


ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department of "Introduction to the clinic"	044 – 75/ 11
Methodological recommendations for practical training in the discipline "Introduction to the profession"	

Methodological for practical training instructions

Name of discipline: Fundamentals of medicine and safe care (Introduction to the profession)


Code of the discipline: IP - 1201

Name of EP: 6B10115 «Medicine»

**Amount of training hours/
credits:** 90 hours (3 credits)

Training course and semester: 1 course I semester

Shymkent-2023 y.

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Methodological recommendations for practical classes in the discipline of « Introduction to the profession » were developed in accordance with the working curriculum (syllabus) and discussed at a meeting of the department

Protocol No. _ _ " " _____

Head of the Department, Candidate of Medical Sciences,
Acting Associate Professor.



A.R.Zhumadilova

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1. Topic №1: Fundamentals of Medicine. Introduction to the medical profession. Staff hygiene. Moral and ethical aspects of the professional activity of a doctor.

2. Purpose: To teach students to recognize the professionally important qualities and professional behavior of a doctor's personality-doctor.

3. Training goals:

- **The student should know:**
- Rules of personal hygiene.
- Goals and objectives of hand disinfection.
- Rules for wearing and removing sterile gloves.
- Professional behavior of the doctor.
- Know Order №111.

The student must be able to:

- Discuss and answer topic questions.
- Disinfection of hands;
- Rules for wearing and removing sterile gloves;
- Follow the personal hygiene of employees;

4. Main issues of the topic:

- Give a description of the current state of Medicine.
- Follow the personal hygiene of employees;
- Professional behavior of the doctor.
- Goals and objectives of hand disinfection.
- Order of the Health Organization №111.

5. The main types/methods/technologies of training to achieve the final results of teaching the discipline: Discussion of questions of the topic, test execution of tasks, solving situational problems

6. Types of control to assess the level of achievement of the final results of teaching a discipline. Oral survey, assessment of the implementation of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems. Check sheet "Hand processing".

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).


Control questions:

1. Definition of the profession of a doctor.
2. History of the development of the profession of a doctor.
3. Personality of a doctor-quality professionalism of a doctor.
4. Follow the personal hygiene of employees;
5. Social significance of the profession of a doctor.
6. Goals of hand disinfection.
7. Rules for wearing and removing sterile gloves.

Test questions:

1. Hand washing and wet cleaning жатады refers to disinfection method

- 1) physical
- 2) mechanical

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3) biological

4) chemical

5) combination

2. Define the concept of "health care":

A) medical opinion measures to protect the health of the population;

B) based on the protection of citizens ' health

Medical, socio-economic, political and other events

C) a set of medical and social measures aimed at the health of the population

3. The health system is:

A) state set of healthcare entities and bodies aimed at protecting the rights and obtaining medical care for the population;

B) subjects engaged in medical activities;

C) public and non-public health sectors engaged in medical, pharmaceutical and educational activities;

D) public and non-public health sectors of the health insurance organization.

4. Comment on the concept of "medical worker"

A) health worker;

B) a professional physical worker with higher or secondary professional medical education;

C) a legal professional employee based on the protection of the health of the population;

D) a physical professional employee with a higher or secondary professional medical education; in addition, a legal professional employee based on the protection of the health of the population;

E) a physical professional employee who has received higher education on a legal basis.

5. The hand belongs to one level of decontamination...

1) hygienic

2) infectious

3) epidemiological

4) hearth

5) daily

6. Not subject to disinfection method

1) mechanical engineering

2) physical

3) chemical

4) biological

5) combination

7. ... What is the state body that determines the state health development policy?

A) the president of the republic of kazakhstan

B) ministry of health of the republic of kazakhstan

C) the government of the republic of kazakhstan

D) parliament of the republic of kazakhstan

E) presidential administration of the republic of kazakhstan

I) all answers are correct


8. Subjects of health insurance are::

A) the insurer;

B) insurance of a medical organization (insurance);

C) medical organization;

D) local health authority;

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E) the correct answer is no.

9. How many times should each step be repeated in hand washing

- 1) 7 times
- 2) 3 times
- 3) 5 times
- 4) 8 times

10. Types of hand washing in article 111 of the no rk

- 1) social
- 2) hygienic
- 3) chemical
- 4) everything is correct

1. Topic №2: Fundamentals of a healthy lifestyle and medical preventive measures.

2. Purpose: General explanation of health to students. Teaching the basic structures of the modern concept of health.

3. Training Goals:

The student should know:

- What is health.
- Factors affecting human health.
- Motivation for a healthy lifestyle.
- Healthy lifestyle culture.
- Primary and secondary risk factors for the disease.

