MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Pediatrics №1 and Neonatology Academic year 2021/2022

SYLLABUS OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT "DEVELOPMENTAL ENDOCRINOLOGY"

Selective educational component

The form of education is full-time, distance

Educational program for training specialists of the second (master's)

level of higher education training 22 "Healthcare"

in specialty 222 "Medicine"

Course 6

The syllabus of the discipline was approved at the meeting of the Department of Pediatric #1 and

Neonatology

Protocol No.1 from

"27" August 2021

Head of Department

prof. M. Gonchar

Approved by the methodical commission of KhNMU on problems of professional training pediatric profile

Protocol No.1 from

"27" August 2021

Chairperson of the methodical commission of KhNMU on problems of professional training pediatric profile

prof. M. Gonchar

Authors:

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Direct consultations: time and location according to department schedule.

On-line consultations: Moodle, Zoom, Google Meet (schedule and location by prior agreement

with a lecturer)

Location: Municipal Non-profit Enterprise of the Kharkiv Regional Council "Regional Clinical

Children Hospital

INTRODUCTION

The syllabus of the educational component "Developmental Endocrinology" is compiled in accordance with the educational-professional program "Medicine", the second (master's) level, field of knowledge 22 "Health".

Objective: to provide training of highly qualified specialists in the field of pediatrics, namely in pediatric endocrinology, who are able to solve complex problems of diagnosis and treatment of children with endocrine problems.

Learning outcomes. This course is focused on the main problems of pediatric endocrinology. The program covers selected topics related to endocrine disorders of children of different ages. Clinical experience can be obtained during practical lessons of the course at the specialized endocrinological center in the « Regional Clinical Children Hospital," according to the schedule of classes. Students can participate in consultation of children with a relevant endocrine problems(or study case histories if patients are not available) with the focus on the modern diagnostic technologies and treatment. This course covers both practical and theoretical aspects of problems that important for the preaparation offamily doctor (GP), pediatrician or neonatologist.

The subject of study The study of the discipline is endocrinological diseases that can occur in children of different ages.

Interdisciplinary links:

Prerequisites and co-requisites of the discipline

The discipline "Developmental endocrinology" is related to the disciplines of medical biology, normal and pathological anatomy, normal and pathological physiology, biochemistry, microbiology, propaedeutics of pediatrics, medical genetics, pharmacology and medical prescription, epidemiology and principles of evidence-based medicine, emergency care, and also have practical skills in caring for pediatric patients and their management in outpatient and inpatient settings.

Post-requisites of the discipline.

The main provisions of the training discipline should be applied in the study of related disciplines during the 6 year of study, is the basis for preparing for the licensed exam, preparing for study in higher education institutions at the programs of the third educational and scientific level.

1. PURPOSE AND TASKS OF THE COURSE

- **1.1. The purpose of the study** is the deepening of theoretical knowledge on pediatric endocrinology, improvement and mastery of practical skills, modern methods of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment, the acquisition of a professional level of readiness of future pediatricians to work independently.
- **1.2. The main objectives** of the course are the acquisition general and professional competencies of the educational and professional program "Medicine" of the second level of higher education, specialty 222 Medicine.
- **1.3. Competences and learning outcomes**, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline:
- 1.3.1. The study of the discipline provides students with the acquisition of competencies:
- Integrated competencies: ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the learning process, which involves research and/or innovation and is characterized by complex and uncertain conditions and requirements.
- General competencies:

ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, ability to learn and to be trained; the ability to apply knowledge in practical situations; knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activities; adaptability and action in a new situation; the ability to make informed decisions; work in a team; interpersonal interaction skills; ability to communicate effectively in certain language with using both personal skills and appropriate technology; to be certain and responsible for any activities and take into account all social aspects.

• Professional competencies in pediatrics:

Survey skills; ability to identify and evaluate alist of necessary laboratory and instrumental investigations; ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease; ability to determine the necessary regimens of work, rest and nutrition; the ability to define causes and principles of treatment of disease; ability to diagnose and provide an intensive care in emergency conditions; medical manipulation skills; the ability to plan and implement sanitary, preventive and anti-epidemic events, including infectious diseases; the ability to define tactics for the management of persons subject to dispensary supervision; ability to makemedical records.

