

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Propedeutics of Internal Medicine No. 2 and Nursing

Academic year 2024-2025

SYLLABUS OF THE ACADEMIC COMPONENT
"Examination and assessment of the state of human health"

Mandatory educational component

The format of the educational component is full-time

Branch of knowledge 22 "Health care"

Specialty "223" Nursing"

Educational and professional program "Nursing"

First (bachelor) level of higher education

Course Fourth (four years of study)

The syllabus of the educational component was considered at the meeting of the Department of Propedeutics of Internal Medicine No. 2 and Nursing

Protocol of
June 14, 2022 No. 11

Approved by methodical commission of KhNMU on problems of the therapeutic profile

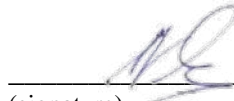
Protocol of
August 25, 2022 No. 1

Acting Head of the Department

Head of commission



Associate Prof. Pionova O. M.
(surname and initials)



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INFORMATION ABOUT TEACHERS OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

Surname, first name, patronymic, position, academic title, scientific degree

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Professional interests: therapy, pulmonology,

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Yaroshchuk Alina Vitaliyivna, assistant of the department of PIM No. 2 and nursing, master of nursing

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Information about consultations Face-to-face consultations: according to the department's schedule based on the department - regional clinical hospital by the prior agreement. Online consultations: by prior appointment by agreement with the teacher using the resources of the Moodle system (<http://31.128.79.157:8083/login/index.php>)

Location Venue of lectures and practical classes: lecture hall and classrooms of the department of propaedeutics of internal medicine No. 2 and nursing (Nezalezhnosti Ave, 13)

Time of classes: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday (9:00-11:50/13:20-17%10 according to the schedule);

INTRODUCTION

Syllabus of the educational component "Examination and assessment of the state of human health" was compiled in accordance with the educational and professional program (hereinafter referred to as "Nursing") and the Standard of Higher Education of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Standard), first (bachelor's) level, field of knowledge 22 "Health Care" I", specialty "Nursing"

Description of the educational component (abstract) "Examination and assessment of the state of human health" is one of the first disciplines of the clinical stage of undergraduate training of a bachelor's degree in "Nursing", during the study of which the bachelor of nursing learn the methods of diagnosing internal diseases. Therefore, "Examination and assessment of the state of human health" is an educational clinical discipline that studies the methods and techniques of clinical examination of a patient, the peculiarities of the professional communication of a bachelor's nurse with a patient, subjective and objective manifestations of diseases (symptoms and syndromes), their causes and mechanisms emergence and development (semiology) in order to establish a diagnosis.

The study of the educational component takes place in two logical stages - mastering the basic methods of physical, instrumental and laboratory examination of the patient, after which bachelor of nursing of higher education master the main symptoms and syndromes of the most common diseases of internal organs and the rules for establishing a syndromic diagnosis.

Subject study of the educational component "Examination and assessment of the state of human health" is a set of theoretical and practical questions aimed at mastering by the bachelor of nursing the basic methods of examining a patient in the clinic of internal diseases and the rules for establishing a syndromic diagnosis of the most common diseases of internal organs.

Prerequisites of the educational component according to the sample curriculum, the study of the

educational component "Examination and assessment of the state of human health" is carried out when the bachelor of nursing acquires relevant knowledge in the main basic disciplines: medical biology, medical and biological physics, human anatomy, physiology, biological and bioorganic chemistry, medical chemistry, histology, cytology and embryology, microbiology, virology and immunology, the basics of nursing, with which the program "Examination and assessment of human health" is integrated.

Postrequisites of the educational component "Examination and assessment of the state of human health" forms the basis for the bachelor of nursing to study the next clinical educational component - clinical nursing in internal medicine, which involves "vertical" integration with these disciplines and the formation of skills to apply knowledge of the basic methods of examining a patient in the process of further education and in professional activities.

Link to the educational component page in MOODLE [Page of the educational component in the Moodle system](https://distance.knmu.edu.ua/my/) <https://distance.knmu.edu.ua/my/>

1. THE AIM AND TASK OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

1.1. The aim of the academic component "Examination and assessment of the state of human health" is the formation of the basics for bachelor of nursing clinical thinking and the acquisition of professional competences in examining the patient and establishing a clinical diagnosis of diseases of internal organs, prescribing treatment in compliance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

1.2. The main tasks of the academic component

"Examination and assessment of human health" are:

- Mastering the theoretical knowledge necessary for the detection of human diseases
- Mastering practical techniques and methods of physical and laboratory-instrumental examination of patients
- Mastering the general methodical approaches of clinical examination of the patient
- Diagnosis of the leading syndromes of human internal diseases with their typical manifestations
- Formation of moral-ethical and deontological qualities in bachelor of nursing of higher education during professional communication with patients.

1.3. Competencies and learning outcomes, the formation of which contributes to the discipline (the relationship with the normative content of the training of higher education applicants, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the EPP and the Standard).

1.3.1. The study of the educational component ensures that bachelor of nursing acquire the following competencies:

integral:

Competencies and learning outcomes.

According to the requirements of the standard, the discipline ensures the acquisition of higher education by bachelor of nursing

competencies:

– *integral:*

the 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 conducting research and/or implementing innovations and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

- general:

1. The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in Ukraine.
2. The ability to preserve and increase the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology, to use various types and forms of motor activities for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.
3. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis
4. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations
5. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity
6. Ability to communicate in the national language both orally and in writing
10. Ability to make informed decisions

– special (professional, subject):