The student must:

- Give a description of a healthy lifestyle.
- Providing information about the population indicator
- Motivation for a healthy lifestyle
- Prevention of primary and secondary risk factors of the disease.

Main issues of the topic:

1. Healthy lifestyle culture.
2. Population health indicator.
3. Basic structures of the modern concept of health.
4. Factors that determine and affect human health.
5. Lifestyle and its components.
6. Risk factors for the disease.

5. The main types/methods/technologies of training to achieve the final results of teaching the discipline:

Discussion of questions on the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems


6. Types of control to assess the level of achievement of the final results of teaching a discipline. Oral survey, assessment of the implementation of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems.

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:

1. General understanding of Health.
2. Basic structures of the modern concept of Health.

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3. Factors that determine and affect human health.
4. The concept of " healthy lifestyle".
5. Lifestyle and its components.
6. Primary and secondary factors of the disease

Test questions:

1. What is a healthy lifestyle?

- A) the formation of a healthy lifestyle based on the provision of information in the protection of the health of the population and the Prevention of diseases, aimed at preserving the lifestyle of a citizen, disease prevention and hygienic training of the population;
- B) the population principle of General Data, which provides a healthy life gold;
- C) conducting "valeology" classes in educational institutions;
- D) disease prevention;
- E) protecting the health of the population.

2. Who leads a healthy lifestyle?

- A) health professionals of the PHC organization;
- B) specialists of the district center for the formation of a healthy lifestyle;
- C) methodological manager in the field of health authorities and subjects in the Coordination of health care.
- D) sanitary and epidemiological station;
- E) defender of the law.

3. Comment on the concept of "prevention":

- A) a set of medical activities aimed at the prevention (development) of diseases, the formation of a healthy lifestyle;
- B) medical services aimed at the Prevention of acute diseases;
- C) a set of health care measures;
- D) a set of health prevention measures;
- E) a set of measures in the treatment of the disease.

4. According to the World Health System Organization, the health of the population is based on work:


- A) 10%;
- B) 50%;
- C) 100%;
- D) the generality is not related;
- E) no such studies have been conducted.

5. What is the main substance of the prevention system?

- A) doctor of the health care center
- B) specialists of the sanepid Control Center
- C) area doctors in polyclinics
- D) doctors of the psychoneurological dispensary
- E) doctors of the Blood Donation Center.

6. The definition of general health according to the WHO includes the following items... enter.

- A) physical, social, psychological well-being;
- B) the ability of a labor worker;
- C) absence or presence of disease;
- D) availability of a comfortable home;

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E) availability of work.

7. The main meanings that affect the health of the population, except for the following...

- A) the level of culture of residents;
- B) environmental factor of the environment;
- C) availability and quality of medical care;
- D) security of the employment contract.
- E) health system.

8. After the activity of the doctor's professional activity, there is fatigue and inactivity, changes in blood pressure, headaches, insomnia - this is it...

- A) negative direction to the activity performed
- B) "emotional distress"
- C) stress
- D) dehumanization
- E) professional deformation

9. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome is justified...

- A) with night duty
- B) work in shifts
- C) with excessive intake of the disease
- D) a large amount of emotionality in communication with people
- E) professional emotionality towards life in general with the tasks of attitude

10. Provides a quick and calm deep sleep...

- A) watching movies before bed with the family
- B) walk in any weather before going to bed
- C) tea drinking with the family before bedtime
- D) hygiene standards behavior
- E) work on a computer

1. Topic №3: Therapeutic and protective order. Anti-epidemic order of the sanitary problem. The procedure for feeding patients

2.Purpose: Explain to students the daily routine in the hospital, the mode of motor activity of the patient in the hospital, the types of artificial and natural feeding.


3. Training goals:

The student should know:

- Daily routine in the hospital.
- Modes of motor activity of the patient in the hospital.
- Appointment of a functional bed.
- Artificial and natural feeding.
- The concept of "sanitary and anti-epidemic regime".
- Types of cleaning in medical and preventive institutions.
- Disinfection of cleaning products.
- Familiarization with the order of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 11, 2020 No. 96.

