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Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug-Ugra  
"Surgut State University"

Approved by Deputy Rector for  
Academic Affairs

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E.V. Konovalova  
"11" June 2026, Record № 5

PROGRAM

state final certification  
graduates in the field of study (specialty)

31.05.01 General medicine  
Orientation (profile) of the program (specialization) -

specialist  
Qualification (degree) – medical doctor

The program of the state final certification of graduates is compiled in accordance with the requirements:

1) Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the field of study 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved by Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 12.08.2020 № 988, registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation of 26.08.2020 № 59493.

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Coordination of the work program

Subdivision (department/library)	Full name
Department of Internal Diseases	Head of department, d.m.s., Professor O.L. Aryamkina
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The program was reviewed and approved by the meeting of the Department of Internal Diseases 17.04.2026, protocol № 10.

Head of department, d.m.s., Professor O.L. Aryamkina

The program was reviewed and approved by the meeting of the educational and methodological council of the medical institute 23.04.2026, protocol № 8.

Chairman of EMC, Ph.D., Associate Professor E. A. Vasilyeva

## 1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROGRAM

### 1.1 General

The program of the state final certification was developed in accordance with the Federal Law of December 29, 2012 N 273-FZ "On Education in the Russian Federation", the procedure for conducting the state final certification for educational programs of higher education - bachelor's programs, specialist's programs and master's programs, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Sciences of the Russian Federation dated June 29, 2015 № 636 (as amended by the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated February 9, 2016 № 86), STO-2.12.9 "Regulations on the state final certification of graduates", STO-2.12.4-19 ed. № 2 "State final certification of graduates of the medical institute."

The state final certification (hereinafter referred to as the GIA) is carried out on the basis of the principle of objectivity in assessing the quality of training of students to determine the compliance of the results of mastering the educational program by the students in the direction of training 31.05.01 General Medicine with the relevant requirements of the educational standard.

The program is designed for full-time students in the field of study 31.05.01 General Medicine.

GIA of graduates in the direction of training 31.05.01 General medicine is a state (interdisciplinary) exam, consisting of three certification tests (testing, practical skills, interview).

A specific list of final attestation tests that are part of the GIA of students in a particular area of training is determined by the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in terms of the requirements for the final state certification of a graduate.

The purpose of the state final certification is to determine the compliance of the results of mastering the basic professional educational programs of higher education by students with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.

Students who have completed the course of theoretical training in full and successfully completed all the requirements of the curriculum are allowed to the state final certification.

1.2 Characteristics of the professional activity of graduates who have mastered the specialist's program

1.2.1 Types of professional activity for which graduates who have mastered the specialist's program are preparing

- medical;
- organizational and managerial;
- research.

1.2.2 The list of competencies that a student should have as a result of mastering the educational program:

Universal competencies:

Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy (UC-1)

Analyzes the task highlighting its basic components (UC-1.1)

Defines and ranks the information required to solve a given problem (UC 1.2)

Searches for information to solve the problem for various types of requests (UC 1.3)

Able to manage a project at all stages of its life cycle (UC-2)

Formulates a problem, the solution of which is directly related to the achievement of the project goal (UC-2.1)

Determines the links between the given problems and the expected results of their solution (UC-2.2)

Analyzes the Project Implementation Schedule as a whole and chooses a way to solve the assigned tasks (UC-2.3)

Determines the available resources, restrictions and current legal norms within the assigned tasks (UC-2.4)

Assesses the solution of the assigned tasks within his/her own responsibility and planned results of control; modifies problem-solving techniques if necessary (UC-2.5)

Able to organize and manage the team-work developing a team strategy to achieve the goal (UC-3)

Determines his/her role in the team based on the strategy of cooperation to achieve the goal (UC-3.1)

Considers the behavior of other team members while implementing his/her role in the team (UC-3.2)

Analyzes the possible consequences of personal actions and plans his/her actions to achieve the pre-planned result (UC-3.3)

Able to use modern communication technologies, including in foreign language(s), for academic and professional interaction (UC-4)

Chooses the style of communication in the State language of the Russian Federation in accordance with the purpose and conditions of communication (UC-4.1)

Presents the results of academic activity in the State language of the Russian Federation and a foreign language (oral and written business communication) (UC-4.2)

Translates the official and professional texts from a foreign language into Russian and from Russian into a foreign language for the purpose of business communication (UC-4.3)

Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the intercultural interaction (UC-5)

Comprehends and interprets the history of the Russian Federation in the context of the world history (UC-5.1)

Considers the socio-cultural traditions of various social and ethnic groups, confessions, including world religions, philosophical and ethical theories in social and professional communication (UC-5.2)

Upholds the principles of tolerance and respect of fundamental human and civil rights in personal and social communication in order to solve professional tasks and enhance social integration (UC-5.3)

Able to determine and implement the priorities of his/her own activity and ways to improve it based on the self-esteem and lifelong education (UC-6)

Determines the tasks of self-development and professional growth, distributes them into long-, medium- and short-term with the relevance and determination of the necessary resources for their implementation (UC-6.1)

Evaluates the requirements of the labor market and educational services for professional growth (UC-6.2)

Able to maintain the proper level of physical fitness to ensure social and professional activity (UC-7)

Understands the role of physical culture and sports in modern society, in human life, in preparing for social and professional activities, the importance of physical activity in a

healthy lifestyle and the basics of its planning to maintain the proper level of physical fitness (UC-7.1)

Uses self-control methods to determine the state of health, the level of physical development and physical fitness in accordance with the normative indicators (UC-7.2)

Maintains the proper level of physical fitness to ensure full-fledged social and professional activity, regularly engaging in physical exercises (UC-7.3)

Able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday life and in professional activity to preserve the natural environment, ensure sustainable development of society, including in the event of the threat and occurrence of emergencies and military conflicts (UC-8)

Identifies harmful and dangerous factors of the environment (UC-8.1)

Selects means of protection against the effects of harmful and dangerous factors in the framework of the activity (UC-8.2)

Provides safe conditions for life and work (UC-8.3)

Explains the rules of behavior in case of emergencies of natural and man-made origin (UC-8.4)

Provides first aid (UC-8.5)

Able to use basic defectological knowledge in social and professional spheres (UC-9)

Understands the principles of non-discriminatory interaction in communication of various spheres of life, considering the social and psychological characteristics of disabled people (UC-9.1)

Creates conditions for equal communication, social and professional self-realization of persons with disabilities within the framework of the professional activity (UC-9.2)

Interacts with persons with disabilities in social and professional sphere (UC-9.3)

Able to make rational economic decisions in various spheres of life (UC-10)

Understands the basic principles of the functioning of the economy and economic development, goals, forms of state participation in the economy (UC-10.1)

Applies methods of personal economic and financial planning to achieve current and long-term financial goals, uses financial instruments to manage finances (personal budget), controls his/her own economic and financial risks (UC-10.2)

Able to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior (UC-11)

Demonstrates understanding of the concept of corruption as a social and legal phenomenon and the ability to identify, assess corrupt behavior and contribute to its suppression (UC-11.1)

Arranges social interaction in society based on the intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior (UC-11.2)

General professional competencies:

Able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities (GPC-1)

Knows the legislation of the Russian Federation on the rights and obligations of citizens in the field of healthcare (Constitution of the Russian Federation as amended in 2020, № 323-FZ) and is able to implement legal norms, ethical and deontological principles of professional activity (GPC-1.1)

Knows the legislation of the Russian Federation on the legal basis of medical activity (Labor Code of the Russian Federation, № 326-FZ, № 323-FZ) and is able to form the doctor-patient relationship within the legal framework (GPC-1.2)

Able to apply ethical and deontological principles in professional activity (GPC-1.3)

Able to carry out and monitor the effectiveness of preventive measures, the formation of a healthy lifestyle and sanitary and hygienic education of the population (GPC-2)

Knows the legislation of the Russian Federation on the rights and obligations of citizens in the field of environmental protection (Constitution of the Russian Federation, № 7-Ф3 as amended in 2020) in the prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases, the formation of a healthy lifestyle, sanitary and hygienic education of the population (GPC-2.1)

Knows the strategy of the state in the field of promoting a healthy lifestyle (Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation № 8 of 01.15.2020) in the prevention of non-communicable diseases, the formation of a healthy lifestyle, sanitary and hygienic education of the population (GPC-2.2)

Able and ready to apply a set of measures aiming to: preserve and strengthen health; promote healthy lifestyle; prevent the occurrence and/or spread of diseases, to conduct their early detection, uncovering causation and progression; eliminate adverse health effects of habitat factors (GPC-2.3)

Ready for educational activities to eliminate risk factors and promote healthy lifestyle (GPC-2.4)

Capable of resisting and combating doping in sports (GPC-3)

Counteracts the use of doping in sports, based on the article of the International Convention on the fight against doping in sports, anti-doping rules adopted in the Russian Federation (GPC-3.1)

Able to apply medical devices approved for medical procedures, as well as to conduct diagnostic examinations of the patient (GPC-4)

Knows the physical principles of instrumental methods and equipment for diagnosing human diseases aimed at effective and differentiated application in professional activities (GPC-4.1)

Knows instrumental and morphological criteria for diagnosing diseases and conducting clinical interpretation of the results of instrumental examination methods (GPC-4.2)

Able to apply knowledge and skills in conducting a diagnostic search for diseases using medical equipment (products) to establish a diagnosis (GPC-4.3)

Able to assess morpho-functional, physiological states and pathological processes in the human body for solving professional tasks (GPC-5)

Knows the histological structure of organ tissues - knows how to differentiate them microscopically; the anatomy of the human body - the macroscopic structure and topography of organs and body parts; human physiology - the mechanisms of homeostasis regulation and the functional systems of the body in the normal condition (GPC-5.1)

Knows the structure of the cell, the phases of its division, the theoretical principles of genetics and the biology of insects and helminths, their role in the etiology of human diseases (GPC-5.2)

Knows the chemistry of bioorganic compounds and their role in metabolism (GPC-5.3)

Knows the classification and structure of biochemical compounds, the mechanisms of biochemical processes in the body, their role in maintaining homeostasis, metabolism and pathogenesis of human diseases (GPC-5.4)

Knows the structure and physiology of microorganisms, their role in the etiology of human diseases (GPC-5.5)

Knows the structure of the human body, morphological macro- and microscopic parameters in health and in pathology, criteria for general pathological pathophysiological processes in various nosologies, knows how to differentiate them macro- and microscopically, has skills to solve problems of operative surgery on the basis of knowledge of topographic anatomy (GPC-5.6)

Knows the principles and methods of intravital and postnatal diagnosis and examination of various nosologies in real clinical and forensic practice (GPC-5.7)

Knows the mechanisms of development of general pathological processes and the pathogenesis of various diseases and pathological conditions of a person; is able to identify the leading factors of pathogenesis in their relationship with a specific disease or pathological condition and substantiate effective pathogenetic therapy (GPC-5.8)

Knows immune defense mechanisms, types of immunological reactions and their role in the pathogenesis of human diseases (GPC-5.9)

Knows the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases, which is necessary to assess the physiological state and pathological processes in order to diagnose, treat and prevent diseases (GPC-5.10)

Able to arrange patient care, provide primary health care, provide service and make professional decisions in emergency conditions at the prehospital stage, in emergencies, epidemics and in outbreaks of mass destruction (GPC-6)

Able and ready to provide primary health care, arrange patient care (GPC-6.1)

Able and ready to conduct preventive and standard examinations and follow-up care, to make professional decisions and provide medical care in case of emergency at the prehospital stage (GPC-6.2)

Ready to make professional decisions in emergency situations, epidemics and in outbreaks of mass destruction, to provide medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation, anti-epidemic measures, protection of the population in the outbreaks of especially dangerous infections, in case of deterioration of the radiation situation, natural disasters and other emergencies (GPC-6.3)