1.3.2. The study of the discipline provides students with the acquisition of the following program learning outcomes:

PRT 1 – to have general and special fundamental and profession-oriented knowledge, abilities, skills and competences required for carrying out typical professional tasks, which are associated with activity in the medical field in a particular position

PRT 2 – to have knowledge about psychophysiological peculiarities of human, human health, health support, prophylaxis of diseases, treatment of human, health of population

Use of knowledge and understanding:

PRT 3 – to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and understanding for performing typical tasks in the doctor's activity, whose sphere of use is determined by lists of syndromes, signs and symptoms, diseases, medical emergencies, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination, medical manipulations

PRT 4 – to collect information about the patient

PRT 5 – to evaluate results of questioning, physical examination, data of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination

PRT 6 – to establish of an initial clinical diagnosis of a disease

PRT 7 – to determine the character and principles of treatment of diseases

PRT 8 – to determine the required diet, mode of work and rest in treating diseases

PRT 9 – to determine the tactics for managing the persons subject for regular medical check-ups

PRT 10 – to diagnose medical emergencies, determine tactics for provision of emergency medical aid

PRT 15 – to perform medical manipulations

PRT 17 – be able to keep medical documents and processing state, social and medical information Formation of judgements:

PRT 18 -to assess the state of human health and provide its support with consideration of effects of the environment and other determinants of health

PRT 20 – to apply the acquired knowledge about the current system of health care for optimization of one's own professional activity and participation in performing practical tasks in the field

PRT 21 – to adhere to the ethical code of the doctor, which ensures the formation of a specialist with appropriate personal qualities

The study of this discipline promotes development of the following soft skills:

- Communicability (implemented through: workingin groups with brainstorming during the analysis of clinical cases, presenting results of independent work to the group),
- teamwork (implemented through: workingin groups with brainstorming during the analysis of clinical cases),
- conflict management (implemented through: business games),
- time management (implemented through: self-organization during working in groups and individually),
- leadership skills (implemented through: presenting the results of individual work for the group).

2. INFORMATION SCOPE OF THE COURSE

2.1 General information

	T	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational and qualification level	Characteristics of the discipline full-time education	
Number of credits 3,0	Area of knowledge 22 "Health care"	Normative	
		Year of preparation:	
The total number of hours is 90	Specialty: 222 "Medicine"	6th	
		Semester	
		XI-XII	
		Lectures	
		0 hours	
		Practical, seminar	
Hours for day (or evening)		30 hours	
form of study: classroom - 30 independent work of the student - 60	Education level:	Laboratory	
		0 hours	
		Individual work	
		60 hours	
		Individual tasks:	
		Type of control:	
		Differentiated credit	