The student must:

- Appointment of a functional bed.

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- Disinfection of cleaning products.
- Artificial and natural feeding.
- Modes of motor activity of the patient in the hospital.

4. Main issues of the topic:

- Epidemiological order against Sanitary epidemics.
- The procedure for feeding a sick person.
- Artificial and natural feeding.
- Disinfection of cleaning products.
- Preparation of a functional bed.

5. The main types/methods/technologies of training to achieve the final results of teaching the discipline:

Discussion of questions of the topic, test execution of tasks, solving situational problems. Practical acquire skills and learn practical skills.

6. Types of control to assess the level of achievement of the final results of teaching a discipline. Oral survey, assessment of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems.

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:

1. State the daily routine in the hospital.
2. Explanation of the modes of motor activity of the patient in the hospital.
3. Appointment of a functional bed.
4. Explanation of artificial and natural feeding.
5. The concept of "sanitary and anti-epidemic regime".
6. Types of cleaning in medical and preventive institutions.
7. Disinfection of cleaning products.
8. Explanation of the order of the ministry of health of the republic of kazakhstan dated august 11, 2020 no. 96.

Test:

1. What belongs to a dispensary institution among those listed below?

- A) drug treatment
- A) cancer
- B) skin-venereal
- C) outpatient clinic
- D) psychoneurological

2. The responsibilities of the outpatient link are not.

- A) specialized medical care
- B) dispensarization
- C) professional medical care
- D) examination of temporary disability
- E) preventive measures

3. The structural unit of the medical and preventive institution is based on Round-the-clock treatment and research:

- A) polyclinic
- B) outpatient clinic



C) operational station assistance

D) zdavpunkt

E) hospital

4. A Round-the-clock link between outpatient and inpatient medical care:

A) dispensary

B) day hospital

C) operational station assistance

D) clinic

E) sanatorium

5. A patient in a particular container is provided with special specialized care in a therapeutic and preventive institution:

A) Dispensary

B) Sanatorium

C) Hospital

D) Outpatient Clinic

E) Hospital

6. Nurse performing the doctor's prescription (in / I injection, transfusion)

A) inoculation room

B) junior nurse

C) the chief nurse

D) ward nurse

E) senior nurse

7. Whose responsibility is it not to transport the patient?

A) senior nurse

B) Doctor

C) cleaner

D) chamber

E) driver

8. Medical facility provided in large industrial facilities

A) polyclinic

B) female council

C) Emergency Care Station

D) medical department

E) outpatient clinic

9. A secondary medical worker can provide assistance.

A) pre-medical

B) qualified

C) Mutual Assistance

D) medical

E) specialized

10. Medical assistance to the population in case of emergency


A) hospital

B) intensive care unit

C) zdavpunkt

D) emergency aid station

1. Topic №4: Nosocomial Infection.

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2. Purpose: training students with the skills of nursing work in the institution and the ability to fight and prevent nosocomial infection

3. Training goals:

The student should know:

- Definition of "nosocomial infection".
- The concept of " safe hospital environment".
- Ways of transmission of nosocomial infection.
 - Nosocomial pathogens.
- Routes of transmission of nosocomial infections.
- Sources of nosocomial infection and risk group.
- Factors affecting the occurrence of nosocomial infection.
- Diseases related to nosocomial infections.
- Causes of occurrence and development of nosocomial infections.
- Occurrence of nosocomial infection, including the reasons for the development of Covid-19 infection.
- Prevention of nosocomial infection and Covid infection – order of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 15, 2013 No. 19.
- Order of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 27, 2021 No. 47.

The student must:

- Description of the safety of the hospital environment.
- Formation of the definition of nosocomial infection.
- Description of the sources of nosocomial infection.
- Prevention of nosocomial infection.

4. Main issues of the topic:

- Nosocomial pathogens.
- Routes of transmission of nosocomial infection.
- Diseases that are subject to Nosocomial Infection.
- Prevention of nosocomial infection.
- Definition of sanitary and anti-epidemic behavior.
- Occurrence of nosocomial infection, including the reasons for the development of Covid-19 infection.