Able to prescribe treatment and monitor its effectiveness and safety (GPC-7)

Knows the classification, mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of drugs used in various fields of medicine; indications and contraindications for their prescription; possible side effects and complications; methods of non-drug therapy, their mechanism of effect, indications and contraindications for prescription to adult patients, possible side effects and complications (GPC-7.1)

Able to prescribe modern treatment regimens based on approved current Clinical Recommendations (GPC-7.2)

Able to monitor the effectiveness and safety of the treatment of diseases prescribed on the basis of the approved current Clinical Recommendations (GPC-7.3)

Knows the physical principles of various methods and equipment for non-drug treatment and prevention of human diseases with the aim of their effective and differentiated application in the professional activities (GPC-7.4)

Able to provide and monitor the effectiveness of the patient's medical rehabilitation, including the individual rehabilitation and habilitation programs for the disabled, to assess the patient's ability to carry out labor activities (GPC-8)

Evaluates the patient's ability to work, the patient's disability at all stages of medical care and conducts a medical and social expertise with an assessment of temporary or permanent disability (GPC-8.1)

Able to provide and monitor the effectiveness of the patient's medical rehabilitation, including the individual rehabilitation and habilitation programs for the disabled (GPC-8.2)

Ready to consider the application of natural healing factors, drug, non-drug therapy and other methods in patients in need of medical rehabilitation and spa treatment (GPC-8.3)

Ready to educate patients and their relatives in the basic hygienic events in health promotion, the skills of self-control of the main physiological indicators, contributing to the promotion and strengthening of health, and the prevention of diseases (GPC-8.4)

Able to apply the principles of quality management in professional activities (GPC-9)

Able to assess the quality of medical care, apply the methods of socio-hygienic analysis of collecting information on indicators of public health and is ready to participate in assessing the quality of medical care using the main medical and statistical indicators (GPC-9.1)

Able to apply the basic principles of organization and management of public health protection in medical organizations and their departments (GPC-9.2)

Able to solve standard cases of professional activity using information, bibliographic resources, biomedical terminology, information and communication technologies taking into account the basic requirements of information security (GPC-10)

Knows the mathematical basics of medical statistics to solve his professional tasks (GPC-10.1)

Able to assess the quality of medical information obtained from open sources (portals and orders of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation; orders of regional health authorities; information, bibliographic resources, biomedical information and communication database), taking into account evidence and information security requirements (GPC-10.2)

Able to prepare and apply scientific, research and production, design, organizational, management and regulatory documentation in the health care system (GPC-11)

Analyzes the information received, prepares and applies research and production, design, organizational, managerial and regulatory documentation in the health care system (GPC-11.1)

Participates in scientific research and is willing to participate in the implementation of new methods and techniques aimed at protecting the health of citizens (GPC-11.2)

Demonstrates readiness for analysis and public presentation of medical information on the grounds of evidence-based medicine (GPC-11.3)

Applies social and hygienic methods of medical and statistical analysis of information on health indicators of the population (GPC-11.4)

Professional competencies:

Able to diagnose, to determine the development of complications and take measures to provide emergency care in case of sudden acute diseases and complications of chronic diseases (PC-1)

Demonstrates knowledge in etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria (clinical - subjective, physical, laboratory, instrumental, identifies the patient's common pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes and diagnoses nosological forms according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, X - XI revisions (PC-1.1)

Carries out diagnostics, evaluates the prognosis (short-, medium- and long-term course) of the disease, identifies acute complications and complications of chronic diseases (PC-1.2)

Able and ready to diagnose and treat the exacerbation of non-life threatening chronic diseases not requiring emergency medical care; to diagnose and carry out emergency measures for life-threatening acute diseases (PC-2)

Assesses the condition of a patient requiring emergency or urgent medical care, E950, including a state of clinical death (PC-2.1)

Applies techniques, medicines and medical devices (defibrillator) for emergency and urgent care in sudden acute diseases, conditions, as well as exacerbation of non-life threatening chronic diseases not requiring emergency medical care (PC-2.2)

Performs basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation in the provision of emergency care for patients with sudden cessation of blood circulation and / or breathing (PC-2.3)

Able to make a diagnosis, define the development of complications and carry out measures for diagnostics and treatment of patients (PC-3)

Examines the patient (handle the patient's complaints, anamnesis, physical data based on the examination results, determines the necessary examination plan, evaluates the parameters of laboratory, instrumental, pathological and anatomical and other methods in order to diagnose diseases, assesses the prognosis (short-, medium-, long-term) of its course and outcomes (PC-3.1)

Makes an initial and clinical diagnosis in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems X - XI revisions and current clinical classifications (PC-3.2)

Carries out early and differential diagnostics of diseases (PC-3.3)

Provides routing and management of patients based on the current legislation (standards, procedures for the provision of medical care, Clinical guidelines) (PC-3.4)

Able to diagnose pregnancy and manage a pregnant woman at all stages of medical care (PC-4)

Observes and manages physiological pregnancy, delivery (PC-4.1)

Demonstrates the ability and readiness to manage a pregnant woman with diseases during pregnancy and in the postpartum period together with an obstetrician-gynecologist (PC-4.2)

Able to develop a treatment plan (medication, non-medication, palliative) based on the diagnosis, provide personalized treatment, including for pregnant women, elderly and senile patients, and assess the effectiveness and safety of the therapy (PC-5)

Demonstrates knowledge of the mechanisms and methods applied in pharmacotherapy, medical nutrition, medical devices and methods of non-drug treatment, palliative and personalized medical care (PC-5.1)

Provides various categories of patients with outpatient treatment, treatment in hospitals and high-tech medical care (HMC) centers applying drugs, medical devices and medical nutrition, according to clinical pattern and current procedures, standards of medical care, Clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) (PC-5.2)

Prescribes non-drug treatments to the patient, palliative and personalized medical care (PC-5.3)

Demonstrates knowledge of side effects of drugs, methods and duration of their use; assesses the effectiveness and safety of pharmacotherapy, medical nutrition and non-drug treatment, medical nutrition of palliative care (PC-5.4)

Able to assess the possibility and effectiveness of rehabilitation or habilitation measures in a patient with a loss of body functioning, labor activity. (PC-6)

Assesses the patient's signs of disability (temporary, constant) (PC-6.1)

Conducts an expertise of temporary disability of patients, prepares medical records for medical and social expertise in federal state institutions of medical and social expertise (PC-6.2)

Assesses the patient's ability to perform medical rehabilitation and habilitation; to send a patient to a specialist doctor for medical rehabilitation / habilitation in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, standards and Clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) (PC-6.3)

Sends a patient in need of medical rehabilitation to a specialist doctor for sanatorium-resort treatment, when implementing an individual program or habilitation of disabled people, in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, Clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) based on the standards of medical care (PC-6.4)

Evaluates the effectiveness and safety of medical rehabilitation of a patient in accordance with current legislation (PC-6.5)

Able to carry out and monitor the effectiveness of healthy lifestyle promotion and sanitary-hygienic measures (PC-7)

Conducts medical examinations among the population, taking into account age, health status, profession, prescribe and control preventive measures for patients, taking into account risk factors in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, Clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care and standards of medical care (PC-7.1)

Organizes and controls the immunization against infectious diseases in the adult population in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, Clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care and determine medical indications for the introduction of restrictive measures (quarantine) and indications for referral to a specialist doctor in the event of infectious (parasitic) diseases (PC-7.2)

Carries out clinical examination of the adult population and conducts clinical observation of patients with identified chronic non-communicable diseases in order to early detection of chronic non-communicable diseases and the main risk factors for their development in accordance with the current regulatory legal acts and other documents (PC-7.3)

Draws up and sends to the territorial body of the Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing of an emergency notification when an infectious or occupational disease is detected and to take anti-epidemic measures in the event of a focus of infection, including quarantine measures when detecting especially dangerous (quarantine) infectious diseases (PC-7.4)

Teaches patients and their relatives the basic hygienic measures of a health-improving nature, the skills of self-control of the main physiological indicators that contribute to the preservation and strengthening of health, the prevention of diseases, sanitary and hygienic education of the population and the formation of a healthy lifestyle, is able to form healthy lifestyle programs, including programs to reduce alcohol and tobacco consumption, prevention and control of non-medical use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and is able to assess the effectiveness of preventive work with patients (PC-7.5)

Capable of maintaining medical records and organizing the activities of medical personnel (PC-8)

Demonstrates the ability and readiness to organize planning and reporting of medical personnel, to analyze the performance indicators of a medical institution and its departments, present the analysis results (PC-8.1)

Keeps medical records, including the electronic format (PC-8.2)

Provides internal quality control and safety of medical activities within the scope of job duties, control of the performance of duties by middle and junior medical personnel and other medical workers of their job duties (PC-8.3)

Capable of analyzing and publicly presenting medical information based on evidence-based medicine (PC-9)

Analyzes medical information (PC-9.1)

Provides evidence-based health information (PC-9.2)

Able to participate in applying new methods and techniques aimed at protecting the public health (PC-10)

Participates in applying new methods and techniques aimed at protecting the public health (PC-10.1)

Able to prepare and apply scientific, research and production, design, organizational, management and regulatory documentation in the health care system (PC-11)

Analyzes the information received, prepares and applies research and production, design, organizational, managerial and regulatory documentation in the health care system (PC-11.1)

Participates in scientific research and is willing to participate in the implementation of new methods and techniques aimed at protecting the health of citizens (PC-11.2)

Demonstrates readiness for analysis and public presentation of medical information on the grounds of evidence-based medicine (PC-11.3)

## 2. STATE EXAM PROGRAM

### 2.1 List of questions submitted for the state exam

#### In the discipline "Internal Diseases"

1. Coarctation of the aorta. Epidemiology. hemodynamic changes. Clinical manifestations. Flow. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Complications. Principles of therapy. Indications for surgical treatment.

2. Open ductus arteriosus. Epidemiology. Etiology. hemodynamic disturbances. Clinic. Instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Complications. Indications for surgical treatment.

3. Congenital defects of the interatrial and interventricular septum. Kinds. Features of violation of intra-atrial hemodynamics. Clinical manifestations depending on the defect and the stage of the disease. Treatment. Indications for surgical intervention.

4. Myocarditis. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. clinical picture. flow options. Instrumental and laboratory diagnostics. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Forecast. Complications. Principles of therapy.

5. Exudative pericarditis. Etiology and pathogenesis. flow options. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Treatment taking into account the etiological factor. Indications for pericardial puncture.

6. Adhesive (constrictive) pericarditis. Etiology. The mechanism of development and features of circulatory disorders. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment. Indications for surgical treatment. Forecast.

7. Cardiomyopathy. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Main clinical manifestations. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

8. Extrasystole. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. ECG diagnostics. Treatment and prevention of extrasystoles.

9. Paroxysmal tachycardia. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. The clinical picture of an attack of paroxysmal tachycardia. ECG diagnostics. Emergency therapy. Indications for electropulse therapy. Forecast. Prevention.

10. Atrial and ventricular fibrillation. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. ECG - diagnostics. Therapy depending on the form. Indications for electropulse therapy. Complications. Prevention of complications. Forecast.

11. Conduction disorders. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. ECG - diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Forecast.

12. Sick sinus syndrome (SSS). Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnosis and therapy. Indications for implantation of an artificial pacemaker.

13. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. The contribution of genetic factors. Pathogenesis of disorders of intracardiac hemodynamics. Main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. flow options. Forecast. Medical and surgical treatment.

14. Restrictive cardiomyopathy. Epidemiology. Etiology. The pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Main clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnostics. differential diagnosis. course and complications. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment.

