

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER
EDUCATION
NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY**

Methodological Guidelines
for Students on arranging and performing independent work
in the Discipline of «Outpatient Therapy»
for Students majoring (Specialty) in 31.05.01 General Medicine

Methodological Recommendations for Studying Theoretical Material

When performing the independent study of theoretical material, the student must follow the rules as set below. The working curriculum of the respective academic discipline shall be recommended to be used as the basis for such activity. According to the schedule of classroom lessons and independent work, a different number of hours is to be allocated for studying individual topics. A significant portion of the student's independent work should be allocated to mastering the material on the covered topic, writing a summary (notes) on the specified theoretical blocks, and searching for additional literature based on the NCFU library and via the Internet system. The lecture material shall not cover all theoretical material; the greater part of it must be mastered through independent work. Given the above, working with the recommended literature is mandatory. Special attention must be paid to the content of the main provisions and conclusions, the explanation of phenomena and facts, and the understanding of the practical application of the theoretical issues under consideration. In the process of this work, the student should strive to understand and memorize the main provisions of the material being considered, the examples illustrating it, as well as to understand the illustrative material. Preparation should be completed by drawing up a plan (summary/notes) on the material (issue) being studied. This allows for the creation of a concentrated, concise representation of the issues being studied. First, studying the recommended literature is to be done. Special attention must be paid to the content of the main provisions and conclusions, the explanation of phenomena and facts, and the understanding of the practical application of the theoretical issues under consideration.

During this work, the student should strive to understand and memorize the main provisions of the material being considered, the examples illustrating it, as well as to understand the illustrative material. Preparation should be completed by drawing up a plan (summary/notes) on the material (issue) being studied. This allows for the creation of a concentrated, concise representation of the issues being studied. If necessary, one should seek (advice) consultation from the instructor. When going to a consultation, it is necessary to thoroughly think through the questions that require clarification. Keeping records contributes to turning reading into an active process, mobilizing motor memory along with visual memory. The following should be born in mind: a student who systematically keeps records creates their own individual stock of auxiliary materials for a quick review of what has been read and for the mobilization of accumulated knowledge. Records are especially important and useful when they reflect the thoughts that arose during independent work.

It is important to develop the students' capacity to compare sources and to think through the material being studied.

Improving note-taking skills among students is of great importance.

The instructor may recommend the following main forms of recording to students: a plan (simple and detailed), excerpts, and theses (abstracts).

The results of note-taking can be presented in various forms.

- A plan is an outline of the read material, a brief (or detailed) list of questions reflecting the structure and sequence of the material.
- A detailed plan fully replaces a summary.
- A summary (notes) is a systematized, logical presentation of the source material. Four types of summaries are distinguished:
 - Outline-summary (Plan-notes) – this is an expanded, detailed plan in which sufficiently detailed records are provided for those points of the plan that need explanation.
 - Textual summary – this is the reproduction of the most important provisions and facts of the source.
 - Free summary – these are clearly and briefly formulated (stated) main provisions resulting from a deep understanding of the material. It may contain excerpts, quotations, and theses; part of the material may be represented by a plan.

- Theme-based summary – this is compiled on the basis of studying a number of sources and gives a more or less exhaustive answer according to a certain scheme (issue).

Methodological Guidelines for the Preparation for Practical Activities

When preparing for practical activities, the recommendation implies studying the control questions for the given lesson and the theoretical material from one's own notes.

The main form of work during the lessons is an interview (discussion). Each student must be ready to speak on all issues raised in the plan and demonstrate maximum activity during their consideration.

The speech must be constructed freely, convincingly, and with arguments. The instructor ensures that the speech is not reduced to a reproductive level (simple reproduction of the text); simple reading of the summary is also not allowed.

It is necessary for the speaker to show their own attitude towards what they are talking about, express their personal opinion and understanding, substantiate it, and be able to draw the correct conclusions from what has been said. In doing so, the student may refer to the entries in the summary, directly to the primary sources, use knowledge of previously studied disciplines, etc. In addition, to obtain a grade at an advanced level, students solve situational tasks based on the results of the mastered topics.

During the execution of practical works, a defense of practical skills is provided, the full list of which is specified in the fund of assessment tools.

