

**PRACTICAL ACTION PLAN
for 6-year students in the subject "Internal Medicine"**

"Inpatient therapy"

1. "Fundamentals of family medicine. GP functions. Features of work. Medical records. Public involvement. The rights of the doctor and the patient. Ethics and deontology in GP work. The art of communication. Factors that facilitate communication. Communication difficulties. Interpersonal communication. Practical advice. Counseling. Types of consultation. The principles of counseling. Responsibility of the patient for their health. Principles of teaching topics »
2. Differential diagnosis in the practice of GP.
Estimated diagnosis. Principles of constructing a clinical diagnosis in a hospital and in outpatient practice. Causes, nature of medical errors in the clinic of internal diseases. The concept of the most dangerous diseases. Diagnostic errors. Disease imitators. Mental disorders and simulation. Teaching Principles
3. Sputum cough.
Differential diagnosis of community-acquired and nosocomial pneumonia of various etiologies (bacterial, viral, mycoplasma). Atypical pneumonia. Diagnostics. Differentiated treatment approach. GP tactics in detecting pneumonia. Prevention and medical examination. Teaching Principles
4. Pulmonary dissemination and opacification syndrome in the lungs.
Differential diagnosis for lobar and segmental dimming of the lungs: lobar pneumonia, infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, pulmonary infarction. Teaching Principles
5. Pulmonary dissemination and opacification syndrome in the lungs.
Differential diagnosis for dissemination of lungs: Differential diagnosis for focal pneumonia, tuberculoma, lung abscess, lung tumor, pulmonary echinococcus. GP tactics and prevention methods. Teaching Principles
6. Differential diagnosis for dry, exudative pleurisy. Types of exudative pleurisy. Early diagnosis of pleurisy. Possibilities and tactics of GP in the early detection of pleurisy. Teaching Principles.
7. Hemoptysis syndrome. Medical tactics and differential diagnosis of the main nosological forms (cancer, suppurative lung diseases, pulmonary embolism, tuberculosis). Timely identification and tactics of GP in pulmonary embolism at the pre- and hospital stage. Principles of teaching topics.
8. Shortness of breath, choking.
Differential diagnosis of diseases with bronchial obstruction (bronchial asthma, COPD, lung tumors, bronchiectasis). Differential diagnosis of dyspnea in cardiac and pulmonary pathology. Principles of teaching topics.
9. Arrhythmias.
Differential diagnosis of sinus: tachycardia, bradycardia, arrhythmias; migration of the pacemaker, sinus node weakness syndrome, extrasystoles, atrial and ventricular fibrillation and flutter, paroxysmal tachycardia, WPW syndrome. GP tactics depending on the class of arrhythmia. High risk group definition

10. Arrhythmias.
Differential diagnosis for blockade: intraatrial and atrioventricular, intraventricular. GP tactics and therapy for rhythm and conduction disorders.
11. Arterial hypertension
Differential diagnosis of hypertension with renal hypertension. Risk factors, stages of hypertension, types of renal hypertension (parenchymal and renovascular). Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention. GP tactics. Teaching Principles
12. Arterial hypertension
Differential diagnosis of hypertension with endocrine hypertension. Types of endocrine hypertension (pheochromocytoma, Cohn syndrome, Itsenko-Kusheng syndrome, thyrotoxicosis). Indications for surgical treatment. Differential diagnosis of hypertensive crises. Types of hypertensive crises. First aid for hypertensive crises. Selection of antihypertensive drugs depending on the cause of SAG. Prevention. VOP Tactics Teaching Principles
13. Arterial hypertension
Differential diagnosis of hypertension, hemodynamic and cerebral arterial hypertension (brain injury, vertebrobasilar syndrome, arachnoiditis, brain tumors) and sclerotic arterial hypertension. Selection of antihypertensive drugs. GP tactics. Teaching Principles
14. Pain in the heart
Differential diagnosis and tactics of GP for chest pains of a coronarogenic nature; Differential diagnosis of pain syndrome in coronary artery disease - stable angina pectoris of different FCs and unstable angina pectoris: first occurring, progressive, spontaneous, early post-infarction, early postoperative). Lipid metabolism disorders. Risk factors. The value of the ECG with exercise coronary angiography for the diagnosis of the degree of damage to the coronary arteries. Clinical assessment of test results with exercise. Prevention GP tactics
15. Pain in the heart
Differential diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome. Differential diagnosis of various clinical options, stages in myocardial infarction. Clinical, laboratory and ECG diagnosis of myocardial infarction. Prevention GP tactics. Teaching Principles
16. Pain in the heart
Differential diagnosis of early and late complications of myocardial infarction, tactics of managing GP of a patient with myocardial infarction at the pre-, hospital and outpatient stages. GP tactics and prevention principles for post-infarction atherosclerosis. Teaching principles
17. Heart murmurs and cardiomegaly
Differential diagnosis of noise in the apex of the heart. Differential diagnosis of functional (myocardial, anemic, with changes in blood, fever) and organic (mitral and aortic malformations) heart murmurs. Early prevention of complications, indications for surgical treatment. Differential diagnosis for congenital and acquired heart defects. The value of risk factors for the disease, the implementation of preventive measures with life-threatening. Timely clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, risk factors, the development of CHD, treatment, methods of patient management in the PHD. GP tactics

