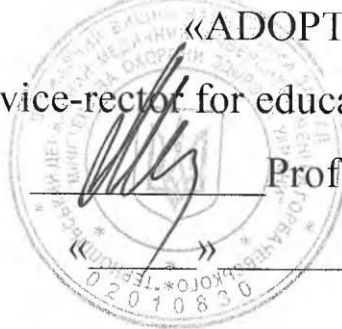


TERNOPIL STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY  
after I.YA. GORBACHEVSKY  
Department of Surgery №2

«ADOPTED»  
The vice-rector for educational work  
Prof. A. Shulgay  
2017



**SYLLABUS  
FOR SURGERY  
For the III year students**

Direction of training: 1201 Medicine

Specialty : 7.12010005 «Stomatology »

Faculty: Stomatologic

**Academic Year 2017-2018**

The syllabus is worked out by: prof. I.K. Venger; ass. prof. A.R. Vayda

Adopted on the Department of Surgery №2

“29” June 2017, Protocol № 1

Head of the department  
of Surgery №2

prof. I.K. Venger.

Ternopil –2017

## 1. DESCRIPTION OF DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Areas of expertise, training direction, education and qualification level	Characterization of discipline	
		full-time education	
Total credits – 2,5	Discipline ____1101 Medicine (code and name)	full-time education	
Modules – 1	Specialty  7.110106 “Stomatology”	Year of training	
Content modules – 2		3	
		semester	
		VI	
Total number of hours 75 hours		Lectures	
		10	
		Practical	
		30	
		Laboratory	
		hours	
		Independent work	
		50	
		Individual tasks:	
		hours	
		Type of control:	
		test	
Weekly hours for fulltime study: audience - 4.5  independent work of the student - 1.8	Educational qualification:  ____ specialist ____		

Note. The ratio of hours of classes to independent and individual performance is (%): for full-time - 66.6: 33.4

## 2. THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE

**Purpose:** The purpose of surgery is to create in students the basics of clinical discipline, moral and deontological principles healthcare professional. Students must master the basics of organization and operation of a surgical hospital acquire knowledge and learn the discipline and practical skills to work and some medical manipulation. They need to get a basic understanding of surgery and examination of the patient to master the principles of surgical pathology. This will continue to be guided in a clinical setting and further explore surgical disciplines.

### **Objectives:**

- create a communication, moral and deontological medical specialist skills and principles of professional subordination in surgery;
- learn the basic position of the organization and work of the surgical pathology;
- to study and learn the basic themes of the course of Surgery;
- learn rules for clinical examination of the patient, to be able to interpret the results of surveys and form a diagnosis.

□ The purpose of the study of surgery is to achieve major outcome objectives identified in the educational and professional training program for specialty 7.110106 "Dentistry" and is the basis for building a learning content. On the basis of the ultimate goals of the module lays down specific goals for the semantic modules in the form of specific skills (actions), the targets that achieve the ultimate goal of the discipline "Surgery".

### **A study of the discipline the student must know:**

- Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment of thyroid and mammary glands;

etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment of purulent diseases of lungs and pleura, diseases of the esophagus;

etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment of abdominal hernia, acute appendicitis;

etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment of acute cholecystitis. Acute pancreatitis;

etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment of vascular disease. **be**

### **able to:**

- to analyze the survey results of dental patients in general surgical pathology; - demonstrate moral and ethical ownership of the principles of medical specialist and principles of professional subordination in general surgery; - apply the methods of statistical analysis of biomedical data;

- conduct a survey of patient dentition anomalies and deformities;

- identify the most common symptoms and syndromes in the clinic surgical diseases;

- to determine the tactics of the dental patient with the most common surgical diseases and their complications;

- provide urgent medical care in emergency conditions in surgery.

## 3. PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

### PART 1. SURGERY.

Diseases of the neck, chest, abdomen, peripheral vessels.

