


ОНТҰСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 SKMA -1979-	SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department of Therapy and Cardiology		044-51/11
Work study program of the subject " Basics of Internal Medicine-1".		1page of 28

SYLLABUS
Department of Therapy and Cardiology
Work study program of the subject "Basics of Internal Medicine-1".
6B10101 "General Medicine" educational program

1.	General information about the discipline		
1.1	Discipline Code: OVB 4301-1	1.6	Academic year: 2023-2024
1.2	Name of discipline: Basics of Internal Medicine -1	1.7	Course: 4
1.3	Prerequisites: propaedeutics of internal diseases, pathology, pathophysiology, clinical pharmacology	1.8	Semester: 7
1.4	Postrequisites: Basics of Internal Medicine - 2	1.9	Number of credits (ECTS): 5
1.5	Cycle: PD (proliferative discipline)	1.10	Component: HC

2.	Description of the discipline (maximum 50 words)		
<p>The subject " Basics of Internal Medicine -1" is a field of clinical medicine that studies etiopathogenesis, symptoms, syndromes, diagnostic methods, provision of medical care in emergency conditions, pharmacodynamics of medicinal drugs, prognosis and prevention of common diseases of internal organs based on scientific principles within the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>The program has integration with the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, pathological anatomy, pathological physiology, pharmacology.</p>			

3.	Summative assessment form *		
3.1	Testing ✓	3.5	Solution of situational problems
3.2	Writing	3.6	Writing a case history
3.3	Oral	3.7	Other (specify)
3.4	OSPE/OSKE or practical skills intake ✓		

4.	Aims of the discipline
<p>To form the student's skills of clinical thinking, based on knowledge of the pathophysiological mechanisms of the course and outcome of diseases, physical and clinical - laboratory methods of examination and choice of drugs in adult patients with the main clinical syndromes of internal diseases.</p>	

5.	Learning outcomes (LO disciplines)	
LO 1	Provides patient-centered care in the biomedical, clinical, epidemiological and social-behavioral sciences for the most common diseases.	
LO 2	Carries out its activities within the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of healthcare, is guided by them in its practical activities to ensure optimal medical care.	
LO 3	Carries out effective measures aimed at diagnosing, treating, and preventing common and early forms of diseases.	
LO 4	Applies scientific principles, methods and knowledge to medical practice and research. Able to continuous self-education and development. Introduces new methods into clinical practice.	
LO 5	Carries out diagnostics, provides qualified and emergency medical care for urgent and life-threatening conditions	
LO 6	Organizes medical and social assistance, conducts preventive and recreational activities among the population.	
5.1	LO disciplines	The learning outcomes of the EP with which the LO disciplines are associated
	LO 1	LO 2. Provides patient-centered care in the biomedical, clinical, epidemiological and social-behavioral sciences aimed at diagnosing, treating and preventing the most

		common diseases.
	LO 2	LO 3. Carries out its activities within the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of healthcare to ensure quality medical care.
	LO 3	LO 14 Conducts sanitary and educational activities to improve the health of the population, maintain health and prevent diseases.
	LO 4	LO 12. Applies modern research methods in healthcare, taking into account bioethics, introduces new methods into clinical practice.
	LO 5	LO 8. Provides emergency medical care for emergency and life-threatening conditions.
	LO 6	LO 6. Conducts admission, diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and rehabilitation of pediatric and adult patients, including pregnant women, based on the principles of evidence-based medicine.

6. Detailed information about the discipline						
6.1	Venue (building, auditorium): Shymkent, SKMA sq. AL-FARABI 1, tel.: 40-82-26, 40-82-22 (1800), www.ukma.kz , www.ukma.kz/ru , therapy_med@mail.ru Clinical bases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regional Clinic Hospital – City hospital №2 – Clinic "Esculapius" – Clinic "Er Ana" – Clinic "CardioMed" 					
6.2	Number of hours	Lectures	Prakt. zan.	Lab. zan.	IWLТ	IWL
	Basics of Internal Medicine-1	15	35	-	30	70

7. Information about teachers					
No	Full name	Degrees and position	Email address	Scientific interests, etc.	Achievements
1.	Asanova Galia Kutymbetovna	Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of Department	agk_26@mail.ru	Scientific interests: "The state of the cardiovascular system in workers in the cotton processing industry"; "Interventional treatment of myocardial infarction"; "Echocardiographic method for assessing the state of the heart in patients undergoing CABG with concomitant CKD"	Author over 70 scientific articles, 2 teaching aids.
2.	Turtaeva Aigul Elubaevna	acting professor,	Curtcha@mail.ru	The method of rehabilitation of cancer	The highest qualification



		candidate of medical sciences		patients,method of obtaining ointment "Artrogus" for the treatment of articular syndrome	category in the specialties: "adult rheumatology", "therapy", "adult cardiology". Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor.
3.	Abseitova Saule Raimbekovna	Professor, Chairman of the Board of the Republican Public Organization "Kazakhstan Cardiology Society"	saule_1947@mail.ru	Member of the Presidium of the Association of Cardiologists of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Winner of the highest award of the Republican Public Association "National Medical Association" - the badge "Altyn Dariger".	Author of more than 200 published works, including four educational, three methodological manuals, seven methodological recommendations, three copyright patents, one monograph
4.	Kushekbaeva Asiya Ergeshovna	assistant professor	dr_asia@mail.ru	Associate Professor of the Department of Therapeutic Disciplines, Candidate of Medical Sciences.	Author of more than 120 scientific papers, manuals, articles.
5.	Bekzhigitov Spandiyar Baizhigitovich	Professor	bekzhigitov63@mail.ru	Doctor of Medical Sciences, health care manager, cardiologist of the highest category. Winner of the highest award of the Republican Public Association "National Medical Association" - the badge "Altyn Dariger"	Author of more than 150 scientific papers, including invention patents, guidelines for practitioners and methodological recommendations.
6.	Seiylkhanova Aizhan Seiylkhanovna	assistant	ai-jan92@mail.ru	Scientific interests: "Cause of mortality from CKD"	Therapy specialist Certificate
7.	Sultanova Asel Kairatovna	Assistant	aselka.miss.kgmu@mail.ru	-	GP, cardiology, therapy Specialist Certificate