18. Heart murmurs and cardiomegaly
Differential diagnosis of myocarditis and various clinical forms of cardiomyopathy (dilatational, restrictive, hypertrophic, arrhythmogenic dysplasia of the right ventricle). Early detection and prevention of ILC and GP tactics. Bacterial endocarditis - clinical and laboratory instrumental diagnostics. Timely identification of risk groups, treatment, management of patients with this pathology. Principles of teaching topics
19. Dysphagia
Differential diagnosis of esophagitis, reflux esophagitis, dysphagia with scleroderma, tumors of the esophagus, etc. Prevention. GP tactics. Teaching Principles
20. Stomach ache. Differential diagnosis of gastritis and peptic ulcer (stomach and duodenum 12); chronic cholecystitis and chronic pancreatitis; ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease Prevention. GP tactics
21. Hepatomegaly and jaundice
Differential diagnosis of active and inactive chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, gallstone disease with tumors of the biliary-pancreatic zone (tumor of the liver, gall bladder, pancreas). Early diagnosis of jaundice. Prevention and tactics of GPs. Teaching Principles
22. Joint syndrome
Differential diagnosis of rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis, reactive arthritis, seronegative spondylitis. GP tactics. Indications for referral to a specialist or hospitalization in a specialized department. The principles of treatment, dispensary observation, control and rehabilitation in the conditions of SVP or SP. The principles of prevention.
23. Joint syndrome
Differential diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma, dermatomyositis. Tactics GPs. Principles of teaching topics.
24. Changes in urinary sediment. Differential diagnosis of immuno-inflammatory and inflammatory diseases of the kidneys (acute and chronic glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis, pyelonephritis). Principles of dispensary observation, control and rehabilitation in the conditions of SVP or SP. The principles of prevention. Principles of teaching topics.
25. Urinary sediment changes
Differential diagnosis of amyloidosis and nephropathy (pregnant, diabetic, drug). GP tactics. Indications for referral to a specialist or hospitalization in a specialized department. The principles of treatment, dispensary observation, control and rehabilitation in the conditions of SVP or SP. The principles of prevention. Principles of teaching topics »
26. Edema syndrome.
Differential diagnosis of edema syndrome: generalized (heart failure, kidney disease (nephritic syndrome; nephrotic syndrome, liver disease (cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis, liver cancer), diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, accompanied by protein loss, prolonged starvation, cachexic conditions, endocrine diseases, oncological diseases) and local edema (allergic, inflammatory, venous and lymphatic).

27. Geriatrics. Problems of the age norm. Functional and organic changes with aging. Patterns of the aging process. The mechanism of development of age-related changes. Physiology and food hygiene of the elderly. Clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis and dynamic observation. Emphysema in the elderly. Age-related changes predisposing to the development of atherosclerosis and emphysema, COPD in the elderly. Problems of the elderly with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Problems of the elderly with diseases of the urinary system. Age-related changes predisposing to these diseases.