5. The main types/methods/technologies of training to achieve the final results of teaching the discipline:

Discussion of questions of the topic, test execution of tasks, solving situational problems

6.Types of control to assess the level of achievement of the final results of teaching a discipline. Oral survey, assessment of the implementation of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:

1. What is Nosocomial Infection?
2. What is a safe hospital environment?

3. Sources and routes of transmission of nosocomial infection
4. Factors affecting Nosocomial Infection.
5. What diseases are subject to Nosocomial Infection ?
6. Sources and risks of nosocomial infection.
7. History of the occurrence and development of nosocomial infection.
8. What is the danger of nosocomial infection?
9. Ways to prevent Nosocomial Infection.
10. Give a definition of sanitary and epidemiological behavior.
11. The main tasks set against the sanitary and epidemic order

Test:**1 . The increase in nosocomial infectious disease is not justified....**

- A: in the use of immunodepressants
- B: large hospital construction set
- C: with extensive use of antibiotics
- D: continuous control in disinfection of medical instruments
- E: increase in the number of Parenteral manipulations

2 . Takes the first place in the structure of the NI....

- A: Intestinal Infection
- B: infection of the skin folds
- C: purulent-septic infection
- D: urinary tract infection
- E: ENT infection

3. The risk of the occurrence of NI is not considered a threat ...

- A: tray gender
- B: duration of hospitalization
- C: patient's age
- D: number of Parenteral interventions
- E: presence of additional diseases

4. In this case, we can claim that there is a basis for the transmission of NI ...


- A: presence of salmonellosis during bacteriological examination of a hospitalized patient with cholecystitis on Day 10
- B: detection of toxigenic corynebactrei diphtheria when taking a smear from the oral cavity in a patient hospitalized with a press on 1 day
- C: pneumonia as a result of influenza was detected in the hospitalized patient on Day 2
- D: measles (Filatov spot, found on Day 5 in a patient with pneumonia)
- E: London salmonella was detected in the urine of a patient with pyelonephritis in the urological Department , obtained during hospitalization

5 . In which department is the highest risk of nosocomial infection determined.

- A: burn
- B: neurological
- C: therapeutic
- D: psychiatric
- E: in the Rehabilitation Department

6. Which of the nosocomial infections is transmitted by airborne droplets?

- A: legionella
- B: Klebsiella

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C: human immunodeficiency virus

D: shigela

E: pneumocyst

7 . Not subject to Nosocomial Infection....

A Administration of narcotic substances in parenterally infested form

B: inficirculation of patients in the clinic;

C: providing assistance to an infested medical worker in the clinic

D: infective patient in hospital;

E: provision of hospital care by an infected medical worker

8 . General cleaning is carried out in the Therapeutic Department...

A.1 time per month

B.1 time a week

C.Sun Bee

D.by day

E.every day

9. The treatment is carried out daily cleaning in the preventive Department....

A.2 times a day

B.1 time per month

C.1 time a day

D.by day

E.every day

10. General cleaning is carried out in the surgical department...

A.2 times a week

B.1 time per week

C.every day

D.by day

E.every day

1.Topic №5: Assessment of the functional state of the patient: general condition of the patient, consciousness, posture, anthropometric data, thermometry. Assessment of vital signs: skin condition, breathing, pulse and its properties, study of blood pressure.

2. Purpose: To teach students to monitor the general functional state of the patient, to teach the patient to evaluate vital signs.


3. Training goals:

The student should know:

- Methodology of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest circumference, abdominal circumference).
- Types of thermometers and the order of their operation.
- Methods of measuring body temperature (armpit, oral, rectal measurement).
- Assessment of skin moisture and tissue turgor.
- Classification of blood pressure levels.
- The device and principle of operation of the tonometer.

The student must:

- Work with thermometers.
- Measurement of body temperature.

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- Assessment of skin moisture and tissue turgor.
- Working with a tonometer.
- Daily blood pressure monitoring technique.

Main issues of the topic:

1. Methodology of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest circumference, abdominal circumference).
2. Types of thermometers and the order of their operation.
3. Methods of measuring body temperature (armpit, oral, rectal measurement).
4. The device and principle of operation of the tonometer.
5. Rules for measuring blood pressure.
6. The heart rate is normal.
7. Rules for measuring blood pressure.

5. The main types/methods/technologies of training to achieve the final results of teaching the discipline:

Discussion of questions of the topic, test implementation of tasks, solving situational problems. Acquisition of practical skills and training in practical skills in the CPS simulation room.