1. Ability to apply professional and legal standards in everyday professional practice.
2. The ability to recognize and interpret signs of health and its changes, illness or disability (assessment/diagnosis), restrictions on the possibility of full-fledged life activities, and to determine the problems of patients with various diseases and conditions.
3. The ability to meet the needs of the patient/client during different periods of life (including the dying process) by planning, assisting and implementing nursing interventions, evaluating and correcting individual care plans created in collaboration with the patient/client, caregivers, family members and other medical and social workers.
4. Application of professional skills (skills), medical means, interventions and actions to provide the patient/client with dignified treatment, privacy (intimacy), confidentiality, protection of his rights, physical, psychological and spiritual needs on the basis of transcultural nursing, tolerant and non-judgmental behavior.
5. The ability to effectively apply a combination of nursing skills (skills), medical devices, interventions and actions to provide care based on a holistic approach, taking into account the satisfaction of the patient's needs for comfort, nutrition, personal hygiene and the ability of the person to meet his daily needs.
6. The ability to effectively apply a set of professional skills (skills), medical devices, interventions and actions in assessing the functional state of patients/clients, preparing them for diagnostic studies and taking biological material for laboratory studies.
7. Preservation of the specialist's own health when providing care, performing manipulations and procedures, when moving and transporting the patient/client.
8. Preventive activities of a nurse aimed at preserving and strengthening health, preventing diseases, informing, and educating the patient and his family members.
11. The ability to carry out medical and social rehabilitation in order to restore the health of the population.
12. The ability to navigate in the determination of group membership of drugs features of their pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.
13. The ability to identify the relationship between clinical manifestations of diseases and the results of additional research methods.
14. Ability to organize and provide emergency care in various acute conditions.

1.3.2. The study of the educational component ensures that the bachelor of nursing acquires the following program learning outcomes:

PLO 1. Conduct nursing subjective and objective examination of various organs and systems of the patient and evaluate the obtained data.

In the conditions of health care facilities (HCF) at home, by communicating with patients of different age groups, their relatives or close relatives of a sick child and his parents, be able to collect

complaints, medical history, and life history. Allergological anamnesis, epidemiological anamnesis, evaluate anamnestic data.

PLO 2. Carry out nursing diagnosis: identify and assess the patient's problems.

In the conditions of HCF, at home, predictable circumstances, to be able to identify the real problems of the patient, assess their priority and establish a nursing diagnosis.

PLO 6. To ensure a healthy microclimate in the team. Using the principles of nursing ethics and deontology, the rules of interpersonal communication in order to create a favorable psychological microclimate, be able to:

- communicate with the patient and members of his family or close environment, medical staff;
- solve ethical and deontological problems in the process of working with the patient and his family members; consider and analyze professional mistakes in the team; conduct training for junior and technical personnel.

PLO 7. Participate in monitoring of healthy and sick population, rehabilitation and dispensary supervision.

In the conditions of HCF, at home and in the community, using the current orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, in order to form, preserve and improve the health of the adult and children's population, be able to:

- keep records of dispensary population groups;
- to calculate and analyze statistical indicators of dispensation efficiency;
- carry out educational work among patients of different dispensary groups;
- keep records of health groups;
- calculate and evaluate individual indicators and indicators of the complex effect of the microclimate on the human body;
- determine the stages of medical and social rehabilitation of the patient, tasks for each stage;
- make a complex of rehabilitation measures depending on the profile, course, period of the disease or injury;
- conduct a census of the child population.

1.3.3. The study of the educational component ensures that the bachelor of nursing acquires the following social skills (soft skills):

- Communication skills
- Ability to work in a team, communicate with people and manage conflicts
- the ability to assess and analyze situations
- Ability to organize, plan and effectively execute projects and tasks
- Ability to perform work professionally and responsibly
- The ability to demonstrate emotional intelligence in interactions with colleagues, clients, with the manager, a sense of tact and timeliness of reaction.
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2. INFORMATION VOLUME OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

2.1 Description of the educational component

Name of indicators	Branch of knowledge, specialty and education level, EPP	Characteristics of the educational component
		Full-time education
The number of credits is 5.5	Branch of Knowledge 22 "Health"	Normative
The total number of hours is 165	Specialty: <u>223 "Nursing"</u>	Year of training:
		4th
		Semester
		the 7th

		Lectures
Hours for full-time study: class - 80 independent student work -85	Education level: bachelor	24 hours
		Practical
		56 hours
		Independent work
		85 hours
		Individual tasks.
		Type of control: exam

2.2.1 Lectures

No	Topic name	Number hours	Type of lecture
1	State of health from the point of view of adaptation theory. Deontological aspects in the work of a nurse.	2	Thematic
2	Methods of clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination of patients.	2	Thematic
3	Research methods of the respiratory system.	2	Thematic
4	Methods of research of the cardiovascular system.	2	Thematic
5	Methods of research of digestive organs.	2	Thematic
6	Methods of research of the urinary system	2	Thematic
7	Methods of research of endocrine systems and syndromes of endocrine and nervous system diseases	2	Thematic
8	Main symptoms and syndromes of respiratory diseases.	2	Thematic
9	Main symptoms and syndromes of heart diseases.	2	Thematic
10	The main symptoms and syndromes of disorders of the digestive system.	2	Thematic
11	The main symptoms and syndromes in diseases of the urinary system	2	Thematic
12	The main symptoms and syndromes in lesions of hematopoietic organs. Peculiarities of examination of patients with anemia. Peculiarities of examination of patients with leukemia	2	Thematic
Total lecture hours		24	

2.2.2 Seminar classes are not included in the program

2.2.3 Practical classes

No	Topic name	Number hours	Teaching methods	Forms of control
1	Examination of the patient. The role and significance of hereditary and allergic anamnesis in diagnosis.	4	story-explanation, conversation, demonstration, presentation, video clips, video films, discussion, round table, business, role-playing,	oral survey (individual and face-to-face); written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; mutual control; self-control;

			simulation game, simulation of processes and situations, delegation of authority, case method, debate, sparring-partnership (study in pairs),	report; declamation
2	Methods of physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation). General examination of the patient	4	story-explanation, conversation, demonstration, presentation, video clips, video films, discussion, round table, business, role-playing, simulation game, simulation of processes and situations, delegation of authority, case method, debate, sparring-partnership (study in pairs),	oral survey (individual and face-to-face); written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; mutual control; self-control; report; declamation
3	Methods of examination of the respiratory organs: features of the patient's interview, examination and palpation of the chest. Methods of examination of respiratory organs: lung percussion	4	story-explanation, conversation, demonstration, presentation, video clips, video films, discussion, round table, business, role-playing, simulation game, simulation of processes and situations, delegation of authority, case method, debate, sparring-partnership (study in pairs),	oral survey (individual and face-to-face); written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; mutual control; self-control; report; declamation
4	Methods of examination of respiratory organs: auscultation of the lungs	4	story-explanation, conversation,	oral survey (individual and face-to-face);