Methodological Recommendations for the Preparation of Presentations and Reports

The report must contain elements of novelty; along with the fundamental aspect, an analysis of the current state of the problem under study must be carried out, as well as inclusion in regional issues. The report must include an introduction, a theoretical part, a conclusion, a list of literature, and a presentation that reveals the essence of the topic in graphs, pictures, diagrams, and formulas.

The report is recommended to be submitted on 1 printed sheet. The text of the work must be printed with 1.5 line spacing on one side of a standard sheet (A4) of white paper.

The text and other printed elements of the work must be black, and the contours of letters and signs must be clear, without halos and shading. The font must be Times New Roman, size 14. The titles of chapters and paragraphs are highlighted in bold. The sheet with text must have margins: left – 30 mm, right – 10 mm, top – 20 mm, bottom – 20 mm.

Page numbering of the text is done in the lower right corner of the sheet. It is necessary to number pages starting from the page where the Introduction is printed, on which the number 3 is placed. After that, all pages, including appendices, are numbered.

A space equal to two intervals is placed between the title of the chapter and the title of the paragraph of this chapter, and the title of the paragraph must not be separated from the text of this paragraph by a space. The titles of paragraphs shall be separated from the text of the previous paragraph by a space equal to two intervals. Each chapter, as well as the introduction, conclusions, appendices, and the list of used literature, begin on a new page. The word Chapter is not to be written. Chapters have ordinal numbers within the entire work, designated by Arabic numerals (for example: 1, 2, 3), followed by a period.

The word **PARAGRAPH** or the paragraph symbol (§) is not placed in the title. Paragraphs have ordinal numbers within the chapters, designated by Arabic numerals (for example: 1.1. and 1.2.).

Headings of chapters and paragraphs in the text must be centered; a period shall not be placed at the end of the title of the chapter and paragraph. It is not allowed to hyphenate (transfer) a part of a word in a heading. 4.5. The numbering of tables and figures can be running (continuous) or relate to the number of the chapter and paragraph. For example, if a table or a figure is included in the text of the first paragraph of the second chapter, the numbering is as follows: Table 2.1.1., Fig. 2.1.1.

The last digit means the ordinal number of the table (or figure) in this paragraph.
The table is to be placed as the next page after the first mention of it in the text.

Recommended literature.

Core literature:

1. Outpatient Therapy : textbook / M. V. Zyuzenkov, I. L. Mesnikova, R. V. Khursa, E. V. Yakovleva ; edited by M. V. Zyuzenkov. — 2nd ed. — Minsk : Vysheyshaya Shkola, 2021. — 624 p. — ISBN 978-985-06-3306-4. — Text : electronic // Digital educational resource IPR SMART : [website]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/120129.html>
2. Standards of Antibacterial Therapy : reference book / translation by V. Yu. Martov. — Moscow : Medical Literature, 2021. — 286 p. — ISBN 978-5-89677-040-4. — Text : electronic // Digital educational resource IPR SMART : [website]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/108386.html>

Additional Literature:

1. Drozdov, A. A. Outpatient Pediatrics : textbook / A. A. Drozdov, M. V. Drozdova. — 2nd ed. — Saratov : Scientific Book, 2019. — 159 p. — ISBN 978-5-9758-1766-2. — Text : electronic // Digital educational resource IPR SMART : [website]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/81040.html>
2. Mokeychik, I. A. Therapy. Collection of tests and situational tasks : textbook / I. A. Mokeychik, E. P. Tatochko. — Minsk : Republican Institute of Professional Education (RIPO), 2017. — 148 p. — ISBN 978-985-503-659-4. — Text : electronic // Digital educational resource IPR SMART : [website]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/84895.html>

Internet Resources:

1. <http://rudocor.net/> — Medical Portal.
2. <http://www.e-reading.club/> — Large Online Library.
3. <https://dic.academic.ru/> — Dictionaries and Encyclopedias.
4. <https://roszdravnadzor.gov.ru/> — Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare.
5. <https://www.rmj.ru/> — Russian Medical Journal.

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Guidelines for Conducting Practical Classes
in the Discipline of «Outpatient Therapy»
for Students Majoring (Specialty) in 31.05.01 General Medicine.

