

# **FINAL MODULAR CONTROL of Doctor's medical practice**

## **1. Evaluation of the report about individual work of the student.**

The student's individual work at the basic hospital is evaluated with the Diary and the Final digital report from each cycle (content module) of practice: therapy, pediatrics, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology.

Evaluation criteria:

- observing of inpatients;
- observing of outpatients;
- rules of the registration of temporary disability
  
- registration of medical outpatient and inpatient cards
  
- registration of sanatorium-resort cards
- participation in rounds, consultations;
- participation in meetings and conferences held at the hospital;
- interpretation of laboratory data;
- participation in conducting and interpreting the results of instrumental researches;
- participation in transfusion of blood and its components;
- participation in medical manipulations and operations.

## **2. Control of practical skills.**

### **Content module "Therapy"**

1. Review radiography of the thoracic cavity: methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
2. Computed tomography of the thoracic cavity: methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
3. Bronchoscopy: methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
4. Bronchography: indications, methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
5. Echocardiography: methods and evaluation of results.
6. Methods of standard electrocardiological examination. Interpretation of typical disorders detected by ECG.
7. Ultrasound examination of the heart: methods and evaluation of results.
8. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy: methods and evaluation of results.
9. Fibrocolonoscopy: methods and evaluation of results.
10. Contrast radiological examination of the stomach and duodenum: methods and interpretation of results.
11. Contrast radiological examination of the colon: methods and interpretation of results.
12. Possibilities of computed tomography to visualize the pathology of the abdominal organs.
13. Ultrasound examination of the hepatopancreatobiliary zone: diagnostic possibilities and interpretation of results.
14. Ultrasound examination of hollow organs: diagnostic capabilities and interpretation of results.

15. Research of reflexes (normal and pathological).
16. Spinal puncture: indications, equipment and technique, complications and their prevention.
17. Catheterization of the bladder: indications, equipment and technique, complications and their prevention
8. Blood transfusion with tests
19. Conducting of spirometry, pneumotachometry, interpretation of results.
20. Providing of medical care for circulatory and respiratory arrest, pulmonary - cardiac reanimation.

### **Content module "Pediatrics"**

1. X-ray examinations of the thoracic cavity in children: methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
2. Bronchoscopy in children: methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
4. Bronchography in children: indications, methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
5. Echocardiography in children: methods and evaluation of results.
6. Methods of standard electrocardiological examination in children. Interpretation of typical disorders detected by ECG.
7. Ultrasound examination of the heart in children: methods and evaluation of results.
8. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy in children: methods and evaluation of results.
9. Ultrasound examination of the hepatopancreatobiliary zone in children: diagnostic possibilities and interpretation of results.
10. Anthropometric studies: body weight, height, head and chest circumference. Assessment of the child's physical development
11. Examination of the stomach by fractional intubation, determination of gastric acidity without intubation.
12. Electrocardiography, phonocardiography, echocardiography in children.
13. Instrumental methods of hemodynamic research: blood pressure, venous pressure, determination of circulated blood volume, determination of minute and stroke blood volumes, determination of blood flow speed. Sphygmography, rheocardiography, plethysmography, phlebography. Investigation of the condition of capillary walls and capillary blood flow.
14. Conducting spirometry, pneumotachometry, evaluation of results
15. Transportation of seriously ill children. Determining the severity of the condition of a sick child.
16. Methods and techniques of emergency measures for circulatory and respiratory standstill (closed heart massage, artificial lung ventilation, cardiac defibrillation, intracardiac administration of drugs).
17. Providing emergency care for respiratory failure, acute cardiovascular failure.
18. Assistance in acute renal failure.
19. Providing care for acute adrenal insufficiency.
20. Buying hyperthermic and convulsive syndromes.
21. Evacuation of sputum from the upper respiratory tract. Artificial ventilation "mouth - to - mouth", "mouth - to - nose", through mask and intubation tube. Inhalation of

oxygenation. Inhalation therapy. Method of spontaneous respiration with constant positive pressure in the upper respiratory tract.

### **Content module "Surgery"**

1. X-ray examination of the thoracic cavity in acute surgical diseases and injuries: methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
2. X-ray examination of the abdominal cavity in acute surgical diseases and injuries: methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
3. Ultrasound examination of the abdominal cavity in acute surgical diseases and injuries: methods, diagnostic potential and evaluation of results.
4. Finger rectal examination of the rectum and prostate.
5. Impedancemetry: indications, technique, interpretation of results.
6. Arteriography: indications, technique, interpretation of results.
7. Phlebography: indications, technique, interpretation of results.
8. Excretory urography: indications, technique, complications and their prevention, interpretation of research results.
9. Cystoscopy: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
10. Preparing the surgeon's hands for surgery with antiseptics
11. Carrying out local anesthesia.
12. Diagnostic puncture of the pleural cavity: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
13. Drainage of the pleural cavity by Bulau: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
14. Laparocentesis: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
15. Diagnostic thoracoscopy: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
16. Diagnostic laparoscopy: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
17. Diagnostic arthroscopy: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
18. Basic principles of transportation of victims.
19. Hemorrhagic shock: assistance during the evacuation stages.
20. Primary surgical treatment of the wound: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
21. Early enteral nutrition in the postoperative period, methods.
22. Stopping external bleeding. Methods. The techniques of applying of the tourniquet.

### **Content module "Obstetrics and Gynecology"**

1. Determining the timing of pregnancy and date of birth.
2. Two-handed vaginal examination.
3. Examination of the cervix in mirrors: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
4. Colposcopy: indications, technique, complications and their prevention.
5. Hysteroscopy: technique, complications and their prevention.
6. Determining the size of the pelvis, establishing the location of the fetus in the uterus, auscultation of the fetal heartbeat.
7. Taking smears from the vagina for cytology and the degree of purity of the vagina.
8. Method of Leopold.

9. Solovyov's index.
10. Methods of anesthesia and massage in the first period of childbirth.
11. Reception of childbirth: protection of a perineum.
12. Evaluation of amniotic fluid.
13. Classic manual assistance for pelvic presentation.
14. Performing of manual assistance by the methods of Tsovyanov 1,2.
15. Performing an episiotomy or perineotomy in attempts.
16. Processing of the umbilical cord residue.
17. Assessment of placental birth.
18. Assessment of placental integrity.
19. Suturing an episiotomy or perineotomal wound.
20. Diagnosis of the disproportion between the size of the fetal head and the pelvis of a woman (determination of signs of Tsangenmeister, Vasten, movement and features of head insertion, opening of the cervix, etc.).
21. Cesarean section, care of patients after cesarean section.