6. Types of control to assess the level of achievement of the final results of teaching a discipline. Oral survey, assessment of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems. Check sheet "height measurement", "weight measurement", "chest circumference measurement", "body temperature measurement", "pulse measurement", "breathing rate measurement"

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:

1. Methodology of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest circumference, abdominal circumference).
2. Types of thermometers and the order of their operation.
3. Methods of measuring body temperature (armpit, oral, rectal measurement).
4. The device and principle of operation of the tonometer.
5. Rules for measuring blood pressure.
6. The heart rate is normal.
7. Rules for measuring blood pressure.

Test:

1. Normal size of armpit fever:


- A. 35-36° c
- B. 35-37° c
- C. 38-39° c
- D. 36-37° c
- E. 33-34° c

2. Exception when measuring armpit fever with rectal:

- A. Above 2-3° c
- B. Below 2-3° c
- C. Above 0.5-1° c
- D. Below 0.5-1° c



- E. Below 5-6° c
3. Conducts thermometry per day
- A. 1 time
- B. Need on the basis
- C. Every hour
- D. 2 times
- E. 4 times
4. Type of fever rising from 39 to 41° c
- A. Subfebrile
- B. Febrile
- C. Pyretic
- D. Hyperpyretic
- E. Hectic
5. Measures fever under the armpit at least (min)
- A. 10
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. 2
- E. 4
6. ...the patient lies in bed in an inactive form, there is a different feeling of consciousness.some symptoms of the disease are identified. This is typical of the situation.....
- A. Satisfactory condition
- B. Severity of the middle condition
- C. Serious condition
- D. Grade case
- E. Terminal case
7. Vital functions are not impaired, weak symptoms associated with the disease, a clear sense of сна,characteristic of active movement... .
- A. The severity of a middle condition
- B. Satisfactory condition
- C. Heavy dagday
- D. Very painful condition
- E. Terminal case
8. Typical of the patient in bed
- A. Active
- B. Active
- C. Forced
- D. Beyond the will
9. Patient lying down in order to improve his condition
- A. Active
- B. Active
- C. Lying down
- D. Forced
10. Types of fever development:
- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2

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- D. 1
E. 5

Situational tasks:

At the reception, a 35-year-old patient 40 was admitted with a fever, chills, general weakness, anxiety. From the patient's words, the body temperature rose to 40 and after half an hour the temperature was 36.8. For 2 days, the body temperature increased and decreased again. From the Anamnesis: this condition was 3 days. A month ago, he went abroad to work.

What type of fever is observed in the patient ?

Due to what disease can there be a fever?

List the patient's care items.

Answer:

In this case, intermittent fever is caused.

This type of fever is typical for malaria(the patient's Anamnesis revealed a grade abroad 1 month ago).

At the first symptom of fever, the patient should be given warm tea, dressed warmly and, preferably, warmed up.. At the second level of fever creating a cold compress on the forehead keerk. In the event of a critical drop in temperature, the pillow and bedspread must be replaced.

1. Topic №6: Ethical aspects of the doctor's relationship with middle and junior medical personnel. Effective communication medium and small as a way to motivate employees. The concept of conflictology. Factors of conflicts in the medical team and ways to resolve them

2. Purpose: Explain to students the ethical aspects of the doctor's relationship with middle and junior medical personnel, teach them to communicate with nurses working in a therapeutic and preventive institution.

3. Training goals:

The student should know:

- Interaction of the doctor with the middle and junior medical staff.
- Create effective communication.
- The concept of conflictology.
- Factors of conflicts in the medical team and ways to solve them.


The student must:

- Be cultured in building relationships.
- Characterize the creation of effective communication.
- Comment on conflictology.
- Factors of conflicts in the medical team and their resolution.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Aspects of the doctor's relationship with middle and junior medical personnel.
2. Basic principles of deontology.
- 3, Relationship with colleagues with an edict worker .
4. Ethical aspects of doctor's relationship with nursing and junior medical staff
5. Training students in deontological aspects.
6. Conflictology.

5. The main types/methods/technologies of training to achieve the final results of teaching the discipline:

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Discussion of questions of the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems. Acquisition and training of practical skills.

6. Types of control to assess the level of achievement of the final results of teaching a discipline. Oral survey, assessment of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems.

7. Literature: Application 1


8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:

1. List aspects of the doctor's relationship with middle and junior medical personnel.
2. Effective communication describe the ways to motivate middle and junior employees.
3. Name the basic principle of deontology.
4. Name the rules of behavior of the relationship between the medical worker and the patient and relatives.
5. What are the factors of conflicts in the medical team and ways to resolve them?
6. What is conflictology?

