«Детские болезни 2 (факультетская педиатрия 1)»

Общая трудоемкость	Изучение дисциплины составляет 5 кредитов (150 часов)
По ГОС ВПО	Разработан на основе ГОС ВПО утвержденный приказом МОН КР № 1357/1 от 30.07.2021
Цель дисциплины	Изучить основные симптомы и симптомокомплексы наиболее распространенных нозологических форм заболеваний детского возраста в их классическом (типичном) течении, овладение современными методами их диагностики, лечения (с обязательным знанием международных названий основных лекарственных средств, способов их введения, дозировок с учетом возрастных особенностей) и принципов профилактики, направленное на формирование соответствующих компетенций.
Задачи обучения	• изучить этиологию, патогенез, типичные клинические проявления, современные методы диагностики, лечения и профилактики наиболее распространенных нозологических форм заболеваний детского возраста; • сформировать умение общаться со здоровым и больным ребенком, а также его родителями соблюдая деонтологические нормы, проводить дифференциальную диагностику, распозновать основные симптомы и симптомокомплексы наиболее распространенных нозологических форм заболеваний детского возраста, ставить предварительный диагноз, сформулировать клинический диагноз согласно принятой классификации учитывая индивидуальные, возрастные, половые особенности; • выработать навыки клинического обследования детей, интерпретации результатов лабораторных, инструментальных методов обследования, алгоритма постановки предварительного и развернутого клинического диагноза, составление планов основных лечебных и профилактических мероприятий с учетом анатомо-физиологических особенностей и возрастных норм для выявления патологии при наиболее распространенных нозологических формах заболеваний детского возраста их классическом типичном проявлении; • сформировать навыки организации реабилитационных мероприятий, проведения диспансеризации и

	профилактических мероприятий при наиболее распространенных заболеваниях в зависимости от возраста детей.
Содержание разделов учебной программы	**Заболевание детей раннего возраста:** Бронхиты. Пневмонии. Врожденные пороки сердца. • **Заболевание детей старшего возраста:** Гастриты, гастродуодениты. Язвенная болезнь желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки. Заболевания желчного пузыря и желчных путей. Бронхиты. Пневмонии. Острая ревматическая лихорадка. Приобретенные пороки сердца. Гломерулонефриты.
В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:	*Знает и понимает:* • этиологию и патогенез наиболее распространенных нозологических форм заболеваний детского возраста; • современные методы диагностики наиболее распространенных нозологических форм заболеваний детского возраста; • типичные (классические) клинические проявления и течение наиболее распространенных нозологических форм заболеваний у детей и подростков; • современные методы лечения и профилактики наиболее распространенных нозологических форм заболеваний детского возраста; *Умеет:* • общаться со здоровым и больным ребенком и его родителями соблюдая деонтологические нормы и принципы; • определить стандартные методы обследования, направленные на верификацию (подтверждение, обоснование) диагноза; • проводить дифференциальную диагностику в группе заболеваний со схожими симптомами; • собрать и оценить анамнез жизни и заболевания ребенка; • распознать основные симптомы и симптомокомплексы наиболее распространенных нозологических форм заболеваний детского возраста; • поставить предварительный диагноз, наметить объем дополнительных исследований для уточнения диагноза; • сформулировать клинический диагноз согласно принятой классификации; • обеспечить своевременную госпитализацию больных, нуждающихся в стационарном лечении. • разработать больному ребенку или подростку план

	лечения с учетом течения болезни, подобрать и назначить лекарственную терапию с учетом возраста ребенка, использовать методы немедикаментозного лечения; • провести реабилитационные мероприятия. *Владеет:* ✓ навыками клинического обследования детей с учетом анатомо-физиологических особенностей и возрастных норм для выявления патологии при наиболее распространенных нозологических формах заболеваний детского возраста их классическом типичном проявлении; ✓ навыками составления плана стандартного (клинического, лабораторного, инструментального) обследования детей и подростков; ✓ интерпретацией результатов лабораторных, инструментальных методов обследования; ✓ алгоритмом постановки предварительного и развернутого клинического диагноза больным детям и подросткам; ✓ составлять план основных лечебных и профилактических мероприятий, диспансерного наблюдения детей с целью профилактики формирования соответствующей патологии у взрослых. ✓ расчетом дозы основных лекарственных средств, используемых в педиатрической практике, в зависимости от возраста пациента; ✓ навыками проведения профилактических мероприятий при наиболее распространенных заболеваниях в зависимости от возраста детей. • способность формулирования суждений. ✓ Обладает умением сообщать информацию, идеи, проблемы и решения, как специалистам, так и не специалистам;
Перечень формируемых компетенций	ПК-14, ПК-15, ПК- 17, ПК-31,
Результат обучение	РО-7,РО-8,РО-11
Виды учебной работы	Лекционные и практические занятия
Отчетность	Экзамен

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на учебную программу по дисциплине «Факультетская педиатрия»
4 курса для VII семестра студентам по специальности 560001- «Лечебное дело Ошского международного медицинского университета

Педиатрия — это один из ключевых разделов клинической медицины, направленный на охрану здоровья детей с момента рождения до достижения совершеннолетия. Она включает в себя как диагностику и лечение заболеваний детского возраста, так и профилактику, диспансерное наблюдение, формирование здорового образа жизни, психофизиологическое сопровождение развития ребёнка. В системе медицинского образования дисциплина «Факультетская педиатрия» занимает особое место, поскольку формирует у студентов начальные профессиональные клинические компетенции, необходимые для последующего углубленного изучения педиатрических дисциплин и для работы с детьми в будущей врачебной практике.

Общая трудоёмкость дисциплины составляет 150 академических часов, в том числе:

- Лекционные занятия — 30 часов,
- Практические занятия — 45 часов,
- Самостоятельная внеаудиторная работа (включая модульные занятия и подготовку к экзамену) — 75 часов.

Целью курса является формирование у студентов профессиональных знаний, умений и навыков, необходимых для диагностики, лечения и профилактики наиболее распространённых заболеваний детского возраста в их типичном течении. Содержание курса охватывает ключевые направления современной педиатрии и соответствует образовательным стандартам и клиническим рекомендациям.