## **1. Diseases of the thyroid and mammary glands. Diseases of the chest.**

### **Specific objectives:**

- Identify the main surgical thyroid disease, classification of diseases, the main clinical manifestations and principles of their treatment.
- Classify breast disease, to identify clinical features of acute, dyshormonal disease and breast cancer, learn methods of conservative treatment, indications for surgical intervention and its variants
- Learn the classification, clinical features of lung and pleura, lung cancer, to diagnosis and differential diagnosis, using clinical methods and additional research to determine methods of conservative and surgical treatment.
- Classify esophageal disease, clinical features of study, diagnose and differential diagnosis of diseases of the esophagus and esophageal cancer, using clinical and advanced research methods, planning methods of conservative treatment, indications for surgical intervention and its ways;

## **2. Diseases of the abdomen (abdominal hernia, acute appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, acute pancreatitis). Diseases of blood vessels (arteries, veins).**

### **Specific objectives:**

- Classify the types of hernias and abdominal wall hernias rare species, to diagnosis and differential diagnosis of complicated hernias, determine the method of surgical treatment;
- Explore the clinical features of acute appendicitis, to be able to conduct differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis and other acute surgical pathology of abdominal organs using additional clinical and research methods, to know the progress of surgery;
- Diagnose signs of complications of acute appendicitis;
- Define the clinical features of diseases of the gallbladder and ducts, diagnose and differential diagnosis, using clinical and advanced research methods, learn the methods of surgical and conservative treatment;
- Know the characteristics of minimally invasive surgery. - Examine the classification of diseases of the pancreas, to diagnose and differential diagnosis of acute pancreatitis and its complications, using clinical and additional methods
- Define the clinical features of acute pancreatitis, therapeutic tactics, conservative therapy, indications for surgical intervention and its variants in acute pancreatitis and its complications
- Identify pancreatic cancer and identify therapeutic tactics. - Define the clinical features of diseases of peripheral arterial and venous bed, diagnose and differential diagnosis of diseases of peripheral vessels, using additional clinical and research methods, planning methods of conservative and surgical treatment;

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE DISCIPLINE

occupation	Names of themes	Number of hours				
		full-time				
		all	Includin			
			L	P	Lab.	ind.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Part 1. Surgery. Diseases of the neck, chest, abdomen, peripheral vessels.</b>						
<b>1. Diseases of the thyroid and mammary glands.</b>						

<b>Diseases of the chest.</b>						
Topic 1. Endemic and sporadic goiter. Thyrotoxicosis. Diffuse toxic and nodular toxic goiter. Tireoidyty. Strumity.	7	1	2			4
Topic 2. Diseases of the breast. Acute mastitis. Dyshormonal disease of the breast. Breast cancer.	7	1	2			4
Topic 3. Acute Purulent pleuritis. Empiyema pleura. Gangrene, abscess of the lungs.	7	1	2			4
Topic 4. Diseases of the esophagus. Diverticulis of esophagus. Esophagitis. Damage of esophagus. Cancer of esophagus.	7	1	2			4
<b>Total for 1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>16</b>
<b>2. Diseases of the abdomen (abdominal hernia, acute appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, acute pancreatitis). Diseases of blood vessels (arteries, veins).</b>						
Topic 5. Total herniology. Inguinal, femoral, umbilical, postoperative, and rare types of diaphragmatic hernia. Complications of hernia.	7	1	2			4
Topic 6. Acute appendicitis. Complications of acute appendicitis.	7	1	2			4
Topic 7. Bilious-stone illness. Acute cholecystitis. Chronic cholecystitis. Minimally invasive surgery.	7	1	2			4
Topic 8. Acute pancreatitis. Complications of acute pancreatitis. Cancer of the pancreas.	7	1	2			4
Topic 9. Acute peritonitis.	4		2			2

