

**Thematic lesson plan of lectures
in the discipline "Internal diseases"
for students of the educational program
specialist
in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry,
direction (profile) Dentistry ,
form of study full-time
for the 2023-2024 academic year**

№	Topics of lectures	Hours (academic)
1.	Introduction. ¹ Internal medicine and biomedical sciences, their interaction and interdependence, the place of internal medicine in a number of other disciplines, the causes, the nature of the course, the outcomes of the disease. ²	2
2.	Examination of the respiratory organs. ¹ Complaints, examination, percussion, auscultation of the lungs. Laboratory and instrumental research methods. Main clinical syndromes: lung tissue compaction syndrome, bronchial obstruction syndrome, cavity syndrome in the lung, syndrome of increased lung tissue airiness. Syndrome of the presence of gas and fluid in the pleural cavity. Respiratory failure syndrome. Classification. ²	2
3.	The main clinical syndromes in diseases of the cardiovascular system: arterial hypertension syndrome. ¹ Clinical manifestations. Pathogenesis. Syndrome of pain in the heart. The concept of coronary heart disease (CHD), cardiomyopathies. arrhythmia syndrome. Kinds. Etiology Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic principles. ²	2
4.	Syndrome of acute vascular insufficiency (fainting, shock, collapse) . ¹ Clinic. Syndrome of acute heart failure. Cardiac asthma. Pulmonary edema. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Syndrome of chronic heart failure. Etiology. Pathogenesis Stages of chronic heart failure. Clinic. ² .	2
5.	The main clinical syndromes in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. ¹ Pain syndrome, "gastric dyspepsia" syndrome, digestion and absorption deficiency syndrome, hypopolyvitaminosis syndrome. Pathogenesis of the main clinical syndromes. Clinic. Diagnostic principles. ²	2
6.	The main clinical syndromes that occur in diseases of the hepatobiliary system. ¹ Jaundice. Syndrome of liver failure. Portal hypertension. Hepatolienal syndrome. Definition of concepts. developmental pathogenesis. Extrahepatic manifestations of liver disease. Clinic. Diagnostic principles. ²	2
7.	The main clinical syndromes that occur in diseases of the kidneys. ¹ Urinary syndrome. His concept. pathogenic bases. Syndrome of renal edema. Origin mechanism. Nephrotic syndrome. Renal arterial hypertension. Renal eclampsia. Renal failure. developmental pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic principles. ²	2
8.	Hyperglycemia syndrome. ¹ Classification. Diagnostics. Syndrome of micro- and macroangiopathies. Diabetic ketoacidosis. Hypoglycemic coma. Clinic. Diagnostic principles. ²	2
9.	The main clinical syndromes that occur in diseases of the blood. ¹ Anemia syndrome. Concept definition. The totality of clinical and laboratory changes. Syndromes in tumor diseases of the blood. hemorrhagic syndrome. Clinical and laboratory manifestations. ²	2
10.	Ischemic heart disease: angina pectoris, myocardial infarction. ¹ Characteristics of clinical forms. Differential diagnosis. Emergency therapy. Principles of treatment. Provision of emergency medical care at the prehospital stage in the conditions of a dental appointment (stopping an attack of angina pectoris, emergency care for acute coronary syndrome) . ²	2

11.	Hypertensive disease. ¹ Classification. clinical picture. course of hypertension. Hypertensive crises and their relief. Provision of emergency medical care at the prehospital stage in the conditions of a dental appointment. ²	2
12.	Pneumonia. ¹ Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods . Principles of treatment. ²	2
13.	Bronchial asthma. ¹ Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture of an asthma attack. Differential diagnosis. Relief of an asthma attack zin a dental appointment. Prevention. ²	2
14.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ¹ Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture of COPD. Principles of treatment. ² .	2
15.	Reflux - esophagitis. ¹ Gastritis. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and 12 duodenal ulcer. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. The role of diagnosing Helicobacter pylori infection. Principles of treatment. Prevention of transmission of Helicobacter pylori infection in a dental setting. ²	2
16.	Hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver. ¹ Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Principles of treatment. Prevention of transmission of viral infection of hepatitis B and C in the dental office. ²	2
17.	Diabetes mellitus. ¹ Diagnosis and principles of treatment of diabetes mellitus and its complications. ²	2
18.	Anemia. ¹ Classification. Etiology. The main clinical syndromes in iron deficiency and B12-folic acid deficiency anemia. Leukemias. Clinic of acute and chronic leukemia. Hemorrhagic diathesis. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. The role of the dentist in the diagnosis of blood diseases at the dental appointment. Providing first aid for bleeding from the oral cavity in hematological patients in a dental appointment. ²	2
	Total	36

¹ -Subject

² - essential content (if necessary)

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Head of the Department



M. E. Statsenko