2.2 Description of the discipline

2.2.1 Lectures

Not provided per the curriculum

2.2.2 Seminars

Not provided per the curriculum

2.2.3 Practical classes

No	Topics	Number of	Learning methods	Forms of
n/o	Common	hours	ENDOCRINOLOGY	control
1			T	1
1.	Phisiology of the phisical	5	Verbal (explanation,	oral examination
	development. Growth		conversation,	(individual and
	problems in children.		discussion), Visual	frontal); written
			(presentation, videos),	survey; test control
			business, role play, (case simulation,	Control
			delegation of duites),	
			case method, debates,	
			brainstorming,	
			interactive virtual	
			cases, use of	
			mannequins	
2.	Physiology of mass in the	5	Verbal (explanation,	oral examination
2.	light of hormonal and	3	conversation,	(individual and
	enteroendocrine regulation.		discussion), Visual	frontal); written
			(presentation, videos),	survey; test
			business, role play,	control
	children. Metabolic		(case simulation,	
	syndrome in children:		delegation of duites),	
	concepts, diagnostic criteria,		case method, debates,	
	consequences.		brainstorming,	
			interactive virtual	
			cases, use of	
			mannequins	
3.	Hyperlipidemia in pediatric	5	Verbal (explanation,	oral examination
	practice.		conversation,	(individual and
			discussion), Visual	frontal); written
			(presentation, videos),	survey; test
			business, role play,	control
			(case simulation,	
			delegation of duites),	
			case method, debates,	
			brainstorming,	
			interactive virtual	
			cases, use of	
4.	Physiology of puberty. The	5	mannequins Verbal (explanation,	oral examination
4.		3	conversation,	(individual and
	concept of normal puberty.		discussion), Visual	frontal); written
	Delay and premature sexual		(presentation, videos),	survey; test
	development: diagnostic		business, role play,	control
	criteria, factors and		(case simulation,	
	methods of correction.		delegation of duites),	
	Sexual crisis in newborns.		case method, debates,	
			brainstorming,	
			interactive virtual	
			cases, use of	
			mannequins	
5.	Disorders of human sex	5	Verbal (explanation,	oral examination
	formation: manifestations		conversation,	(individual and
			<u> </u>	`

	and methods of examination. Tactics of a neonatologist at the birth of a child of indeterminate sex. Gender dysphoria.		discussion), Visual (presentation, videos), business, role play, (case simulation, delegation of duites), case method, debates, brainstorming, interactive virtual	frontal); written survey; test control
			cases, use of mannequins	
6.	Variety of diabetes forms in pediatric practice. Diabetic fetopathy: definition and risks. Final lesson	5	Verbal (explanation, conversation, discussion), Visual (presentation, videos), business, role play, (case simulation, delegation of duites), case method, debates, brainstorming, interactive virtual cases, use of mannequins	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
Hours	s in general	30		

2.2.4. Laboratory classes

Not provided by the curriculum

2.2.5. Individual work

№ n/o	Topics	Number of hours	Learning methods	Forms of control
1.	Modern practices and regimens of insulin therapy in children	5	Practical (self-education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
2.	Functional diagnostics in pediatric endocrinology	5	Practical (self-education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
3.	Differential diagnosis of clinical and subclinical neonatal seizures.	5	Practical (self-education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
4.	Ontogenesis of the thyroid gland. Congenital hypothyroidism. Neonatal screening.	5	Practical (self-education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control

				1
or ph di pa	Iodern approaches to the rganization of nutrition and hysical activity of children of afferent ages with normal and athological weight	5	Practical (self- education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
pa of de Fe	actics of communication with arents and a child with disorders of physical and somato-sexual evelopment, sexual dysfunction. eatures of counseling parents of ewborns and adolescents.	5	Practical (self- education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
pr ne	ypoglycemic syndrome in the ractice of a pediatrician and eonatologist	5	Practical (self- education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
	lucocorticoid therapy in ediatrics: indications and risks	5	Practical (self- education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
m in pr	athology of phosphorus-calcium letabolism: assessment methods, aterpretation of results and cinciples of correction of disorders.	5	Practical (self- education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
10 Pa	athology of the adrenal glands.	5	Practical (self- education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
ba ag in pr	egulation of fluid and electrolyte alance in children of different ges: assessment methods, aterpretation of results and rinciples of correction of isorders.	5	Practical (self- education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control
12 N	eonatal endocrinology	5	Practical (self- education)	oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control

3. EVALUATION CRITERIA

3.1 Assessment of current learning activities (CLA). Teachers make sure that every student received the necessary competence in the province included in the topics of practical classes. Assimilation of the topic (current control) is controlled in a practical lesson according to the specific goals. The following tools are used to assess the level of preparation of students: tests, solving situational problems, interpretation and evaluation of laboratory tests, methods of prescribing therapy, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

When assessing the mastery of each topic of the discipline the student is graded according to the traditional 4-point system: "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory".

