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ASSESSMENT MATERIALS FOR INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATION IN THE DISCIPLINE

Pediatrics

Code, training area	31.05.01 General medicine
Orientation (profile)	General medicine
science Form of study	Full-time
-time Department-developer	of children's diseases
Graduate Department	of Internal Diseases

TYPICAL TASKS FOR THE CONTROL WORK

TEST PAPER-ABSTRACT (7TH SEMESTER)

Writing an abstract involves a deep study of the designated problem.

Report (from Lat. refero-report, report) is a special essay that defines goals, objectives and conclusions that set out the main provisions of the topic or problem.

The subject of research papers is presented in the Funds of assessment tools and in teaching aids for independent work of the resident of the corresponding work program.

Abstracts are presented at the lesson according to the chosen topic and calendar-thematic plan, and are submitted to the teacher strictly within the specified time.

The summary of the selected information should be embedded in the text in accordance with a certain logic. The abstract consists of three parts: introduction, main part, conclusion.

a) in the introduction, it will be logical to justify the relevance of the topic (why this topic was chosen, how it is related to modernity and science);

goal (must correspond to the topic of the abstract).

tasks (ways to achieve a given goal) are displayed in the title of the work paragraphs.

b) the main part describes and analyzes the topic of the abstract as a whole, and then – a concise presentation of the selected information in accordance with the tasks set. At the end of the chapter, a conclusion (sub-conclusion) should be made, which begins with the words: "So...", " So...", " So...", "At the end of the chapter, we note...", " All this allows us to draw a conclusion...", " Summing up...", etc.

c) the conclusion contains conclusions on chapters (1-1. 5 sheets). It is appropriate to express your point of view on the problem under consideration.

The abstract can be presented in the form of a presentation, and it is mandatory to meet the basic requirements for the abstract, including the correctness of the list of references!

Disclosure of the topic of the abstract assumes the presence of several specialized sources (at least 8-10 publications, monographs, reference books, textbooks) as a source of information. Preference is given to publications in specialized journals and monographs of recognized experts in the relevant field of knowledge. It is mandatory to use foreign literature.

List of report messages:

1. Differential diagnosis of joint diseases: Ankylosing spondylitis, Reiter's disease, Schlatter's disease.
2. Features of autonomic nervous activity in adolescence.
3. Features of the ECG of childhood.

4. Cardiointervalography in the diagnosis of vegetative reactivity in children.
5. Alpha-antitrypsin deficiency in children with CNBLD.
6. Community-acquired pneumonia in children.
7. Classification and nomenclature of rheumatic fever in children.
8. Problems of systemic connective tissue diseases in children.
9. Infant nutrition and intestinal microflora.
10. Methods of physical status research in pediatrics.
11. Therapeutic nutrition and медикоментозная medical therapy of hypotrophy.
12. Algorithm of treatment of community-acquired pneumonia in children.
13. Functional dyspepsia syndrome in children.
14. Hyperthermic syndrome in children.
15. Синдром Нуро- and hypercalcemia syndrome.
16. Acute adrenal insufficiency in acute respiratory viral infections.
17. Infectious toxicosis in children.
18. Syndrome of febrile seizures in children.
19. Sudden death syndrome in children.
20. Respiratory failure syndrome in children.
21. Disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome (DIC) in children.
22. Acute недостаточность circulatory insufficiency in young children in children.
23. Синдром Malabsorption and maldigestion syndrome in children.
24. Chronic temperature conditions in children.
25. Differential diagnosis of convulsive syndrome in children, principles of therapy.