15. Dilated cardiomyopathy. Epidemiology. Etiology. The pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Main clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnostics. differential diagnosis. course and complications. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment.

16. Symptomatic arterial hypertension of renal origin. Classification. Etiology. The pathogenesis of high blood pressure. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.

17. Secondary arterial hypertension of endocrine origin. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

18. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. clinical picture. laboratory changes. Course of the disease. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Treatment. The value of anticytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

19. Systemic scleroderma. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. clinical picture. laboratory changes. Course of the disease. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Treatment. The value of anticytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

20. Dermatomyositis. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. clinical picture. laboratory changes. Course of the disease. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Treatment. The value of anticytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

21. Rheumatoid arthritis. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Flow. Treatment. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment.

22. Ankylosing spondylitis (Bekhterev's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Prevention.

23. Osteoarthritis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. clinical picture. diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.

24. Gout. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. clinical picture. diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of emergency and planned therapy.

25. Reactive arthritis (Reiter's syndrome). Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

26. Giant cell arteritis (Horton's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. Major clinical syndromes. diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Forecast.

27. Nonspecific aortoarteritis (Takayasu's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. Major clinical syndromes. diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Forecast.

28. Nodular periarteritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. clinical options. diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.

29. Wegener's granulomatosis. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. flow options. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.

30. Goodpasture's syndrome. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. flow options. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.

31. Hemorrhagic vasculitis of Shenlein-Genoch. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. clinical options. diagnostic criteria. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Complications. course and outcome.

32. Thromboangiitis obliterans (Winivarter-Buerger's disease). Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. Criteria for diagnosis. Diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Treatment.

33. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. clinical syndromes. differential diagnosis. Principles of diagnosis and therapy.

34. Irritable bowel syndrome. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Criteria for diagnosis. clinical picture. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

35. Functional disorders of motor and secretory functions of the stomach. Etiology, pathogenesis. clinical picture. Flow. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.

36. Crohn's disease. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Intestinal and extraintestinal manifestations. flow options. Complications. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Forecast.

37. Ulcerative colitis. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Intestinal and extraintestinal manifestations. flow options. Complications. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Forecast.

38. Chronic pyelonephritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.

39. Nephrotic syndrome. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

40. Kidney amyloidosis. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture depending on the type of amyloidosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Treatment. Outcomes. Forecast.

41. Acute kidney injury. Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. Stages. differential diagnosis. Treatment. Indications for extracorporeal methods of treatment. Outcomes. Forecast.

42. Chronic kidney disease. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Major clinical syndromes. Classification. The concept of CKD. Principles of therapy. Indications for hemodialysis and kidney transplantation.

43. Iron deficiency anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Major clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Prevention.

44. B12-(folic) - deficiency anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Major clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

45. Congenital hemolytic anemia. Mechanisms of hemolysis. Classification. Clinical and laboratory signs of membranopathies, enzymopathies and hemoglobinopathies. differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Forecast.

46. Acquired hemolytic anemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. The most important symptoms in intracellular and intravascular hemolysis. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications and their prevention. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment.

47. Aplastic anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Main clinical signs. laboratory changes. Criteria for diagnosis. differential diagnosis. Treatment depends on the severity of the disease. Indications for bone marrow transplantation. Forecast.

48. Agranulocytosis. Definition. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic of immune agranulocytosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Treatment. Complications. Prevention.

49. Thrombocytopenia. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Indications for splenectomy.

50. Willebrand disease. Etiology. Pathogenesis. clinical options. Principles of diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Planned and emergency therapy. Prevention. Forecast.

51. Hemophilia. Etiology. The place of the hereditary factor in the development of the disease. The pathogenesis of bleeding. Clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnosis. differential diagnosis. Forecast. Treatment and prevention of bleeding.

52. Chronic myeloid leukemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Indications for bone marrow and peripheral stem cell transplantation. Forecast.

53. True polycythemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. Major clinical syndromes. Criteria for diagnosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis with symptomatic erythrocytosis. The course and outcome of the disease. Treatment. Forecast.

54. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.

55. Multiple myeloma. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classifications. clinical syndromes. diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Forecast.

56. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Major clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. course and complications. Principles of therapy, its stages.

Complications of cytostatic therapy and their correction. Forecast and survival. Indications for bone marrow transplantation.

57. Acute non-lymphoblastic leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Major clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. course and complications. Principles of therapy, its stages. Complications of cytostatic therapy and their correction. Forecast and survival. Indications for bone marrow transplantation.

58. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical options. clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. differential diagnosis. Course and outcomes. Treatment. Forecast.

59. Emphysema of the lungs. The concept of COPD. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. clinical picture. Principles of diagnostics. Treatment.

60. Pulmonary heart. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenetic significance of pulmonary hypertension. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic changes. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.

#### Section "Pulmonology"

1. Differential diagnosis and treatment of bronchial obstruction: diseases of the larynx, angioedema, diseases of the trachea, lungs, mediastinum, hysteria, carcinoid syndrome, periarteritis nodosa).

2. Algorithm for diagnosing broncho-obstructive syndrome.

3. Laboratory diagnosis of broncho-obstructive syndrome.

4. Instrumental diagnosis of broncho-obstructive syndrome.

5. Modern principles of treatment of obstructive bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

6. Basic therapy for COPD.

7. Indications and contraindications for the use of methylxanthines,  $\beta_2$ -agonists, m-anticholinergics, inhaled and systemic corticosteroids.

8. Treatment of broncho-obstructive syndrome in patients with coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus.

9. Intensive care of status asthmaticus.

10. Criteria for the effectiveness of the treatment of broncho-obstructive syndrome.

11. Differential diagnosis of focal lung diseases: cancer, tuberculosis, pulmonary embolism, eosinophilic infiltrate, pneumonia of various etiologies.

12. Empirical and pathogenetic therapy of community-acquired and nosocomial pneumonia.

13. Treatment of acute pneumonia of various etiologies.

14. Intensive care of severe pneumonia.

15. Differential diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary embolism.

16. Possibilities of instrumental diagnostics of PE.

17. Tactics of managing patients with PE, including invasive methods of treatment.

18. Differential diagnosis and treatment of diffuse (disseminated) lung lesions: tuberculosis, sarcoidosis, exogenous allergic alveolitis, Hamman-Rich syndrome, lung lesions in diffuse connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis, pneumoconiosis, tumor dissemination,

19. Drug pneumopathy (amiodarone, nitrofurans, etc.).

20. Treatment of sarcoidosis and allergic alveolitis.

21. Emergency therapy for pulmonary hemorrhage.

22. Technique of pleural puncture.

23. Indications and methods of IVL.

24. Features of the course and therapeutic tactics of pneumonia, COPD in elderly patients.

25. Features of the clinical course and treatment of pneumonia, bronchitis, bronchial asthma in pregnant women.

#### Section "Cardiology"

26. Differential diagnosis in heart murmurs: differential diagnosis of acquired and most common congenital heart defects characterized by the appearance of systolic murmur.

27. Systolic murmur of "relative" mitral valve insufficiency (cusp prolapse, impaired papillary muscle tone, organic myocardial damage). Noises on large vessels in hypertension of small and large circulation.

28. Differential diagnosis of heart defects characterized by diastolic murmur. The value of instrumental research methods in the differential diagnosis of heart defects (non-invasive and invasive methods).

29. Possibilities of surgical treatment of heart defects.

30. Differential diagnosis in cardiomegaly: congenital and acquired heart defects, coronary heart disease, exudative pericarditis, heart tumors, heart amyloidosis, myocardial damage in collagenoses, alcoholism, hemochromatosis, sarcoidosis, primary cardiomyopathy.

31. Significance of echocardiography, cardiac scintigraphy, invasive methods in the diagnosis of rare heart diseases.

32. Diagnosis and treatment of myocardial diseases: non-coronary myocardial diseases: myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, myocardial dystrophy.

33. Clinical, instrumental, laboratory methods for their recognition, indications for myocardial biopsy.

34. Clinical variants of the course of these diseases.

35. Treatment, including surgery.

36. Indications for heart transplantation.

37. Diagnosis of acute heart failure.

38. Acute left ventricular failure.

39. Pulmonary edema. provoking factors. Pathogenesis. Characteristics of hemodynamic changes. Differential diagnosis with other causes of paroxysmal dyspnea. Outcomes. Forecast. Emergency therapy.

40. Features of the treatment of pulmonary edema against the background of arterial hypertension and hypotension, as well as with a combination of cardiac and bronchial asthma.

41. Acute right ventricular failure.

42. Diagnosis of chronic heart failure.

43. Chronic left-, right-ventricular and biventricular heart failure. Etiology, epidemiology, clinic, instrumental diagnostics, modern drug and non-drug therapy, prevention.

44. Differential diagnosis in arterial hypertension.

45. Possibilities of differentiating essential hypertension and symptomatic hypertension. Indications for the use of invasive research methods (including aortography and renal puncture biopsy).

46. Early detection of malignant hypertension syndrome. Modern methods of treatment of arterial hypertension.

47. Emergency therapy of hypertensive crisis.

48. Features of the treatment of arterial hypertension in elderly and senile people, as well as in severe atherosclerosis.
49. Differential diagnosis for chest pain: features of pain of coronarogenic and non-coronary genesis (including extracardiac).
50. Possibilities of electrocardiography in pain differentiation (drug and stress tests).
51. Indications for the use of coronary angiography, atrial pacing test.
52. Features of pain treatment depending on their origin
53. Treatment of coronary heart disease.
54. Relief and prevention of angina attacks and pain attacks in myocardial infarction, including in the prehospital period.
55. Medical tactics in unstable angina. Surgical treatment of IHD. Balloon coronary angioplasty.
56. Rehabilitation of patients with myocardial infarction. Phases (stages) of rehabilitation.
57. The concept of the physical, psychological, professional and socio-economic aspects of rehabilitation.
58. Types of physical training program and main methods of control in the rehabilitation of patients with coronary insufficiency.
59. Prevention of coronary heart disease (primary and secondary).
60. Differential diagnosis in cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders. Features of clinical manifestations and the importance of the ECG method in diagnosis.
61. Therapy depending on the type of arrhythmia, its tolerance and the nature of the heart lesion. Indications and contraindications for defibrillation.
62. Diagnosis and treatment of supraventricular and ventricular tachycardia.
63. Features of management of patients with constant and paroxysmal form of atrial fibrillation.
64. Diagnosis and treatment of ventricular preexcitation syndrome and sick sinus syndrome.
65. Significance of detecting "high" and "low" heart blocks, indications for implantation of an artificial pacemaker (permanent and temporary).
66. Resuscitation measures for ventricular asystole
67. Differential diagnosis and treatment of arterial hypotension.
68. Hypotension as an individual version of the norm, adaptive hypotension.
69. Essential, symptomatic, idiopathic orthostatic arterial hypotension. The concept of hypotension.
70. Individual selection of drug therapy. Physiotherapy. Medical examination. Labor expertise and employment.
71. Emergency treatment of acute adrenal insufficiency.
72. Differential diagnosis in shock.
73. The difference between shock and fainting and collapse. Features of cardiogenic, arrhythmic, pain shock.
74. Shock in myocardial infarction and pulmonary embolism.
75. Treatment of cardiogenic shock in myocardial infarction.
76. The role of intensive care units in the treatment of shock.
77. Treatment of septic-toxic shock
78. Features of the course and treatment tactics in arterial hypertension and coronary heart disease in elderly patients.