INTRODUCTION

The **aim** of mastering the discipline students' acquisition of systemic theoretical and applied knowledge about the essence, methods, means, and principles of examining patients, diagnosing and managing diseases of internal organs in outpatient settings, as well as developing the skills to apply the acquired knowledge in practice at the prehospital stage.

The objectives of the discipline are:

- to form a system of knowledge necessary for the independent work of a physician in a polyclinic setting on providing the population with qualified medical care in the polyclinic and at home, as well as when using out-of-hospital treatment technologies;
- to form a system of knowledge on the organization of the therapeutic service at the prehospital stage;
- to develop professionally important qualities significant for improving the preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitation activities of a physician with patients in outpatient settings;
- to form readiness and ability to carry out the full scope of therapeutic, rehabilitation and preventive measures in patients with the most common diseases of internal organs in outpatient and polyclinic settings;
- to form a system of knowledge about the methodology of clinical thinking, the development and justification of recommendations for diagnosis, treatment, prevention and work capacity of outpatients;
- to develop students' interdisciplinary thinking with the subsequent formation of the necessary amount of practical skills for independent work in outpatient and polyclinic care institutions;
- to develop the abilities and skills necessary for providing first pre-medical and emergency medical care in acute and exacerbation of chronic diseases in outpatient settings;
- to form readiness and ability to apply knowledge and skills in resolving issues of continuity in the work of a polyclinic physician and a hospital regarding the timeliness and validity of hospitalization of patients in day hospitals of polyclinics, hospital hospitals, diagnostic centers, specialized treatment and preventive institutions;
- to improve the rules of medical ethics and medical deontology.

The guidelines on outpatient therapy for the specialty "General Medicine" (31.05.01) are aimed at developing the skills of outpatient reception, early diagnosis, treatment and dispensary observation of patients with chronic non-communicable diseases. The main attention is paid to the organization of the work of the district therapist, the examination of work capacity, the maintenance of medical documentation (EHR, prescriptions) and screening programs.

Organization of the work of the polyclinic: Structure, functions of the district service, primary health care (PHC). Dispensarization and prevention: Screening methods, health groups, correction of risk factors. Management of the main diseases (outpatient stage): Hypertension, CHD, COPD, ulcer disease, diabetes mellitus, joint diseases.

Examination of work capacity: Procedure for issuing sick leave certificates, referral to MSE, rehabilitation.

Provision of emergency care: Tactics in emergency conditions in polyclinic/at home settings.

Structure of methodological materials:

Theoretical block: Lectures and textbooks.

Practical block: Situational tasks, analysis of clinical cases.

Knowledge control: Test tasks, checklists of practical skills

Topic 7. Ulcer disease. Medical and labor expertise. Management of patients in polyclinic settings.

Ulcer disease (UD) is among the most common diseases of internal organs. According to clinicians, its prevalence among the adult population is currently 7–10%. Men suffer from UD 2–3 times more often than women, which is clearly noticeable in the group of young patients. Duodenal localization of ulcers predominates over gastric. This predominance is expressed by a ratio of 4:1. UD is a polyetiological disease. Factors contributing to its occurrence include the following: violations of the regimen and nature of nutrition (consumption of coarse food, excessive consumption of coffee, etc.), bad habits (smoking and alcohol abuse), psycho-emotional stress and physical overstrain, hereditary and constitutional factors (asthenic body type, O (1) blood group, (+) Rh factor, absence of the ability to secrete antigens of the ABH system, hereditary burden of ulcer disease), intake of medicinal preparations with an ulcerogenic effect (aspirin, indomethacin, butadione, glucocorticosteroids, reserpine, etc.).

The important role of *Helicobacter pylori* in the development of damage to the mucous membrane of the stomach and duodenum has been established. Penetrating into the intercellular space, HP, due to urease activity and the ability to produce cytotoxins, contributes to damage to the epithelium and the development of an inflammatory reaction.

Ulcer disease occurs when the balance between the factors of acid-peptic aggression of gastric contents and the elements of protection of the mucous membrane of the stomach and duodenum is disturbed. In addition, in the pathogenesis of UD, hormonal factors, immune mechanisms, and violation of lipid peroxidation processes are important.