Assessment of the discipline. The final lesson (FL) is conducted in accordance with the program of academic discipline during the semester on schedule, during classes. Assessment of the the the student at the last (final) lesson. The final score for the current learning activity (CLA) and the final lesson (FL) is defined as the arithmetic mean of the traditional grades for each class and FL, rounded to 2 decimal places and listed in a multi-point scale according to the standard Table 1 and «Instructions of assessment of current student's learning activities» or recalculation average grades of CLA into score according to the ECTC, which teacher can get automatically using electronic journal of Automated Control System (ACS).

Student should get minimum -120 points, maximum -200 points during current learning activities.

Table 1
Conversion of the average score for current activities into multi-point scale (for disciplines ending with credit)

	200- point
4-point scale	scale
1	2
5	200
4.97-4,99	199
4.95-4,96	198
4.92-4,94	197
4.9-4,91	196
4.87-4,89	195
4.85-4,86	194
4.82-4,84	193
4.8-4,81	192
4.77-4,79	191
4.75-4,76	190
4.72-4,74	189
4.7-4,71	188
4.67-4,69	187
4.65-4,66	186
4.62-4,64	185
4.6-4,61	184
4.57-4,59	183
1	2
4.54-4,56	182
4.52-4,53	181
4.5-4,51	180
4.47-4,49	179
4.45-4,46	178
4.42-4,44	177
4.4-4,41	176
4.37-4,39	175
4.35-4,36	174
4.32-4,34	173

4-point	200- point
scale	scale
1	2
4.3-4,31	172
4,27-4,29	171
4.24-4,26	170
4.22-4,23	169
4.19-4,21	168
4.17-4,18	167
4.14-4,16	166
4.12-4,13	165
4.09-4,11	164
4.07-4,08	163
4.04-4,06	162
4.02-4,03	161
3.99-4,01	160
3.97-3,98	159
3.94-3,96	158
3.92-3,93	157
3.89-3,91	156
3.87-3,88	155
1	2
3.84-3,86	154
3.82-3,83	153
3.79-3,81	152
3.77-3,78	151
3.74-3,76	150
3.72-3,73	149
3.7-3,71	148
3.67-3,69	147
3.65-3,66	146
3.62-3,64	145

4-point	200- point
scale	scale
1	2
3.6-3,61	144
3.57-3,59	143
3.55-3,56	142
3.52-3,54	141
3.5-3,51	140
3.47-3,49	139
3.45-3,46	138
3.42-3,44	137
3.4-3,41	136
3.37-3,39	135
3.35-3,36	134
3.32-3,34	133
3.3-3,31	132
3.27-3,29	131
3.25-3,26	130
3.22-3,24	129
3.2-3,21	128
3.17-3,19	127
1	2
3.15-3,16	126
3.12-3,14	125
3.1-3,11	124
3.07-3,09	123
3.05-3,06	122
3.02-3,04	121
3-3,01	120
Less than 3	Insufficient

3.2. Questions for credit and exam:

Questions for credit and exam:

List of questions for students in the section "Pediatric Endocrinology"

- 1. Diabetes mellitus in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic.
- 2. Features of diabetes mellitus in early and adolescence.
- 3. Regimes of insulin therapy in diabetes mellitus in children.
- 4. Criteria for compensation of diabetes mellitus.
- 5. Classification of complications of diabetes. Causes, pathogenesis, prevention and treatment of chronic complications of diabetes.
- 6. Diabetic nephropathy. Classification, diagnosis, treatment.
- 7. Diabetes mellitus in children. Classification. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment.
- 8. Congenital hypothyroidism. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment, prognosis.
- 9. Screening of congenital hypothyroidism. Tactics of a pediatrician and endocrinologist in the detection of congenital hypothyroidism.
- 10. Acquired hypothyroidism in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic.
- 11. Diffuse toxic goiter. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic. Diagnostic criteria, clinic. Differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. Indications for surgical treatment.
- 12. Diffuse non-toxic goiter. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment.
- 13. Autoimmune thyroiditis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Treatment.
- 14. Endemic goiter. Diagnostic criteria. Treatment. Prevention
- 15. Modern criteria for iodine deficiency. Prevention of iodine deficiency.
- 16. Thyrotoxic crisis. Etiology. Clinic.
- 17. Hyperparathyroidism. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Principles of therapy.
- 18. Chronic adrenal insufficiency. Classification. Etiology. Differential diagnosis.
- 19. Itsenko-Cushing's disease. Criteria and differential diagnosis.
- 20. Adreno-genital syndrome in children. Etiopathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis.
- 21. Adreno-genital syndrome in children. Classification. Diagnostic criteria of silutratny form. Treatment of silutrate form, adreno-genital syndrome.
- 22. Hypopituitarism in children. Classification. Diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment.
- 23. Disorders of sexual development in boys and girls. Hermaphroditism.
- 24. Delay in sexual development. Causes, clinic, diagnosis.
- 25. Obesity in children. Factors, clinical forms, classification. Principles of complex treatment. Prevention.
- 26. Growth disorders in children. Classification. Determination of height. Causes, diagnosis, treatment.
- 27. Growth retardation in children. Etiology, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis.
- 28. Pituitary dwarfism. Clinic. Diagnosis.