8.	Thematic plan in the discipline "Basics of Internal Diseases-1" (VII) semester					
days	Topic name	Summary	LO disciplines	Number of hours	Forms/ methods/ learning technologies	Forms/ evaluation methods

1	Lecture Bronchitis acute and chronic	Bronchitis is acute and chronic. Definition, etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of bronchitis development. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of bronchodilators, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antibacterial, mucolytic drugs. Dispensary supervision.	LO 1,2	1	overview lecture	Feedback (question answer)
	Practical lesson Bronchitis acute and chronic	Broncho-obstructive syndrome, respiratory failure syndrome. clinical picture. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development broncho-obstructive syndrome, respiratory failure syndrome. Diagnosis, tactics of patient management. Pharmacodynamics of bronchodilators, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antibacterial, mucolytic drugs.	LO 1,2	3	Work in small groups. Execution of test tasks	Oral survey. Examination fulfillment test tasks
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL Fibrosing alveolitis	fibrosing alveolitis. Etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of fibrosing alveolitis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Pharmacodynamics of anti-inflammatory drugs, corticosteroids, cytostatics.	LO 1,2	2/6	Topic discussion. Working on a project: drawing up a work plan	Checking the solution of situational problems
2	Lecture Pneumonia.	Pneumonia. Definition, etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of pneumonia development. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics. Treatment. Pharmacodynamics of anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antibacterial drugs. Medical examination, prevention.	LO 1,3	1	Review, thematic, problem lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Pneumonia	Pneumonia. Features of the clinic with different pathogens. Pathophysiological mechanisms of pneumonia development. Atypical pneumonia (caused by intracellular pathogens). Clinic, diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antibacterial drugs. Dispensary supervision.	LO 1,3	3	"Standardized patient" Solutions of situational problems. cyber patient, Trello board	Oral survey. Checking the solution of situational problems
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Tumors of the lungs. Project: To study the risk of developing diabetes mellitus	Tumors of the lungs. Etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of lung tumors. Clinical diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Pharmacodynamicschemo-radiation therapy. Indications for surgical treatment. Project:	LO 1,3	2/5	Analysis of scientific articles, drawing up and solving situational problems /	Evaluation analysis of scientific articles; solution

	in patients with different levels of cardiovascular risk through the analysis of the latest research results from the Scopus database	To study the risk of developing diabetes mellitus in patients with different levels of cardiovascular risk through the analysis of the latest research results from the Scopus database			project work Drawing up a work plan for a scientific project	of a situational problem; project monitoring Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article and a project.
3	Lecture COPD	COPD Definition, etiology, classification, exacerbation criteria. Pathophysiological mechanisms of COPD development. Clinic, diagnostics. Treatment. Pharmacodynamics of bronchodilators, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antibacterial, mucolytic drugs. Clinical examination, prevention, sanatorium treatment.	LO 3,5	2	Overview, informative lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (COPD)	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (COPD) Definition, etiology, classification, exacerbation criteria. Pathophysiological mechanisms of COPD development. Clinic, diagnostics. Treatment. Pharmacodynamics of bronchodilators, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antibacterial, mucolytic drugs. Clinical examination, prevention, sanatorium treatment	LO 3,5	3	Work in small groups. Solution of situational problems. Mastering practical skills in the CTC.	Evaluation of work in small groups. Checking the solution of situational problems
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Acute respiratory failure	Acute respiratory failure. Definition and classification. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of acute respiratory failure. clinic, toliniko-diagnostic criteria. Pharmacodynamics of bonchidilators - 1st line; β 2-agonists: bronchodilators; glucocorticoids; anticholinergics: tiotropium bromide,	LO 3,5	2/5	Analysis of scientific articles, situational tasks / project work	Grade analysis of scientific articles; solution of a situational

		iprotropium bromide; mucolytic drugs: ambroxol, N-acetylcysteine; kinesitherapy: postural drainage; oxygen therapy; diuretics. Medical examination, prevention.				problem; project monitoring Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article and a project.
4	Lecture Bronchial asthma.	Bronchial asthma. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of bronchial asthma. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics. Treatment. Pharmacodynamics of bronchodilators (b 2 adrenomimetics, ICS, systemic corticosteroids), antileukotriene drugs (ALR) (montelukast). Clinical examination, prevention, Sanatorium treatment.	LO 1,6	1	Overview lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Bronchial asthma (BA). Emphysema	Bronchial asthma. Emphysema of the lungs. Etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of bronchial asthma, pulmonary emphysema. Classification. Clinic of asthma attack and interictal period. Treatment during an attack and in the non-attack period. Spa treatment. Pathophysiological mechanisms of the development of status asthmaticus. Definition, clinic. Pharmacodynamics of bronchodilators (b 2 adrenomimetics, ICS, systemic corticosteroids).	LO 1,6	3	"Standardized patient". Execution of test tasks, cyber patient, Trello board	Evaluation of the implementation of practical skills. Checking the execution of test tasks
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Sarcoidosis of the lungs	Sarcoidosis of the lungs. Etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of sarcoidosis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. differential diagnosis. Pharmacodynamics of corticosteroids, cytostatics, tumor	LO 1,6	2/5	Analysis of scientific articles, situational tasks.	Grade analysis of scientific articles; solution of a