Prevention of UD involves the elimination of etiological factors of ulcer formation, combating bad habits, normalizing the nature of nutrition, organizing a proper regimen of work and rest, and refusing to take ulcerogenic preparations.

2. Purpose of studying the topic: mastering medical skills of early diagnosis, prevention, prescribing treatment and dispensary observation of patients with UD in polyclinic settings. For the formation of professional competencies, the student must know:
 - risk factors for UD
 - etiology, pathogenesis and modern classification
 - methodology of collecting complaints, disease history, objective examination of the patient
 - interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods
 - principles of medical and labor expertise
 - means of etiotropic, pathogenetic, symptomatic medicinal and non-medicinal therapy
 - features of clinical manifestations and treatment of the disease in patients of different age groups and in combination with pathology
 - principles of rehabilitation of patients with diseases of internal organs;
 - methods of primary and secondary prevention.

For the formation of professional competencies, the student must be able to:

- conduct early diagnosis of UD
- differentiate UD from other diseases with similar symptoms
- prescribe an examination plan
- evaluate the results of clinical and laboratory-instrumental studies
- carry out, if necessary, hospitalization of the patient
- conduct an examination of incapacity for work
- prescribe a complex of preventive measures using medicinal and non-medicinal treatment methods.

3. Necessary basic knowledge and skills:
- anatomical and physiological features of organs and systems
 - examination methodology
 - age-related features

4. Materials for self-preparation for mastering this topic:

Questions for self-preparation:

Etiology of UD

Main mechanisms of UD pathogenesis

Modern classification of UD

Clinical manifestations of various forms of UD

Laboratory and instrumental research methods

Main directions of prevention

Type of class: independent work of students under the guidance of a teacher.

5. Duration: 2 hours.

6. Equipment: stethoscopes, tonometers, patients undergoing dispensary examination in the polyclinic, at an appointment in the office of a therapist and oncologist, at a preventive medical examination, in a day hospital, patients at home, diagnostic equipment of offices, tables, posters, sets of fibrogastroscopy and colonoscopy, radiographs, diagnostic standards, albums on pharmacotherapy. Multimedia situational tasks, atlases, "digitized" materials, etc.

7. Independent work of students under the guidance of a teacher includes:

A) Examination of the patient: collection of anamnesis, examination of the patient by organs and systems with the formulation of a preliminary diagnosis.

B) visiting treatment and diagnostic offices and laboratories with patients.

C) Interpretation of the results of additional studies of the patient obtained.

D) Work on the preparation of medical documentation: preparation of an outpatient

E) Independent work of students in classrooms (solving multimedia situational tasks, business games, viewing video films on the topic, atlases, etc.).

Control questions:

- conduct anamnesis collection in a patient with ulcer disease.
- conduct objective examination methods by organs and systems (inspection, palpation, percussion);
- prepare an examination plan;
- make a clinical diagnosis with justification;
- interpret the data of laboratory and instrumental studies;
- develop a treatment plan;
- determine the group of dispensary observation;
- develop rehabilitation measures at the polyclinic stage;
- conduct primary and secondary prevention;
- provide emergency care at the prehospital stage for complications of ulcer disease;
- conduct medical and labor expertise;
- identify indications for referral to MSE

Place of self-preparation: wards of the day hospital, office of the district therapist, endoscopic and X-ray offices, study rooms, reading hall, etc.

Educational and research work of students on this topic (conducted during study time): analysis of outpatient cards, conducting health schools for patients suffering from ulcer disease, analysis of statistical indicators of the polyclinic.

Questions for discussion.