Лекции носят системный характер и освещают фундаментальные аспекты детской патологии. Практические занятия организованы в клинических базах, где студенты имеют возможность отрабатывать профессиональные навыки:

- клиническое мышление,
- алгоритмы диагностики,
- коммуникативные умения при работе с детьми и их законными представителями,
- навыки ведения медицинской документации.

Внеаудиторная работа направлена на углубление и закрепление полученных знаний, включает самостоятельную подготовку, анализ клинических ситуаций, выполнение индивидуальных заданий, участие в модульных контрольных мероприятиях.

Формируемые компетенции, знания, умения и навыки полностью соответствуют современным требованиям к выпускникам медицинских вузов.

Дисциплина *«Факультетская педиатрия»* обладает продуманной структурой, логически выстроенным содержанием и практикоориентированным подходом к обучению. Она полностью соответствует современным требованиям к медицинскому образованию, способствует развитию клинического мышления, профессиональной ответственности, формированию устойчивых навыков врачебной деятельности при работе с детским населением. Курс «Факультетская педиатрия» соответствует актуальным требованиям медицинской науки и практики, обеспечивает формирование необходимых профессиональных компетенций и готовит студентов к дальнейшему клиническому обучению и профессиональной деятельности.

Рецензент: Заведующая кафедрой к.м.н.
ЮФ КГМИПиПК Тойчуева Г.Р.

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на учебную программу по дисциплине «Факультетская педиатрия»
4 курса для VII семестра студентам по специальности 560001- «Лечебное дело Ошского международного медицинского университета

Дисциплина «Факультетская педиатрия» занимает важное место в системе подготовки студентов медицинских вузов, формируя базовые клинические знания и практические навыки в области оказания медицинской помощи детям.

Целью изучения курса является формирование у студентов знаний об основных симптомах и симптомокомплексах наиболее распространённых нозологических форм заболеваний детского возраста в их типичном течении, а также овладение современными методами диагностики, лечения и принципами профилактики. Особое внимание уделяется формированию клинического мышления и способности к обоснованным врачебным решениям.

Общая трудоёмкость курса составляет 150 часов, включая:

- Лекционные занятия – 30 часов,
- Практические занятия – 45 часов,
- Самостоятельная работа студентов – 75 часов (включая модульные занятия и подготовку к экзаменам).

Курс построен с учётом современных подходов к медицинскому образованию. Лекции охватывают широкий спектр вопросов педиатрии: физиологические особенности детей разных возрастов, патогенез и клинику наиболее распространённых заболеваний, принципы их диагностики, терапии и профилактики. Практические занятия проводятся в медицинских учреждениях, что способствует интеграции теоретических знаний с клинической практикой. Студенты овладевают базовыми и специальными навыками: сбор анамнеза, физикальное обследование ребёнка, анализ клинических данных, составление плана лечения и ведения пациента. Самостоятельная работа включает подготовку к занятиям, изучение клинических рекомендаций, выполнение индивидуальных заданий и участие в модульных занятиях. Таким образом, обеспечивается всестороннее и глубинное освоение материала.

Избранные к освоению компетенции, знания и умения соответствуют современным требованиям к высшему медицинскому образованию. Все результаты обучения чётко сформулированы, механизмы освоения дисциплины методически обоснованы, а оценочные средства позволяют объективно оценить формирование требуемых компетенций.

Курс «Факультетская педиатрия» соответствует актуальным требованиям медицинской науки и практики, обеспечивает формирование необходимых профессиональных компетенций и готовит студентов к дальнейшему клиническому обучению и профессиональной деятельности. Дисциплина *«Факультетская педиатрия»* обладает продуманной структурой, логически выстроенным содержанием и практикоориентированным подходом к обучению. Она полностью соответствует современным требованиям к медицинскому образованию, способствует развитию клинического мышления, профессиональной ответственности, формированию устойчивых навыков врачебной деятельности при работе с детским населением.

Рецензент: Заведующая кафедрой Педиатрии
ЮФ КГМИПиПК, к.м.н. Джантураева Б.Т.

Выписка из протокола заседания кафедры №_____

от «____»_____2025г.

Согласно матрицы компетенций ООП «GM General Medicine» дисциплина «Факультетская педиатрия» формирует следующие компетенции:

ПК-14 - способен и готов к постановке диагноза на основании результатов биохимических и клинических исследований с учетом течения патологии по органам, системам и в целом

ПК-15 - способен и готов анализировать закономерности функционирования отдельных органов и систем органов, использовать знания анатомо-физиологических особенностей основные методики клинико-лабораторного обследования и оценки функционального состояния организма взрослого человека и детей

ПК-17 - способен выполнять основные лечебные мероприятия при наиболее часто встречающихся заболеваниях и состояниях у взрослого населения и детей;

ПК-31 - способен и готов анализировать и публично представлять медицинскую информацию на основе доказательной медицины

И результаты обучения ООП:

РО7 – Умеет применить базовые знания в области диагностической деятельности для решения профессиональных задач

РО8 – Умеет применить базовые знания в области лечебной деятельности для решения профессиональных задач

РО11- Умеет применить базовые знания в области научно-исследовательской деятельности для решения профессиональных задач

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

OSH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL DISCIPLINES

Syllabus

For discipline ««***Child disease*** »*(faculty pediatrics) (4 - course)*
for students, who is studying in the direction:
General Medicine

Specialty	**General Medicine**	**Code of course**	**560001**
language of instruction	English	Discipline	Child diseases 1 (Faculty pediatrics)
Academic year	2025-2026	Number of credits	5 credits
Lecturers	Omurzakova A.E.	Course_4_, semester VII Number of border controls _2_, exam _VII_semester	Overall labor intensity 150 hours, including: Total classroom hours 75 (lectures - 30 hours, practical classes – 45 hours) SIW - 75 hours
E-Mail	impamil.osh@mail.ru	Place of work	IMU Room -006
Form of education (full-time/part-time/evening)	Full-time	Course type: (mandatory/elective)	mandatory

Osh – 2025

Program:

Introduction. Faculty pediatrics belongs to the cycle of special (clinical) disciplines (SD). The study of faculty pediatrics at the department provides for consideration of the main issues of the most common pathology of childhood: etiopathogenesis of common diseases, age-related features of clinical manifestations of diseases, modern standards of diagnosis and treatment.