			demonstration, presentation, video clips, video films, discussion, round table, business, role-playing, simulation game, simulation of processes and situations, delegation of authority, case method, debate, sparring-partnership (study in pairs),	written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; mutual control; self-control; report; declamation
5	Methods of research of the cardiovascular system: features of the patient's survey, examination and palpation of the atrial region. Methods of research of the cardiovascular system: percussion of the borders of the heart	4	story-explanation, conversation, demonstration, presentation, video clips, video films, discussion, round table, business, role-playing, simulation game, simulation of processes and situations, delegation of authority, case method, debate, sparring-partnership (study in pairs),	oral survey (individual and face-to-face); written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; mutual control; self-control; report; declamation
6	Methods of research of the cardiovascular system: auscultation of the heart - tones and murmurs of the heart. Study of pulse and blood pressure.	4	story-explanation, conversation, demonstration, presentation, video clips, video films, discussion, round table, business, role-playing, simulation game, simulation of processes and situations, delegation of	oral survey (individual and face-to-face); written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; mutual control; self-control; report; declamation

			authority, case method, debate, sparring-partnership (study in pairs),	
7	Methods of examination of the digestive system: features of the patient's interview, examination and palpation of the abdomen	2	story-explanation, conversation, demonstration, presentation, video clips, video films, discussion, round table, business, role-playing, simulation game, simulation of processes and situations, delegation of authority, case method, debate, sparring-partnership (study in pairs),	oral survey (individual and face-to-face); written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; mutual control; self-control; report; declamation
8	Determination of the condition of the excretory and endocrine systems of the patient	2	-<<-	-<<-
9	Diagnosis of pulmonary tissue compaction syndrome. The method of detecting fluid in the pleural cavity.	2	-<<-	-<<-
10	Examination of a patient with broncho-obstructive syndrome. Diagnosis of the syndrome of increased pneumatization.	2	-<<-	-<<-
11	Cavity syndromes in lung tissue and diagnosis of lung cancer.	2	-<<-	-<<-
12	Peculiarities of examination of a patient with pulmonary insufficiency syndrome.	2	-<<-	-<<-
13	Peculiarities of examination of a patient with ischemia syndrome and myocardial damage.	2	-<<-	-<<-
14	Methods of examination of a patient with hypertensive syndrome. Symptomatic hypertension.	2	-<<-	-<<-
15	Survey and physical methods of examination of a patient with heart rhythm disorder syndrome. Signs of rhythm disturbances threatening the patient's life.	2	-<<-	-<<-
16	Peculiarities of examination of a patient with circulatory failure syndrome.	2	-<<-	-<<-
17	The method of detection of pain and dyspeptic syndromes in diseases of the digestive organs.	2	-<<-	-<<-
18	Peculiarities of examination of a patient	2	-<<-	-<<-

	with jaundice. Basics of laboratory diagnostics of cytolytic and cholestatic syndromes. Definition of liver failure syndrome in a patient.			
19	Methods of detecting internal and external secretory insufficiency of the pancreas.	2	-<<-	-<<-
20	Methodology of intestinal examination. Identification of the main clinical syndromes.	2	-<<-	-<<-
21	Methods of examination of a patient with edematous syndrome. Diagnosis of pain and urinary syndromes.	2	-<<-	-<<-
22	Methods of examination of a patient with anemic syndrome. Peculiarities of examination of a patient with generalized lymphadenopathy.	2	-<<-	-<<-
	Hours in general	56		

2.2.4. Laboratory classes are not included in the program

2.2.5. Independent work

No	Topic name	Number hours	Teaching methods	Forms of control
Preparation for practical classes - theoretical and development of methods physical examination of the patient:				
1	Questioning of patients with pathology of internal organs	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
2	General examination of the patient, examination of individual parts of the body (head, neck, trunk, limbs, chest, abdomen)	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
3	Comparative and topographical percussion of the lungs	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
4	Auscultation of the lungs (main and additional respiratory sounds)	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
5	Determination of pulse properties and research arterial pressure	4	Videos, video films, independent work with	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation

			information sources.	
6	Percussion of the borders of relative and absolute cardiac dullness	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
7	Auscultation of the heart	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
8	Surface palpation of the abdomen and deep sliding methodical palpation of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys Percussion determination of the size of the liver and spleen	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
9	Methods of examination of patients with pathology of the respiratory organs	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
10	Methods of examination of patients with pathology of organs of the cardiovascular system	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
11	Methods of examination of patients with pathology of the digestive organs	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
12	Methods of examination of patients with pathology of the urinary system	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
13	Methods of examination of patients with blood pathology	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
14	Examination of patients with preparation of examination protocols	4	Videos, video films, independent	abstracts; annotations; self-control;

			work with information sources.	report; declamation
Mastering the skills of conducting instrumental examinations and their analysis				
15	Work in the office of functional diagnostics	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
16	Analysis of the ECG of a healthy person	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
17	Analysis of the function of external respiration	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
18	The picture of peripheral blood is normal, with anemia, acute and chronic leukemias	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
19	Preparation of the patient for X-ray examination of the stomach	3	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
20	Preparation of the patient for X-ray examination of the liver and biliary tract	4	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
21	Preparation of the patient for x-ray examination of the urinary system	3	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
22	Preparation of the patient for ultrasound examination of abdominal organs.	3	Videos, video films, independent work with information sources.	abstracts; annotations; self-control; report; declamation
	Hours in general	85		

Teaching methods (indicate only those used during the teaching of the educational component):lecture, story-explanation, conversation, demonstration, presentation, video clips, video films, discussion, round table, business, role-playing, simulation game, simulation of processes and situations, delegation of authority, case method, debate, sparring-partnership (study in pairs) ,

Control methods:

Current control: oral survey (individual and face-to-face); written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; mutual control; self-control; report; declamation;

Final control: exam

3. EVALUATION CRITERIA

3.1. The evaluation of the educational success of education seekers is carried out on the basis of the current "Instructions for the evaluation of the educational activity of education seekers of the KhNMU"

Organization of assessment of current control. Mastery of the topic (current control) is monitored in a practical session according to specific goals. The following tools are used to assess the level of training of bachelor of nursing of higher education: solving situational problems, interpreting and evaluating the results of laboratory studies, analyzing and evaluating the results of instrumental studies and parameters characterizing the functions of the human body, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills. The final class must be held according to the program of the academic discipline during the semester according to the schedule, during classes. Admission of bachelor of nursing is carried out by the teacher of the academic group. Evaluation is carried out according to the traditional 4-point system: "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory".