		necrosis factor inhibitors (Thalidomide and Pentoxifylline) and monoclonal antibodies (Etanercept, Infliximab).				situational problem. Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article.
5	Lecture Pleurisy.	Pleurisy. Types of pleurisy, etiology, pathophysiological mechanisms of pleurisy development. Characteristics of exudate, clinic, radiological diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antibacterial drugs. Outcomes, prevention.	LO 3,4	1	Overview lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson bronchiectasis. Abscess and gangrene of the lungs	bronchiectasis. Abscess and gangrene of the lungs. Modern ideas about etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms development of bronchiectasis, abscess and gangrene of the lungs. clinical picture. Major clinical syndromes. Clinical forms and variants of the course. Outcomes. Pharmacodynamics of anti-inflammatory, antibacterial drugs. Treatment. Prevention. Clinical examination of patients	LO 3,4	2	Analysis wedge. cases. Work with the clinical protocol of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Evaluation of the work of students in a group and work with a clinical protocol
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Pulmonary heart	Pulmonary heart. TO classification of pulmonary hypertension. Chronic cor pulmonale: classification. Pathophysiological mechanisms development cor pulmonale, pulmonary hypertension. TO classification of pulmonary hypertension. Clinic. Compensated and decompensated cor pulmonale. Clinical diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Pharmacodynamics of endothelin receptor antagonists	LO 3,4	2/5	Analysis of scientific articles, compilation and solution of situational problems.	Evaluation analysis of scientific articles; solution of a situational problem;

		(ERs): ambrisentan, bosentan; calcium channel blockers (CCBs): amlodipine, diltiazem, nifedipine; phosphodiesterase subtype 5 inhibitors (IFDE-5): sildenafil, tadalafil; prostanoids: iloprost, soluble guanylate cyclase stimulators (SGCC): riociguat; diuretics; cardiac glycosides, indirect oral anticoagulants.				Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article.
6	Lecture Glomerulonephritis, acute and chronic	Glomerulonephritis acute and chronic. Definition, etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of acute, chronic glomerulonephritis. Classification. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of immunosuppressive drugs: prednisolone, methylprednisolone, cyclophosphamide; calcineurin inhibitors: cyclosporine, tacrolimus; antihypertensive, nephroprotective drugs: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors: fosinopril, enalapril, ramipril; calcium channel blockers: amlodipine, nifedipine; beta-adrenergic blockers: carvedilol; angiotensin II receptor antagonists: losartan, irbesartan; statins; diuretics: loop-furosemide, hypothiazide, with inefficiency - ultrafiltration; with severe azotemia and hyperkalemia - hemodialysis. Dispensary supervision. Sanatorium treatment, prevention.	LO 1,2,4	1	Overview, thematic lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis	Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis. Modern ideas about the etiology and Pathophysiological mechanisms development acute, chronic glomerulonephritis. Classification. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of immunosuppressive drugs: prednisolone, methylprednisolone, cyclophosphamide; calcineurin inhibitors: cyclosporine, tacrolimus; antihypertensive, nephroprotective drugs: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors: fosinopril, enalapril, ramipril; calcium channel	LO 1,2,4	3	• Work in small groups, discussing the topic of the lesson. Solving situational problems	Evaluation of work in small groups. Checking the solution of situational problems

		blockers: amlodipine, nifedipine; beta-adrenergic blockers: carvedilol; angiotensin II receptor antagonists: losartan, irbesartan; statins; diuretics: loop-furosemide, hypothiazide, with inefficiency - ultrafiltration; with severe azotemia and hyperkalemia - hemodialysis. Dispensary supervision. Sanatorium treatment, prevention.				
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Types of nephropathy.	Definition. Types of nephropathy. Dysmetabolic nephropathy: diabetic nephropathy, gouty nephropathy; cardiorenal syndrome; hepatorenal syndrome; nephropathy in diffuse connective tissue diseases; drug nephropathy; nephropathy in pregnancy. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of nephropathies. Differential diagnosis. Pharmacodynamics antihypertensive, nephroprotective drugs: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; calcium channel blockers; blockers of beta-adrenergic receptors; angiotensin II receptor antagonists; diuretics.	LO 1,2,4	2/5	Analysis of scientific articles, compilation and solution of situational problems.	Evaluation analysis of scientific articles; solution of a situational problem; Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article.
7	Lecture Acute renal failure	Acute renal failure, concept, classification, Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of acute renal failure. Clinical diagnostic criteria. Medical treatment of AKI according to etiology. Treatment of complications: renal function replacement therapy (RRT), hemodiafiltration, hemodialysis; hemosorption, plasmasorption, therapeutic plasma exchange.	LO 2,5	1	Overview lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Acute renal failure	Acute renal failure. Definition. Modern ideas about etiology and pathogenesis. clinical picture. Major clinical syndromes. Diagnostics, tactics of patient management	LO 2,5	3	"Standardized patient". Execution of test tasks, cyber patient, Trello board	Evaluation of the implementation of practical skills. Checking

						the execution of test tasks
	SRSP. Theme and task of SRO. Acute and chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis.	Acute and chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis. Definition. Etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of acute and chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis. Clinical diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Pharmacodynamics of anti-inflammatory, antibacterial drugs: penicillins, cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones; nephroprotective drugs: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; angiotensin II receptor antagonists.	LO 2,5	2/6	Analysis of scientific articles in the form, drafting and solving situational problems.	Evaluation analysis of scientific articles; solution of a situational problem; Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article.
8	Lecture chronic kidney disease	Chronic kidney disease, concept, pathophysiological mechanisms of development of chronic kidney disease. Classification, diagnosis, tactics of managing patients at different stages of CKD. Pharmacotherapy to slow the progression of CKD, nephro- and cardioprotective agents. The main groups of drugs used to slow the progression of CKD are nephro- and cardioprotectors. indications for hemodialysis, kidney transplantation.	LO 1,3	1	Overview lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson chronic kidney disease	Chronic kidney disease, concept, pathophysiological mechanisms of development of chronic kidney disease. Classification, diagnosis, tactics of managing patients at different stages of CKD. Pharmacotherapy to slow the progression of CKD, nephro- and cardioprotective agents. The main groups of drugs used to slow the progression of CKD are nephro- and	LO 1,3	3	Work in small groups.	Evaluation of work in small groups.