In the conditions of distance learning, the program is implemented through the automated information system El bilim, Kelbil, Zoom, Google Classroom, etc.

Knowing and understanding:

- ✓ Applies knowledge to identify the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of the most common forms of childhood diseases.
- ✓ Determines the diagnosis and treatment of childhood diseases, based on the comprehensive principles of evidence-based medicine, according to clinical protocols.
- ✓ Applies knowledge to carry out preventive and rehabilitative measures to preserve the life and health of children.

Expression of judgments:

Formulates clinical thinking in the interpretation of laboratory and instrumental data, as well as in the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of childhood diseases.

Learning skills or learning ability:

- ✓ Uses clinical thinking in solving professional therapeutic and diagnostic activities, who is able to conduct a differential diagnostic search in pediatrics.
- ✓ Uses normative, reference and scientific literature to solve professional problems; analyze medical information based on the comprehensive principles of evidence-based medicine based on the search for solutions using theoretical knowledge, use normative, reference and scientific literature to solve professional problems;

Communicative skils:

- ✓ Has the ability to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialists and non-specialists, observing the principles of medical deontology and medical ethics.

1 . The goal of the discipline

The study of the main symptoms of the most common nosological forms of childhood diseases in their classical (typical) manifestation, mastering of modern methods for their diagnosis, treatment (with mandatory knowledge of international names of essential drugs, methods of their administration, dosages taking into account age-related characteristics) and principles of prevention, aimed at the formation of relevant competencies.

2 . Learning outcomes (LOD) and student competencies formed in the process of studying the discipline "Faculty Pediatrics"

In the process of learning discipline student must achieve the following learning outcomes(LO) and will have appropriate **competencies:**

Code of LO in the GEP and its wording	Competencies of GEP	Code of LO of the discipline (LOd) and its wording
LO- 7 Able to apply basic knowledge in the field of diagnostic activities to solve professional problems	PC-14 - Capable and ready to make a diagnosis based on the results of biochemical and clinical studies, taking into account the course of pathology by organs, systems, and overall.	LOd -1: Capable and ready to make a diagnosis for a sick child based on the results of biochemical and clinical studies, taking into account the course of pathology by organs, systems,

		and the body as a whole, as well as age.
	PC-15 - Able to analyze the functioning patterns of individual organs and organ systems, use knowledge of the anatomical and physiological characteristics, basic methods of clinical-laboratory examination, and assess the functional state of the body in adults and children.	LOd -2: Able and ready to conduct and interpret interviews, physical examinations, clinical examinations, the results of modern laboratory and instrumental studies, and write a medical record for an outpatient and inpatient sick child, taking into account his/her age.
LO-8 Able to apply basic knowledge in the field of medical activity to solve professional problems	PC-17 - Able to perform basic therapeutic measures and prescribe adequate treatment for children depending on their age for the most common diseases and conditions.	POd -3: Able to perform basic therapeutic measures and prescribe adequate treatment for children depending on their age for the most common diseases and conditions.
LO-11 is able to apply basic knowledge in the field of scientific research to solve professional problems	PC-31 - Able and ready to analyze and publicly present medical information based on evidence-based medicine.	POd -4: Able and ready to analyze and present medical information based on evidence-based medicine.

3. Prerequisites: anatomy, histology, normal and pathological physiology, caring for sick children, embryology, cytology, pathological anatomy, microbiology, propaedeutics of childhood diseases, neonatology , pharmacology, hygiene, dermatovenereology , healthcare organization, obstetrics and gynecology, neurology, medical psychology.
4. Post requisites: hospital pediatrics, outpatient pediatrics, pediatric infectious diseases, and pediatric surgery.

5. Technological map of the discipline " Faculty pediatrics".

7th semester

Modules	Aud. Classes	ISW	Lectures		Practical classes		ISW		MC	FC	Points
			Hour	point	hour	point	Hour	point			
I	27	30	18	30	27	30	35	30	30		30
II	18	30	12	30	18	30	40	30	30		30
FC	45									40p	40

Total:	**150h**	**30h**	**60p**	**45h**	**60p**	**75h**	**60p**	**60p**	**40p**	**100p**

6. Card of accumulation of points for the discipline "Faculty pediatrics".

Total	Aud. classes	ISW	1-module (73h., 30 p.)				2-module (77 h., 30 p.)				Final control (40 p.)	Total
			Aud.hours		SIW	1-midterm control (MC1)	Aud. hours		SIW	2- midterm control (MC2)		
			Lectures	Practical classes			Lectures	Practical classes				
150	45	75	9	45	30		12	18	30			
Points			30	30	30	**30 p.**	30	30	30	**30 p.**	**40 p.**	
Calculation of final and module marks			**CC= (CC1+CC2+CC3+CC4+ CC5+ CC6+CC8+CC9)/9 M1 = (Lec+CC+ISW+MC1)/4**				**CC=(CC9+CC10+CC11+C C12+CC13+ CC14+CC15)/6 M2 = (Lec+CC+ISW+MC2)/4**					**100**

MODULE 1 (30 points)								
Topics	**Lecture**		**Auditory classes**		**ISW**		**MC**	**Total**
	Acad hour	**points**	**Acad hour**	**Points**	**Acad hour**		**Acad hour**	**points**
T-1	*2*		*3*		*3*	*30*		
				30				
T-2	*2*		*3*		*4*			
T-3	*2*	*30*	*3*	*30*	*3*	*30*		
T-4	*2*		*3*		*4*	*30*		
T-5			*3*					
T-6	*2*		*3*	*30*	*3*	*30*	*30*	**M1 = (Lec+CC+ISW+MC1)/4**
T-7	*2*		*3*		*4*	*30*		
T-8	*2*		*3*		*4*	*30*		
T-9	*2*		*3*		*7*	*30*		
Total	**18 hours**	**30 points**	**27 hours**	**(CC1 + ... CC9) / 9**	**40 hours**	**(ISW1 + ... ISW9) / 9**	**30points**	**30 points**