3.3. Control questions:

- 1. Organization of work of departments (wards) of intensive care of maternity hospitals, equipment, principles of work of the neonatologist.
- 2. Anatomical and physiological features of full-term newborns.
- 3. Organization of care for a healthy full-term newborn.
- 4. Borderline conditions that threaten adaptation in the neonatal period (physiological weight loss, simple erythema, physiological jaundice, sexual crisis).
- 5. Postnatal adaptation and features of care for healthy newborns. Transient states of the neonatal period (simple erythema, physiological weight loss, transient intestinal catarrh).
- 6. Providing resuscitation to the newborn in the delivery room. Stages of resuscitation care.
- 7. Resuscitation care for newborns in the delivery room, indications, criteria for the effectiveness of resuscitation measures.

- 8. Differential diagnosis of cyanosis in newborns. Hyperoxide test.
- 9. Respiratory disorders syndrome in newborns. Classification. Assessment of the severity of respiratory disorders. Indications for use and complications of artificial lung ventilation.
- 10. Asphyxia in newborns. Definition, clinical and diagnostic criteria for asphyxia. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria, classification, emergency care in the delivery room. Apgar scale.
- 11. Syndrome of massive meconium aspiration in newborns. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 12. Childbirth trauma. Causes, classification, consequences, treatment, prevention.
- 13. Childbirth trauma. Lesions of the central and peripheral nervous system. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
- 14. Spinal birth injury. Classification, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
- 15. Premature baby. The concept of morpho-functional immaturity of the newborn. Criteria for adaptation.
- 16. Signs of morpho-functional immaturity. The concept of postconceptual age.
- 17. Features of thermoregulation in newborns with low body weight. The concept of cold stress in the newborn. Thermal circuit.
- 18. Caring for a newborn baby with low birth weight.
- 19. Syndrome of intrauterine growth retardation of the fetus and newborn. Diagnostic criteria. Ballard Scale. . Causes and features of adaptation of children with ZVUR, principles of nursing.
- 20. Breastfeeding. The composition of breast milk. Principles of support and benefits breastfeeding.
- 21. Breastfeeding a premature baby. Basic principles, choice of means of feeding depending on gestational age and condition of the child.
- 22. Caring for children with low birth weight. The main problems and organization of medical care for children with low birth weight.
- 23. Hyperbilirubinemia in newborns. Mechanisms of development, possible consequences, tactics of managing a newborn with hemolytic disease. Classification, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
- 24. Respiratory disorders syndrome in newborns. Congenital pneumonia. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
- 25. Pneumonia in newborns. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- 26. Purulent-septic diseases of newborns. Etiology, clinical manifestations, treatment, prevention.
- 27. Staphylococcal and streptoderma. Etiology, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
- 28. Phlegmon of newborns. Etiology, clinical manifestations, principles of treatment.
- 29. Purulent-inflammatory diseases of the umbilical wound in newborns. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment.
- 30. Neonatal sepsis in the newborn. Etiology, classification, pathogenesis. Clinical and diagnostic criteria for sepsis in newborns. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy.
- 31. Early neonatal sepsis, Clinical and diagnostic criteria, principles of treatment.
- 32. Late neonatal sepsis. Clinical and diagnostic criteria, principles of treatment.
- 33. Hemolytic disease of newborns, anemic form. Pathogenesis, clinic, early diagnosis, treatment.
- 34. Replacement blood transfusion operation (indications for OZPK, complications).
- 35. Hemorrhagic disease of newborns. Classification, clinic, diagnosis.
- 36. Congenital rubella in newborns. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
- 37. Intrauterine infections (cytomegalovirus, herpes infection). Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
- 38. Congenital toxoplasmosis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
- 39. PKU screening, hypothyroidism, adrenogenital syndrome, cystic fibrosis, galactosemia in newborns.