Test questions:

1. Science of rules, principles and laws of regulation of professional activities (behavior) of a medical worker:
 - A) ethics
 - B) medical ethics
 - C) bioethics
 - D) morality
 - E) morality
2. This is the science of rules, principles and laws of regulation of professional activity (behavior) of a medical worker, a science that warns a doctor, pharmacist, medical scientist about the need to prevent harm to people, their descendants, and the world around them:
 - A) medical ethics
 - B) bioethics
 - C) morality
 - D) morality
 - E) ethics
3. The science of moral duty:
 - A) bioethics
 - B) medical ethics
 - C) pharmaceutical ethics
 - D) morality
 - E) deontology
4. What is included in the main direction of conflict resolution in the medical team?
 - A) genetic orientation
 - B) nursing direction
 - C) medical direction
 - D) humanistic orientation
5. What is the universal source of all economic conflicts:
 - A) health
 - B) money
 - C) reputation

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- D) power
6. Pre-preparation of possible retreats to prepared positions is:
- A) reflective protection
 B) reflexive control
 C) the reflexive assumption
 D) the reflexive idea
7. Maintaining cooperation as a form of conflict prevention is an activity:
- A) to strengthen neutral or friendly relations
 B) on the regulation of relations
 C) on the representation of counter-motives
 D) blocking aggressive intentions
8. The patient's need for sociality:
- A) sleep
 B) thirst
 C) recognition
 D) food
 E) hunger
9. Subjects of health insurance are::
- A) the insurer;
 B) insurance of a medical organization (insurance);
 C) medical organization;
 D) local health authority;
 E) there is no correct answer.
10. The doctor's relationship with a patient whose condition is serious, based on death...
- A) is based on a special term and focuses on clarity
 B) gives a clear answer to the question so as not to fall into iatrogenic action
 C) from lying, it is better to be silent
 D) does everything to maintain the patient's trust
 E) the patient knows what it is and is afraid to hear

1. Topic №7: Deontological aspects of patient care

2. **Purpose:** teaching students knowledge of key deontological aspects of patient care

3. Training goals:

The student should know:

- Commentary on "medical ethics" and " medical deontology •
- Principles of deontology;
- Rules of communication of a medical worker with a patient;
- Model and form of " biomedical ethics • ;
- The concept of " moral and medical duty • ;
- The concept of" communication".
- On deontological aspects in patient care.

Students should be able to:

- Description of the interpretation of "medical ethics" and " medical deontology • ;
- Description of the principle of deontology;



- Describe the functions and levels of the relationship;
- Compilation of deontological aspects in patient care;
- Formation of mistakes that are made in the care of the patient.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Commentary on "medical ethics" and "medical deontology".
2. Basic principles of deontology.
3. Forms and patterns of biomedical ethics
4. The concept of "moral and medical duty".
5. The concept of "communication".
6. The impact of the disease on the patient's personality..
7. Deontological aspects of patient care.

5. The main types/methods/technologies of training to achieve the final results of teaching the discipline:

Discussion of questions of the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems

6. Types of control to assess the level of achievement of the final results of teaching a discipline.

Oral survey, assessment of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:


1. Define the concept of Medical Ethics, favoritism and morality. Medical deontology
2. Explain the "moral and medical duty".
3. Name the model and form of Biomedical Ethics.
4. How do you understand the definition of "communication"?
5. Describe the impact of the disease on the patient's personality.
6. State the deontological aspects when caring for the patient.

Test questions

1. Scientist who first proposed the term "deontology" ...
 - A) Aristotle
 - B) Bentham
 - C) Hippocrates
 - D) Ibn Sina
 - E) Lomonosov
2. The science of behavior and social morality in the relationship of all people is ...
 - A) Medical psychology
 - B) Deontology
 - C) Ethics
 - D) Clinical psychology
 - E) Communication skills
3. The doctor teaches personality, the task of external image:
 - A) Medical deontology
 - B) Medical psychology
 - C) Medical ethics
 - D) Clinical psychology
 - E) Communicative skills
4. Doctor's relationship with serious, death-based patient ...
 - A) is based on a special term and dwells on clarity