MODULE 2 (30 points)

Topics	Lectures		Auditory classes		ISW		MC	Total
	Acad hour	Points	Acad hour	Points	Acad hour		Acad hour	Points
T-10		30	3	30	5	30	30	M2 = (Lec+CC+ISW+MC2)/4
T-11	2		3		4			
T-12	2		3		4			
T-13	2		3		4			
T-14	2		3		3			
T-15	2		3		7			
Total	12 h	30 point	18 h	(CC 10 + ... CC15) / 6	35 h	(ISW10+ ... ISW15) / 6	30points	30 points

8 . Short summary of the discipline "Faculty pediatrics".

Topic 1. Hypo- and vitamin deficiency. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Hypovitaminosis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. . Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods to confirm (verify) the diagnosis. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: basic drugs for etiotropic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of drugs, age doses, methods of administration, duration of treatment). Dietary and routine measures. Non-drug and physiotherapeutic treatment methods. Flow. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Rehabilitation methods.

Topic 2. Rickets. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations (initial period, peak period, repair and residual phenomena). Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis (Vitamin D-dependent rickets type I, II, phosphate diabetes, Debre-de Toni-Fanconi syndrome, congenital bone fragility). Treatment. Prevention (antenatal and postnatal). Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. . Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods to confirm (verify) the diagnosis. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: basic drugs for etiotropic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of drugs, age doses, methods of administration, duration of treatment). Dietary and routine measures. Non-drug and physiotherapeutic treatment methods. Flow. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Rehabilitation methods.

Topic 3. Acute severe eating disorder (ASED) in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. . Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods to confirm (verify) the diagnosis. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: basic drugs for etiotropic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of drugs, age doses, methods of administration, duration of treatment). Dietary and routine measures. Non-drug and physiotherapeutic treatment methods. Flow. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Rehabilitation methods.

Topic 4.Chronic eating disorders in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. . Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods to confirm (verify) the diagnosis. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: basic drugs for etiotropic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of drugs, age doses, methods of administration, duration of treatment). Dietary and routine measures. Non-drug and physiotherapeutic treatment methods. Flow. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Rehabilitation methods.

Topic 5. Gastritis ,Gastroduodenitis in children. Peptic ulcer disease (PUD). Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.Gastritis . Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: the main drugs of etiotropic, pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of medicines, age-related doses, methods of administration, duration of treatment). Dietary and regime measures. Non-drug methods of therapy, physiotherapy treatment. Course. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Methods rehabilitation services.

Topic 6. Peptic ulcer diseases in children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Gastritis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: basic drugs for etiotropic, pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of drugs, age doses, methods of administration, duration of treatment). Dietary and routine measures. Non-drug methods of therapy, physiotherapeutic treatment. Flow. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Rehabilitation methods.

Topic 7. Diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract (dyskinesia of biliary tract, cholecystitis, developmental abnormalities) in children. Diseases of the biliary tract and gallbladder. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. . Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination to confirm (verify) the diagnosis. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: the main drugs of etiotropic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of medicines, age-related doses, methods of administration, duration of treatment). Dietary and regime measures. Non-drug and physiotherapy methods of treatment. Course. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Methods rehabilitation services.

Topic 8. Iron deficiency anemia. Reasons. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Iron deficiency anemia in children Etiology and pathogenesis. Predisposing factors. Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods to confirm (verify) the diagnosis. Indications for consultation with others Treatment: basic drugs for etiotropic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of drugs, age-specific doses, methods of drug administration, duration of therapy). Monitoring the effectiveness of the treatment (assessed parameters, timing). Non-drug methods of therapy, physiotherapeutic treatment. Flow. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

Topic 9. Bronchitis Bronchiolitis in children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Bronchitis Bronchiolitis in children. Etiology. The role of infectious, physical and chemical factors in the development of bronchitis. Acute bronchitis: acute (simple) bronchitis, acute obstructive bronchitis, recurrent bronchitis. Primary and secondary bronchitis. Treatment: the main drugs of etiotropic, pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of medicines, age-related doses, methods of administration, duration of therapy courses).Non-drug methods of treating bronchitis in children. Course. Outcomes. Prevention.

Topic 10. Acute pneumonia in young and older children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Etiology and pathogenesis. Predisposing factors. Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination for confirmation (verification of the diagnosis). Indications for consultation and Treatment: the main drugs of etiotropic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of medicines, age-related doses, methods of administration of drugs, duration of therapy). Monitoring the effectiveness of the treatment (estimated parameters, timing). Non-drug methods of therapy, physiotherapy treatment. Course. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Methods of rehabilitation. specialists.

Topic 11. Acute rheumatic fever in children. Acquired heart defects in children. Etiopathogenesis , clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Rheumatic fever. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. Criteria for making a diagnosis (Kissel-Jones). Hemodynamic disorders. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Acquired heart defects (mitral valve insufficiency, mitral stenosis, aortic valve insufficiency, aortic mouth stenosis, combined and combined malformations), Hemodynamic disorders Differential diagnosis. Treatment: the main drugs of etiotropic, pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy. Monitoring the effectiveness of the treatment (timing, estimated parameters). Course. Complications. Forecast. Outcomes. Prevention. Methods of rehabilitation.

Topic 12. Congenital heart defects in children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention, medical follow. CHD with enrichment of the small circulatory circle (ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, open ductus arteriosus, open atrioventricular canal, Eisenmenger complex, transposition of the main vessels, common arterial trunk). Classification of UPU by Marder. Factors predisposing to the occurrence of CHD. Etiology and pathogenesis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Indications for consultation with other specialists. Differential diagnosis. Basic methods of therapy. Terms and indications for surgical treatment of CHD. Forecast. Outcomes.

