of the adrenal cortex
 156. rickets, spasmophilia,
 157. hereditary diseases of metabolism (phenylketonuria))
 158. hereditary chromosomal disorders (Down's syndrome, Shereshevsky-Turner syndrome)
 159. thyroiditis
 160. thyrotoxicosis
 161. Ichenko-Cushing disease and syndrome
 162. chronic adrenal insufficiency
 163. diabetes mellitus

XI) Infectious and parasitic diseases:

164. bacterial food poisoning
165. erysipelas
166. botulism
167. viral hepatitis

168. chicken pox
169. congenital infections of the newborn
170. helminthiasis
171. herpesvirus infections
172. influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections
173. diphtheria
174. infectious mononucleosis
175. candidiasis
176. pertussis
177. bacterial intestinal infections
178. intestinal viral infections
179. measles
180. tick-borne viral encephalitis
181. German measles
182. leptospirosis
183. malaria
184. meningococcal infection
185. especially dangerous viral infections
186. parotid infection
187. poliomyelitis
188. Tetanus
189. Protozoal Infections
190. Rickettsiosis
191. Anthrax
192. Rabies
193. scarlet fever
194. Tuberculosis of the local area
195. Lyme's disease
196. illness caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
197. Chlamydia infections
198. Cholera
199. plague
 - **infectious diseases transmitted mainly by sexual contact:**
200. Gonococcal infection
201. syphilis

XII)

Diseases of the female reproductive system

Pregnancy Pathology:

202. multiple pregnancy
203. Vomiting of pregnant women
204. pregnancy with extragenital pathology
205. Distress in the fetus during pregnancy
206. Fetal growth retardation

- 207. Immune conflict during pregnancy
- 208. Swollen Fever
- 209. placenta previa
- 210. premature detachment of the placenta
- 211. premature birth and pregnancy
- 212. extrauterine gestation
- 213. preeclampsia and eclampsia
- 214. spontaneous abortion

Pathology of childbirth and postpartum period:

- 215. abnormalities of labor activity
- 216. pelvic anomalies, including clinically narrow pelvis
- 217. Distress of the fetus during labor
- 218. bleeding of labor and postpartum
- 219. wrong position and fetal pregnancy
- 220. postpartum septic diseases
- 221. injuries of the uterus and labor paths

gynecological diseases:

- 222. abnormal uterine bleeding
- 223. applexia of the ovary
- 224. infertility
- 225. congenital malformation of female genital organs
- 226. benign dysplasia of the mammary glands
- 227. benign and precancerous tumors of female reproductive organs
- 228. Endometriosis
- 229. inflammatory diseases of female genital organs
- 230. Malignant neoplasms of female reproductive organs
- 231. mastitis
- 232. neuroendocrine syndromes
- 233. Breast tumors

List 3 (medical emergencies):

1. asphyxia (including neonatal)
2. hypertensive crisis
3. acute respiratory failure
4. acute urinary retention
5. adrenal crisis
6. acute kidney injury
7. acute liver failure
8. acute heart failure
9. acute poisoning, including chemical warfare agents
10. acute psychosis
11. acute coronary syndrome
12. acute radiation and chemical injury including battlefields and emergencies
13. acute cerebral insufficiency
14. electrical injury
15. status epilepticus
16. acute bleeding
17. acute blood loss syndrome including battlefields and emergencies
18. cardiac failure
19. collapse
20. impairment of consciousness and comatose condition
21. renal colic
22. gallstone colic
23. acute anaphylactic reactions
24. acute heart rhythm disorder
25. cold injury including battlefields
26. heat trauma including battlefields
27. convulsive disorder
28. drowning
29. strangulated asphyxia
30. easy delivery
31. collapses
32. bites of snakes, insects and animals
33. penetrating wounds including battlefields
34. burns including battlefields
35. foreign matters of respiratory passages, gastrointestinal tract, ENT-organs and eye

List 4 (laboratory and instrumental studies)