1. Ethics and deontology in medicine. Stages of patient counseling. Features of counseling patients in a conflict situation. Burnout syndrome in physicians, methods of its prevention. 2. Patient adherence to treatment. Factors influencing adherence to treatment. Ways to assess adherence to treatment at the outpatient stage. 3. Main causes and characteristics of cough. Localization of cough receptors. Complications of cough. Diagnostic program for managing a patient with cough. 4. Main diagnostic algorithms for acute and chronic cough. Therapeutic approaches to managing a patient with cough. Protussive and antitussive therapy. 5. Diagnostic search for chest pain syndrome. Diseases that must be excluded or confirmed first in chest pain syndrome. 6. Characteristics of pain syndrome in cardialgias of various etiologies. 7. Acute coronary syndrome: clinical picture, diagnosis, tactics of managing the patient. 8. Causes of prolonged subfebrile condition. Diseases occurring with prolonged subfebrile condition. Diagnostic search. 9. Dispensarization of the population. Types and stages of dispensarization. Groups of dispensary observation. Work of a therapist with dispensary groups. Criteria for the effectiveness of dispensarization. 10. Organization of the examination of temporary incapacity for work in the polyclinic. Rules for issuing, processing and extending the sick leave certificate. Tasks and functions of the medical commission of the polyclinic. 11. Types of incapacity for work. Procedure for issuing documents confirming incapacity for work for various categories of citizens (citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens). 12. The concept of permanent incapacity for work (disability). Criteria for establishing disability groups. Tasks and functions of the Bureau of Medical and Social Expertise. 13. Acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI): etiology, clinical symptoms (general and local), diagnosis and treatment in polyclinic settings. Examination of work capacity. 14. Influenza. Diagnosis and treatment in polyclinic settings. Complications. Vaccination against influenza. Groups of the population subject to mandatory vaccination. 15. Complications of ARVI. Indications for hospitalization. 16. Sore throat syndrome, differential diagnosis. Chronic tonsillitis, stage of exacerbation: diagnosis, tactics of managing the patient at the outpatient stage. Follicular and lacunar tonsillitis: diagnosis, tactics of managing the patient at the outpatient stage. 17. Arterial hypertension syndrome: classification (stages, degrees). Differential diagnosis. Tactics of managing patients with essential arterial hypertension. 18. Community-acquired pneumonia: etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, determination of severity of the course. Indications for hospitalization. 19. Community-acquired pneumonia: differential diagnosis. Features of the course and treatment of mycoplasma and chlamydial pneumonias. 20. Community-acquired pneumonia: tactics of management and treatment in polyclinic settings, principles of empirical therapy, criteria for the effectiveness of antibacterial therapy, dispensarization. 21. Cardiac rhythm disorders. Classification of tachyarrhythmias. Tactics of managing patients with rhythm disorders. 22. Cardiac conduction disorders. Classification of bradyarrhythmias. Tactics of managing patients with conduction disorders. 23. Atrial fibrillation. Classification. Treatment and tactics of managing patients with atrial fibrillation in polyclinic settings. 24. CHD: classification, diagnostic methods, tactics of managing patients in polyclinic settings. 25. Drug therapy of angina pectoris. 26. GERD: diagnosis, treatment and tactics of managing patients at the prehospital stage. 27. Multimorbidity: concept, structure of morbidity, treatment, dispensary observation. 28. Metabolic syndrome: diagnostic criteria, treatment of patients at the prehospital stage, dispensary observation. 29. Arterial hypertension: treatment, main groups of medicinal preparations, features of treatment of arterial hypertension combined with CHD, COPD, diabetes mellitus. 30. Hypertensive crises: definition, classification, clinical picture, treatment, complications. Emergency medical care at the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization. Features of the course in elderly persons. 31. Chronic pyelonephritis: diagnosis, medicinal and non-medicinal therapy. 32. Acute and chronic