		cardioprotectors. indications for hemodialysis, kidney transplantation.				
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Frontier control No. 1	Chronic kidney disease, concept, pathophysiological mechanisms of development of chronic kidney disease. Classification, diagnosis, tactics of managing patients at different stages of CKD. Pharmacotherapy to slow the progression of CKD, nephro- and cardioprotective agents. The main groups of drugs used to slow the progression of CKD are nephro- and cardioprotectors. indications for hemodialysis, kidney transplantation. Diet therapy for CKD. Conservative methods of nephroprotection. Renal replacement therapy in CKD. Frontier control No. 1	LO 1,3	2/6	Analysis of scientific articles, solution of situational problems. Execution of test tasks. Drawing up diagnostic and treatment algorithms	Evaluation answers to control questions , test tasks and solutions to situational problems
9	Lecture Arterial hypertension.	Arterial hypertension. Definition, etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of arterial hypertension. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of antihypertensive drugs, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; calcium channel blockers; blockers of beta-adrenergic receptors; angiotensin II receptor antagonists; diuretics; aldosterone antagonists; lipid-lowering drugs: statins, omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, fibrates. Prevention, dispensary observation, sanatorium treatment. hypertensive crises. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of hypertensive crisis. Classification, clinic, diagnostics. Urgent Care.	LO 4,6	1	Overview lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Arterial hypertension	Arterial hypertension. Definition, etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of arterial hypertension. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of antihypertensive drugs, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; calcium channel blockers; blockers of beta-adrenergic receptors; angiotensin II receptor antagonists; diuretics; aldosterone antagonists; lipid-lowering drugs: statins, omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids,	LO 4,6	3	Analysis wedge. cases. Work with the clinical protocol of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Evaluation of the work of students in a group and work with a clinical protocol

		fibrates. Prevention, dispensary observation, sanatorium treatment. hypertensive crises. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of hypertensive crisis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, emergency care, Pharmacodynamics of antihypertensive drugs, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors: enalaprilat; calcium channel blockers: nifedipine; beta-adrenergic blockers: propranolol; diuretics: furosemide; magnesium sulfate; centrally acting drugs: clonidine.				
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Symptomatic arterial hypertension.	Symptomatic arterial hypertension. Definition, etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of symptomatic arterial hypertension. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics. Etiopathogenetic treatment. Pharmacodynamics of anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, nephroprotective, antihypertensive, lipid-lowering drugs. Prevention, dispensary observation, sanatorium treatment.	LO 4,6	2/6	Analysis of scientific articles, compilation and solution of situational problems.	Evaluation analysis of scientific articles; solution of a situational problem; Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article.
10	Lecture Atherosclerosis.	Atherosclerosis. Definition, etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of atherosclerosis development. Pharmacodynamics of lipid-lowering drugs: HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, cholesterol absorption inhibitors: ezetimibe; PCSK9 inhibitors; fibrates; omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids. Prevention;	LO 4,5	2	Overview lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Atherosclerosis	Atherosclerosis. Definition, etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of atherosclerosis development.	LO 4,5	3	"Standardized patient", cyber patient,	Evaluation of the implement

		Pharmacodynamics of lipid-lowering drugs: HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, cholesterol absorption inhibitors: ezetimibe; PCSK9 inhibitors; fibrates; omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids. Prevention.			Trello board	tation of practical skills
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Infectious endocarditis	Infective endocarditis. Definition. Etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of infective endocarditis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of antibacterial drugs: b-lactams: benzylpenicillin, ampicillin; cefazolin; sulfonamides; aminoglycosides: gentamicin; Glycopeptides: vancomycin. Prevention.	LO 4,5	3/6	Analysis of scientific articles, compilation and solution of situational problems.	Evaluation analysis of scientific articles; solution of a situational problem; Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article.
11	Lecture Cardiac ischemia	Cardiac ischemia. Definition. Etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of coronary heart disease. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics antianginal drugs: nitrates, β -blockers, calcium antagonists, narcotic analgesics; lipid-lowering drugs; antiplatelet agents, anticoagulants, fibrinolytics. Prevention, dispensary observation.	LO 5,6	1	Overview lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Ischemic heart disease (CHD). angina pectoris	ischemic heart disease. Angina. Definition. Etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of stenocardia. Risk factors. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of antianginal drugs: nitrates, β -blockers, calcium antagonists, narcotic analgesics; lipid-lowering	LO 5,6	2	Work in small groups. Solution of situational problems	Evaluation of work in small groups. Checking the solution of situational