79. Therapeutic tactics for arterial hypertension, heart defects, myocardial diseases in pregnant women.

#### Section "Nephrology"

80. Differential diagnosis in urinary syndrome.

81. Diagnostic criteria for diseases manifested mainly by hematuria, pyuria, proteinuria

82. Possibilities of laboratory and instrumental research methods.

83. Indications for puncture biopsy of the kidneys.

84. Kidney damage in diabetes mellitus, systemic connective tissue diseases, systemic vasculitis, myeloma.

85. Peculiarities of therapy of the main disease in case of accession and damage to the kidneys.

86. Differential diagnosis in edema: clinical features of edema in lesions of the kidneys, heart, liver, endocrine disorders, venous and lymphatic circulation disorders.

87. Syndrome of idiopathic edema.

88. Treatment taking into account the characteristics of various types of edema.

89. Differential diagnosis in nephrotic syndrome.

90. Diseases manifested by nephrotic syndrome.

91. The value of determining selective and non-selective proteinuria, puncture biopsy of the kidneys, biopsy of the mucous membrane of the gums and rectum to identify etiology.

92. Peculiarities of treatment of the underlying disease in case of nephrotic syndrome.

93. Treatment of nephrotic syndrome.

94. Features of the course of kidney diseases and treatment tactics in elderly patients.

95. Features of the treatment of gestational pyelonephritis.

96. Possible complications of diuretic therapy.

#### Section "Gastroenterology"

97. Algorithm for differential diagnosis of abdominal pain.

98. False "acute abdomen" in diseases of internal organs: lower lobe pleuropneumonia, basal pleurisy, gastralgic form of myocardial infarction, dissecting aortic aneurysm, acute right ventricular failure of various origins, hemorrhagic vasculitis, diabetic ketoacidosis, Addisonian crisis.

99. Tactics of the therapist in the detection of acute surgical pathology of the abdominal cavity.

100. Emergency therapy for acute adrenal insufficiency.

101. Differential diagnosis in the syndrome of esophageal and gastric dyspepsia.

102. Algorithms for examining patients with swallowing disorders, nausea and vomiting.

103. Recognition of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, metabolism, vestibular apparatus, endocrine disorders, diseases of the cardiovascular system, infectious and acute surgical pathology, acute and chronic exogenous intoxications, complications of drug therapy.

104. Antiemetic drug therapy.

105. Differential diagnosis in intestinal dyspepsia.

106. Diseases that manifest themselves as diarrhea (tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, chronic enterocolitis, mono- and disaccharidase malabsorption, celiac disease, functional disorders, infectious diseases).

107. Malabsorption syndrome.

108. Constipation (colon achalasia, overdistended colon syndrome, colon tumors, diverticulosis, diseases of the distal colon, irritable bowel syndrome).

109. Possibilities of diagnostics (X-ray contrast examination of the intestine, examination of feces, enzymes, endoscopic methods, biopsy of the intestinal mucosa).

110. Differential diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal bleeding.

111. Diagnostic criteria for bleeding, its size, localization and causes.

112. Therapeutic tactics for various diseases complicated by gastrointestinal bleeding.

113. Indications for surgical intervention.

114. Differential diagnosis in hepatomegaly.

115. Differential diagnosis in hepatolienal syndrome.

116. The main causes of development (chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver, storage diseases, liver tumors, diseases of the hepatic vessels, diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs, heart disease).

117. Opportunities for timely recognition of the disease, the role of the study of the enzyme spectrum of blood, radioisotope and echographic methods, radiopaque, including angiography, morphological methods of research.

118. Treatment of chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver.

119. Differential diagnosis in jaundice.

120. Diagnostic criteria for various forms of jaundice occurring with non-conjugated (suprahepatic and hepatic forms) and conjugated bilirubin (hepatocellular and obstructive jaundice).

121. Possibilities of laboratory and instrumental research methods (including radiopaque, endoscopic and ultrasound methods).

122. Treatment for various forms of jaundice: parenchymal jaundice, hereditary syndromes, hemolytic jaundice, drug-induced hepatopathy.

123. Emergency treatment of acute liver failure.

124. Differential diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the biliary tract and pancreas: cholelithiasis, chronic cholecystitis, biliary dyskinesia, various clinical variants of chronic pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer.

125. Emergency care for biliary colic and acute pancreatitis.

126. Features of the course and therapeutic tactics of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and liver in elderly patients.

127. Features of the treatment of exacerbation of chronic cholecystitis, pancreatitis, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum in pregnant women.

#### Section "Hematology"

128. Differential diagnosis in anemic conditions.

129. Classification of anemia. Diagnostic search program for anemic syndrome.

130. Treatment of anemia of various origins. Therapeutic tactics. Indications for blood transfusion. supportive therapy.

131. Differential diagnosis in lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.

132. Diseases manifested by local and diffuse enlargement of lymph nodes and splenomegaly. Diagnostic search program.

133. The value of the morphological method of research in lymphadenopathy. Indications for splenectomy.

134. Differential diagnosis and treatment of diseases manifested by hemorrhagic syndrome.

135. Classification of hemorrhagic diathesis.

136. Rational use of modern laboratory methods for studying the blood coagulation system.

137. Examination programs for hemorrhagic diathesis.

138. Treatment of hemorrhagic diathesis

139. Diagnostic criteria for bleeding, its size, localization and causes.

140. Therapeutic tactics in various diseases complicated by bleeding. Indications for surgical intervention.

141. Differential diagnosis and treatment of hemoblastoses.

142. Reliable diagnostic criteria and rational therapy for acute leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia and myeloid leukemia, lymphogranulomatosis, multiple myeloma.

143. Leukemoid reactions.

144. Benign hypergammaglobulinemia.

145. Complications of drug therapy of hemoblastoses.

146. Cytostatic disease (causes, clinic, treatment).

147. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of thrombosis.

148. Anticoagulant and thrombolytic therapy in the clinic of internal diseases.

149. Modern ideas about the mechanisms of thrombosis.

150. Thrombophilias, their classification.

151. Clinical, instrumental, laboratory diagnostics of thrombosis of various localization.

152. Anticoagulant, antiplatelet, thrombolytic therapy (drugs, indications, contraindications, possible complications, their prevention).

153. DIC-syndrome in the clinic of internal diseases.

154. Diseases causing DIC.

155. Clinical variants of acute DIC, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

156. Chronic intravascular microcoagulation of blood, its role in the pathogenesis of various internal diseases. Possibilities and significance of its correction.

Section "Rheumatology"

157. Algorithm for differential diagnosis in case of joint damage.

158. Features of articular syndrome in systemic connective tissue diseases, paraneoplastic reactions, gout and deforming osteoarthritis.

159. Possibilities of early diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, gout, Reiter's, Sjögren's syndromes.

160. Reactive arthritis.

161. Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

162. Treatment of gout, acute attack of gout.

163. Treatment of Reiter's syndrome.

164. Treatment of ankylosing spondylitis.

165. Differential diagnosis of systemic connective tissue diseases: systemic lupus erythematosus, polyarteritis nodosa, systemic scleroderma, dermatopolymyositis (non-oncological origin), Wegener's granulomatosis, Goodpasture's syndrome.

166. Treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus.

167. Treatment of polyarteritis nodosa.

168. Treatment of systemic scleroderma.

169. Treatment of dermatopolymyositis (non-oncological origin).

170. Treatment of Wegener's granulomatosis.

171. Treatment of Goodpasture's syndrome.

172. Clinical examination. Prevention of side effects of drugs used in rheumatology.

173. Anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive therapy in the clinic of internal diseases: the most important groups of nonsteroidal and steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and immunosuppressants used in the clinic.

174. Indications for anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive therapy in inflammatory and immunopathic diseases of internal organs (heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, intestines, thyroid gland, etc.).

175. Rational modes of drug therapy, prevention of its complications.

#### Section "Endocrinology"

176. Differential diagnosis in hyperglycemia and glucosuria.

177. Treatment of diabetes mellitus in patients with myocardial infarction, acute pneumonia, other inflammatory diseases and during surgical interventions.

178. Principles of building a diet for diabetes.

179. Oral antidiabetic drugs, possibilities of their use. characteristics of their action.

180. Indications for the appointment of insulin.

181. Fast-acting simple insulin; intermediate-acting and long-acting insulins.

182. Insulin overdose syndrome. Side effects of insulin.

183. Measures to combat insulin resistance.

184. Differential diagnosis and treatment of diabetic coma.

185. Ketoacidotic and hypoglycemic coma. Etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. diagnostic criteria. Emergency therapy. Forecast, prevention.

186. Characteristics of hyperosmolar and lacticidemic coma, cerebral coma that develops with inadequate therapy of ketoacidotic coma.

187. Differential diagnosis and treatment of diseases manifested by thyrotoxicosis and hypothyroidism.

188. Laboratory verification of increased and decreased thyroid function.

189. Diseases leading to thyrotoxicosis and hypothyroidism, their diagnostic criteria.

190. The concept of subclinical and oligosymptomatic hypothyroidism.

191. The value of its timely diagnosis.

192. Treatment of diffuse toxic goiter, autoimmune and subacute thyroiditis.

193. Emergency treatment of thyrotoxic crisis

194. Differential diagnosis of climacteric syndrome

195. Psychovegetative disorders. Changes in the cardiovascular system, skeletal system, endocrine glands in menopausal syndrome.

196. Diagnosis. Treatment. The role of psychotherapy in the treatment of climacteric neurosis. Medical methods of treatment. Hormone therapy in pre- and postmenopause. Indications and contraindications for the appointment of androgens and estrogens.

197. The course of the disease. Forecast. Prevention of the pathological course of the menopause.

#### In the discipline "Clinical Immunology"

1. Critical periods of functioning of the immune system at the postnatal stage of development.

2. Clinical and immunological characteristics of variants of primary immunodeficiency states.

3. Approaches to the treatment of primary immunodeficiency states.

4. Reasons for the development of pseudo-allergic diseases in children at an early age.

5. Contact dermatitis.

6. Basic therapy of bronchial asthma and methods of its control.

7. Recurrent urticaria in children: diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
8. Allergic rhinitis: diagnosis and methods of therapy.
9. Atopic dermatitis in children: current approaches to diagnosis and treatment.
10. Pollinosis in children: diagnosis and treatment methods.
11. Food allergy: diagnosis, clinical manifestations, approaches to treatment.
12. Pseudo-allergic conditions: differential diagnosis according to the mechanism of development with allergic pathology, principles of treatment.
13. Systematization of autoimmune diseases, immunopathogenesis, diagnosis and principles of treatment.
14. Principles and methods of immunoprophylaxis, immunotherapy, immunorehabilitation.
15. Quincke's angioedema.
16. Anaphylactic shock.
17. Toxic epidermal necrolysis.
18. Autoimmune thyroid diseases in children: clinic, immunodiagnostics, principles of treatment.
19. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia in children.
20. Vaccination. Modern vaccination calendar.
21. Immunorehabilitation in the group of frequently ill children.

On discipline "Phthisiology"

1. Deontology in phthisiology.
2. Features of clinical examination of patients with tuberculosis. The main clinical symptoms of tuberculosis
3. Laboratory, instrumental diagnosis of tuberculosis.
4. Tuberculin diagnostics.
5. X-ray diagnosis of tuberculosis. Fluorographic examination of the population.
6. Clinical classification of tuberculosis. Formulation of the clinical diagnosis of a patient with tuberculosis of the respiratory system.
7. Tuberculosis dispensary, its tasks for the timely detection of tuberculosis and its prevention.
8. Measures for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, treatment and dispensary observation of patients. cure for tuberculosis.
9. Small and large residual changes after curing tuberculosis. Temporary and permanent disability of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis.
10. The work of institutions of the general medical and preventive network for the prevention of tuberculosis.
11. Tuberculosis vaccination with BCG and BCG-M in children, adolescents and adults. Indications and contraindications. Evaluation of the effectiveness of vaccination, possible complications
12. The work of institutions of the general medical and preventive network for the detection of tuberculosis.
13. Groups of persons with an increased risk of tuberculosis, methods of their examination and prevention of tuberculosis
14. Primary tuberculosis. The primary period of tuberculosis infection, tuberculosis intoxication.
15. Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes.
16. Primary tuberculosis complex. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.