3.4. Individual tasks

Assessment of individual student tasks is carried out by the teacher:

- 10 points publication of the article in publications included in scientometric databases
- 9 points presentation at international scientific student conferences or other forums outside Ukraine with the publication of work in conference materials
- 8 points participation in international scientific student conferences with the publication of work in the conference materials.
- 7 points participation in intra-university and inter-university olympiads and student scientific conferences with the publication of the work (with a prize)
- 6 points participation in intra-university and inter-university competitions and student scientific conferences with the publication of the work (without receiving a prize)
- 5 points writing an essay on the topic or a description of a clinical case (case study), creating a video or other digital versions of visual material.

Scores for individual student tasks (a total of not more than 10 points) can be added as an incentive additional points to the final score for current learning activities, calculated using Table 1 and are part of the assessment of the discipline

3.5. Rules for appealing the assessment

The procedure for appealing is carried out in accordance with the order № 150 of 24.06.2021 on approval of the new version of the "Regulations on the procedure for deduction, renewal and transfer of persons", and approved by the order of KhNMU from 30.09.2020 №252 "Regulations on appeal Education of Kharkiv National Medical University".

Link:

http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1226%3A2013-03-25-12-07-55&catid=4%3A2011-05-04-07-20-12&Itemid=19&lang=uk

4. THE POLITICS AND VALUES OF DISCIPLINE.

In order to successfully complete the relevant course, it is necessary to attend practical classes regularly; to have theoretical preparation for practical classes; not to be late and not to miss classes; perform all necessary tasks and work actively during each lesson; be able to work in a group; contact the curators of the course on various issues on the subject of classes and receive it when you need it.

Students can discuss different tasks, but their performance is strictly individual. You are not allowed to write off, use any kind of software, tips, use a mobile phone, tablet or other electronic gadgets during classes for purposes other than the learning process. Students are not allowed to be late for practical classes.

Visiting patients during the curation in the hospital is possible, provided that students have the appropriate uniform, a health book with a note about the timely medical examination.

Students with special needs can meet with the teacher or warn him before the start of classes, it can be done by the head of the group on the students request. If you have any questions, please contact the teacher.

Students' participation in research and conferences on this topic is encouraged. All students of KhNMU are protected by the Regulations on prevention and settlement of Cases Related to Sexual Harassment and Discrimination at Kharkiv National Medical University, designed to determine an effective mechanism for resolving conflict situations related to discrimination and sexual harassment. on the basis of the following regulations of Ukraine: Constitution of Ukraine; Law of Ukraine "On Education"; Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education"; Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine"; Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men"; Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; Convention for the Suppression of Discrimination in Education; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; General Recommendation № 25 to Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, General Comment № 16 (2005) "Equal rights for men and women to use economic, social and cultural rights" (Article 3 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations); education in the spirit of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (UNESCO), the Concept of the State Social Program for Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men until 2021. Kharkiv National Medical University ensures education and work, that is free from discrimination, sexual harassment, intimidation or exploitation. The University admits the importance of confidentiality. All persons, responsible for the implementation of this policy, (staff of deans' offices, faculties, institutes and the Center of Gender Education, members of the student government and ethics committee, vice-rector for research and teaching) are confidential, regarding those, who report or accuse of discrimination. or sexual harassment (except where the law requires disclosure and / or when disclosure by the University is necessary to protect the safety of others).