1. analysis of the pleural fluid
2. ascitic fluid analysis
3. analysis of synovial fluid
4. urine analysis according to Zimnytsky
5. urine analysis according to Nechyporenko
6. activity of alpha-amylase in blood and urine, fecal elastase 1
7. blood proteins and their fractions, C-reactive protein
8. blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin
9. peroral test for glucose tolerance
10. lipids and lipoproteins of blood and their fractions
11. hormones of blood
12. ferritin, iron and copper of blood serum
13. creatinine, urea blood and urine, the speed of glomerular filtration
14. electrolytes of blood
15. blood aminotransferase
16. total bilirubin of blood and its fractions
17. coagulogram
18. blood uric acid
19. alkaline phosphatase of blood
20. biopsy histomorphological study of the lymph nodes
21. biopsy histomorphological study of the parenchymal organs
22. biopsy histomorphological study of the mucous membranes
23. biopsy histomorphological study of muscle and skin
24. observations of the internal environment of facilities (microclimate indicators, natural and artificial lighting, bacteriological and chemical pollution of air)
25. study of the function of external respiration
26. standard ECG (12 leads)
27. endoscopic examination of bronchi
28. endoscopic examination of the digestive tract
29. echocardiography and doppler sonography
30. complete feces analysis
31. complete blood cell count
32. clinical urine analysis
33. complete cerebrospinal fluid analysis
34. complete sternal puncture analysis
35. complete sputum examination
36. immunological profile of blood
37. serological reactions in infectious diseases
38. rapid tests for viral diseases
39. amplification methods in infectious diseases (PCR)
40. serological reactions in autoimmune diseases
41. chemical and bacteriological studies of the human environment (atmospheric air, basins, soil)
42. microbiological study of biological fluids and extracts
43. radiation measurements (sound, vibration, ionizing), individual radiometry
44. methods of instrumental visualization of thyroid gland
45. radiographic contrast angiography
46. methods of instrumental visualization of abdominal cavity organs
47. methods of instrumental visualization of the chest cavity
48. methods of instrumental visualization of the urinary system
49. methods of instrumental visualization of the skull, spine, spinal cord, bones and joints
50. methods of instrumental visualization of the thoracic gland
51. tuberculin diagnostics
52. multi-stage fractional study of bile and pH-meter of stomach and esophagus

53. chemical, organoleptic, bacteriological examination of food and drinking water
54. cytological examination of the cervix
55. measuring ergonomic indicators of complication and labor intensity

List 5 (medical manipulations):

1. perform an indirect heart massage
2. perform an artificial respiration
3. perform a defibrillation with the help of a manual automatic defibrillator cardioverter
4. register the standard ECG in 12 leads
5. perform a temporal stop of external bleeding
6. carry out a primary surgical treatment of the wound, dressing, removing stitches including battlefields
7. apply bandages including battlefields
8. insert a nasogastric and orogastric catheter
9. carry out a transport immobilization
10. injection of medicinal substances (intravenous jet and drip, intraosseous), including battlefields
11. provide peripheral venous access
12. measure arterial pressure
13. restore airway patency
14. conduct a catheterization of the bladder with a soft probe
15. carry out a nasal tamponade
16. perform the technique of contact of a newborn "skin to the skin" and first touch to the chest
17. perform a digital rectal examination with the help of a rectal speculum
18. perform a prostate gland finger test
19. carry out a clinical examination of the mammary glands
20. do a pleural puncture procedure
21. determine the blood group, Rh-affiliation
22. transfusions of blood components and blood substitutes
23. perform a bimanual examination and gynecological examination of a woman
24. conduct a pelvimetry
25. perform external (Leopold's maneuvers) and internal obstetric examination
26. perform an auscultation of the fetus
27. taking smears for bacterioscopy, bacteriological and cytological research

Optional course

Year of studying (course)	Name of the optional course
VI	<p>1.Clinical microbiology, virology and immunology. 2. Topical problems of ENT-pathology. 3.Non-medicinal methods of treatment. 4.Endocrinology. 5.Organizational fundamentals of family medicine. 6.Fundamentals of transplantology. 7. Clinical parasitology and tropical medicine. 8.Urgent problems of HIV-infection. 9. Management and marketing in public health service. 10.Extreme medicine. 11. Plastic and reconstructive surgery. 12. Actual problems of cardiac surgery. 13. Organizational questions of palliative and hospice medicine. 14. Topical questions of neurosurgery. 15.Urgent questions of hematology and transfusiology. 16. Topical questions of cardiology. 17. Actual questions of nephrology. 18.Urgent questions of clinical immunology and allergology. 19. Clinical aspects of immunoprophylaxis. 20.Medical aspects of bioethics and biosafety. 21. Physical training and health. 22.Urgent questions of cerebrovascular pathology. 23. Convincing medicine. 24. Foreign language (by professional direction). 25. Endoscopic technology in medicine. 26. Fundamentals of Christian ethics and moralizing. 27.Medical rehabilitation. 28. Clinical radiology.</p>