17. Miliary pulmonary tuberculosis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
18. Disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
19. Tuberculous meningitis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
20. Focal pulmonary tuberculosis. Fresh and chronic focal tuberculosis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
21. Tuberculoma of the lungs. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
22. Infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis. Limited (rounded) and widespread infiltrates. Pathogenesis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
23. Caseous pneumonia. Pathogenesis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
24. Cavernous, fibrous-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
25. Cirrhotic pulmonary tuberculosis. Limited and widespread cirrhosis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis
26. Tuberculous pleurisy. Exudative and fibrinous pleurisy. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, differential diagnosis.
27. Pulmonary tuberculosis, combined with dusty occupational diseases.
28. Pulmonary tuberculosis combined with HIV infection.
29. Pulmonary tuberculosis combined with lung cancer.
30. Pulmonary tuberculosis combined with COPD.
31. Pulmonary tuberculosis, combined with gastric ulcer.
32. Pulmonary tuberculosis combined with diabetes mellitus.
33. Pulmonary tuberculosis combined with alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness
34. Pulmonary bleeding. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
35. Spontaneous pneumothorax, atelectasis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
36. Pulmonary heart failure, amyloidosis. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
37. Differential diagnosis of tuberculosis complications.
38. Treatment of tuberculosis.
39. Anti-tuberculosis drugs.
40. General principles and methods of tuberculosis chemotherapy.
41. Combinations of drugs and drug regimens.
42. Indications for chemotherapy in hospital and outpatient settings.
43. Methods of surgical treatment of patients with respiratory tuberculosis.
44. Indications for various types of surgical interventions
45. Extrapulmonary forms of tuberculosis.
46. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system. Peripheral lymphadenitis, mesadenitis. Diagnosis, treatment and differential diagnosis
47. Clinical symptoms and methods of examination of patients with tuberculosis of the genitourinary system
48. Tuberculosis of the osteoarticular system.
49. Features of detection of tuberculosis of bones and joints.
50. Clinical forms of tuberculosis of bones and joints.

51. Spinal tuberculosis

52. Complications of pulmonary tuberculosis - spontaneous pneumothorax, pulmonary hemorrhage, pulmonary heart failure. Urgent care. Methods of treatment and prevention.

53. Tuberculosis of the central nervous system.

54. Tuberculous meningitis.

55. Eye tuberculosis.

In the discipline "Public health and healthcare"

1. Goals, objectives, content of the subject "Organization of healthcare and public health"

2. Levels of study and criteria for assessing public health.

3. Factors that determine public health.

4. Methods for studying the state of health of the population.

5. Problems of social policy in the country.

6. Criteria, indicators of health at the individual, group, social level.

7. Risk factors for the development of diseases.

8. Additional criteria for determining public health.

9. Methods for calculating relative values.

10. The impact of migration on the health of the population. The value of urbanization in the development of modern society.

11. The main indicators of the natural movement of the population. Natural population growth, factors influencing it. Unnatural decline in population.

12. Influence of medical and social factors on the level of birth rate and fertility.

13. The concept of "live birth" and "stillbirth".

14. Influence of medical and social factors on the level of mortality.

15. Methods for calculating and analyzing mortality rates.

16. Maternal mortality, study methodology, level, trends, factors influencing maternal mortality.

17. Factors affecting the level of child and perinatal mortality.

18. Life expectancy at birth and average life expectancy, the nature and significance of these indicators.

19. Characteristics of the demographic situation in Russia and abroad at the present stage.

20. Hospitalized morbidity. Study methodology: unit of observation, accounting and reporting documentation, analysis of indicators (level, structure of incidence, etc.).

21. Morbidity of the population according to medical examinations. Types of medical examinations (preliminary, periodic, targeted). Methods of study, accounting documents, indicators.

22. Morbidity of the population according to the causes of death, methods of study, indicators. Single and multiple causes of death, the significance of their analysis.

23. Principles and features of the construction of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems.

24. Health care facilities of public (state and municipal) and private healthcare.

25. Types of LPP institutions for the population.

26. Principal activities of LPU.

27. Main directions (elements) of PHC.

28. Criteria for evaluating activities for the organization of PHC.

29. General principles of organization of primary health care to the population.

30. Organizational structure of the city polyclinic for adults.
31. Organizational structure of the city hospital for adults.
32. Organization of admission of patients with medical, diagnostic, preventive purposes.
33. Registry, its purpose.
34. Methods of analysis and evaluation of the activities of outpatient clinics and inpatient institutions.
35. Specialized medical care-organization of work.
36. Principles of organization of outpatient, hospital specialized care.
37. Dispensary, types of dispensaries, structure, organization of work.
38. The main forms of primary medical records of dispensaries (oncological, anti-tuberculosis, narcological, dermatovenerological).
39. Features of the work of the center for the prevention and control of AIDS.
40. Performance indicators of dispensaries.
41. List of basic laws regulating activities in health care.
42. The Constitution of the Russian Federation. Civil Code of the Russian Federation.
43. Law of the Russian Federation "On the basics of protecting the health of citizens in the Russian Federation"
44. Law of the Russian Federation "On Protection of Consumer Rights".
45. Law of the Russian Federation "On health insurance of citizens in the Russian Federation".
46. Law of the Russian Federation "On transplantation of human organs and (or) tissues".
47. Federal Law "On immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases".
48. Criminal Code of the Russian Federation
49. Definition of private medical practice.
50. The right to engage in private medical practice.
51. Persons admitted to private medical practice.
52. Definition of the concept of traditional medicine.
53. Persons allowed to practice traditional medicine.
54. Traditional medicine methods used in medical facilities.
55. Measures of restraint provided for the illegal practice of traditional medicine.
56. The content of the basic principles of management.
57. Basic management functions.
58. Styles and methods of management.
59. Management of the healthcare system in the Russian Federation.
60. Fundamentals of public health and health forecasting.
61. Principles and types of planning in health care.
62. Methods of planning in health care.
63. Calculation of the required number of beds.
64. Medical, social and economic efficiency of health care, methods of calculation.
65. Health financing, general provisions.
66. Sources of health financing.
67. Planning and spending financial resources by budgetary healthcare institutions.
68. Compulsory health insurance, the essence of the concept.
69. Subjects and participants of CHI.
70. Basic principles for the development of CHI.
71. Basic and territorial CHI program.

72. The main sources of formation of CHI funds.
73. Functions of the Federal and territorial funds for compulsory medical insurance.
74. Assessment of the quality of medical care at various levels of its provision.
75. Legislation on health insurance.
76. Features of voluntary medical insurance.
77. Differences between CHI and VHI.
78. Components of the quality of medical care, quality characteristics.
79. Strategy for continuous improvement of the quality of medical care.
80. Development and implementation of quality plans in medical organizations.
81. Patient management protocols, clinical-economic and medical-economic standards.
82. Intradepartmental and extradepartmental quality control of medical care.
83. Standardization in medicine and health care.
84. Evaluation of the quality of medical care at various levels of its provision.
85. Ability to work, medical criteria.
86. Social criteria for working capacity.
87. Types of temporary disability.
88. The functions of the attending physician during the examination of temporary disability.
89. Tasks of the medical commission.
90. The main functions of the certificate of incapacity for work, methods of its issuance in healthcare organizations.
91. Categories of citizens entitled to receive disability certificates.
92. Categories of medical workers who have the right to issue certificates of incapacity for work.
93. The procedure for issuing a certificate of incapacity for work in case of diseases, injuries, poisoning, in cases of pregnancy and childbirth.
94. The procedure for issuing a certificate of incapacity for work for the period of sanatorium treatment.
95. Basic concepts used in the conduct of ITU.
96. Medical and social expert commissions (MSEC): levels (bureau, main bureau), composition, functions.
97. The procedure for sending citizens to the ITU.
98. Causes of disability.
99. Groups of disability, criteria for their determination, terms of re-examination.
100. Rehabilitation of the disabled: definition, types.
101. Methods for calculating generalizing coefficients
102. Methods for calculating relative values.
103. The concept of relative values.
104. Types of relative values - extensive, intensive, ratios, visibility, their definition, methods of calculation, scope and their characteristics.
105. Methods for comparing various statistical populations.
106. Methods for assessing the interaction of factors.
107. Types of time series.
108. Dynamic series indicators, their calculation and practical application.

In the discipline "Clinical pharmacology"

1. Definitions: medicinal product, medicinal product.

2. Legal basis for the circulation of medicines in Russia: Federal Law "On the circulation of medicines".
3. Definitions: clinical pharmacology and pharmacotherapy.
4. Sections of clinical pharmacology.
5. Types of pharmacotherapy.
6. Differences between an international non-proprietary name and a trade name of a medicinal product.
7. What are the pharmacokinetic processes?
8. What is the role of transporters in the pharmacokinetics of drugs?
9. Name the factors influencing the processes of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs.
10. Definitions of antagonists, agonists, partial agonists.
11. Types of drug target molecules (receptors, enzymes, ion channels).
12. Types of pharmacological response: expected pharmacological response, hyperreactivity, tachyphylaxis, idiosyncrasy.
13. Principles for the development of programs for monitoring the effectiveness of medicines.
14. Acute pharmacological test (concept, appointments, indications, rules of conduct).
15. Methods for assessing the impact of drugs on the quality of life.
16. Indications for the appointment of antibacterial agents
17. Groups of chemotherapeutic agents
18. AMS in the treatment of respiratory diseases
19. AMS in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract
20. AMS in the treatment of digestive tract infections
21. The most rational combination of AMS
22. AMC adverse reactions
23. Drugs that increase blood pressure?
24. What are the indications for the use of adrenaline, norepinephrine, mezaton?
25. What are the main classes of antihypertensive drugs used for long-term treatment of arterial hypertension?
26. List methods for monitoring the effectiveness of antihypertensive and antianginal drugs
27. List the methods of safety control when using  $\beta$ -blockers.
28. What ADRs can be caused by ACE inhibitors?
29. What ADRs can cause organic nitrates?
30. Groups of drugs for the treatment of heart failure, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, dosage regimen depending on age.
31. Antiarrhythmic drugs, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, dosing regimen depending on age.
32. Classification of anticoagulants and antiaggregants?
33. What is the mechanism of action of various groups of anticoagulants and antiaggregants?
34. What are the indications for the use of anticoagulants and antiaggregants?
35. What are the most common adverse reactions in the use of anticoagulants and antiplatelet agents do you know? What are the risk factors for their development?
36. How to carry out coagulation control when using anticoagulants and antiaggregants?

37. Drugs affecting bronchial conduction, groups of drugs.
38. Drugs used for the symptomatic treatment of bronchopulmonary diseases, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, dosage regimen depending on age.
39. Drugs that reduce inflammation in the respiratory tract, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, dosing regimen depending on age.
40. Expectorant and antitussive drugs.
41. Antihistamine drugs, classification, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, dosage regimen depending on age.
42. Medicines used in diseases of the digestive system.

#### On the discipline "Surgery"

1. Purulent diseases of the pleura. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Conservative and surgical treatment. Indications for drainage of the pleural cavity.
2. Acute appendicitis. Classification. Postoperative complications. their clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
3. Postcholecystectomy syndrome. Concept definition. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
4. Colon diverticulosis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Indications for surgical treatment. Types of operations.
5. Diseases of the operated stomach. Classification. Causes of occurrence. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic methods. Treatment.
6. Peritonitis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
7. Appendicular infiltrate. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
8. Acute pancreatitis. Classification. Complications. Clinic. Diagnostics. Methods of treatment.
9. Thrombophlebitis of the superficial veins of the lower extremities. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
10. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Classification of bleeding. Pathological anatomy. pathogenesis of disorders. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
11. Chronic pancreatitis. Cysts and fistulas of the pancreas. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of surgical treatment.
12. Irreducible and strangulated hernias. Differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
13. Thyroiditis and strumitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
14. Postoperative hernia. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Prevention and treatment.
15. Portal hypertension. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of surgical treatment.
16. Abscess and gangrene of the lungs. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Methods of treatment.
17. Intestinal fistulas. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Treatment.
18. Iliofemoral venous thrombosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Indications for various methods of treatment.