Topic 13. Acute glomerulonephritis in children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention, medical follow. Acute glomerulonephritis in children. Etiology and pathogenesis. Predisposing factors. Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination for confirmation (verification of the diagnosis). Indications for consultation with other specialists. Treatment: the main drugs of etiotropic and symptomatic therapy (generic and trade names of medicines, age-related doses, methods of administration of drugs, duration of therapy). Monitoring the effectiveness of the treatment (estimated parameters, timing). Non-drug methods of therapy, physiotherapy treatment. Course. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. Methods of rehabilitation. specialists.

Topic 14. Acute pyelonephritis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods. Criteria for diagnosis.. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: basic drugs for etiotropic, pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy. Monitoring the effectiveness of the treatment (timing, evaluated parameters). Flow. Complications. Forecast. Outcomes. Prevention.

Topic 15. Helminthiasis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods. Criteria for diagnosis.. Differential diagnosis. Treatment: basic drugs for etiotropic, pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy. Flow. Complications. Forecast. Outcomes. Prevention.

7. Calendar-topic plan of discipline by type of occupation

7.1. Lectures

Topic 1 Hypo- and vitamin deficiency in children	***Lecture plan:*** 1. Definition of hypo and vitamin deficiencies 2. Clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of hypovitaminosis: 3. Classification of hypovitaminosis: 4. Treatment. Diet therapy. Prevention. Prognosis **Control questions:** 1. What biochemical and molecular mechanisms underlie the effect of vitamins on cellular processes, and what changes occur in the body when they are deficient? 2. What individual factors, such as genetics, may influence individual sensitivity to specific vitamin deficiencies, and how can this be addressed in clinical practice? 3. What methods of modern molecular biology can be used to more accurately diagnose and monitor vitamin deficiencies in patients? 4. How can changes in the composition of the intestinal microbiome affect the absorption of vitamins, and how is this related to the development of vitamin deficiencies and hypovitaminosis? 5. In what cases can vitamin deficiencies lead to the development of chronic diseases, and how can this information be used to develop personalized approaches to treatment and prevention?	2	30	*4,5,6,7,12*	*P LV,LB,*	1st
Topic 2 Rickets in children	***Lecture plan:*** 1. Definition of rickets 2. Features of bone tissue turnover in children 3. Epidemiology of rickets 4. Factors and risk groups for the development of rickets 5. Modern views on etiology and pathogenesis 6. Clinical manifestations of various degrees of rickets Differential diagnosis of rickets 7. Biological effects of vitamin D 8. Vitamin D preparations 9. Principles of treatment and prevention of rickets **Control questions:** *1) Define rickets* *2) Name the main factors and risk groups for the development of rickets* *3) List the biological effects of vitamin D* *4) List the main clinical manifestations of rickets* *5) Name the basic laboratory tests necessary to confirm the diagnosis* *6) Tell us about the basic principles of treatment and prevention of rickets.*	2	30	*4,5*	*,LB, P LV*	2nd
Topic 3 Acute	***Lecture plan:*** 1. Acute eating disorders: etiology and pathogenesis.	2	30	*5,6*	*LV, P,*	3rd

severe eating disorder (ASED) in children	2. BEN classification. 3. Main clinical manifestations of PEM. 4. Calculation of the severity of malnutrition. 5. Variants of the course of malnutrition. 6. Differential diagnosis of acute eating disorders. 7. Complications of acute eating disorders. ***Security questions:*** *1. What neurochemical and neuroendocrine mechanisms are involved in the pathogenesis of acute severe eating disorders, and how can these systems be modulated to improve treatment outcomes?* *2. What factors influence the development of acute severe eating disorders in adolescence, and what prevention strategies may be effective in this risk group?* *3. What innovative molecular diagnostic methods are available for acute severe eating disorders, and how can they help individualize treatment approaches?*				*LB*	
Topic 4 Chronic eating disorders in children	***Lecture plan:*** 1. Chronic eating disorders: etiology and pathogenesis. 2. BEN classification. 3. Main clinical manifestations of PEM. 4. Calculation of the severity of malnutrition. 5. Variants of the course of malnutrition. 6. Differential diagnosis of chronic eating disorders. 7. Complications of chronic eating disorders. ***Security questions:*** ***Control questions:*** *1. Etiology and pathogenesis of chronic eating disorders.* *2. Classification of protein-energy malnutrition.* *3. The main clinical manifestations of chronic eating disorders.* *4. Methods for diagnosing malnutrition.* *5. Calculation of the degree of malnutrition.* *6. Differential diagnosis of malnutrition.* *7. Complications of chronic eating disorders.*	2	30	*5,6*	*LV,LB, P*	4th
Topic 5 Gastritis and gastroduodenitis in children.	***Lecture plan:*** **1.** Definition of gastritis and gastroduodenitis. **2.** Classification of gastroduodenitis. **3.** Gastritis A, B, C. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention, proglnosis. **4.** Clinic, diagnosis, and differential diagnosis of gastritis. 5.Treatment. Diet therapy. Prevention. Forecast. Definition of YABJ and duodenum. 6.Etiopathogenesis of UC and duodenum. 7.Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. 8.Treatment. Diet therapy. Prevention. Forecast. ***Security questions:*** ***1.*** *What types of gastritis are there?* ***2.*** *What is antral gastritis?* *What types of differential diagnosis of gastritis and UB in children do you know?*	2	30	*3,4,5,6,12*	*CA, LV, P,LB,*	5th