		drugs; antiplatelet agents. Prevention, dispensary observation.				problems
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Cardiomyopathy	Cardiomyopathy. Definition. Etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of cardiomyopathies. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics of β -blockers, calcium antagonists, diuretics, aldosterone antagonists, antiplatelet agents; inotropic drugs. Heart transplant. Prevention of sudden cardiac death.	LO 5,6	3/5	Analysis of scientific articles, compilation and solution of situational problems.	Evaluation analysis of scientific articles; solution of a situational problem; Criteria assessment; project monitoring Checklist for evaluating a scientific article.
12	Lecture myocardial infarction	Myocardial infarction. Definition. Etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of myocardial infarction. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics antianginal drugs: nitrates, β -blockers, calcium antagonists, narcotic analgesics; lipid-lowering drugs; antiplatelet agents, anticoagulants, fibrinolytics. Prevention, dispensary observation.	LO 2,3	1	Review problem lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Ischemic heart disease (CHD). myocardial infarction	Myocardial infarction. Definition. Etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of myocardial infarction. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics antianginal drugs: nitrates, β -blockers, calcium antagonists, narcotic analgesics; lipid-lowering drugs; antiplatelet agents, anticoagulants, fibrinolytics. Prevention, dispensary observation. Sudden coronary death. Definition, clinic. Emergency therapy at the stage of clinical death. Acute left ventricular heart failure. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics,	LO 2,3	2	Work in small groups, seminars, solving situational clinical problems.	Evaluation of the implementation of practical skills

		treatment.				
	SRSP. Sudden coronary death Project Protection	Sudden coronary death. Definition, clinic. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Emergency therapy at the stage of clinical death.	LO 2,3	3/5	Protection of the project.	Evaluation project protection Evaluation Checklist project.
13	Lecture Chronic heart failure	Chronic heart failure. Definition. Etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of chronic heart failure. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics cardioprotectors: SGLT-2 inhibitors, angiotensin-neprilysin receptor inhibitors (ARNIs), β-blockers, calcium antagonists; lipid-lowering drugs; antiplatelet agents, anticoagulants, diuretics, aldosterone antagonists, Prevention, follow-up.	LO 2,6	1	Overview lecture	Feedback (question-answer)
	Practical lesson Chronic heart failure	Chronic heart failure. Definition. Etiology, Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of chronic heart failure. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Pharmacodynamics cardioprotectors: sodium-glucose cotransporter type 2 inhibitors; inhibitor of If-channels; angiotensin-neprilysin receptor inhibitors (ARNIs); β-blockers; aldosterone antagonists; calcium antagonists; lipid-lowering drugs; antiplatelet agents; anticoagulants; diuretics. Prevention, dispensary observation.	LO 2,6	2	Work in small groups. Solution of situational problems	Evaluation of work in small groups. Checking the solution of situational problems
	IWLT. Theme and task of IWL. Pulmonary embolism Frontier control No. 2	Definition. Etiology. Pathophysiological mechanisms of development of pulmonary embolism. Pharmacodynamics of oral anticoagulants, vitamin K antagonists, low molecular weight heparins.	LO 2,6	3/5	Preparation of thematic presentations , solving situational problems. Executing test tasks	Evaluation answers to control questions , test tasks and solutions to situation

						al problems
	Preparing and conducting intermediate certification		15 hours			
	The total number		150			

9. Teaching methods and forms of controls					
9.1	Lectures	Review, problem, informational, thematic lectures			
9.2	Practical lessons	Discussion of the topic of the lesson. Work in small groups. Execution of test tasks. "Standardized patient" Solution of situational problems. Analysis of clinical cases. Work with the clinical protocol of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan.			
9.3	IWLT\IWL.	Work on the project: drawing up a work plan. Analysis of scientific articles in the form of a presentation, drafting and solving situational problems / project work. Drawing up a work plan for a scientific project. Work with the CP of the Republic of Kazakhstan on nosologies of disciplines.			
9.4	Frontier control	Testing, oral questioning.			
10. Evaluation criteria					
10.1 Criteria for assessing the learning outcomes of the discipline					
№ LO	Name learning outcomes	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactorily	Fine	Excellent
LO 1	Provides patient-centered care in the areas of biomedical, clinical, epidemiological and social-behavioral sciences for the most common diseases.	is unable to provide patient-centered care in the areas of biomedical, clinical, epidemiological, and social-behavioral sciences.	challenges in providing patient-centered care in the biomedical, clinical, epidemiological, and social-behavioral sciences.	provides patient-centered care in the fields of biomedical, clinical, epidemiological and social-behavioral sciences	Independently provides patient-centered care in the biomedical, clinical, epidemiological, and social-behavioral sciences.
LO 2	Carries out its activities within the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of healthcare, and is guided by them in its practical activities to ensure optimal medical care.	is not able to carry out its activities within the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of healthcare	finds it difficult to carry out its activities within the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of healthcare	carries out its activities within the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of healthcare	independently carries out its activities within the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of healthcare
LO 3	Conducts effective measures aimed at diagnosing, treating, and preventing common and early forms of diseases.	is not able to carry out effective measures aimed at diagnosing, treating, and preventing common and early forms of diseases.	finds it difficult carry out effective measures aimed at diagnosing, treating, and preventing common and early forms of diseases.	is able to carry out effective measures aimed at diagnosing, treating, and preventing common and early forms of diseases.	independently carries out effective measures aimed at diagnosing, treating, and preventing common and early forms of

					diseases.
LO 4	Applies scientific principles, methods and knowledge to medical practice and research. Capable of continuous self-education and development. Introduces new methods into clinical practice.	is unable to interpret scientific principles, methods and knowledge in medical practice and research.	has difficulty interpreting scientific principles, methods and knowledge in medical practice and research.	interprets scientific principles, methods and knowledge in medical practice and research.	independently interprets scientific principles, methods and knowledge in medical practice and research.
LO 5	Conducts diagnostics and provides qualified and emergency medical care in emergency and life-threatening conditions	is not able to conduct diagnostics, provide qualified and emergency medical care in emergency and life-threatening conditions	it is difficult to diagnose and provide qualified and emergency medical care in emergency and life-threatening conditions	Conducts diagnostics and provides qualified and emergency medical care in emergency and life-threatening conditions	independently carries out diagnostics, provides qualified and emergency medical care in emergency and life-threatening conditions
LO 6	Organizes medical and social assistance, carries out preventive and health measures among the population.	is not able to organize medical and social assistance, carry out preventive and health measures among the population.	It is difficult to organize medical and social care, to carry out preventive and health measures among the population.	Organizes medical and social assistance, carries out preventive and health measures among the population.	independently organizes medical and social assistance, carries out preventive and health measures among the population.