19. Acute thrombosis of the common femoral vein. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
20. Obstruction of the common bile duct (choledocholithiasis, strictures, tumors). Clinic. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment.
21. Obstructive intestinal obstruction. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. pathogenic treatment.
22. Thromboangiitis obliterans. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnostics. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment.
23. Postthrombophlebitic syndrome. Differential diagnosis. The value of determining the patency and condition of the valvular apparatus of deep veins for the choice of treatment method.
24. Ulcerative colitis. Differential diagnosis. Indications for surgical treatment.
25. Acute cholecystitis. Classification. Complications. Clinic. Diagnostics. Methods of treatment.
26. Acute appendicitis. Complications before surgery. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment of preoperative complications.
27. Hernia of the esophageal opening of the diaphragm. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
28. Spontaneous pneumothorax. Causes. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
29. Achalasia of the cardia. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
30. Acute deep vein thrombosis of the leg. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
31. Obstructive jaundice. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Types of operations. Indications for operations and their timing.
32. Blunt abdominal trauma. Damage to parenchymal organs. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.
33. Mediastinitis. Etiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
34. Acute intestinal obstruction. Classification. Features of violation of water-electrolyte balance and acid-base state in different periods of the course of acute obstruction. pathogenic correction.
35. Bleeding from varicose veins of the esophagus and cardia. Differential diagnosis. Conservative treatment. Methods of surgical treatment.
36. Ulcerative colitis. Complications. Methods of surgical treatment.
37. Inguinal hernia. Complications. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment.
38. Femoral hernia. Complications. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Operation methods.
39. Peritonitis. Classification (according to the clinical course, localization, nature of the effusion and pathogen, stage). Clinic. Diagnostics. Methods of treatment.
40. Delimited peritonitis (subhepatic, interintestinal, subdiaphragmatic, pelvic abscesses, ulcers of the ileocecal region). The reasons for their occurrence. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
41. Crohn's disease. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
42. Obliterating endarteritis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Disease stages. Diagnostics. Principles of conservative treatment. Indications for surgical treatment. Operations on the sympathetic nervous system.
43. Strangulated hernias. Types of infringement. False infringement. Imaginary control. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Features of operational technology. Determination of the viability of the restrained organ. Tactics in case of doubtful diagnosis.

44. Strangulated inguinal hernia. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
45. Acute thrombosis of the main veins of the lower extremities. Complications. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
46. Hemorrhoids. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
47. Hemorrhoids. Complications. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. The choice of treatment method. Preoperative preparation. Management of the postoperative period.
48. Occlusive diseases of the abdominal aorta and iliac arteries. Leriche's syndrome. Classification. Differential diagnosis. Indications for surgical treatment.
49. Dynamic intestinal obstruction. Clinic. Differential diagnosis. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment.
50. Atherosclerosis of the vessels of the lower extremities. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
51. Strangulation intestinal obstruction. Torsion, knotting and infringement. Features of etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Types of operations. Indications for bowel resection.
52. Euthyroid goiter. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics. Treatment. indications for surgery. Prevention.
53. Acute appendicitis. Complications. Classification. Clinic. Diagnosis of various complications. Treatment.
54. Blunt abdominal trauma. Rupture of hollow organs. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
55. Acute arterial obstruction of the vessels of the lower extremities. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
56. Perforated ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Operative treatment.
57. Chemical burns of the esophagus and stomach. First aid. Methods of conservative and surgical treatment for stenosis of the esophagus and lesions of the stomach.
58. Clinic and surgical treatment of acute gastroduodenal bleeding. Application of methods of endoscopic diagnostics and treatment.
59. Diffuse polyposis of the large intestine. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
60. Hernias of the white line of the abdomen. Umbilical hernias. Complications. Clinic. Diagnostics. Methods of treatment.
61. Echinococcosis of the liver. Morphological characteristics of the parasite. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
62. Penetrating wound of the chest. Lung damage. Hemopneumothorax. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
63. Pancreatic necrosis. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic methods. Treatment. Outcomes of pancreatic necrosis - fistulas of the pancreas. Further tactics. Surgery.
64. Chronic empyema of the pleura. Concept definition. Open and closed methods of treatment. Types of thoracoplasty for residual cavities.
65. Penetrating wounds of the chest. Types of pneumothorax. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
66. Diverticula of the esophagus. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
67. Acute intestinal obstruction. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Preoperative preparation and management of the postoperative period.
68. Thyrotoxic goiter. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Indications for surgical treatment.
69. Pyloric stenosis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Kinds. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.

70. Features of the course of acute appendicitis in children, elderly patients and pregnant women. Clinic. Diagnostics. Surgical tactics.

On the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology"

1. Methods for studying the hormonal function of the ovaries.
2. Anatomy of the female genital organs. Topography of the pelvic organs.
3. Anatomical and physiological features of the female reproductive system in the embryonic and childhood periods.
4. Anatomical and physiological features of the reproductive system of a girl in the prepubertal and pubertal periods.
5. Anatomical and physiological features of the reproductive system of women in menopause.
6. Methods of examination of the mother-placenta-fetus system.
7. Artificial abortion: medical indications, conditions, anesthesia, possible complications and their prevention.
8. Spontaneous miscarriage: causes, clinical forms, clinic, emergency care.
9. Modern concepts of neuroendocrine regulation of the menstrual cycle. The hypothalamic-pituitary neurosecretory system and its role in the regulation of menstrual function. Classification of violations of menstrual function.
10. Tests of functional diagnostics to assess the menstrual cycle: types, time of their implementation, information content.
11. Legal aspects of obstetric and gynecological service. Features of the sanitary-epidemic regime in obstetric institutions.
12. Clinical examination of healthy pregnant women: the optimal period of registration, the scope of the examination, the allocation of risk groups.
13. Biomechanism of labor in anterior occipital presentation. The principle of conducting the period of expulsion of the fetus. Prevention of complications.
14. Conducting physiological childbirth, pain relief, prevention of bleeding.
15. Hygiene and diet of a pregnant woman. The role of antenatal clinic in the prevention of large fetus development.
16. The readiness of the body of a pregnant woman for childbirth. Preparatory and preliminary periods, their duration. Pathological preliminary period: clinic, diagnostics, obstetric tactics.
17. Changes in the mammary glands during pregnancy. Care of the mammary glands in the postpartum period. Prevention of mastitis.
18. Implantation, fetal organogenesis, placentation. Influence on the embryo and fetus of damaging environmental factors.
19. Asphyxia of the newborn. Compensatory-adaptive reactions of the fetal organism as the basis for maintaining homeostasis, the mechanism for maintaining it. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, assessment of the severity of asphyxia and modern methods of resuscitation.
20. Anemia in pregnant women: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, the importance of proteins in the nutrition of a pregnant woman, metabolic pathways for the use of amino acids. Management of pregnancy and childbirth. Rehabilitation in the postpartum period.
21. Management of pregnancy and childbirth in severe forms of preeclampsia, complications for the mother, fetus and newborn. Indications for early delivery.
22. Mode, hygiene and nutrition of pregnant women. The importance of proteins in the diet of a pregnant woman. Feature of diet therapy in the prevention of preeclampsia.

23. Histophysiology of the mammary gland, neuroendocrine regulation of lactation. Disease of the mammary glands in the postpartum period (nipple cracks, pathological lactostasis, non-purulent mastitis). Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

24. Clinic of childbirth: the causes of the onset of childbirth, the mechanism of regulation of the contractile activity of the uterus, the periods of childbirth, their duration and clinical signs. Modern principles of childbirth. Pain relief in childbirth.

25. Bleeding in the early postpartum period: etiology, clinic, diagnosis. Emergency care for early postpartum hypotonic bleeding. Prevention of bleeding in childbirth.

26. Preeclampsia in pregnancy: pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.

27. Premature detachment of a normally located placenta. The role of the placenta in the "mother-fetus" system, the features of its development. Etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis, principles of pregnancy and childbirth, emergency care, prevention.

28. The role of the antenatal clinic in the prevention of complications of pregnancy and childbirth: medical examination of pregnant women from the high-risk group, their differentiated management during pregnancy and childbirth.

29. Narrow pelvis: etiology, diagnosis, features of the course and management of pregnancy and childbirth, prevention of complications in the mother and fetus.

30. Dynamic observation of pregnant women with kidney diseases (pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis, urolithiasis), contraindications for pregnancy. Rehabilitation in the postpartum period.

31. Dynamic observation of pregnant women with endocrine pathology (diabetes mellitus): contraindications to pregnancy, terms of preventive hospitalization. Rehabilitation in the postpartum period. diabetic fetopathy.

32. Kidney disease and pregnancy: classification, risk groups, contraindications for pregnancy. Features of the course of pregnancy and childbirth. Rehabilitation in the postpartum period.

33. Cesarean section: indications, conditions, types of operation, topographic substantiation of the operation in the lower segment, the main stages of operational technology. Possible complications, their prevention.

34. Clinic of childbirth, periods of childbirth and duration of their course, modern principles of childbirth. Pain relief in childbirth.

35. Assessment of the state of the newborn on the Apgar scale. Primary toilet of the newborn.

36. Succession period. Mechanisms of separation of the placenta. Signs of separation of the afterbirth. Methods for isolating the placenta.

37. Modern principles of management of the physiological postpartum period: sanitary and epidemic regime of puerperas, nutritional habits, care of the puerperal. Prevention of septic postpartum diseases.

38. Bleeding in the early postpartum period: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, emergency care, prevention.

39. Pregnancy miscarriage: etiology, clinic, treatment. Features of the management of preterm labor.

40. The operation of applying obstetric forceps: indications, conditions, complications and their prevention.

41. Features of the course and management of pregnancy and childbirth in women with heart defects: the main tasks and methods of examination of a pregnant woman with

cardiovascular pathology, contraindications for pregnancy, terms of preventive hospitalization, methods of delivery. Prevention of complications.

42. Postpartum hemorrhage: causes, clinic, diagnosis, emergency care, prevention.

43. Postpartum mastitis. The concept of inflammation, the etiology of inflammation, the main local and general signs, stages and forms. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of mastitis. Features of the course in modern conditions, diagnosis, treatment, prevention of postpartum mastitis.

44. Postpartum period: clinical characteristics, duration, current principles of management. Emergency care for postpartum hemorrhage at the prehospital stage.

45. Placenta previa: etiology, classification, clinic, diagnostics, obstetric tactics.

46. Uterine rupture: causes, mechanism of rupture, clinic of complete uterine rupture, emergency care. Clinic of threatening rupture. obstetric tactics.

47. The role of the antenatal clinic in the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women: identification of risk groups, features of dispensary observation, diagnosis, management tactics.

48. Diabetes mellitus and pregnancy: features of the course of diabetes, pregnancy complications. The principle of dynamic monitoring of pregnant women with diabetes mellitus.

49. Weak labor activity: etiology, types, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

50. Breech presentation of the fetus: classification, diagnosis. Principles of conducting pregnancy and childbirth.

51. The course of pregnancy and childbirth with heart defects. Principles of clinical examination, contraindications to the preservation of pregnancy. Providing emergency care for pulmonary edema.