Topic 6 PU in children.	***Lecture outline:*** 1. Definition of peptic ulcer and duodenum. 2. Etiopathogenesis of peptic ulcer and duodenum. 3. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. 4. Treatment. Diet therapy. Prevention. Forecast. Control questions: *1. What is YaB?* *2. List the factors of aggression and defense in PU.* *3.What is Solinger-Ellison syndrome?*	2	30	*3,4 ,5, 6,1 2*	*P ,CA LV,L B*	6th
Topic 7. Diseases of the gallblad der and biliary tract in children.	***Lecture plan:*** **1.** Chronic cholecystitis and JVP. **2.** Etiology and pathogenesis. **3.** Classification. **4.** Typical clinical manifestations. **5.** Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. **6.** Treatment. The role of diet therapy. **7.** Prevention. Forecast. ***Security questions:*** *1. What causes развития of JVP development in children do you know?* *2. List the types of JVP.* *What is Ortner's symptom?*	2		*3,4 ,5, 6,1 2*	*P ,LV, LB*	7 th
Topic 8. Iron deficienc y anemia (IDA)in children.	**Lecture plan** 1. Determination of IDA. 2. Risk factors, etiopathogenesis of IDA. 3. Clinical picture of IDA. 4. Classification of IDA. 5. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of IDA. 6. Principles of treatment of IDA. ***Security questions:*** *1. What is IDA and iron deficiency?* *2. Name the main clinical syndromes in IDA.* *What types of prevention of IDA do you know?*	2	30	*4,7 ,6*	*LV,L B, P*	8th
Topic 9. Acute bronchit is, Bronchi olitis. in children.	**Lecture plan** **1.** The concept of bronchitis. **2.** Risk factors, etiopathogenesis of bronchitis and bronchitis. **3.** Classification of bronchitis and bronchitis. **4.** Clinical picture. **5.** Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of bronchitis and juronchitis **6.** Principles of treatment. Pofilaktika. ***Security questions:*** *1. At what age does acute bronchiolitis occur?* *2. What is bronchial obstructive syndrome?* List the criteria for diagnosing bronchitis.	**2**	30	*1,4 ,5, 6,1 2*	*P,I , LV,L B*	9th
Topic 10. Acute pneumo nia in young	***Lecture plan:*** **1.** The concept of pneumonia **2.** Risk factors, etiopathogenesis of pneumonia. **3.** Classification. Clinical picture. **4.** Diagnosis and differental diagnosis of pneumonia. **5.** Principles of treatment. Prevention.	**2**	30	*1,4 ,5, 12*	*LV,L B, P*	10 th

and older children.	***Security questions:*** *1. What is acute pneumonia?* *2. What is lobar pneumonia?* 3. Tell us about the mechanism of crepitation in pneumonia?					
Topic 11. Rheumatic fever in children	**Lecture plan:** **1.** Definition of ORL. **2.** Etiopathogenesis of acute respiratory infections. **3.** ORL Clinic. Acquired heart defects. **4.** Diagnostics (large and small criteria), differential diagnosis of acute respiratory infections. **5.** Principles of treatment. Prevention. ***Security questions:*** *1. Name the causative agent of ARF.* *2. List the large and small criteria for ARL.* *3. Differential diagnosis of rheumatic arthritis from juvenile arthritis.*	2	30	*4,5 ,12*	LB, P LV,	11th
Topic 12. Congenital heart defects in children	**Lecture plan:1** **1.** The concept of врожденных congenital heartdefects. **2.** Classification of CHD. **3.** CHD with enrichment of the small circulatory circle. **4.** CHD with impoverished small circulatory system. **5.** CHD with impoverished large circulatory system. **6.** CHD without hemodynamic disorders. **7.** Treatment. Prevention. Forecast. ***Security questions:*** *1. What are врожденные congenital heartdefects?* *2. What is an open ductus arteriosus (OAP)?* **8.** *What features of heart disease care do you know?*	2	30	*2,4 ,12*	LV, LB, P	12th
Topic 13. Acute glomerulonephritis in children.	***Lecture plan:*** **1.** The concept of glomerulonephritis. **2.** Etiopathogenesis. **3.** Nephritic, nephrotic, isolated urinary syndrome. **4.** Classification.Typical clinical manifestations. **5.** Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. *6.* Treatment. Course. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. *Security questions:* *1. What is acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis?* *2. What is anuria?* *List the renal symptoms of glomerulonephritis.*	2	30	**5,6**	*LV,LB, P*	13th
Topic 14. Pyelonephritis and cystitis in children.	***Lecture plan:*** 1. The concept of pyelonephritis. 2. Etiology, pathogenesis. 3. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. 4. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods. 5. Treatment. Flow. Complications. Forecast. Prevention. **Control questions:** *1. What is pyelonephritis?*	2	30	**5,6**	*LV,LB, P*	14th

	2. What is bacteriuria? *3. Differentiate pyelonephritis from glomerulonephritis.*					
Topic 15. *Helmint hiases in children.*	**Lecture outline:** 1. The concept of helminths. 2. Classification of helminthiases: nematodes (roundworms), cestodes (tapeworms), trematodes (flukes). 3. Clinical signs characteristic of helminthiases. 4. Basic methods of laboratory diagnostics. 5. Principles of treatment of helminthiases. 6. Preventive measures. **Control questions:** *1.What are helminthiases?* *2. Which helminth is considered the causative agent of enterobiasis?* *3. Which worms are nematodes?*	2	30	***5,12***	*LV,LB, P*	15 th

7.2. Seminar classes

№	Questions and tasks studied	Number-of hours.	The ball Ballsly	Lit-ra	Isp obr tech	of the Week
Topic 1 **Hypo- and vitamin deficiency in children**	*Plan* *1. Name the groups of vitamins that are at risk for hypovitaminosis and vitamin deficiency, and explain how their deficiency affects the body.* *2. Reveal the mechanisms underlying the development of hypovitaminosis and avitaminosis, and analyze their impact on biochemical processes.* *3. Classify hypovitaminosis and avitaminosis, taking into account their specific consequences for various body systems.* *4. Describe the clinical manifestations of hypovitaminosis and vitamin deficiency, drawing parallels between childhood and adult forms.* *5. Recommend modern methods for diagnosing hypovitaminosis and vitamin deficiencies, taking into account their effectiveness and accessibility.* *6. What individual approaches to recommendations for the prevention of hypovitaminosis do you consider the most effective, taking into account differences in*	*3*	*3*	*4,5,6,7,12* *El. libr. 1*	*Eiboard,,D,P,* *OQ,CS,D*	*clip 2*