CONTROL WORK-MEDICAL HISTORY (8TH SEMESTER)

The control work is carried out in order to control students' assimilation of the knowledge of the lecture course, assess the knowledge and skills acquired during practical classes, as well as to test the ability to solve various types of tasks that develop professional abilities in accordance with the requirements of the qualification characteristics of a specialist. Control work is carried out according to the schedule during the hours of training sessions in the amount provided for by the work program for the discipline and the teacher's workload. The time to prepare for the test work is included in the number of hours of independent work of students and should not exceed 4 hours. The control work is evaluated by a differentiated assessment. In case of unsatisfactory assessment received by the student, a new deadline is set for writing the test paper during extracurricular hours. (Surgut State University Quality management System QMS SurGU STO-2.12.5-15 Organization of current monitoring of academic performance and intermediate certification of students Revision # 2 page 7 of 21)

WRITING A CLINICAL CASE HISTORY

The student independently chooses the nosological form, develops and protects the medical history according to the proposed scheme

The main stages of writing an academic history:

Title page (separate page)

1. Passport part.
2. Complaints: the main ones and those found during the survey on organ systems.
3. Anamnesis of the main and concomitant diseases.
4. Anamnesis of life.
5. Data from an objective study of the patient.
6. Justification of the preliminary diagnosis and its formulation.
7. Survey plan.
8. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies, conclusions of consultants.
9. Final clinical diagnosis (justification and wording).

10. Differential diagnosis.
11. Treatment of the patient and its justification.
12. Forecast.
13. Prevention (primary and secondary).
14. Epicrisis.
15. Дневник Curation diary.
16. List of used literature.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR THE TEST (7th semester)

1. Anatomical and physiological features of the skin in children, research methods. Semiotics of skin lesions in childhood.
2. Anatomical and physiological features of respiratory organs in children, research methodology. Semiotics of respiratory system damage in childhood.
3. Anatomical and physiological features of the musculoskeletal system, research methodology. Semiotics of changes in the musculoskeletal system in children, rickets syndrome.
4. Anatomical and physiological features of respiratory organs in children, research methodology. Semiotics of respiratory system damage.
5. Anatomical and physiological features of the cardiovascular system in children, research methodology.
6. Anatomical and physiological features of the digestive system, research methodology.
7. Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system, research methodology.
8. Features of hematopoiesis in children. Standards of peripheral blood in children of different ages.
9. Physical and neuropsychic development of children. Criteria for assessing physical development. Laws of weight gain and growth in children. Acceleration.
10. Natural feeding, its importance for the proper development of the child. Concepts: complementary foods, complementary foods, complementary foods and meals.
11. Artificial and mixed feeding. Indications for transfer to artificial feeding.
12. A newborn baby. Full-term and premature newborns. Signs of immaturity.
13. Semiotics of respiratory system disorders.
14. Acute respiratory viral infections. Classification. Epidemiology. Respiratory complications of acute respiratory viral infections (bronchitis, bronchiolitis, laryngotracheitis).
15. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, criteria for diagnosis and treatment of acute bronchitis in children.
16. Pneumonia in children: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, differential diagnosis, clinic, treatment, prevention.
17. Chronic non-specific lung diseases in children. Causes and factors contributing to their development. Pathogenesis and pathomorphological changes. Classification, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
18. Symptoms of congenital and hereditary lung diseases in children. Diagnostics, functional research methods: cystic fibrosis, Kartagener's syndrome Картагенера, fixed villi syndrome.
19. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, classification, differential diagnosis of bronchial asthma in children. Emergency treatment measures for an attack.

STANDARD QUESTIONS FOR THE ASSESSMENT TEST (8th semester)

1. Anatomical and physiological features of the skin in children, research methods. Semiotics of skin lesions in childhood.
2. Anatomical and physiological features of respiratory organs in children, research methodology. Semiotics of respiratory system damage in childhood.
3. Anatomical and physiological features of the musculoskeletal system, research methodology. Semiotics of changes in the musculoskeletal system in children, rickets syndrome.
4. Anatomical and physiological features of respiratory organs in children, research methodology. Semiotics

of respiratory system damage.