52. Preeclampsia: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prevention in the conditions of antenatal clinic.

53. Eclampsia: pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, emergency care, prevention, obstetric tactics.

54. Clinical examination of pregnant women with cardiovascular diseases (heart defects, hypertension), contraindications for pregnancy, terms of preventive hospitalization. Rehabilitation in the postpartum period.

55. Methods for diagnosing late pregnancy: medical history of a pregnant woman, physical examination, additional examination methods.

56. Prolongation of pregnancy: etiology, pathogenesis, effect on the fetus. obstetric tactics.

57. Human placenta. Features of its development and implantation. Placental insufficiency: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention during critical periods of pregnancy.

58. Hormonal methods of contraception: classification of drugs, mechanism of action, contraindications, complications.

59. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding in puberty: pathogenesis, clinic, treatment, prevention.

60. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding in premenopausal age: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, emergency care, rehabilitation.

61. Premature sexual development: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.

62. Delayed sexual development: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.

63. Menopausal syndrome: pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.

64. Diseases of the cervix. Diagnostic methods, tactics of management, prevention of cervical cancer.
65. Barren marriage. Methods for examining infertile couples. Modern possibilities of ART.
66. Acute inflammatory diseases of the uterine appendages: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
67. Acute metroendometritis: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
68. The role of women's consultations in the system of obstetric and gynecological care, prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases.
69. Modern methods of contraception: types, conditions of their use, mechanism of action, contraindications, complications.
70. Special methods of gynecological examination (colposcopy, hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, ultrasound): information content, indications, conditions for implementation.
71. The degree of purity of the vaginal smear: indications for research, information content, method of material sampling, significance in the diagnosis of gynecological diseases.
72. Endoscopic research methods in gynecology: indications, conditions, information content.
73. Cystic mole: etiology, diagnosis, treatment, principles of clinical examination.
74. Chorionepithelioma: pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment, principle of dynamic observation.
75. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology: causes, clinic, differential diagnosis, emergency care, indications for surgical treatment.
76. Genital prolapse: causes, clinic, treatment, prevention.
77. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding in reproductive age: pathogenesis, differential diagnosis, emergency care, hormonal hemostasis.
78. Benign ovarian tumors: classification, diagnosis, clinic, complications, treatment. The principle of dynamic observation.
79. Barren marriage. Causes of infertility in marriage. Survey methods. Principles of treatment of female infertility.
80. Infected abortion: etiology, clinic, complications, diagnosis, treatment, emergency care. Emergency care for septic shock.
81. Uterine fibroids: classification, clinic, diagnosis. Indications for surgical treatment. Volume of surgical treatment.
82. Uterine fibroids: etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinic and diagnostics. Principles of treatment, indications for surgical treatment.
83. Uterine fibroids: etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinic and diagnostics. Principles of treatment, indications for surgical treatment.
84. Amenorrhea and hypomenstrual syndrome: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, examination methods, differential diagnosis.
85. PID: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, emergency care.
86. Chronic inflammatory diseases of the genital organs: etiology, clinic, diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
87. Septic abortion: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, emergency care for bacterial shock.
88. Sexually transmitted infections and women's reproductive health: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
89. Ectopic pregnancy, interrupted by the principle of tube rupture: etiology, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, emergency care, rehabilitation.

90. Hyperplastic endometrium: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, medical tactics.

91. Genital endometriosis: classification, clinic, diagnosis, conservative therapy.

92. Cancer of the cervix: stages of spread, clinic, diagnostic methods, treatment, prevention.

93. Endometrial cancer: etiology, pathogenesis, stages of spread, clinic, diagnosis, principle of treatment.

94. Ovarian cancer: classification, stages of spread, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

## 2.2 Organization and conduct of the state exam

2.2.1 The conditions and terms for passing the GIA are determined by the Academic Council of SurSU on the basis of the calendar study schedule, a specific curriculum for the direction of training (specialty) 31.05.01 General Medicine.

2.2.2 By order of the rector of the university, the state examination commission is approved, which includes the chairman, secretary and members of the commission. The composition of the commission is brought to the attention of students.

2.2.3. The list of mandatory final certification tests included in the GIA is established by the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in terms of the requirements for the GIA of a graduate and includes a state interdisciplinary exam, which consists of three stages: certification testing, checking the level of practical training, final interview.

2.2.4 The list of questions submitted for the state exam, tasks for the final interview are developed jointly by 3 departments: the Department of Internal Medicine, the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology, the Department of Surgical Diseases.

2.2.5 Examination tickets (tasks) are signed by the head of the department and the director of the institute, accepted by the academic council of the institute and approved by the vice-rector for educational and methodological work.

2.2.6 Lists of students admitted to the GIA are approved by order of the vice-rector for educational and methodological work on the basis of the minutes of the meeting of the Academic Council of the Medical Institute. Students who do not have academic debts and who have fully completed the curriculum or individual curriculum in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine are allowed to the GIA.

2.2.7 In accordance with the program of state examinations, pre-examination consultations are held. The schedule of consultations is established by the graduating department in agreement with all members of the examination committee.

2.2.8 The dates of examinations and consultations are reflected in the schedule, indicating the date, place and time of the examination.

2.2.9 State attestation tests are held at open meetings of the SEC with the participation of at least two thirds of its members.

2.2.10 The results of each stage of the state attestation tests included in the GIA are determined by the marks "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory". Grades "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" indicate the successful completion of the state certification test.

2.2.11 At the end of the state examination, the examination committee discusses the nature of the answers of each student in a closed meeting and gives each student an agreed final grade.

2.2.12 Retaking the final interdisciplinary exam in order to increase a positive grade is not allowed.

2.2.13 The final grade is reported to the student on the day of the exam, put in the exam protocol and the student's record book. In the protocol of the exam, the number and questions (tasks) of the exam ticket, according to which the exam was conducted, are recorded. The chairman and secretary of the examination committee sign the protocol and the record book.

2.2.14 The protocols of the state exam are approved by the chairman of the SEC, drawn up in a special journal, stored in the educational department in accordance with the nomenclature of cases. After the expiration of the storage period, the protocols are transferred to the archive.

2.2.15 In case of disagreement with the results of state certification tests, the student has the right to file an appeal.

2.2.16 Subject to successful completion of the state attestation tests, the graduate is issued a diploma of higher education with the assignment of the appropriate qualification "Doctor-physician".

2.2.17 A student who has not passed one state certification test for a good reason is allowed to pass the next state certification test (if any).

2.2.18 Students who have not passed the GIA due to failure to appear at the state certification test for a good reason have the right to pass it within 6 months after the completion of the GIA.

2.2.19 A student who has not passed the state attestation test due to failure to appear for an unexcused reason or due to receiving an "unsatisfactory" grade is expelled from SurSU with the issuance of a certificate of study. This student can re-pass the GIA no earlier than 10 months and no later than five years after the deadline for the GIA, which was not passed by the student. The specified person can re-pass the state final certification no more than two times.

2.2.20 To re-pass the GIA, the student is reinstated at SurSU in accordance with STO-2.8.3 Regulations on transfer, expulsion and reinstatement.

2.2.21 Students reinstated to pass the GIA, all certification tests pass together with the graduation course of the current academic year, except for those that were previously passed with a positive assessment.

2.2.22 For students from among the disabled, the GIA is carried out taking into account the peculiarities of their psychophysical development, their individual capabilities and health status.

2.3 State final certification in the specialty 31.05.01 General medicine is carried out in three stages:

- checking the level of theoretical preparedness by means of an interdisciplinary test exam on a computer basis;
- checking the level of mastering practical skills;
- assessment of theoretical knowledge and skills to solve specific professional tasks during an oral interview for tickets.

"State final certification" corresponds to block 3 of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education, which includes preparation for passing and passing the state exam. Block 3 "State final certification" in full refers to the basic part of the program and ends with the qualification of a general practitioner (district physician), indicated in the list of specialties and areas of higher education.

2.3.1 Stage I - Qualification testing

At this stage, the level of theoretical preparedness is checked in the form of an interdisciplinary test exam in electronic form.

2.3.1.1 Testing is carried out using test tasks, completed automatically for each graduate using information systems by random sampling of 60 test tasks.

2.3.1.2 Test tasks are taken from the Unified database of assessment tools for graduates in the specialty "General Medicine" of the Methodological Center for Accreditation of Specialists of the First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov.

2.3.1.3 The graduate has 60 minutes to solve the test tasks.

2.3.1.4 The result is saved in Word format, printed out, endorsed by the graduate's signature and submitted to the SEC secretary.

2.3.1.5 A graduate who has successfully completed certification testing is admitted to the next stage of the GIA. The decision on the admission of a graduate to the next stage, who failed the test, is made by the chairman of the SEC with the information entered into the minutes of the SEC meeting "Probably admitted".

2.3.1.6 At the end of the discussion, the chairman reads out the results of the first stage to the examinees on the day of passing the first stage.

### 2.3.2 Stage II - Checking the level of practical training (mastering practical skills (skills) in simulated conditions)

The level of practical training is checked at the "Simulation and Training Accreditation Center" of the Medical Institute of SurSU.

2.3.2.1 During this stage of the GIA, the following are evaluated:

- methods of collecting and interpreting anamnesis;
- technique for performing physical examination techniques and methodology for interpreting the revealed facts;

- ability to use data from laboratory and instrumental studies, both traditional (general blood test, biological secrets, metabolic detergents, electrophysiological records and / or conclusions on them), and modern paraclinical studies (ultrasound, computed tomography, etc.);

- the correctness of the formulation of a detailed clinical diagnosis, its consistency and completeness, taking into account the requirements of the International Classification of Diseases X revision and domestic modern classifications;

- the validity and adequacy of the prescribed treatment. An example of professional skills and abilities for the purpose of assessing the formation of competencies is presented in the GIA program.

2.3.2.2 Evaluation of practical skills in simulated conditions, using simulation equipment, is carried out by evaluating the correctness and sequence of the student's performance of at least 5 practical stations:

- basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
- emergency medical care;
- physical examination of the patient (cardiovascular system);
- intravenous injection;
- medical examination.

2.3.2.3 Completing a set of practical tasks for each accredited person is carried out on the basis of the Unified database of assessment tools in all areas of training graduates in the specialty "General Medicine" of the Methodological Center for Accreditation of Specialists of the First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov.

2.3.2.4 10 minutes are allotted for the performance of each practical task.

2.3.2.5 The assessment of the correctness and sequence of the implementation of each practical task is carried out by the members of the SEC by filling out evaluation sheets (checklists).

2.3.2.6 The evaluation sheet for each practical task includes at least 10 evaluated practical actions. Each correctly performed action is estimated by a certain number of points. A graduate can score a maximum of 100 points during the passage of each station.

2.3.2.7 The result of the implementation of practical tasks is calculated by the members of the SEC with an indication of the number of points for correctly performed practical actions from the total number of practical actions.

2.3.2.8 The results of the practical part of the exam are announced to the graduates immediately after the results are discussed by the SEC members in the presence of all examiners on the day of the test.

2.3.2.9 A graduate who has successfully completed stage II is admitted to the next stage of the GIA. A graduate who did not pass the test, but who completed stage I to the next stage of the GIA is allowed with the wording "conditionally admitted", and a graduate who did not cope with stages I and II to the final next stage of the GIA is allowed "conditionally".

### 2.3.3 Stage III - Final interview

2.3.3.1 Persons who have successfully passed the previous two stages are allowed to this stage.

2.3.3.2 It is conducted in the form of an interview in the form of answers to situational tasks in basic clinical disciplines compiled by graduating departments with the involvement of the Unified database of assessment tools in all areas of training graduates in the specialties "General Medicine" of the Methodological Center for Accreditation of Specialists of the FSBEI HE First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. . Sechenov.