	lifestyle and needs? *7. What vitamin complexes would you recommend for different age groups, basing your choice on scientific research and clinical experience?*					
Topic 2 Rickets in children	*Plan* *1. Name the types of rickets in children.* *2. Reveal the factors and causes influencing the development of rickets in children.* *3. Classify the forms of rickets, highlighting their characteristic features.* *4. Describe the physical and psychological consequences associated with rickets in children.* *5. Demonstrate the clinical symptoms of rickets in children using specific examples.* *6. Select and explain methods for diagnosing rickets in children.* *7. Make a treatment plan for children with rickets, taking into account medical and dietary aspects.* *8. Recommend methods for preventing rickets in children, based on modern research and practical experience.*	*3*	*3*	*4,5* *El. libr. 2*	*Eiboard,PBL* *Kahoot* *OQ,*	*clip 2*
Topic 3 Acute severe eating disorder (ASED) in children	*Plan* *1. Name the main types of acute severe eating disorders in children and describe their key features.* *2. Reveal the etiology of acute severe eating disorders in children, identifying factors influencing their occurrence.* *3. Classify eating disorders based on various aspects of clinical presentation and consequences.* *4. Describe the physical and psychological consequences of acute severe eating disorders in children.* *5. Demonstrate the symptoms of acute severe eating disorders using clinical examples.* *6. Select methods for diagnosing acute severe eating disorders in children, justify their applicability and effectiveness.*	*3*	*3*	*6* *El. libr. 3*	*PBL,D,P,CBL* *OQ*	*clip 2*
Topic 4 Chronic eating disorders in children	*1Name the types of chronic eating disorders in children.* *2.Explain the causes and factors influencing chronic eating disorders in children.* *3. Classify forms of long-term eating disorders, emphasizing their characteristics.* *4. Demonstrate the symptoms of chronic eating disorders in children using clinical*	*3*	*3*	*5,6* *El. libr. 4*	*P,T,* *Google Form*	*clip 2*

	cases as examples. *5.Select and explain methods for diagnosing chronic eating disorders in children.* *6.Create a treatment plan for children with chronic, severe eating disorders.* *7. Recommend methods for preventing long-term eating disorders in children.*					
Topic 5 Gastritis,Gastroduodenitis in children.	*Plan* *1. . Open the concept of gastritis, gastroduodenitis and peptic ulcer disease in children.* *2. Name the etiology of gastritis, gastroduodenitis, and peptic ulcer disease in children.* *3. Describe the clinical manifestations of gastritis, gastroduodenitis, and peptic ulcer disease in children.* *4. Choose diagnostic methods and make a treatment plan for gastritis in children.* *Recommend methods for preventing gastritis in children.*	*3*	*30*	*3,4,5,6,12* *El. libr. 5*	RP ,P Dimedus, OQ	*clip 1*
Topic 6 PU in children.	*Plan* *1. Expand the concept of gastroduodenitis peptic ulcer in children.* *2. Name the etiology and cause of gastric ulcer in children.* *3. Describe the clinical manifestations of peptic ulcer disease in children.* *4. Select diagnostic methods and draw up a treatment plan for gastritis and gastrointestinal tract in children.* *5. Recommend methods of preventing gastritis and peptic ulcers in children*	*3*	*3*	*3,4,5,6,12* *El. libr. 6*	*PBL* D, RP, P	*clip 2*
Topic 7. Diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract in children.	*Plan* *1. . Tell us about diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract.* *2. Name the etiology of JVP, cholecystitis, and GI in children.* *3. Explain the pathogenesis of JVP, cholecystitis, and GI in children.* *4. Describe the clinical manifestations of JVP, cholecystitis, and GI in children.* *5. Demonstrate the symptoms of Ortner, Murphy, Lepin, Mendel, and Voskresensky.* *6. Choose diagnostic methods and make a treatment plan for gallbladder and biliary tract diseases.* *7.Recommend methods for preventing gallbladder and biliary tract diseases.*	*3*	*3*	*3,4,5,6,12* *El. libr. 7*	*P O, Dimedus* *OQ*	*clip 2*

Topic 8 Iron deficiency anemia. Reasons. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	*Plan* *1. Name the key clinical signs that may indicate the presence of iron deficiency anemia in children.* *2. Explain the various methods for diagnosing iron deficiency anemia, highlighting their advantages and limitations.* *3. Classify the types of iron deficiency anemia based on their etiology and clinical manifestations.* *4. Demonstrate using specific clinical cases the symptoms characteristic of different stages of iron deficiency anemia.* *5. Select and justify diagnostic methods preferred for different age groups of children with suspected iron deficiency anemia.*	*3*	*3*	*4,7,6* *El. libr. 8*	*P, Dimedus*	
Topic 9. Bronchitis ,Bronchiolitis in children. tiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.	*Plan* *1. . Expand the concept of bronchitis and bronchiolitis in children.* *2. Classify bronchitis and bronchiolitis by form.* *3. Name the etiology of bronchitis and bronchiolitis, explain the pathogenesis of bronchitis in the form of a picture.* *4. Describe the clinical manifestations of acute simple and obstructive bronchitis in children.* *5. Demonstrate physical data (palpation, auscultation, percussion) in children with bronchiolitis.* *6. Choose diagnostic methods and make a treatment plan for bronchitis and bronchiolitis po in children.* *7. Recommend methods for the prevention of bronchitis and bronchiolitis in children.*	***3***	*30*	*1,4,5 ,6,12* *El. libr. 9*	*K+,P, RP,PB L,*	*clip 2nd*
Topic 10 Acute pneumonia in young and older children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.	Plan *1.Open the concept of pneumonia for children.* *2. Classify pneumonias by form, infection conditions, course, and complications.* *3. Name the etiology of pneumonia in young children and explain the pathogenesis. 4. Describe the clinical manifestations of acute pneumonia in young children* *5.Demonstrate physical data (palpation, auscultation, pereussion) for acute pneumonia in children.* *1. Choose diagnostic methods and make a treatment plan for acute pneumonia in*	*3*	*30*	*1,4,5 ,12* *El. libr 10*	*K+,P, RP,PB L,* *OQ, K+.*	*clip 4-я*