Criteria for evaluating the results of educational activities bachelor of nursing of education from the educational component

Rating	Evaluation criteria
"Perfectly"	A bachelor of nursing shows special creative abilities, knows how to acquire knowledge independently, finds and processes the necessary information without the help of a teacher, knows how to use the acquired knowledge and skills to make decisions in non-standard situations, convincingly argues answers, independently reveals his own gifts and inclinations
"Very good"	A bachelor of nursing is fluent in the studied amount of material, applies it in practice, freely solves exercises and problems in standard situations, independently corrects the mistakes made, the number of which is insignificant
"Fine"	A bachelor of nursing knows how to compare, summarize, systematize information under the guidance of a teacher; in general, independently apply it in practice; control one's own activities; to correct errors, including significant ones, to select arguments to support opinions
"Satisfactorily"	The bachelor of nursing reproduces a significant part of the theoretical material, demonstrates knowledge and understanding of the main provisions; with the help of the teacher, he can analyze the educational material, correct errors, among which there are a significant number of significant ones
"Enough"	A bachelor of nursing possesses educational material at a level higher than the elementary one, reproduces a significant part of it at the reproductive level
"Unsatisfactorily" with the possibility of	A bachelor of nursing possesses the material at the level of individual fragments, which constitute a small part of the educational material

retaking the semester control	
"Unsatisfactorily" with mandatory repeated study of credit	The bachelor of nursing possesses the material at the level of elementary recognition and reproduction of individual facts, elements, objects
In particular, the criteria for evaluating practical skills in disciplines	
"Perfectly"	The bachelor of nursing corresponds to a high (creative) level of competence: the bachelor of nursing shows special creative abilities, independently demonstrates the implementation of practical skills without errors and possesses systematic theoretical knowledge (knows the methodology of performing practical skills, indications and contraindications, possible complications, etc.) and has the ability to make decisions in non-standard situations.
"Fine"	The bachelor of nursing independently demonstrates the performance of practical skills, admitting some inaccuracies, which he quickly corrects, possesses theoretical knowledge (knows the methodology of performing practical skills, indications and contraindications, possible complications, etc.)
"Satisfactorily"	The bachelor of nursing demonstrates the performance of practical skills, making some mistakes that can be corrected when corrected by the teacher, possesses satisfactory theoretical knowledge (knows the basic provisions of the methodology for performing practical skills, indications and contraindications, possible complications, etc.).
"Unsatisfactorily"	A bachelor of nursing cannot independently demonstrate practical skills (performs them, making gross mistakes), does not possess a sufficient level of theoretical knowledge (does not know the methods of performing practical skills, indications and contraindications, possible complications, etc.).

Recalculation of the average grade for the current educational activity into a multi-point scale is carried out in accordance with the "Instructions for evaluating the educational activity of bachelor of nursing" or the average grade (to the nearest hundredth) for the teacher with the help of the ASU electronic journal automatically obtains ED.

Recalculation of the average grade for the current control into a multi-point scale
(for disciplines ending with an exam)

4-point scale	120-point scale	4-point scale	120-point scale
5	120	3.91-3.94	94
4.95-4.99	119	3.87-3.9	93
4.91-4.94	118	3.83-3.86	92
4.87-4.9	117	3.79-3.82	91
4.83-4.86	116	3.74-3.78	90
4.79-4.82	115	3.7-3.73	89
4.75-4.78	114	3.66-3.69	88
4.7-4.74	113	3.62-3.65	87
4.66-4.69	112	3.58-3.61	86

4.62-4.65	111	3.54-3.57	85
4.58-4.61	110	3.49-3.53	84
4.54-4.57	109	3.45-3.48	83
4.5-4.53	108	3.41-3.44	82
4.45-4.49	107	3.37-3.4	81
4.41-4.44	106	3.33-3.36	80
4.37-4.4	105	3.29-3.32	79
4.33-4.36	104	3.25-3.28	78
4.29-4.32	103	3.21-3.24	77
4.25-4.28	102	3.18-3.2	76
4.2-4.24	101	3.15-3.17	75
4.16-4.19	100	3.13-3,14	74
4.12-4.15	99	3.1-3,12	73
4.08- 4.11	98	3.07-3.09	72
4.04-4.07	97	3.04-3.06	71
3.99-4.03	96	3.0-3.03	70
3.95-3.98	95	Less than 3	Insufficient

The minimum number of points that the bachelor of nursing must score for the current activity while studying the section is 70 points, the maximum number of points is 120 points.

Evaluation of the independent work of a student of bachelor of nursing. The independent work of bachelor of nursing of higher education, which is provided for by the topic of the lesson along with the classroom work, is evaluated during the current control of the topic in the corresponding lesson and during the differential assessment.

Assessment of individual tasks of a bachelor of nursing is carried out under the conditions of the performance of the teacher's tasks (report of an abstract at a practical session, a report with a presentation at a practical session, a report at scientific and practical conferences of the department, university, writing theses, articles, participation in the All-Ukrainian Olympiad). Points (up to 10) are added as incentives. Total points for current educational activity cannot exceed 120 points.

Organization of final control - exam. Admission to exam is determined in the points of the current educational activity, namely: in - 70, max - 120 points. Exam conducted by the teachers of the department who are appointed to the examination session (professor or associate professor of the department), or by the committee in case of disagreement of the higher education applicant with the results of the certification according to the schedule of the examination session.

The exam on the educational component is a process during which the course achievements are checked:

- level of theoretical knowledge;
- development of creative thinking;
- skills of independent work;
- competences - the ability to synthesize the acquired knowledge and apply it in solving practical tasks.

