

**Thematic plan of seminars
in the discipline " Internal Diseases"
for students of the educational program
specialist
in the specialty/direction of training 31.05.03 Dentistry,
direction (profile) Dentistry,
form of study Full-time form
for the 2023-2024 academic year**

№	Thematic blocks	Hours (academic)
	3 course, autumn semester (5 term)	
1.	Introduction. The subject and tasks of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Logic and methodology of diagnosis.	2
2.	Scheme of the medical history. Questioning and general examination of the patient.	2
3.	Interrogation of patients with respiratory diseases. General examination and palpation of the chest. Comparative and topographic percussion.	2
4.	Auscultation of the lungs. Main and secondary breath sounds.	2
5.	Main clinical syndromes in pulmonology. Syndrome of compaction of lung tissue, bronchial obstruction.	2
6.	The main clinical syndromes in pulmonology. The syndrome of the cavity in the lung, the syndrome of increased airiness of the lung tissue. Syndrome of the presence of gas and liquid in the pleural cavity.	2
7.	The main clinical syndromes in pulmonology. Acute and chronic respiratory failure. Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics	2
8.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the circulatory system. Palpation and percussion of the heart	2
9.	Auscultation of the heart: tones and murmurs of the heart. Determination of blood pressure and properties of the peripheral pulse	2
10.	The main clinical syndromes in cardiology: pain syndrome in the region of the heart, arterial hypertension syndrome. Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics.	2
11.	The main clinical syndromes in cardiology: acute vascular insufficiency. Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics.	2
12.	The main clinical syndromes in cardiology: the syndrome of acute and chronic heart failure. Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics.	2
	3 course, spring semester (6 term)	
13.	Electrocardiographic research method. ECG decoding plan. Functional methods for studying the circulatory system: phonocardiography, ultrasound, X-ray, radioisotope and other methods (general representations)	2

14.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the digestive system. Abdominal percussion. Methods for determining ascites. Palpation of the abdomen (superficial approximate and methodical deep sliding according to V.P. Obraztsov and N.D. Strazhesko). The main clinical syndromes in gastroenterology are esophageal lesion syndrome, pain syndrome, dyspeptic syndrome, digestion and absorption deficiency syndrome, hypopolyvitaminosis syndrome. Clinical manifestations	2
15.	Laboratory, X-ray and instrumental diagnostics of diseases of the digestive system.	2
16.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the liver and biliary tract. Percussion and palpation of the liver and spleen. Clinical and laboratory syndromes of liver diseases (portal hypertension, hepatolienal, hepatocellular insufficiency, hepatic encephalopathy, cholestasis, jaundice, cytolysis, mesenchymal inflammation, hypersplenism). Laboratory and instrumental diagnosis of diseases of the hepatobiliary system	2
17.	Questioning, examination of patients with diseases of the organs of urination. Percussion and palpation of the kidneys and bladder. Clinical and laboratory syndromes of kidney diseases (nephrotic syndrome, renal failure, arterial hypertension, renal edema, urinary)	2
18.	Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in the pathology of the urinary tract.	2
19.	Questioning, examination of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. The main clinical syndromes in hematology: anemic, lymphoproliferative, myeloproliferative, hemorrhagic	2
20.	Diagnostic value of the study of a complete blood count.1 Laboratory diagnosis of iron homeostasis. Laboratory diagnostics of the hemostasis system. Sternal puncture (general view)	2
21.	Questioning and examination of patients with pathology of the endocrine system. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of hyperglycemia syndrome, thyrotoxicosis syndrome, hypothyroidism, adrenal insufficiency.	2
22.	Acute rheumatic fever. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Working classification. Clinical symptomatology. Differential diagnosis of primary rheumatic heart disease with infectiousallergic myocarditis, tonsillocardial syndrome. Acute rheumatic fever course. Treatment. Prevention (primary, secondary). The value of oral sanitation to prevent the activity of the rheumatic process	2
23.	Bacterial endocarditis. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. The role of the dentist in the prevention of bacterial endocarditis.	2
24.	The concept of atherosclerosis and its manifestations. Ischemic heart disease. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Angina pectoris, cardiosclerosis. Clinical manifestations of angina pectoris, cardiosclerosis. Laboratory diagnosis of atherosclerosis. Differential diagnosis. ECG value.	2
	4 year, autumn semester (7 term)	
25.	Ischemic heart disease.1 Principles of treatment of stable angina pectoris. Emergency care in the event of an attack of angina pectoris in a dental appointment.	2
26.	Acute coronary syndrome (ACS): myocardial infarction. Clinic.	2

	ECG and laboratory diagnostics. differential diagnosis. First aid for acute myocardial infarction at the prehospital stage in a dental appointment.	
27.	ACS: myocardial infarction. Early and late complications of myocardial infarction. Principles of treatment	2
28.	Hypertensive illness. Clinic, diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.	2
29.	Hypertensive crisis. Emergency medical care in a dental appointment	2
30.	Heart rhythm disturbances: arrhythmias associated with impaired impulse formation (sinus arrhythmia, extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial and ventricular fibrillation and flutter), with impaired impulse conduction (blockade) . Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. ECG - diagnostics. General principles for the treatment of rhythm disorders	2
31.	Bronchial asthma. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification of bronchial asthma. Clinical manifestations in the attack and interictal period. Principles of treatment: a stepwise approach to drug therapy. Differential diagnosis of asthmatic syndrome.	2
32.	First aid in the event of an attack of bronchial asthma in a dental appointment.	2
33.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) . Etiology. Clinical symptomatology and variants of the clinical course. Pulmonary heart failure. The concept of chronic pulmonary heart. Principles of treatment.	2
34.	Chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.	2
35.	Acute and chronic liver failure.	2
36.	Glomerulonephritis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Acute renal failure. The concept of chronic kidney disease	2
37.	Anemia. Classification. Clinic. Differential diagnosis and treatment of iron deficiency and B12 - folate deficiency anemia	2
38.	Pathology of hemostasis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Hemorrhagic diathesis. Principles of treatment of hemostasis disorders.	2
39.	Leukemia. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, symptomatology of leukemias. Laboratory diagnosis of leukemia	2
40.	Diabetes mellitus. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations of diabetes mellitus. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of diabetes mellitus and its complications. differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment of diabetes mellitus and its complications	2
41.	Emergency conditions in diabetes mellitus: ketoacidotic coma, hypoglycemic coma. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of emergency therapy.	2
42.	Intermediate certification	2
	Total	84

¹ -Subject

² - essential content (if necessary)

Considered at the meeting of the department of Internal Diseases "27" __may____ 2023, protocol No_10_

Head of the Department



M E Statsenko