	children. 2. *Recommend methods for the prevention of acute pneumonia in children.*					
Topic 11. Acute rheumatic fever in children. Etiopathogenesis. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention..	Plan *1.Expand the concept of ARL in children.* *2. Name the etiology of ARF in older children and explain the pathogenesis.* *3. Describe the clinical manifestations of ARF in older children.* *4. Tell us about the acquired heart defects (NMC, MS, NAC, SUA, NTC, combined and combined acquired defects).* *6. Classify about acquired heart defects.* *7. Tell us about the etiology, pathogenesis, and symptoms of acquired heart defects.* *8. List treatments for acquired heart defects.*	*3*	*30*	*4,5,12* *El. libr 11*	CBL,T, OQ,RP	*clip 5th-я*
Topic 12. Congenital heart defects in children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention, medical follow.	Plan ***1.****Draw a diagram of intrauterine blood circulation in the fetus and tell us about the features of blood circulation in newborns.* ***2.*** *Schematically draw the hemodynamics of CHD with enrichment of the small circulatory circle (OAP, DMPP, DMJP, open AV channel, TMS, OAS, Eisenmenger complex), with depletion of the small circulatory circle (ISLA, Fallot's disease, ATK, Ebstein's disease), depletion of the large circulatory circle (CA, CA) and without hemodynamic disorders (True and false anomalies of the aortic arch and its branches, Tolochinov-Rogier disease, etc.).* *3. List the main symptoms,diagnosis, and treatment.*	*3*	*30*	*2,4,12* *El. libr 12*	D,PBL ,CBL OQ, D	*clip 6-я*
Topic 13 . Acute glomerulonephritis in children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention, medical follow.	Plan *1. Open the concept of acute glomerulonephritis in children.* *2. Name the etiology of AHN and explain the pathogenesis of the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (nephrotic, nephritic, isolated urinary).* *3. Describe the clinical manifestations (renal and extrarenal) Fire in children.* *4. List the complications of OGN in children.* *5. Select methods for diagnosing OGN in children.* *6. Make a treatment plan (regimen, diet, and medication) Fire in children.* *7. Recommend methods for preventing OGN in children.*	*3*	*30*	***5,6*** *El. libr 13*	D,RP, OQ,PBL	*clip 11-я*

Topic 14 Acute pyelonephritis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Typical clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	*1.Explain the concept of acute and chronic pyelonephritis in children.* *2.Describe the clinical manifestations of acute and chronic pyelonephritis in children.* *3. Select methods for diagnosing acute and chronic renal failure in children.* *4. Make a treatment plan for urinary tract infections in children.* *Recommend methods of preventing acute and chronic renal failure in children.*	*12*	*30*	***5,6*** *El. libr 14*	*PBL, D,RP*	*clip 12-I*
Topic 15. Helminthiasis in children.	*1. The concept of helminths.* *2. Classification of helminthiases: nematodes (roundworms), cestodes (tapeworms), trematodes (flukes).* *3. Clinical signs characteristic of helminthiases.* *4. Basic methods of laboratory diagnostics.* *5. Principles of treatment of helminthiases.* *6. Preventive measures.*	*3*	*30*	***5,12*** *El. libr 15*	*D, kahoot,RP*	*clip 13th -я*
TOTAL:15		***45h***	***30b***			***15 weeks***

Note: LV - lecture-visualization, LB-Lecture-conversation; LC - lecture consultation, , D - discussion, RI - role-playing game, T - testing, S - interview, PR - presentation, KR - test, PBL- problem based learning (problem-based learning); CBL – case based learning; TBL method of performing tasks; RBL-research based learning (research-oriented learning);RP- role-playing Dimedus - virtual clinic, K+ - dummy for practicing auscultation skills, Google Form- test platform, T - testing

№	Topic list	Task	hours
1.	**Hypo- and vitamin deficiency *in children***	**Make the video about this topic and describe**	**3**
2.	***Rickets in children***	**Make a PPT (presentation of at least 30 slides including basic information about the clinic, diagnosis, and treatment of rickets in children)**	**4**
3.	***Acute severe eating disorder (ASED) in children***	**Create a puzzle about this topic(puzzle consisting of 30 questions,)**	**3**
4.	***Chronic eating disorders in children***	**Create 6 case-studies with explanations about this topic.**	**4**

5.	Gastritis, gastroduodenitis in children.	Make 30 test questions with 5 options and 1 correct answer	3
6.	Peptic ulcer diseases in children.	Prepare handmade models of organs and affected parts of this disease	4
7.	Diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract in children.	Make the video about this topic and describe	4
8.	Iron deficiency anemia in children	Make a PPT (presentation of at least 30 slides including basic information about the clinic, diagnosis, and treatment of rickets in children)	4
9.	Bronchitis and bronchiolitis in children	Create a puzzle about this topic(puzzle consisting of 30 questions,)	7
Module I			
10.	Acute pneumonia in young and older children	Create 6 case-studies with explanations about this topic.	5
11.	Acute rheumatic fever in children	Make 30 test questions with 5 options and 1 correct answer	4
12.	Congenital heart defects in children	Prepare handmade models of organs and affected parts of this disease	4
13.	Acute glomerulonephritis in children.	Create a puzzle about this topic	4
14.	Acute pyelonephritis. Etiology, pathogenesis	Make a chart that is filled with classification	3
15.	Helminthiasis in children.	Make 4 lamination pictures of pathogenesis about the this topic	7

II-option	Task	*E*xecution form	*Quantaty of a/h*	*Points*	Deadline
1. A*rticle* Scientific work, research work	Write an article and publish it in "Bulletin of Osh State University" , in international medical journals	Free form of article submission	*75*	*30*	During the semester

9. Educational - methodological support of the course.

Main literature:

1. Kendig's Disorders of the Respiratory Tract in Children Published 2019
2. Rudolph's Pediatrics, 23rd Edition
   Shekerdemian, Abraham M. Rudolph, Colin D. Rudolph
   © 2018 | Published: July 31, 2018
3. Medstudy Pediatrics Review Core Curriculum 8th edition by Robert A Hannaman