During the exam, the assimilation of practical skills and theoretical knowledge is evaluated according to the tickets prepared by the department, which include all topics of the educational component.

Evaluation of theoretical knowledge and practical skills, if they are presented in one ticket

Number of questions	"5"	"4"	"3"	The answer is for tickets, which include the theoretical and practical parts of the educational component	For each answer, the applicant of higher education receives from 10 to 16 points, which corresponds to: "5" - 16 points; "4" - 13 points;
1	16	13	10		
2	16	13	10		
3	16	13	10		

4	16	13	10		"3" - 10 points.
5	16	13	10		
	80	65	50		

Directly exam estimated from-50 to-80 points.

Evaluation technology of the educational component
Technology of discipline assessment

The evaluation of the results of studying the disciplines is carried out immediately after the exam. The grade from the educational component is determined as the sum of the points for the ED and the exam and is min - 120 to max - 200.

**Correspondence of grades on a 200-point scale,
four-point (national) scale and ECTS scale**

Rating on a 200-point scale	Evaluation on the ECTS scale	Score for four-point (national) scale
180–200	A	Perfectly
160–179	B	Fine
150–159	C	Fine
130–149	D	Satisfactorily
120–129	E	Satisfactorily
Less than 120	F, Fx	Unsatisfactorily

The grade for the discipline is given only to bachelor of nursing of higher education who have passed all final control classes and differential credit.

Applicants of higher education who have not fulfilled the requirements of the training programs of the disciplines are assigned an Fx grade, if they were allowed to take a differentiated test or exam, but did not pass it. A grade of F is assigned to graduate bachelor of nursing who are not allowed to take a differentiated test or exam.

Grades "Fx" or "F" ("unsatisfactory") are issued to bachelor of nursing of higher education who have not been credited with the study of the discipline, the form of control of which is credit.

After the completion of the study of the discipline, the person responsible for the organization of educational and methodological work at the department or the teacher assigns the bachelor of nursing the appropriate rating according to the scales (Table 3) in the score book and fills in the information

If the exam is not passed, resist dates are set during the vacation, before the beginning of the next semester.

3.2. Exam questions:

LIST OF SKILLS

1. Check skin turgor.
2. Check nasal breathing.
3. Calculate the frequency of respiratory movements.
4. Assess the shape of the chest.
5. Palpate the chest.
6. Determine voice tremor and bronchophonia.
7. Carry out comparative lung percussion.
8. Perform topographic percussion of the lungs.
9. Determine the boundaries of the lungs.
10. Carry out auscultation of the lungs.
11. Palpate the heart according to Prof. S. F. Oliynikom.
12. Calculate heart rate.
13. Determine the limits of absolute and relative heart dullness.

14. Determine the width of the vascular bundle.
15. Conduct auscultation of the heart.
16. Palpate the arterial pulse and give its characteristics.
17. Measure blood pressure on the arms and legs.
18. Carry out an examination of the abdominal wall.
19. Carry out a superficial palpation of the abdomen.
20. Carry out methodical deep and sliding palpation according to Obratzsov-Strazhesko.
21. Determine the boundaries of the stomach.
22. Palpate and determine the size of the liver.
23. Determine the presence of ascites.
24. Palpate the gallbladder.
25. Identify the symptoms of Shttkin-Blumberg, Ortner, Kerr, Murphy, phrenicus symptom.
26. Palpate the pancreas.
27. Palpate the kidneys.
28. Define Pasternacki's symptom.
29. Palpate the lymph nodes.
30. Define sternalgia and ossalgia.
31. Palpate the spleen.
32. Percussion of the spleen.
33. Palpate the thyroid gland.
34. Check the ocular symptoms of thyrotoxicosis.
35. Assess the patient's state of consciousness.
36. Conduct a finger-nose test.
37. Check the knee, elbow, radial reflexes.
38. Check the symptoms of Kernig, Babinski.
39. Check abdominal reflexes.
40. Check the symptoms of lumbosacral sciatica.
41. Demonstrate Epstein's techniques.
42. Check visual acuity, visual fields, corneal reflex, and reaction of pupils to light.
43. Check the condition of the conjunctiva, nystagmus.
44. Check your hearing.
45. Check the sense of smell.
46. Check the patient's progress.
47. Assess hand strength.
48. Check the function of the joints.
49. Palpate the mammary glands
50. Palpate the abdomen during pregnancy.
51. Identify hernias.

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAM

1. The concept of health, pre-diseases, diseases.
2. Types of adaptation reactions.
3. Manifestations of stress reactions.
4. The value of stress in the formation of a pathological process.
5. Definition and analysis of the concept of homeostasis.
6. Endocrine glands involved in maintaining homeostasis.
7. The importance of the immune and nervous systems in the emergence of an adaptation reaction.
8. Hormones of the adrenal glands and their biological significance for the human body.
9. Subjective examination of the patient by a nurse. Methodology of questioning and collection of anamnesis.
10. The importance of hereditary anamnesis in the diagnosis of diseases. Hereditary diseases.
11. Dominant and recessive types of heredity (examples of diseases).
12. Difference between genotypic diseases and genetic predisposition.