- B) provides a clear answer to the question so that the yatrogen case does not take action
 C) It's better not to be false, not to call out
 D) Will do everything to maintain patient confidence
 E) The patient knows what it is and is afraid to hear
5. Is a prediction of an adverse conversation...
- A) Appeals to relatives with the confidence of the patient
 B) provides a clear answer to the question so that the yatrogen case does not take action
 C) is based on a special term and does not dwell on clarity
 D) It's better not to call out than to make a false
 E) The patient knows what it is and is afraid to hear
6. "Severe" belongs to the patient:
- A) Introverts
 B) Extraverts
 C) Audio
 D) Visuals
 E) Kinesthesians
7. Teaches the correct moral and ethical and intellectual appearance of a medical worker, the relationship between doctors, patients and their relatives, as well as the relationship between colleagues in the medical environment:
- A) communication skills
 B) Clinical psychology
 C) Medical ethics
 D) Medical psychology
 E) Medical deontology
8. What is included in the medical secret substance?
- A) Definition of the patient's condition
 B) the health status, disease and other diseases of the patient who sought medical attention in the course of the study,
 C) Help received as a result of research and treatment
 D) provision of medical care without consent of a citizen
 E) preliminary action or at the request of theogeu authorities
9. Duties not to disclose medical secrets ... is defined.
- A) based on the question of the neighbor
 B) on the basis of a doctor's preference
 C) based on the consent of the patient
 D) based on the spread of dangerous infections
 E) in case of discolored patient
10. It is the responsibility to keep medical secrets:
- A) about the information received by all medical personnel during the examination and examination of the health of the tray
 B) About the information received by doctors, the patient in the course of research and treatment of the condition
 C) Relatives of the patient
 D) about the information received by nursing staff during the examination and examination of the health of the tray
 E) the patient himself

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1. Topic №8 Deontological aspects of patient care (HIV, infectious diseases, oncology)

2. Purpose: teaching students the deontological aspects of interaction with difficult patients.

3. Training goals:

The student should know:

- Find the language of difficult patients;
- The concept of "difficult patients" ;
- Care for difficult patients;
- 5 stages of psychological anxiety;
- Deontological aspects of communication with incurable and dying patients;
- Compliance with medical secrecy;

The student must:

- Find the language of difficult patients.
- Friendly treatment of patients;
- Deontological aspects of communication with incurable and dying patients;
- Compliance with medical secrecy;
- Explain the 5 stages of psychological anxiety;

4. Main issues of the topic:

- The concept of "difficult patients"
- 5 stages of psychological anxiety.
- Deontological aspects of the relationship with incurable and dying patients.
- Medical secrecy.

5. Basic types/methods/technologies of teaching to achieve the final results of subject teaching:

Discussion of questions of the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems

6. Types of control for achieving the final results of subject teaching.

Oral survey, assessment of the implementation of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems.

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (tests ,questions,assignments,etc.)

Control:


1. Define the concept of Medical Ethics, favoritism and morality.
2. How do you mean "difficult patients"?
3. Do you know the aspects of deontology?
4. How to properly care for difficult patients?
5. Name 5 stages of Psychological processing.
6. What do you mean by intervention deontology with difficult patients?

Test:

1. Medical ethics are:

- A) The field of philosophy, which explores a set of norms and morals;
- B) A set of moral norms and disciplines of nurses and doctors;
- C) Doctrine on laws and regulations governing the conduct of medical workers in the workplace.

2. Medical ethics categories include:


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- A) The meaning of life, duty, decency, traceness, honor;
 B) measures of equality and inequality;
 C) not to do bad, to do good, to do good.
3. Medical ethics study:
 A) A set of medical niche services aimed at restoring the health of the patient;
 B) The relationship between the members of the collective and the flag of patients;
 C) The peculiarities of the development of moral behavior of a medical worker and his or her dependence on the state of practice.
4. The concept of medical ethics includes:
 A) The idea of optimal activity of medical workers;
 B) A scientific section containing the ethical and moral aspects of the activities of medical workers;
 C) Achievements of small and small medicine.
5. The term "medical etiquettika" indicates:
 A) Relations between staff and patients within limits of morality and ethics;
 B) Keeping a medical secret;
 C) Attitude towards a person who does not have a gift.
6. Morality is:
 Test question Medical ethics
 A) A form of public consciousness that involves ideas and ideas about the behavior of people in society;
 B) Common accepted and repetitive types of human behavior;
 C) Spiritual and moral rules of human beings.
7. For the first time, the term ethics was used to define the term:
 A) Pythagorean;
 B) Socrates;
 B) Aristotle.
8. Bioethics:
 A) Socio-ethical consequences of the use of biomedical technologies;
 B) Protection of human autonomy;
 C) Vandalism of the profession of doctor and nurse.
9. Deontology is:
 A) Science investigating the responsibility of medical workers;
 B) The science of good behavior, taking into account morality and ethics;
 C) Science on the positive achievements of medicine.
10. Yatrogenidae diseases include:
 A) The effect of the doctor's "word" of the nurse;
 B) Changes in the psyche from medical actions;
 C) All of the above are correct.