5. Anatomical and physiological features of the cardiovascular system in children, research methodology.
6. Anatomical and physiological features of the digestive system, research methodology.
7. Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system, research methodology.
8. Features of hematopoiesis in children. Standards of peripheral blood in children of different ages.
9. Physical and neuropsychic development of children. Criteria for assessing physical development. Laws of weight gain and growth in children. Acceleration.
10. Natural feeding, its importance for the proper development of the child. Concepts: complementary foods, complementary foods, complementary foods and meals.
11. Artificial and mixed feeding. Indications for transfer to artificial feeding.
12. A newborn baby. Full-term and premature newborns. Signs of immaturity.
13. Semiotics of respiratory system disorders.
14. Acute respiratory viral infections. Classification. Epidemiology. Respiratory complications of acute respiratory viral infections (bronchitis, bronchiolitis, laryngotracheitis).
15. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, criteria for diagnosis and treatment of acute bronchitis in children.
16. Pneumonia in children: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, differential diagnosis, clinic, treatment, prevention.
17. Chronic non-specific lung diseases in children. Causes and factors contributing to their development. Pathogenesis and pathomorphological changes. Classification, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
18. Symptoms of congenital and hereditary lung diseases in children. Diagnostics, functional research methods: cystic fibrosis, Kartagener's syndrome, fixed villi syndrome.
19. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, classification, differential diagnosis of bronchial asthma in children. Emergency treatment measures for an attack.
20. Endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis, and pancarditis syndrome. Pathogenesis, clinic, causes.
21. Arterial hypertension in children. Reasons. Diagnosis, clinic, and treatment in children.
22. Congenital heart defects. Classification. Open ductus arteriosus. Ventricular septal defect. Features of hemodynamics. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment.
23. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology rheumatism in children. Clinic, diagnosis, and differential diagnosis. Step-by-step treatment and prevention.
24. Non-rheumatic carditis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
25. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
26. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Differential diagnosis of diffuse connective tissue diseases. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment plan.
27. Semiotics of disorders of the gastrointestinal tract.
28. Semiotics of coprogram changes in various parts of the gastrointestinal tract.
29. Синдром Malabsorption syndrome.
30. Coprological syndromes, semiotics.
31. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, classification of chronic gastritis. Modern diagnostic methods. Treatment. Prevention.
32. Chronic cholecystitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
33. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum 12. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.
34. Urinary tract infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic of acute pyelonephritis. Laboratory diagnostics. Classification. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
35. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic of acute pyelonephritis. Survey plan. Laboratory and radiological diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment. Prevention.
36. Acute glomerulonephritis. Classification. Nephrotic syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
37. Acute glomerulonephritis. Classification. Nephritic syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
38. Chronic glomerulonephritis. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Hematuric Clinic forms. Principles of treatment.
39. Congenital and hereditary kidney diseases in children. Diagnosis, clinic, and treatment.
40. Acute renal failure syndrome, pathogenesis, clinic.
41. Chronic renal failure syndrome, pathogenesis, clinic.

42. Anemia in children (deficient, hemolytic, aplastic). Classification. Causes, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis and treatment.
43. Thrombocytopenic purpura: etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment.
44. Acute leukemia. Classification. Clinical picture. Principles of treatment.
45. Hemorrhagic diathesis (vasculitis). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
46. Hemophilia. Etiology, main clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Diffdiagnostics. Treatment.
47. Scarlet fever. Clinic, differential diagnosis. Diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment.
48. Measles. Features of the current at the present stage. Clinic. Active immunization. Treatment.
49. Rubella. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.
50. Differential diagnosis of measles with rubella, scarlet fever, allergic rashes.
51. Whooping cough: etiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
52. Diphtheria: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment, prevention.
53. Emergency care and intensive care of acute toxicosis in children.
54. Anaphylactic shock: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical variants, emergency care.
55. Синдром Lyell, Stephen-Johnson syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, emergency care and intensive care.
56. Dispensary observation of a healthy child, a sick child in a polyclinic.
57. Vaccine prevention, causes and nature of complications, medical withdrawal.
58. Calendar of preventive vaccinations.