10.2		Criteria for assessing the learning outcomes of the discipline	
Checklist for practical lessons			
	Form of control	Grade	Criteria for evaluation
1	Discussion of topic questions	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	During the answer, the learner did not make any mistakes, was oriented in the theories, concepts and directions of the discipline being studied, gave them a critical assessment, and also used the scientific achievements of other disciplines.
		Good Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The learner did not make gross mistakes during the answer, but made inaccuracies and unprincipled errors, corrected by himself, and managed to systematize the program material with the help of the teacher.
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	During the answer, the learner made fundamental mistakes, limited himself only to the educational literature indicated by the teacher, and experienced great difficulties in systematizing the material.
		Unsatisfactory	The learner made serious mistakes while answering, did not



		Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	study the basic literature on the topic of the lesson, and failed to use scientific terminology
2	Practical skills in the CPS office.	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The learner has excellent practical skills: he knows the methodology for performing practical skills quite accurately, and has sufficient skills in caring for the patient.
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The teacher has good practical skills: he knows the methodology for performing practical skills insufficiently accurately, and has sufficient skills in caring for the patient.
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	The learner has satisfactory practical skills: he knows the basic principles of the methodology for performing practical skills, but performs the skills according to
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	The learner does not have a sufficient level of practical skills (does not know and does not know how to apply patient care skills).
3	Solving situational problems	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	He actively participated in solving situational problems, showed original thinking, showed deep knowledge of the material, and used scientific achievements of other disciplines in discussions.
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	Actively participated in the work, showed knowledge of the material, made unprincipled inaccuracies or errors, which were corrected by the teacher himself.
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	When working in a group, he was passive, made inaccuracies and fundamental errors, and experienced great difficulty in systematizing the material.
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	Did not take part in the work of the group, answering the teacher's questions, made fundamental errors and inaccuracies, did not use scientific terminology when answering
Checklist for IWL			
	Form of control	Grade	Criteria of the evaluation
1	Checking the presentation	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The learner prepared a presentation on the topic on time, independently, carefully, with a volume of at least 20 concise and meaningful slides, using at least 5 literary sources and the presence of a detailed plan, provided diagrams, tables and drawings corresponding to the

			topic, and during the defense demonstrated deep knowledge of topic and accurately answered all the questions asked.
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The learner prepared a presentation on the topic on time, independently, carefully, containing at least 20 concise and meaningful slides, using at least 5 literary sources and having a detailed plan, provided diagrams, tables and drawings corresponding to the topic, and demonstrated good knowledge of the topic during the defense. topic, when answering questions he made fundamental mistakes.
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	The learner prepared a presentation on the topic on time, independently, but sloppily, with a volume of at least 20 empty slides, using less than 5 literary sources and the presence of an undeveloped plan, provided an insufficient number of diagrams, tables and figures corresponding to the topic, and answered questions uncertainly during the defense , made fundamental mistakes
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	The learner did not prepare a presentation on the topic on time, or prepared it on time, but not independently, sloppily, with less than 20 meaningless slides, without citing literary sources, in the absence of a plan, made gross mistakes when answering questions or was unable to answer questions and did not defend a presentation on the topic.
2	Preparing a smart map	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The mind map was made carefully, completed on time, completed independently using at least 5 literary sources. Diagrams, tables and figures corresponding to the topic are provided. When defending, he does not read the material, but tells it. Confidently and accurately answers all questions asked.
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The intelligence map was completed carefully and completed on time, completed independently using at least 4 literary sources. Diagrams, tables and figures corresponding to the topic are provided. When defending, he does not read the material, but tells it. When answering questions, he makes unprincipled mistakes.
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	The intelligence map was completed carefully and completed on time, completed independently using at least 3 literary sources. Diagrams, tables and figures corresponding to the topic are provided. When defending, he does not read the material, but tells it. Confidently and accurately answers all questions asked. When defending, the text is read. Answers questions uncertainly and makes fundamental mistakes.
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points	The intelligence map was not made carefully and was not submitted on time; it was not written independently

		FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	using less than 3 literary sources. When defending, the text is read. When answering questions, he makes gross mistakes and does not understand the material.
3	Executing test tasks	Assessed using a multi-point system	

Checklist for border control

Form of control	Grade	Criteria of the evaluation
Written ticket survey (clinical tasks) and testing	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	It is given if the learner did not make any mistakes or inaccuracies during the answer. Focuses on theories, concepts and trends in the discipline being studied and gives them a critical assessment. Completion of test tasks by 90-100%.
	Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	It is given if the learner did not make gross mistakes during the answer, made unprincipled inaccuracies or fundamental errors corrected by the student himself, and managed to systematize the program material with the help of the teacher. Completes test tasks to 70-89%.
	Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1.33; 55-59%) D- (1.0; 50-54%)	This is given if the learner made inaccuracies and non-fundamental errors while answering, limited himself only to educational literature indicated by the teacher, and experienced great difficulty in systematizing the material. Completes test tasks by 50-69%.
	Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	This is given if the learner made fundamental mistakes during the answer and did not study the basic literature on the topic of the lesson; does not know how to use the scientific terminology of the discipline, answers with gross stylistic and logical errors. Completes test tasks at 0-49%.