13. Medical deontology, subject of its study, tasks. Iatrogeny. Egogeny.
14. Definition of the concepts of atopy and allergy, the difference between them. Pseudoallergic reactions
15. Clinical forms of allergic diseases.
16. Classification of exoallergens according to A. Ado. Food products that often cause allergic manifestations.
17. Allergy caused by the action of medical drugs. Pharmaceutical drugs that often lead to drug allergies. Difference between allergic manifestations and side effects of medications.
18. Peculiarities of human functioning (complex of diseases) in old age.
Main psychological problems of the elderly.
19. The main changes in the work of the cardiovascular system depending on the age of the patient.
20. Blood pressure. Methods of blood pressure determination. Normal values of blood pressure for patients of different age groups.
21. Changes in the respiratory and digestive systems in elderly patients.
22. Medical rehabilitation. Tasks of medical rehabilitation.
23. Objective examination of the patient: examination, percussion, palpation, auscultation.
24. Clinical anthropometry. Rules for determining a person's height and weight and their significance for the clinic. Body mass index (Broca's index).
25. Measurement of body temperature. Factors affecting body temperature.
26. Fever. Types of temperature curves; diseases for which they are characteristic. Crisis and lysis of fever.
27. Endoscopic research methods. Therapeutic and diagnostic endoscopy. Contraindications to fibroendoscopy.
28. Methods of X-ray examination of systems and organs.
29. Methods for determining the functional state of the respiratory system.
30. Instrumental methods of functional diagnostics of the heart.
31. Ultrasound diagnostics. The essence of this diagnostic method. Indicators that can be determined during an Echocardiogram.
32. The principle of radionuclide research methods. Radioactive isotopes used in this technique.
33. Indicators of general clinical analysis of peripheral blood.
34. Physical methods of examining the patient.
35. Types of percussion: indirect and direct, topographical and comparative percussion.
36. Syndromes in which there are changes in the percussion sound: dulled, tympanic and box.
37. General examination of the patient. Determining the state of obesity.
38. Determination of skin turgor. Types of skin rashes and injuries.
39. General signs of normal and altered nails.
40. Examination of the bone and joint system. Study of active and passive function of joints.
41. Formula and condition of teeth.
42. Sequence of palpation of lymph nodes.
43. The main complaints of the patient with diseases of the respiratory organs.
44. Study of breathing through the nose.
45. Possible changes during chest examination.
46. Normal and pathological forms of the chest.
47. The method of calculating the frequency of respiratory movements.
48. Frequency of respiratory movements in normal and pathological conditions.
49. Palpation of the chest. Definition of voice tremor.
50. Comparative percussion of the lungs.
51. Topographic percussion of the lungs. Excursion of the lungs.
52. Lung boundaries are normal.
53. Lung auscultation technique.
54. Changes in vesicular respiration.
55. Places of auscultation of physiological bronchial breathing.
56. Syndromes and diseases in which pathological bronchial breathing is heard.

57. The mechanism of occurrence of dry and moist rales.
58. Definition of the concept of "crepitation".
59. Diseases in which pleural friction noise is heard.
67. Methods of determining bronchophonia.
68. Characteristics of Cheyne-Stokes, Biot, Kussmaul, Grokka-Frugoni respiration.
69. The main complaints of the patient with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
70. Possible changes during examination of the heart area.
71. Palpation of the heart according to Prof. S.F. Oiler.
72. Method of determining heart rate.
73. Determination of the limits of relative cardiac dullness. Limits of relative cardiac stupidity is normal.
75. Determination of the limits of absolute heart dullness.
76. Possible configurations of the heart in normal and pathological conditions.
77. The method of determining the width of the vascular bundle, its indicator is normal.
83. Basic and additional points of auscultation of the heart.
84. Types of heart murmurs.
85. Detection of edema in insufficient blood circulation.
86. Palpation of the arterial pulse, its properties.
87. The main complaints of the patient with diseases of the digestive organs.
88. Examination of the abdominal wall.
89. Technique of superficial palpation of the abdomen.
90. Methodical deep and sliding palpation according to Obratzov-Strazhesko.
91. The method of determining the borders of the stomach.
92. Liver palpation technique. Palpatory characteristics of the lower edge of the liver.
93. Determining the size of the liver.
94. Methods of determining ascites. Gall bladder palpation.
95. Identification of the main symptoms of diseases of the digestive organs (Schotkin-Blumberg, Ortner, Kerr, Murphy, phrenicus symptom).
96. Palpation of the pancreas. Study of the exocrine secretory function of the pancreas.
97. The main complaints of the patient in diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract.
98. Determination of daily diuresis and water balance.
99. Examination of the urinary bladder area. Palpation of the kidney area.
100. Definition of Pasternaksky's symptom.
101. Detection of swellings of renal origin.
102. Indicators of general clinical analysis of urine.
103. The main complaints of the patient with diseases of the hematopoietic system.
104. Changes in the skin and visible mucous membranes in hematological patients.
105. Definition of sternalgia and ossalgia.
106. Palpation of the spleen. Percussion of the spleen. The size of the spleen is normal.
107. The main complaints of the patient with diseases of the endocrine system.
108. Examination of a patient with endocrine pathology.
109. Method of palpation of the thyroid gland.
110. Ocular symptoms of thyrotoxicosis.
111. Determination of glucose tolerance.
112. Tests to determine the patient's memory, ability to concentrate, abstract thinking.
113. The main complaints of the patient with pathology of the nervous system.
147. State of consciousness of the patient. Definition of the terms "stupor", "sopor", "coma".
115. Method of conducting a finger-nose test.
116. Methodology of nursing examination of cranial innervation.
117. Diagnostic value of symptoms of Kernig, Brudzinski.
118. Examination of abdominal reflexes.
119. Methods of identifying symptoms of lumbosacral radiculitis.
120. Methods of determining visual acuity, visual fields, corneal reflex, reaction of pupils to light.