KhNMU creates a space of equal opportunities, free from discrimination of any national, racial or ethnic origin, sex, age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or marital status. All rights, privileges, programs and activities, granted to students or staff of the University, apply to anybody, without exception, in case they are properly qualified. The anti-discrimination policy and the policy of counteracting sexual harassment of KhNMU are confirmed by the Codex of Corporate Ethics and the Charter of KhNMU.

The rules of behavior in University and on classes

It is important for students to follow the rules of good behavior at the university. These rules are common to all, they also apply to all teachers and staff and are not fundamentally different from the generally accepted norms.

During classes it is allowed:

- leave the audience for a short time if necessary and with the permission of the teacher;
- drink soft drinks;
- take photos of presentation slides;
- take an active part in the class

Forbidden:

- eat (except for persons whose special medical condition requires another in this case, medical confirmation is required);
- smoking, drinking alcohol and even low-alcohol beverages or drugs;
- use obscene language or use words that offend the honor and dignity of colleagues and faculty;
- - gambling;
- to damage the material and technical base of the university (damage inventory, equipment; furniture, walls, floors, litter the premises and territories);

- shouting, shouting or listening to loud music in classrooms and even in corridors during classes.

5. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

The Department of Pediatrics №1 and Neonatology has zero tolerance to any form of the plagiarism. Students are expected to constantly raise their awareness on the academic writing. The first lessons will provide information on what to consider plagiarism and how to properly conduct research and scientific research.

Follow the link for more information at: Regulations on academic integrity and ethics of academic relations at Kharkiv National Medical University

 $\frac{http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_ad_etyka_text.pdf}{http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2520%3A2015}{-04-30-08-10-46&catid=20%3A2011-05-17-09-30-17&Itemid=40&lang=uk}$

http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/kodex_AD.docx

6. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

- 1. Practical endocrinology and Diabetes. J.E.Raine, M.D.C.Donaldsson, J.W.Gregory, M.O.Savage, R.L.Hintz. Blackwell Publishing, 2nd edition, 2002. 219 P.
- 2. Paediatric endocrinology and diabetes. G. Butler and J.Kirk. Oxford University Press, 2011. 407
- 3. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics 21th Edition. Robert M. Kliegman, JosephSt. Geme. Publisher: Elsevier. 2019. P. 4112.
- 4. American Diabetes Association (2018) 15. Diabetes Advocacy: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2018. Diabetes Care. Jan., 41(Suppl. 1): S152–S153
- 5. Recommendations for V-VI students, Higher medical education institutions of the III-IV accreditation levels studying in English «Modern approaches to the diagnostics of the most common endocrine problems in children"KhNMU, 2017.

7. INFORMATION RESOURCES

Internet resources:

https://www.openpediatrics.org/

https://www.aap.org/

https://www.cdc.gov/

http://www.medscape.com

http://www.cochranelibrary.com

8. OTHER

Useful links:

Provisions on prevention, prevention and settlement of cases related to sexual harassment and discrimination in KhNMU http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog-sex.doc

Regulations on Academic Integrity and Ethics of Academic Relations at Kharkiv National Medical University http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_ad_etyka_text.pdf

The order of conducting classes on in-depth study by students of Kharkiv National Medical University of certain disciplines beyond the scope of the curriculum http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/nak-poriad-pogl-vyv-dysc.docx

Regulations on the Commission on Academic Integrity, Ethics and Conflict Management of KhNMU

http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_komis_ad_text.pdf

Regulations on the recognition of the results of non-formal education at Kharkiv National Medical University

http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_neform_osv.pdf

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION:

http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7 108%3A2021-03-10-14-08-02&catid=12%3A2011-05-10-07-16-32&Itemid=33&lang=uk

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:

http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2 520%3A2015-04-30-08-10-46&catid=20%3A2011-05-17-09-30-17&Itemid=40&lang=uk

http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/kodex_AD.docx