bronchitis: diagnosis, medicinal and non-medicinal therapy. 33. GERD: etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. 34. Gastric and duodenal ulcer disease: classification, diagnosis, treatment, complications, indications for hospitalization, secondary prevention. 35. Chronic gastritis: classification, diagnosis, treatment, secondary prevention. 36. COPD: definition, diagnosis, phenotypes, clinical manifestations, stratification by groups, treatment at the prehospital stage, criteria for exacerbation, complications, indications for hospitalization, dispensary observation, vaccine prevention. 37. Bronchial asthma: definition, phenotypes, severity, control, criteria for exacerbation, determination of the severity of exacerbation, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. 38. Bronchial asthma: treatment, groups of preparations and their characteristics, principles of stepwise therapy, dispensary observation. School for patients with BA. 39. Anemic syndrome: hypochromic, normochromic, hyperchromic anemias. Algorithm of diagnostic search. 40. Hypochromic microcytic anemias: diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis. Chronic iron deficiency anemia (IDA): treatment, secondary prevention. 41. Hyperchromic macrocytic anemias. Clinical manifestations. Differential diagnosis of B12-deficiency anemia and folate deficiency anemia. Principles of treatment. Secondary prevention. 42. Syncopal conditions in the practice of a polyclinic therapist. Differential diagnosis of syncopal conditions in elderly patients. Tactics of management in the polyclinic. 43. Syncopal conditions in the practice of a polyclinic therapist. Differential diagnosis of syncopal conditions in young patients. Tactics of management in the polyclinic. 44. Chronic hepatitis in the practice of a polyclinic therapist: classification, main clinical syndromes. 45. Fatty liver disease in the practice of a polyclinic therapist: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, tactics of management and treatment of patients in the polyclinic. 46. Liver cirrhosis in the practice of a polyclinic therapist: tactics of managing patients, secondary prevention. 47. Urinary syndrome. Differential diagnosis in proteinuria. Diagnostic significance Urinary syndrome. Differential diagnosis in hematuria. 49. Urinary syndrome. Differential diagnosis in leukocyturia. Urinary tract infection. 50. CKD. Risk factors, screening, diagnosis. 51. Diagnostic criteria for CKD. Algorithm for diagnosing CKD. Classification of CKD. 52. CKD. Prevention and main approaches to the treatment of CKD. Principles of nephroprotective therapy. 53. Elderly patient. "Multimorbidity". Concepts of "comorbidity" and 54. Senile asthenia. Factors of formation, clinical picture, "target organs", plan for the prevention of senile asthenia. 55. Somatic pathology in pregnant women. Influenza in a pregnant woman. Risk factors for the development of a severe course of influenza. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 56. Somatic pathology in pregnant women. Arterial hypertension during pregnancy: classification, criteria for diagnosis and initiation of therapy. Main groups of medicinal preparations used for the treatment of arterial hypertension during pregnancy. 57. Edema syndrome in the practice of a polyclinic physician: causes, general and local edema, differential diagnosis. 58. Joint syndrome in the practice of a polyclinic physician: differential diagnosis, tactics of management and treatment of patients. 59. Abdominal pain syndrome: differential diagnosis, indications for hospitalization. 60. Chest pain syndrome: non-coronarogenic lesions of the myocardium. Tactics of management and treatment in polyclinic settings. 61. Dilated cardiomyopathy: diagnosis, clinical features, management of patients in the polyclinic. 62. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: diagnosis, clinical features, management of patients in the polyclinic. 63. Myocarditis: diagnosis, clinical features, management of patients in the polyclinic. 64. Functional disorders of the cardiovascular system: differential diagnosis, principles of non-medicinal and medicinal therapy. 65. Osteoporosis: principles of diagnosis and treatment at the prehospital stage. 66. Chronic cor pulmonale: etiology, diagnosis, treatment at the prehospital stage. 67. Pulmonary embolism (PE): classification, diagnosis, prevention of PE, management of patients who have had PE in polyclinic settings. 68. Broncho-obstructive syndrome: definition, differential diagnosis of diseases. 69. Arterial hypertension, Symptomatic hypertensions. differential diagnosis, diagnosis. 70. Chronic pancreatitis: risk factors and causes of development, classification, clinical picture, complications. 71. Chronic pancreatitis: diagnosis, treatment, dispensary observation of patients. 72. Diseases of the biliary tract: risk factors, classification, clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and treatment of biliary tract dysfunctions. 73. Chronic non-calculous cholecystitis: clinical manifestations,