121. Condition of the conjunctiva in a healthy person.
122. Definition of nystagmus, its meaning.
123. Methodology of smell research.
124. The method of determining hearing.
125. Peculiarities of hearing in elderly people.
126. Appearance of the tongue, oral mucosa and gums in a healthy person.
127. Definition of the term "gingivitis".
128. Methodology for determining the state of cervical veins.
129. Examination of the abdominal aorta, renal arteries.
130. Methodology of examining the patient's gait, its assessment.
131. Determination and assessment of muscle strength.
132. Determination of complete function of joints.
133. Peculiarities of joint palpation in polyarthritis.
134. Peculiarities of palpation of the mammary glands.
135. Palpation of the abdomen during pregnancy.
136. Techniques for detecting keels. Types of keels.
137. Possible changes during digital examination of the rectum in men and women.
138. Types of cough.
139. Palpatory, percussion, auscultatory signs of lung tissue compaction syndrome.
140. Palpatory, percussion, auscultatory signs of fluid in the pleural cavity.
141. Palpatory, percussion, auscultatory signs of bronchospasm syndrome.
142. Palpatory, percussion, auscultatory signs of lung tissue destruction.
143. The nature of sputum in case of inflammation of the lungs and bronchi.
144. Clinical signs of acute respiratory failure.
145. Concepts of "symptom", "syndrome".
146. Diagnostic value of the vital capacity of the lungs. Tiffno samples, peakflowmetry.
147. Characteristics of electrocardiogram waves.
148. Determining the frequency of heart contractions by electrocardiogram.
149. Signs of paroxysmal supragastric tachycardia.
150. Signs of paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia.
151. Signs of complete atrio-ventricular blockade.
152. Signs of myocardial necrosis.
153. Differential diagnosis of heart pain in coronary heart disease and osteochondrosis of the thoracic spine.
154. Peculiarities of chest pain in pneumothorax, heart muscle necrosis, angina pectoris.
155. Features of cyanosis in respiratory and heart failure.
156. Peculiarities of shortness of breathe and cough in heart disease.
157. Clinical signs of left ventricular heart failure.
158. Clinical signs of right ventricular heart failure.
159. Signs of chronic venous insufficiency.
160. Complications that can develop in a patient with hypertension.
161. Increased intracranial pressure in a patient with hypertension.
162. Peculiarities of kidney function in arterial hypertension.
163. Clinical signs of bowel dysfunction: constipation, diarrhea, intestinal bleeding, flatulence, intestinal obstruction.
164. Features of detection of the syndrome of increased secretory capacity of the stomach.
165. Features of detection of acholia syndrome.
166. Classification and main causes of jaundice.
167. Laboratory studies in jaundice.
168. Clinical signs of liver failure.
169. Paraclinical methods of determining liver failure.
170. Determination of a decrease in the insulin-producing function of the pancreas.
171. Features of complaints of a patient with diabetes.

172. Malabsorption syndrome, its diagnosis.
173. Diseases of the stomach and intestines accompanied by dehydration syndrome.
174. The mechanism of pain syndrome in diseases of the stomach and intestines.
175. Signs of edematous syndrome. Determination of diuresis.
176. Peculiarities of pain syndrome in kidney disease.
177. Classification of anemias. Changes detected during morphological examination of blood in anemia.
178. Peculiarities of joint palpation in polyarthritis.

3.3. Control questions and tasks for independent work Mastery of topics that are presented only for independent work is checked during the final class and exam.

The basic list of types of independent work of higher education applicants, developed in accordance with the structure of the educational component. At the same time, tasks for independent work are:

1. Weekly observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with a pathology of the cardiovascular system with the writing of a medical history and the presentation of a clinical case at a practical session
2. Weekly observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with a pathology of the bronchopulmonary system, with the writing of a medical history and the presentation of a clinical case at a practical session
3. Weekly observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with a pathology of the digestive system with the writing of a medical history and the presentation of a clinical case at a practical session
4. Weekly observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with a pathology of the urinary system with the writing of a medical history and the presentation of a clinical case at a practical session
5. Weekly observation of a patient (interrogation, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with pathology of the endocrine system, with the writing of a medical history and the presentation of a clinical case at a practical session
6. Weekly observation of a patient (questioning, physical examination, evaluation of the results of instrumental and laboratory examinations) with a pathology of the hematopoietic system, with the writing of a medical history and the presentation of a clinical case at a practical session

The bachelor of nursing independently chooses the disease for which he will conduct curation (questioning, examination) of the patient.

3.4. Individual tasks (the list with the determination of the number of points for their performance, which can be added as incentives) was approved at the department meeting:

At the request of the bachelor of nursing, during the study of relevant topics, he can perform individual work, which is carried out outside of class time and, upon successful completion, is additionally evaluated by the teacher.

Approximate list of individual tasks:

1. Conducting questioning of the demonstrative patient, his general examination and examination of the head, neck, limbs with the selection of the main symptoms and syndromes of the disease.
2. Conducting research on the function of external breathing in demonstrable patients, processing the obtained data and giving a report at the class
3. ECG registration, participation in conducting instrumental studies of the cardiovascular system in demonstrative patients with data processing and presentation in class

4. Carrying out a physical and instrumental examination of a demonstrative patient with the preparation of a review of the scientific literature on the studied case
5. Working with literature and other sources of information and preparing an abstract report on modern methods of examination of patients in the internal medicine clinic
6. Working with literature and other sources of information and preparing an abstract report on the peculiarities of syndromic diagnosis of a disease with a typical course, chosen at the request of the bachelor of nursing

3.5. Other incentives(conditions for awarding additional points for various types of informal and informal activities, which may include conferences, scientific research, participation in surveys, symposia, etc.):

At the meeting of the department, a list of individual tasks was approved (participation with reports in conferences, professional Olympiads, preparation of analytical reviews with presentations with a plagiarism check) with the determination of the number of points for their performance, which can be added as incentives (no more than 10)

Points for individual tasks are awarded to the bachelor of nursing once only by commission (commission - head of the department, head teacher, teacher of the group) only under the conditions of their successful completion and defense. In no case can the total sum of points for ED exceed 120 points.

3.6. Rules for challenging the assessment

In accordance with the general provisions and orders of the KhNMU

4. POLICY OF DISCIPLINE

Educational component requirements (the system of requirements and rules that the teacher presents to bachelor of nursing of higher education when studying the educational component). In order to achieve the learning goals and successfully complete the course, it is necessary: to join the work from the first day; regularly attend lectures; read the material in advance, before considering it in a practical session; not to be late or miss classes; come to the department dressed in a medical gown, have a change of shoes, have a stethoscope, a notebook, and a pen with you; perform all the necessary tasks and work every day; be able to work with a partner or as part of a group; ask for help and get it when you need it. Written and homework assignments must be completed in full and on time.

Academic mobility, interchangeability of credits (volume of 1 credit 30 hours) is provided. bachelor of nursing of higher education can discuss various tasks, but their implementation is strictly individual.

Attendance and behavior Attending lectures and practical classes by bachelor of nursing of higher education is mandatory. bachelor of nursing of higher education are not allowed to be late for lectures and practical classes.

During the lecture class, bachelor of nursing of higher education are recommended to keep a summary of the class and maintain a sufficient level of silence. Asking questions to the lecturer is absolutely normal.

Use of electronic gadgets allowed only with permission of the teacher. Copying, use of various software tools, hints, use of a mobile phone, tablet or other electronic gadgets during class are not allowed.