	Topic 10. Acute intestinal obstruction.	4		2			2
	Topic 11. Diseases of liver	4		2			2
	Topic 12. Diseases of the small and large intestine.	4		2			2
	Topic 13. Diseases of the soft tissues of the perineum	4		2			2
	Topic 14. Thrombophlebitis. Varicose disease of lower extremities.	7	1	2			4
	Topic 15. Obliterating atherosclerosis. Endarteritis obliterans. Raynaud's disease. Lerisha syndrome and Takayasu.	7	1	2			4
	<b>Total for 2</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>			<b>34</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>50</b>

#### 4. TOPICS of LECTURES

№	Name of theme	Number of hours
1.	Diseases of the thyroid and mammary glands.	2
2.	Purulent disease of the lungs and pleura. Diseases of the esophagus.	2
3.	Abdominal hernias. Acute appendicitis.	2
4.	Acute cholecystitis. Acute pancreatitis.	2
5.	Vascular Diseases.	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

#### 5. TOPICS OF SEMINARS

№	Name of theme	Number of hours
<b>1. Surgery.</b>		
<b>Diseases of the neck, chest, abdomen, peripheral vessels.</b>		
<b>1. Diseases of the thyroid and mammary glands. Diseases of the chest.</b>		
1	Theme 1. Endemic and sporadic goiter. Thyrotoxicosis. Diffuse toxic and nodular toxic goiter. Tireoidyty. Strumity.	2
2	Theme 2. Diseases of the breast. Acute mastitis. Dyshormonal disease of the breast. Breast cancer.	2
3	Theme 3. Acute Purulent pleuritis. Empiyema pleura. Gangrene, abscess of the lungs.	2
4	Theme 4. Diseases of the esophagus. Diverticulis of esophagus. Esophagitis. Damage of esophagus. Cancer of esophagus.	2

**2 . Diseases of the abdomen (abdominal hernia, acute appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, acute pancreatitis). Diseases of blood vessels (arteries, veins).**

5	Theme 5. Total herniology. Inguinal, femoral, umbilical, postoperative, and rare types of diaphragmatic hernia. Complications of hernia.	2
6	Theme 6. Acute appendicitis. Complications of acute appendicitis.	2
7	Theme 7. Biliou-stone illness. Acute cholecystitis. Chronic cholecystitis. Minimally invasive surgery.	2
8	Theme 8. Acute pancreatitis. Complications of acute pancreatitis. Cancer of the pancreas.	2
9	Topic 9. Acute peritonitis. The clinical picture, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment strategy. Delimited peritonitis. Certain clinical forms of peritonitis.	2
10	Topic 10. Acute intestinal obstruction. Etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment strategy.	2
11	Topic 11. Diseases of liver disease extrahepatic bile ducts, postcholecystectomy syndrome.	2
12	Topic 12. Diseases of the small and large intestine. Diseases of the rectum	2
13	Topic 13. Diseases of the soft tissues of the perineum	2
14	Theme 14. Thrombophlebitis. Varicose disease of lower extremities.	2
15	Theme 15. Obliterating atherosclerosis. Endarteritis obliterans. Raynaud's disease. Leriche syndrome and Takayasu.	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

**6. INDEPENDENT WORK**

№	Name of theme	Number of hours
1.	Endemic and sporadic goiter.	4
2.	Dyshormonal disease of the breast.	4
3.	Acute suppuration pleurisy.	4
4.	Diseases of the esophagus.	4
5.	Diaphragmatic hernia.	4
6.	Acute appendicitis.	4
7.	Biliou-stone illness.	4
8.	Acute pancreatitis	2
9.	Acute peritonitis	2
10.	Acute intestinal obstruction	2
11.	Liver disease	2
12.	Diseases of the small and large intestine.	2
13.	Diseases of the soft tissues of the perineum	4
14.	Thrombophlebitis. Phlebothrombosis.	4
15.	Obliterating atherosclerosis.	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

## 7. INDIVIDUAL LESSONS NOT APPLICABLE .

### 9. TEACHING METHODS

According to sources of knowledge, the following teaching methods: word - narration, explanation, lecture, briefing, visual - demonstration, illustration, practical - practical work tasks.