Evaluation criteria (checklist) for scientific articles

№	Control of the form	Grade	Criteria of the evaluation
1	Analysis of the content of a scientific article	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	1) Independently substantiates and argues the relevance of the problem 2) Explains the purpose of the work, materials and methods used in the work 3) Freely expresses the semantic content of a scientific article 4) Argues and substantiates conclusions 5) Has the skill of using literature and justifies the selected list of references in this article
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	1) Assumes the relevance of the problem 2) Explains the purpose of the work, materials and methods used in the work 3) Sets out the content of a scientific article 4) Justifies conclusions 5) Justifies the selected list of references in this article

		<p>Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	<p>1) Understands the urgency of the problem 2) Lists the purpose of the work, materials and methods used in the work 3) Understands the content of a scientific article 4) Lists the conclusions and references in this article</p>
		<p>Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)</p>	<p>Does not understand the urgency of the problem, is not able to discuss the content of the article</p>
3	Answering additional questions (on the topic of the article for the discipline)	<p>Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)</p>	<p>1) Applies the acquired knowledge in a practical lesson on the topic for the answer Definition of pneumonia Classification of pneumonia Pathological anatomy of lobar pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, focal pneumonia Features of the morphology of pneumonia depending on the etiological factor Complications of pneumonia Causes of death from pneumonia</p>
		<p>Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)</p>	<p>Applies acquired knowledge in a practical lesson on the topic to answer Definition of pneumonia Classification of pneumonia Pathological anatomy of lobar pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, focal pneumonia Features of the morphology of pneumonia depending on the etiological factor Complications of pneumonia Causes of death from pneumonia</p>
		<p>Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	<p>1) Gives an incomplete answer to additional questions Definition of pneumonia Classification of pneumonia Pathological anatomy of lobar pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, focal pneumonia Features of the morphology of pneumonia depending on the etiological factor Complications of pneumonia Causes of death from pneumonia</p>
		<p>Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)</p>	<p>1) Does not answer additional questions on the topic</p>
Criteria for evaluating design work			
1	Goal setting and project planning	<p>Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)</p>	<p>The goal is formulated, clearly justified, and a detailed plan for achieving it is issued.</p>
		<p>Fine Corresponds to points:</p>	<p>The goal is formulated, justified, and a schematic plan for achieving it is issued.</p>

		B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	The goal is formulated, but there is no plan for achieving it
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	The goal is not formulated
2	Statement and justification of the project problem	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The project problem is clearly formulated, justified and deep in nature.
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The project problem is clearly formulated and justified
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	The formulation of the project problem is superficial
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	The project problem is not formulated
3	Variety of information sources used	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The work contains fairly complete information from a variety of sources.
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The work contains a small amount of relevant information from a limited number of similar sources
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%)	Most of the information presented is not relevant to the topic of the work.

		D- (1,0; 50-54%)	
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	Information that was not relevant to the topic and purpose of the project was used
4	Depth of disclosure of the project topic	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The topic of the project is covered exhaustively, the author has demonstrated deep knowledge that goes beyond the scope of the work program being studied
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The topic of the project has been revealed, the author has demonstrated knowledge of the topic within the framework of the work program in the discipline being studied
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	The topic of the project is revealed in fragments
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	The topic of the project has not been disclosed
5	Analysis of the work progress and results obtained, conclusions	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	An exhaustive analysis of the obtained work results is presented, the necessary conclusions are drawn, and work prospects are outlined.
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	A detailed result of the work to achieve the goals stated in the project is presented.
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	The analysis is replaced by a brief description of the progress and order of work
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	No attempts have been made to analyze the progress and results of the work
6	Achieving the goal and compliance with the project	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The methods of work are sufficient and used appropriately and effectively, the objectives of the project are achieved
		Fine	The methods used correspond to the theme and purpose

	content	<p>Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)</p>	of the project, but are insufficient
		<p>Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	A significant part of the working methods used do not correspond to the theme and purpose of the project
		<p>Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)</p>	The goals stated in the project were not achieved
7	Personal involvement, creative approach to work	<p>Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)</p>	The work is distinguished by a creative approach, full participation and the author's own original attitude to the idea of the project
		<p>Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)</p>	The work is independent, demonstrates insufficient full participation, an attempt is made to present a personal view on the topic of the project, elements of creativity are applied
		<p>Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	The author showed little involvement in the topic of the project, but did not demonstrate independence in work, did not use the possibilities of a creative approach
		<p>Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)</p>	The work is formulaic, showing the formal attitude of the author
8	Compliance with writing requirements	<p>Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)</p>	The work fully reflects: the relevance of the topic, novelty and practical significance, conclusions, recommendations, the degree of solution to the problem and completion of the work, the correctness of its formulation, the author's familiarity with the scientific literature, the depth of the discussion, the literacy of the presentation and the work was delivered on time according to schedule
		<p>Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)</p>	There are typos and incorrect expressions in the work

		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	In the written part of the work, all sections are partially disclosed, fundamental errors
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	The written part of the project does not meet the requirements, all sections of the work are not disclosed and the work is not submitted on time
9	Quality of presentation	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The presentation in terms of design style, presentation of information, content, text meets the general requirements for presentation design. The author confidently and accurately answers questions
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The presentation contains typos, incorrect expressions, some non-fundamental errors, and inaccuracies in answering questions.
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%) C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	The presentation contains minor fundamental errors and inaccuracies; partial fundamental errors when answering questions
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	There are a large number of fundamental errors in the presentation and answering questions.
10	Quality of the final product	Excellent Corresponds to points: A (4.0; 95-100%) A- (3.67; 90-94%)	The product fully complies with quality requirements (aesthetically pleasing, easy to use, meets the stated purposes)
		Fine Corresponds to points: B+ (3.33; 85-89%) B (3.0; 80-84%) B- (2.67; 75-79%) C+ (2.33; 70-74%)	The product does not fully meet quality requirements
		Satisfactorily Corresponds to points: C (2.0; 65-69%)	The design product does not meet quality requirements (aesthetics, ease of use, compliance with stated goals)

		C- (1.67; 60-64%) D+ (1,33; 55-59%) D- (1,0; 50-54%)	
		Unsatisfactory Corresponds to points FX (0.5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24%)	There is no project product

Multi-point knowledge assessment system

Letter grade	Digital equivalent of points	Percentage	Traditional assessment
A	4,0	95-100	Excellent
A -	3,67	90-94	
B +	3,33	85-89	Fine
B	3,0	80-84	
B -	2,67	75-79	
C +	2,33	70-74	Satisfactorily
C	2,0	65-69	
C -	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D-	1,0	50-54	
FX	0,5	25-49	
F		0-24	Unsatisfactory

11.

