

**Thematic plan for lecture-type classes  
in discipline «Pediatric surgery»  
for students of 2020 year of admission  
under the educational programme  
31.05.01 General Medicine,  
profile General Medicine  
(Specialist's degree),  
form of study full-time  
for the 2025-2026 academic year**

<b>№</b>	<b>Topics of lecture-type classes</b>	<b>Hours (academic)</b>
1.	Congenital intestinal obstruction. <sup>1</sup> High intestinal obstruction. Low intestinal obstruction. <sup>2</sup>	2
2.	Malformations of the lungs, diaphragm, and esophagus in children. <sup>1</sup> Antenatal diagnosis. Combined anomalies. Classification. Principles of resuscitation in the early neonatal period. The main syndromes. Principles of treatment of pulmonary hypertension. Duration and scope of preoperative preparation. Terms and types of surgical interventions. Postoperative management. Immediate and long-term results of operations. Malformations of the lungs in children. Classification. The main syndromes. Terms and types of surgical interventions. Medical examination. Hernias of the diaphragm. Classification. Antenatal diagnosis. Atresia of the esophagus. Clinic of esophageal atresia (early symptoms). Complications. Diagnosis of esophageal atresia (esophageal sounding, Elephant test, contrast X-ray of the esophagus, esophagoscopy). Differential diagnosis. Transportation features, preoperative preparation. One- and two-stage methods of surgical treatment of esophageal atresia. <sup>2</sup>	2
3.	Traumatology of childhood. <sup>1</sup> Historical aspects of the development of childhood traumatology. Injuries to the upper and lower extremities in children. Typical forms of fractures for children (subcostal fractures, epiphyseolysis, osteoepiphyseolysis). The reasons for shorter fracture healing times in children. Clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of limb bone fractures. Birth trauma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment methods. The timing of consolidation and immobilization depends on the age of the child. Basic principles of treatment of fractures of tubular bones: - first aid (splints, anesthesia);	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- closed reposition, plaster cast (special features of application in newborns);</li> <li>- Band-aid and skeletal traction;</li> <li>- methods of extracellular osteosynthesis;</li> <li>- methods of intramedullary and osseous osteosynthesis.</li> </ul> <p>Pathological fractures in children (impaired mineral metabolism, primary bone fragility, osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, etc.). Treatment features. Errors in the diagnosis and treatment of fractures. Hemarthrosis. Diagnosis and treatment. Dislocations. Clinical manifestations and principles of treatment. Frequency, causes, and classification of damage. Diagnosis at the prehospital stage and first aid. Diagnostic methods at the hospital stage. The importance of imaging techniques in establishing a diagnosis. Tactics of conservative and surgical treatment.<sup>2</sup></p>	
	Total	6

Considered at the department meeting of the Department of Pediatric Surgery, protocol of «02» June 2025 г. № 12.

Head of the Department



A.I. Perepelkin