Recommendations for successful completion of the discipline (activity of bachelor of nursing of higher education during practical classes, performance of the required minimum of educational work). Practical classes include:

Active participation during the discussion in the audience, bachelor of nursing of higher education should be ready to understand the material in detail, ask questions, express their point of view, discuss. During the discussion, the following are important:

- respect for colleagues
- tolerance for others and their experiences,
- receptiveness and impartiality,
- the ability to disagree with an opinion, but respect the personality of the opponent,

- thorough reasoning of one's opinion and the courage to change one's position under the influence of evidence,
- self-expression, when a person avoids unnecessary generalizations, describes his feelings and formulates his wishes based on his own thoughts and emotions,
- mandatory acquaintance with primary sources.

A creative approach in its various manifestations is welcome. Applicants of higher education are expected to be interested in participating in city, all-Ukrainian and international conferences, competitions and other events related to the subject profile.

Incentives and penalties (additional points for conferences, research, editing, advice, participation in surveys). Assessment of individual tasks of a bachelor of nursing is carried out under the conditions of the performance of the teacher's tasks (report of an abstract at a practical session, a report with a presentation at a practical session, a report at scientific and practical conferences of the department, university, writing theses, articles, participation in the All-Ukrainian Olympiad). Points (up to 10) are added as incentives.

Safety equipment. At the first lesson of the course, the basic principles of labor protection will be explained by means of appropriate instruction. Everyone is expected to know where the nearest exit to the audience is, where the fire extinguisher is, how to use it, etc.

The procedure for informing about changes in the syllabus etc. The development, updating and approval of the syllabus of the educational component is carried out every academic year. Mandatory placement on the website of KhNMU in the profile of the "Medicine" educational program by June 30 of the current academic year for the next academic year;

5. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Academic Integrity Policy (including responsibility for violations of academic integrity). Observance of academic integrity by bachelor of nursing of education involves:

- ✓ Independent performance of educational tasks, tasks of current and final control of learning results (for persons with special educational needs, this requirement is applied taking into account their individual needs and capabilities);
- ✓ Links to sources of information in the case of using ideas, developments, statements, information;
- ✓ Compliance with the norms of the legislation on copyright and related rights;
- ✓ Providing reliable information about the results of one's own (scientific, creative) activities, used research methods and sources of information.

The department of propaedeutics of internal medicine No. 2 and nursing supports zero tolerance for plagiarism. A desire to improve constantly one's own awareness in academic writing is expected from the bachelor of nursing. In the first classes, information activities will be held on what exactly is considered plagiarism and how to correctly conduct a research and scientific search.

Policy regarding persons with special educational needs. Bachelor of nursing of higher education with special needs must meet with the teacher or notify him before the start of classes, at the request of the bachelor of nursing; the head of the group can do this.

6. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Basic

1. Examination and determination of the state of health: Textbook / T.O. Antropova, A.A. Pisarev, O.I. Kolisnychenko. - K.: Medicine, 2006. - 352 p.
2. Propaedeutics of internal diseases with care of therapeutic patients / Under general. ed. A.V. Yepishyna.- Ternopil "Ukrmedknyga" 2003
3. Propedeutics of internal diseases / Yu.I. Decyk, E.M. Neiko, L.A. Pyrig. etc.; under the editorship of Yu.I. Decyk. - K.: Health, 1998.- 504p.
4. Vasylenko V.Kh. Propedeutics of internal diseases - M.: Medicine, 1998. - 688p.

Auxiliary

- Doctor, nurse, patient. I. Hardy. Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary. Budapest 1988

- The therapist's diagnostic guide. A. A. Chirkin. Minsk "Belarus" 1994.
- Normal physiology. V.I. Filimonov. Kyiv "Health" 1994.
- Basics of general and med. of psychology I.S. Vitenko, M. Dutka. Kyiv "Higher School" 1991
- M. V. Panchyshyn "The ABC of Electrocardiography" Lviv, 1996.
- Pathological physiology of M.N. Zaika, Yu.V Bytsia. Kyiv "Higher School" 1995
- Normal physiology. V.I. Filimonov. Kyiv "Health" 1994.

Information resources

1. OSCE-1. NMU named after O.O. Bogomolets. Physical methods of examination of the respiratory system (official version), 2017. – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o3V4Z6EVz94>
2. OSCE-1. NMU named after O.O. Bogomolets. Physical methods of examination of the cardiovascular system (official version), 2017. – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kgFHCzxEvVU&t=68s>
3. OSCE-1. Bogomolets State Medical University. Physical methods of examination of the gastrointestinal tract (official version), 2017. – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NAx7TTsWByc>
4. OSCE-1. O.O. Bogomolets National Medical University. Methodology of ECG registration (official version), 2017. – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=16P0uuZK1CA&t=204s>
5. Yavorsky O.G. Audio disc "Auscultation of the lungs: main and secondary respiratory sounds. Auscultation of the heart: tones and noises / O.G. Yavorskyi, audio and video materials, 2013.
6. Yavorsky O.G. DVD-film "Palpation, percussion, auscultation" (in Ukrainian and English) / Yavorskyi O.G., audio and video materials, 2013.
7. Yavorsky O.G. DVD-film "Anamnesis. Review: photos of patients" / O.G. Yavorskyi, audio and video materials, 2013.
8. From the topics "General examination of the patient, examination of individual parts of the body"
 - <http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/meded/medicine/pulmonar/pd/contents.htm>
 - <http://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/>
9. From the topics of the content module "Basic methods of examination of respiratory organs"
 - <http://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/>
 - <http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/meded/medicine/pulmonar/pd/contents.htm>
10. From the topics of the content module "Basic methods of examination of the cardiovascular system"
 - <http://www.cardiologysite.com/>
 - <http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/meded/medicine/pulmonar/pd/contents.htm>
 - <http://www.blaufuss.org/>
 - <http://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/>
11. From the topics of the content module "Basic methods of monitoring organs of the gastrointestinal tract and kidneys"
 - <http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/meded/medicine/pulmonar/pd/contents.htm>
 - <http://gastroresource.com/GITextbook/En/Default.htm>
 - <http://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/>