"masks", treatment at the prehospital stage. 74. Cancer awareness. Paraneoplastic syndromes: classification, clinical significance. 75. Infectious mononucleosis in an adult patient: diagnosis, tactics of management, indications for hospitalization, therapy at the outpatient stage, measures in the focus. 76. Chickenpox in an adult patient: diagnosis, tactics of management, indications for hospitalization, therapy at the outpatient stage, measures in the focus. 77. Scarlet fever in an adult patient: diagnosis, tactics of management, indications for hospitalization, therapy at the outpatient stage, measures in the focus. 78. Rubella in an adult patient: diagnosis, tactics of management, indications for hospitalization, therapy at the outpatient stage, measures in the focus. 79. Measles in an adult patient: diagnosis, tactics of management, indications for hospitalization, therapy at the outpatient stage, measures in the focus. 80. Epidemic parotitis in an adult patient: diagnosis, tactics of management, indications for hospitalization, therapy at the outpatient stage, measures in the focus. 81. Diphtheria in the practice of a polyclinic therapist: diagnosis, tactics of management. 82. Hepatitis A in the practice of a polyclinic therapist: diagnosis, tactics of management, indications for hospitalization, therapy, measures in the focus. 83. Hepatitis B in the practice of a polyclinic therapist: diagnosis, tactics of management. 84. Acute intestinal infection in the practice of a polyclinic therapist: diagnosis, tactics of management, indications for hospitalization, therapy at the outpatient stage, measures in the focus. 85. Program of secondary prevention of GERD. 86. Program of secondary prevention of gastric and duodenal ulcer disease. 87. Program of secondary prevention of chronic atrophic gastritis. 88. Program of secondary prevention of chronic non-atrophic gastritis. 89. Program of secondary prevention of chronic pancreatitis. 90. Program of secondary prevention of chronic non-calculous cholecystitis. 91. Program of secondary prevention of biliary tract dysfunction. 92. Program of secondary prevention of chronic hepatitis. 93. Program of secondary prevention of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. 94. Program of secondary prevention of functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGID). 95. Program of secondary prevention of iron deficiency anemia. 96. Program of secondary prevention of B12-deficiency anemia. 97. Program of secondary prevention of folate deficiency anemia. 98. Program of secondary prevention of osteoarthritis. 99. Program of secondary prevention of rheumatoid arthritis. 100. Program of secondary prevention of hypertensive disease. 101. Program of secondary prevention of osteoporosis. 102. Program of secondary prevention of gout. 103. Program of secondary prevention of COPD. 104. Program of secondary prevention of smoker's chronic bronchitis. 105. Program of secondary prevention of CHF. 106. Program of secondary prevention of CHD. 107. Program of secondary prevention of atrial fibrillation. 108. Program of secondary prevention of diabetes mellitus. 109. Program of secondary prevention of thyroid diseases. 110. Program of secondary prevention of PE. 111. Program of secondary prevention of metabolic syndrome. 112. Program of secondary prevention of chronic pyelonephritis. 113. Program of secondary prevention of chronic tonsillitis. 114. Rehabilitation outpatient stage.

Recommended literature.

Core literature:

1. Outpatient Therapy : textbook / M. V. Zyuzenkov, I. L. Mesnikova, R. V. Khursa, E. V. Yakovleva ; edited by M. V. Zyuzenkov. — 2nd ed. — Minsk : Vysheyshaya Shkola, 2021. — 624 p. — ISBN 978-985-06-3306-4. — Text : electronic // Digital educational resource IPR SMART : [website]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/120129.html>
2. Standards of Antibacterial Therapy : reference book / translation by V. Yu. Martov. — Moscow : Medical Literature, 2021. — 286 p. — ISBN 978-5-89677-040-4. — Text : electronic // Digital educational resource IPR SMART : [website]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/108386.html>

Additional Literature:

1. Drozdov, A. A. Outpatient Pediatrics : textbook / A. A. Drozdov, M. V. Drozdova. — 2nd ed. — Saratov : Scientific Book, 2019. — 159 p. — ISBN 978-5-9758-1766-2. — Text : electronic // Digital educational resource IPR SMART : [website]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/81040.html>
2. Mokeychik, I. A. Therapy. Collection of tests and situational tasks : textbook / I. A. Mokeychik, E. P. Tatochko. — Minsk : Republican Institute of Professional Education (RIPO), 2017. — 148 p. — ISBN 978-985-503-659-4. — Text : electronic // Digital educational resource IPR SMART : [website]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/84895.html>

Internet Resources:

1. <http://ruddoctor.net/> — Medical Portal.
2. <http://www.e-reading.club/> — Large Online Library.
3. <https://dic.academic.ru/> — Dictionaries and Encyclopedias.
4. <https://roszdravnadzor.gov.ru/> — Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare.
5. <https://www.rmj.ru/> — Russian Medical Journal.