2.3.3.3 Each student receives 3 situational tasks for each of the directions. The solution of situational tasks is carried out by answering 5 questions contained in each of the 3 tasks.

2.3.3.4 When preparing for an oral answer, students make the necessary notes on each question on sheets of paper issued by the secretary of the examination committee with the stamp of the institute. The student is given 60 minutes to prepare for the answer.

2.3.3.5 The answer to the question of the ticket must comply with the main provisions of the section of the state exam program, provide for a statement of the definitions of the main concepts. Theoretical provisions must be confirmed by examples from practical activities;

2.3.3.6 If necessary, after answering the theoretical question of the ticket, the student is asked additional questions. No more than 30 minutes are given for the response of the student on the ticket and the questions of the commission members.

2.3.3.7 Assessing the performance of tasks is carried out by members of the SEC consisting of at least 3 people at the same time, by listening and determining the correctness of the graduate's answers to the questions of the tasks.

2.3.3.8 The result of solving situational problems is formed on the basis of the number of correct answers to all questions. Each student is given a grade agreed upon by the commission.

2.3.3.9 The results of the interview are announced immediately after the discussion of the results by the members of the SEC in the presence of all examiners on the day of the test.

## 2.4 Criteria for assessing the results of state examinations

2.4.1. General criteria for assessing the level of a graduate's preparation based on the results of the state (interdisciplinary) exam include:

2.4.1.1 The level of mastering by the student of the theoretical and practical material provided for by the curriculum in the disciplines of the curriculum of the OBEP HE.

2.4.1.2 The student's ability to use the acquired theoretical knowledge to analyze professional problems.

2.4.1.3 Argumentation, illustrativeness, clarity, clarity, logical presentation, professional erudition.

2.4.3.4 The score "satisfactory" (ka 0.7-0.8 = 70%) corresponds to the threshold of positive responses, the score "good" (ka 0.81-0.9 = up to 90%) corresponds to an increased score and the score "excellent" » (ka > 0.91 or more than 91%) - a high level of knowledge and skills of students.

2.4.2 In accordance with the specified criteria, the student's response is evaluated as follows:

At stages 1 and 2, the student must score at least 70% for each stage.

2.4.2.1 The result of passing the first stage of state certification by a graduate is evaluated as:

- "passed" with a result of 70% or more correct answers from the total number of test items;

- "failed" with a result of 69% or less correct answers from the total number of test items.

Grade equivalents:

Correlation scale of scores and grades for stage I

Grade	Number of points
"5" excellent	91 – 100
"4" good	81 – 90
"3" is satisfactory	70 – 80
"2" unsatisfactory	0 – 69

2.4.2.2 The second stage - the level of mastering practical skills by students is assessed based on the result of the implementation of practical actions. The SEC evaluates the result of the graduate passing this stage of the GIA as:

Correlation scale of scores and grades for stage II

Grade	Number of points
"5" excellent	450 – 500
"4" good	400 – 449
"3" is satisfactory	350 – 399
"2" unsatisfactory	349 and below

2.2.2.3 At the 3rd stage, when answering, each question in the task is estimated at 1 point. The maximum number of points that a graduate can score is 15 points. The student must score at least 7 points, which corresponds to the assessment of satisfactory.

### Correlation scale of scores and grades for stage III

Grade	Number of points	
Excellent "5"	14 – 15	the tasks are solved correctly, detailed explanations and justifications of the conclusions made for each situational task of the ticket are given. The graduate demonstrates methodological and theoretical knowledge, is fluent in scientific terminology. When analyzing the proposed situations, he shows creative abilities, knowledge of additional literature. Demonstrates good analytical skills, is able to freely draw analogies between the topics of the course when substantiating his opinion.
Good "4"	10 – 12	the tasks are solved correctly, explanations and justifications of the conclusions made are given. The graduate demonstrates methodological and theoretical knowledge, but allows some inaccuracies when operating with scientific terminology.
Satisfactory "3"	7 – 9	the tasks were solved correctly, explanations and justifications of the conclusions made were given with the active help of the examiners. Has limited theoretical knowledge, makes significant mistakes when establishing logical relationships, makes mistakes when using scientific terminology.
"2" unsatisfactory	6 and below	the problems were solved incorrectly, however, during the discussion with the examiners, the graduate could not correct the mistake. Detects inability to build independent conclusions. Has poor theoretical knowledge, does not use scientific terminology.

2.4.3.4 In accordance with the specified criteria, the final grade is given based on the totality of all grades for 3 stages of the GIA according to the following criteria:

#### Final Evaluation Criteria

Grade	Criteria
"Excellent" ("5")	the student deeply and fully owns the content of the educational material and the conceptual apparatus;

	knows how to connect theory with practice, illustrate with examples, facts, scientific research data; carries out interdisciplinary communications, proposals, conclusions; logically, clearly and clearly states the answers to the questions posed; is able to substantiate his judgments on the stated issue. The answer is independent.
"Good" ("4")	the student's answer meets the above criteria, but there are some inaccuracies (insignificant errors) in the content in the presentation of theoretical and practical material. The answer differs in less thoroughness, depth, validity and completeness; however, the mistakes made are corrected by the student after additional questions from the examiner.
"Satisfactory" ("3")	the student discovers knowledge and understanding of the main provisions of the educational material, but presents it incompletely, inconsistently, makes inaccuracies and significant errors in the definition of concepts, the formulation of provisions. When arguing the answer, the student does not rely on the main provisions of research, conceptual and regulatory documents; does not apply theoretical knowledge to explain empirical facts and phenomena, does not substantiate his judgments; there is a violation of the logic of presentation. In general, the response is characterized by a low level of independence.
"Unsatisfactory" ("2")	the student has disparate, unsystematic knowledge; not able to distinguish between the main and the secondary. In the answer, mistakes are made in the definition of concepts, the formulation of theoretical provisions, distorting their meaning. The student is not oriented in the normative-conceptual, program-methodical, research materials, randomly and uncertainly presents the material; does not know how to apply knowledge to explain empirical facts, does not establish interdisciplinary connections.

2.4.3.5 Depending on the results of the exam, the commission, by open vote, decides to "Assign the title (qualification) of a specialist" Physician "or" Refuse to award the title (qualification) of a specialist "Medicine".

2.4.3.6 In the event that one of the members of the commission has an assessment that differs sharply from the others, it must be considered and discussed separately, since it can be recognized as more correct after hearing the arguments given by the expert who delivered it. The results of the exam are recorded in the protocol.

## 2.5 Procedure for filing and reviewing appeals

4.1 Based on the results of the state certification tests, the student has the right to file a written appeal statement (hereinafter referred to as the "appeal") to the appeal

commission about the violation, in his opinion, of the established procedure for conducting the state certification test and (or) disagreement with the results of the state exam.

4.2 An appeal to the Appeal Commission is submitted by the student personally no later than the next working day after the announcement of the results of the state certification test.

4.3 To consider the appeal, the secretary of the SEC sends to the appeal commission the minutes of the meeting of the SEC, the conclusion of the chairman of the SEC on the observance of procedural issues during the state certification test, as well as the written answers of the student.

4.4. The appeal is considered no later than 2 working days from the date of filing the appeal at a meeting of the appeal commission, to which the chairman of the SEC and the student who filed the appeal are invited.

4.5 The decision of the appeal commission is brought to the attention of the student who filed the appeal within 3 working days from the date of the meeting of the appeal commission. The fact of familiarization of the student who filed the appeal with the decision of the appeal commission is certified by the signature of the student.

4.6 When considering an appeal about a violation of the established procedure for conducting a state certification test, the Appeal Commission takes one of the following decisions:

- on the rejection of the appeal, if the information contained in it about violations of the procedure for conducting the GIA of the student was not confirmed and / or did not affect the result of the GIA;
- on the satisfaction of the appeal, if the information contained in it about the violations of the procedure for conducting the GIA of the student was confirmed and affected the result of the GIA.

4.7 If the appeal is satisfied, the previously issued result of the GIA is subject to cancellation and a new result is issued.

4.8 If the appeal is satisfied, the student is assigned to re-conduct the state certification test in the presence of one of the members of the appeal commission within the additional deadlines established by SurSU, no later than the date of completion of training according to the relevant curriculum of the student who filed the appeal.

4.9 The decision of the appeal commission is final and not subject to revision.

4.10 An appeal to re-conduct a state certification test is not accepted.

## 2.5 List of recommended literature

Main sources				
	Authors	Name	Edition	Number
1.	Ivashkin, V. T.	Internal Diseases Propedeutics = Пропедевтика внутренних болезней : textbook : for foreign students of medical higher educational institutions	Moscow : GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 176 p.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970455555.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970455555.html</a>

2.	Khaitov, Rakhim. / Khaitov Rakhim M.	Immunology : учебник	Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2019.- 272 p.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449806.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449806.html</a>
3.	Radzinskiy V. E. Fuks A. M	Gynecology : учебник	Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2020.- 896 p.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970457993.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970457993.html</a>
Additional sources				
	Authors	Name	Edition	Number
1.	Reshetnikov A.V.	Sociology of Medicine textbook : учебник	Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2020.- 368 с.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454473.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454473.html</a>
2.	Kharkevitch D. A.	Pharmacology : Textbook / Translation of Russian textbook, 12th edition, revised and improved.	Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2019- 2nd edition. - 680 pages with illustrations. - 680 с.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449851.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449851.html</a>
3.	Koshechkin V.A	Phthisiatry : textbook.. -	Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2019- 256 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704- 5302-5.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970453025.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970453025.html</a>
4.	Garkavi A. V., Kavalersky G. M.	Disaster medicine	Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2019.- 304с.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970452585.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970452585.html</a>
Guidance cardss				
	Authors	Name	Edition	Number
1.	Gostishchev V. K.	General surgery. The manual : tutorial	Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2020.- 220с.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454398.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454398.html</a>
2.	Gostishchev V. K.	General surgery : The manual	Moscow : GEOTAR- Media, 2015.- 220с.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970434918.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970434918.html</a>

3.	Glukhov A. I. Babchenko E. V.	Biochemistry of the connective tissue. Biochemistry of mixed saliva	Moscow : GEOTAR-Media, 2019.-128c	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449721.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449721.html</a>
4	Radzinskiy V. E. Fuks A. M. Gagaev Ch.G	Obstetrics	Moscow : GEOTAR-Media, 2019.-880c.	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970446836.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970446836.html</a>
5.	Baigildina A. A. Davydov V. V.	Laboratory Manual on Biological Chemistry : for foreign students of Medical Department of Higher Education Institutions : tutorial	ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2019.-304c	<a href="https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449714.html">https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970449714.html</a>

Internet resources and electronic reference systems	
1.	Student advisor. Electronic library of medical university. ( <a href="http://www.studmedlib.ru/">http://www.studmedlib.ru/</a> ) Electronic Library System "Student Advisor. The electronic library of a medical university" from the GEOTAR-Media publishing group contains educational literature and additional materials, including audio, video, animations, test tasks necessary in the educational process for students and teachers of medical universities.
2.	Surgut virtual university. Electronic library of SurSU. SurSU website - SurGU scientific library ( <a href="http://lib.surgu.ru/index.php?view=s&amp;sid=30">http://lib.surgu.ru/index.php?view=s&amp;sid=30</a> ) - SurSU electronic library ( <a href="https://elib.surgu.ru/">https://elib.surgu.ru/</a> ) - SurSU teaching aids
3.	Official website of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation <a href="https://www.rosminzdrav.ru/">https://www.rosminzdrav.ru/</a>
4.	Official site Methodological center for accreditation of specialists on the basis of the First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov of the Ministry of Health of Russia (Sechenov University) <a href="https://fmza.ru/">https://fmza.ru/</a>

### 3. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FINAL QUALIFICATION WORKS AND THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

State attestation test – final qualifying work is not provided for by the state final attestation.