The nature of the logic of knowledge, the following methods: analytical, synthetic, analytical and synthetic, inductive, deductive.

In terms of individual mental activity used methods: problematic, partly retrieval, research.

### 10. METHODS OF CONTROL

#### **Forms Control and Evaluation.**

In assessing students' knowledge preferred standardized methods of control: test (oral, written, computer), structured written work, structured monitoring of practical skills.

Evaluation, discipline is defined as the assessment for the module, followed by a structured training course.

Assessment for the module is defined as a sum of the current training and assessment of the final module control and expressed per 200 point system.

#### **Forms of control**

*The current control* is performed on each class to suit specific purposes topic. All workshops used objective monitoring of theoretical training and learning .

#### **Forms of this control:**

*Theoretical knowledge* - the tests, computer tests , individual surveys, interviews , written work .

*Practical skills and* - independent individual tasks and the ability to draw conclusions on their own ability to perform certain transactions , writing schemes and algorithms. Final control is based on theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities.

*Final control of the module* takes place at the end of study unit relevant content modules on a test and is considered passed if the student scored at least 50 points.

#### **Forms of final control:**

*Theoretical knowledge* - a system for writing and testing computer.

*Practical skills and abilities* - putting practical skills by matrykulis.

### 13. Distribution points that students receive

*The maximum number of points assigned to students in mastering the module (test credits) - 200, including the current educational activity - 120 points, the r*

#### *Evaluation of current training activities:*

Student at each stage of practical sessions (practical part, seminar discussions, written control) assigned rating for the 12-point scale. Then derived the arithmetic mean of the three estimates, which is exposed to the log.

In the practical part of each phase of the assigned rating as follows: results of final module control - 80 points.

In the practical part of each phase of the assigned rating as follows:

1. At the beginning of the practical part, students must commit to carrying out practical work ( they need to know the progress of the practical part of training , etc.). . During this stage the student can gain a maximum of 2 points.

2. By doing practical work carefully monitors the teacher at the end of it assesses the results. Maximum for this type of work a student can get 4 points.

3. Protection of practical work. At this stage, the student may receive a maximum of 6 points.

At the end of the practical part of the teacher gave the arithmetic mean of the score for each of the classes and exposes it to every student.



## DISTRIBUTION POINTS FOR AWARDED TO STUDENTS

№	Module number 1 (current testing)	Rating
<b>1</b>	<b>Context module 1</b>	
	lesson 1	12
	lesson 2	12
	lesson 3	12
<b>2</b>	<b>Context module 2</b>	
	lesson 4	12
	lesson 5	12
<b>3</b>	<b>Context module 3</b>	
	lesson 6	12
	lesson 7	12
<b>4</b>	<b>Context module 4</b>	
	lesson 8	12
	lesson 9	12
	lesson 10	12
<b>5</b>	<b>Context module 5</b>	
	lesson 11	12
	lesson 12	12
	lesson 13	12
	Average score for the class is put in the scale of assessment	<b>120 points</b>
	Final control of the	80
	<b>Total amount of points for mastering plug</b>	<b>200</b>

Minimum GPA to which the student is allowed to take final control module - 4 points.  
The maximum amount that can be collected by a student during a module is 120 points.

### Modular final control:

Modular control is final at the end of the module . Before final control students who complete all work stipulated curriculum, and in the study module took score not less than the minimum .

The form of the final evaluation should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training. Specific forms of control of the foundations of economic theory are defined in the work study program.

The maximum amount of the final control points is 80.

The final module control is passed if the student scored **at least 50 points**.

### Evaluation of:

Evaluation of general surgery exposed only to students who have completed all modules in the discipline.

The number of points that a student comes into the discipline, is defined as the average number of points of the modules of the final discipline and control of the module number 1.

Objectivity of assessment of learning activities students must be checked by statistical methods (correlation coefficient between the current progress and results of the final module control).