Learning Resources

Electronic books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Internal diseases - V.S. Moiseev, A.I. Martynov, N.A. Mukhin. Volume 1. https://t.me/medknigi_arhiv/149 Clinical nephrology. Skvortsov V., Tumarenko A. 2017г. https://kingmed.info/knigi/Yrologia_i_nefrologia/book_4549/Kl_inicheskaya_nefrologiya-Skvortsov_VV_Tumarenko_AV-2017-pdf Nephrology. Usanova A.A., 2019. https://t.me/medknigi_arhiv/512 Internal diseases. The cardiovascular system. Roitberg. A.V. Strutynsky. 2019. https://t.me/medknigi_arhiv/514 Internal diseases. Respiratory diseases. Trukhan D.I., Viktorova I.A., 2013. https://t.me/medknigi_arhiv/426 Guide to the treatment of diseases of internal organs. 5 volume.A.N. Hams. 2018y https://t.me/medknigi_arhiv/295
Electronic resources, limited to: databases including but not animation simulators, professional blogs, websites, other electronic reference materials (for example: video, audio, digests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stryuk R.I. Internal diseases [Electronic resource]: part 1: textbook / R.I. Stryuk, I.V. Maev - Almaty: Evero Publishing House, 2020. - 296 p. Epigraph. Stryuk R.I. Internal diseases [Electronic resource]: part 2: textbook / R.I. Stryuk, I.V. Maev - Almaty: Evero Publishing House, 2020. - 284 p. Epigraph Clinical guidelines 2020. Arterial hypertension in adults. https://youtu.be/3pjNOCw2PwM Chronic kidney disease. Acute kidney injury. Tatiana Adasheva. https://youtu.be/gfAYX1BGpWU



Laboratory/Physical Resources	http://lib.ukma.kz
Special programs	http://10.10.202.52 http://89.218.155.74
Magazines (electronic magazines)	Republican interuniversity digital library http://rmebrk.kz/
Electronic resources	SKMA Repository http://lib.ukma.kz/repository/ Republican interuniversity digital library http://rmebrk.kz/ «Aknurpress» Digital library https://aknurpress.kz/login “ZAN” of regulatory legal acts https://zan.kz/ru "Paragraph Medicine" information base https://online.zakon.kz/Medicine/
Literature	http://www.studmedlib.ru

12.

Discipline policy

- Absence from classes without a valid reason is not allowed.
 - Make up missed classes in a timely manner for a valid reason.
 - Attend classes, IWLTs and lectures on time.
 - Learners must have an appropriate outfit (robe, cap, change of shoes, etc.).
 - The learner has a medical sanitary record.
 - Timely completion of tasks according to IWL.
 - The learner must treat learners and his fellow teachers with respect.
 - Careful attitude of learners towards the property of the department.
 - **Training requirements, penalties**
 - the penalty point for missing one lecture class without a good reason is 1.0 points;
 - a learner who fails to appear at the midterm control without a good reason is not allowed to take the exam in the discipline. A learner who does not appear for midterm control for a good reason, immediately after starting classes, submits an application addressed to the dean, provides supporting documents (due to illness, family circumstance or other objective reasons), receives a work sheet that is valid for the period specified in clause 12.4. The results of the midterm control are provided to the dean’s office in the form of a report before the end of the control week.
 - The IWLgrade is given during IWLT classes according to the schedule in the educational journal of progress and the electronic journal, taking into account penalty points are deducted from the IWL grades).
 - if you miss one IWLT lesson - a penalty point of 2.0;
- a learner who has not achieved a passing score (50%) on one of the types of controls (current control, midterm control No. 1 and/or No. 2) is not allowed to take the exam in the discipline.

13.


Academic policy based on the moral and ethical values of the academy

www.ukma.kz, → раздел Академическая политика. П. 4 Кодекс честиобучающихся

Discipline grading policy

- Midterm control of students’ knowledge is carried out at least twice during one academic period on 8/12 days of theoretical training with the results of midterm tests entered into an electronic journal, taking into account penalty points for missed lectures (missed lectures in the form of penalty points are subtracted from midterm control grades) .
- The results of the midterm control are provided to the dean’s office in the form of a report before the end of the control week.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The examination grade is assigned based on the results of the current and midterm controls - the assessment of the admission rating (ARA) (60%) and the final control - the exam grade (40%). - ORD (admission rating assessment) is defined as the average value of points for practical classes, IWL, and midterm control. - A student who has scored a minimum ORD score of 1 (15%) or higher is allowed to take the exam. - The final grade for the discipline will be the sum of the current academic performance (CPR) and the exam grade. The final grade according to the point-rating letter system is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - percentage of the final grade - Digital equivalent of points - letter equivalent of points <p>assessment according to the traditional system</p>
--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

14.	Approval and revision		
Date of approval at the department	Protocol No.	FULL NAME. manager	Signature
<i>26.05.2023</i>	<i>№10</i>	<i>Asanova G.K.</i>	
Date of approval of the COP	Protocol No.	FULL NAME. COP Chairman	Signature
<i>05.06.2023</i>	<i>№11</i>	<i>Sadykova A.Sh.</i>	