Ambulatory therapy

1. Work with the family. The art of communication.
Features of work. The psychological climate in the family. Problems of religion, rites. Family counseling. Principles of counseling in the PPZ. Responsibility of the patient for their health (dispensary observation, monitoring of the condition in the PHD). Facilitating factors. Communication difficulties. Interpersonal communication. Practical advice. Counseling. Types of consultation.
Work with various population groups. Children, adolescents, women (women of childbearing age, pregnant women), men, elderly. Workers in production and agriculture. Socially vulnerable people. Sick, difficult sick, dying sick. Issues of rehabilitation and medical examination of patients with therapeutic diseases. Examination of disability.
2. Prevention in the work of GPs. Prevention of infectious and noncommunicable diseases. Immunization. Programs and events. Health education. Impact on the main causes of morbidity and mortality in the PHC. Ecology and occupational factors. Patient education, "School of Health." Methods of conducting preventive examinations, screening
3. Healthy eating
The composition of the medical - dietary table and indications for it. Food pyramid. Dates and stages of diet therapy. Determination of patients' commitment to diet therapy. Diet therapy for cardiovascular, pulmonary, gastrointestinal, renal diseases. GP explanatory work
4. Sputum cough.
Differential diagnosis of acute respiratory infections, acute respiratory viral infections when referring to GP. Treatment. Prevention GP tactics. Prevention and treatment of respiratory diseases on an outpatient basis. Teaching Principles
5. Chest pain of a non-coronogenic nature.
GP tactics for chest pain of non-coronary nature. Outpatient treatment, first aid and prevention of conditions accompanied by chest pain of a non-coronary nature. Differential diagnosis of osteochondrosis of the thoracic spine, intercostal neuralgia, chest injuries, herpes zoster. GP tactics. Outpatient treatment and prevention. Teaching Principles
6. Heartbeat
GP tactics and prevention for various types of arrhythmias and blockades (identification of high-risk groups). Features of therapy in an outpatient setting. Prehospital care. Indications for planned and emergency electropulse therapy. Prevention of rhythm disturbance Principles of teaching topics.
7. Headache. Diseases that occur with a headache. The most dangerous diseases that occur with a headache. Differential diagnosis of arterial hypertension by stages, degrees. Risk

factors. Stratification of the risk group by stages of hypertension .. Modern principles of primary, secondary, tertiary prevention of hypertension in primary health care settings. GP tactics and treatment of hypertension: principles of treatment and selection of drugs.

8. Shortness of breath, choking.

Differential diagnosis of dyspnea in cardiac and pulmonary pathology and cardiac asthma. GP tactics for these complications. Principles of prevention and treatment strategy for COPD and bronchial asthma in the primary care (observation and outpatient treatment in the onset and interictal period). Indications for spa treatment. Assessment of asthma control and the principle of stepwise change of therapy. Principles of teaching topics Principles of teaching topics

9. Joint syndrome

Primary, secondary, tertiary prophylaxis and clinical examination of osteoarthritis. GP tactics in primary health care settings. Teaching Principles.

10. Dyspepsia.

Differential diagnosis of biliary dyskinesia and cholecystitis, postcholecystectomy syndrome and diseases of the operated stomach in primary health care. Teaching Principles.

11. Pain in the abdomen. Differential diagnosis of gastritis and peptic ulcer (stomach and duodenum 12); chronic cholecystitis and chronic pancreatitis; ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease Prevention. GP tactics

12. Hepatomegaly and jaundice.

Differential diagnosis of acute, chronic hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, infectious and non-infectious genesis of liver cirrhosis. Early diagnosis of jaundice. GP prevention and tactics

13. Dysuria and changes in urinary sediment

Differential diagnosis of diseases accompanied by leukocyturia, hematuria and cylindruria. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis, cystitis and uric acid diathesis. GP tactics. Prevention

14. Fever.

Fever of unknown origin. The nature, types of fevers, examination plan for fever. Diagnostic Methods Differential diagnosis for rheumatic and tumor diseases. Differential diagnosis of fever in infectious diseases (bacterial and viral). Prevention. GP tactics. GP tactics. Teaching Principles