### *Conversion of scores hirurhiyu total score for the scale ECTS and 4-ball (traditional)*

The number of points in the discipline, which is credited to the students converted to ECTS scale as follows:

Rating ECTS	Statistical index
A	Top 10% of students
B	Next 25% of students
C	Next 30% of students
D	Next 25% of students
E	Last 10% of students

Percentage of students is determined on the sample of students of the course within the relevant specialty. The number of points in the discipline, which is credited to the students converted to 4-point scale as follows:

Rating ECTS	Score from 4-point scale
A	«5»
B, C	«4»
D, E	«3»
FX, F	«2»

Evaluation discipline FX and F («2») is assigned to a student who is not enrolled at least one module of discipline.

Score FX («2») is assigned to students who score a minimum number of points for the current academic activities, but did not pass the final module control. They have the right to repeat the final module control, not more than 2 times during the winter holidays and for two (additional) weeks after the end of the spring semester schedule approved by the Rector.

Students who receive an assessment study completed in F courses (not completed the training program at least one module, or not yet in the current learning activity module minimum number of points) must undergo re-training for individual curriculum.

#### **Grading scale: national and ECTS**

Total points for all kinds of learning activities	Rating ECTS	Evaluation on the national scale	
		for examination, course project (work)	for credit
	A	perfectly	Accepted
	B	good	
	C		
	D		
	E	satisfactorily	
	FX	with the possibility of unsatisfactory re-assembly	not reckoned with the possibility of re-drafting
	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory re-learning courses	not reckoned with the obligatory re-learning courses

#### **14. Methodological Support**

1. Materials preparation for seminars
2. Materials preparation for lectures.
3. Presentation of lectures.
4. Methodological guidelines for seminars.
5. Options for individual tasks and individual work of students.
6. Tests for the final test testing.
7. Tests for daily control.
8. Variations of theoretical questions for self-study.

## 13. LITERATURE

### Basic:

1. ESC Guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of peripheral artery, 2014
2. Varicose Veins Full Guideline (July 2013)
3. Prevention and Treatment Of Venous Thromboembolism //International Consensus Statement (Guidelines according to scientific evidence), 2015
4. Pulmonary Embolism Management Guidelines, 2016
5. Management of Pleural Effusion, Empyema, and Lung Abscess, 2013
6. Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Spontaneous Pneumothorax, 2016
7. ACG Clinical Guideline: Diagnosis and Management of Achalasia, 2016
8. Hyperthyroidism And Other Causes Of Thyrotoxicosis: Management Guidelines Of The American Thyroid Association And American Association Of Clinical Endocrinologists, 2015
9. ACC/AHA Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Unstable Angina and Non-ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction, 2016
10. WSES Jerusalem Guidelines For Diagnosis And Treatment Of Acute Appendicitis, 2014
11. Protocol for Diagnosis and Treatment of Peptic Ulcer in Adults //American International Health Alliance: Clinical Practice Guidelines for General Practitioners, 2016
12. Clinical Guideline For The Treatment Of CAPD Peritonitis, 2015
13. EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines on the Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment of Gallstones, 2014
14. Practice Guidelines in Acute Pancreatitis, 2014
15. European Hernia Society guidelines on the treatment of inguinal hernia in adult patients, 2016
16. Practice Parameters for the Management of Hemorrhoids (Guidelines 2010)

### Additional:

1. L.Ya.Kovalchuck, Yu.P.Spizhenko, V.F.Sayenko and others. "Hospital surgery". Ternopil: Ukrmendknyga, 1999.
2. M.I.Kuzin "Surgical diseases" – M.:-Medicina,2004.
3. "Facultative Surgery" under the edition of V.O.Shidlovsky – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyga, 2002.
4. Guidelines for intensive care. Ed. A.I. Treschinskogo, F.S. Glumchera K.: High School, 2004.
5. Medical ambulance. For Ed. FS Glumchera, VF K. Moskalenko: "Medicine" - 2006.

## 14. Information Resources

1. Materials to prepare students for practical training.
2. Materials to prepare students for lectures.