Situational question:

Imagine that your patient does not have the ability to care for himself and needs constant care. His wife will look at him. She loves him, sits in his bed around the clock, waiting for his every application. If you notice, the woman looks tired, tired, she is on the brink of breakdown. Here's what you're doing:

1. Topic №9: Incurable patients, the concept of euthanasia, doctor tactics.

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2.Purpose: formation in students of the concept of incurable patients, euthanasia, doctor tactics.

3.Training:

The student should know:

1. The term "palliative care";
2. Organization of schools for chronic patients ;
3. The concept of euthanasia;
4. Doctor tactics;

The student must:

1. How to provide palliative care;
2. Dealing with incurable patients;
3. Rules for providing palliative care and nursing care;
4. Organization and work plan of the school for chronic patients;

4.Main issues of the topic:

1. Incurable patients
2. Euthanasia
- 3.organization and work plan of the school for chronic patients.
4. Palliative care..

5.Basic types/methods/technologies of teaching to achieve the final results of subject teaching:

Discuss questions of the topic, perform test tasks, solve situational problems.

6.Types of control for achieving the final results of subject teaching.

Verbal inquiry, evaluation of test tasks, evaluation of the solution of situational problems.

7.Literate:Application 1

8.Control (tests, questions, tasks, etc.)

Follow:


1. What is palliative care?
2. How do you mean "incurable patients"?
3. Do you know the aspects of palliative care?
4. How to properly care for seriously ill patients?
5. Organization of palliative care?
6. What is euthanasia?

Tests:

1. What is the purpose of palliative care?
 - A) extension of life expectancy
 - B) reduction of life expectancy
 - C) provision of inpatient care
 - D) ensuring the patient's recovery
 - E)have a positive effect on the course of the disease
- 2) Where can palliative and hospice care be organized?
 - A) only at home
 - B) only in the hospital
 - C) at home and in a special hospital
 - D) in a special sanatorium institution
 - E)in the therapeutic Department of a multidisciplinary hospital
- 3) What type of care is most often used in Kazakhstan for palliative diseases of old age?
 - A) Hospice



- B) care provided at home
 C) palliative hospital
 D) nursing care unit
 E) geriatric Department of the Multidisciplinary hospital
- 4) What is the main interdisciplinary composition of the palliative care team?
 A) doctor, nurse, psychologist, volunteer, oncologist, pharmacist
 B) doctor, social worker, priest, cardiologist
 C) doctor, nurse, pharmacist, oncologist, clergyman, volunteer
 D) doctor, social worker, clergyman, oncologist, volunteer
 E) doctor, nurse, social worker, psychologist, clergyman, volunteer
- 5) What is the task of palliative care?
 A) intensive treatment of patients
 B) providing material assistance to relatives of seriously ill patients
 C) carrying out the necessary rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures for IUD patients
 D) Group approach in the care of incurable oncologists with AIDS, Alzheimer's disease
 E) teach their relatives about the methods of caring for seriously ill people, providing material and psychological support
- 6) Basic needs of the palliative patient in psychological care
 A) reducing suffering through art and gardenotherapy
 B) Special Intensive Treatment of depression
 C) psychological justification of the patient and work with his family
- 7) According to the World Bank, how many percent will there be an increase in the need for palliative care in the next 10-15 years?
 A) 10
 B) 20
 C) 30
 D) 45
 E) lack of growth
- 8) What does the Latin term "pallium", palliative, mean?
 A) food
 B) the House
 C) care
 D) cloak
 E) help
- 9) At what frequency are patients taking narcotic drugs subjected to systematic monitoring by a multidisciplinary team?
 A) 1 time in 5 days
 B) 1 time in 10 days
 C) 1 time in 20 days
 D) 1 time in 30 days
 E) 1 time in 40 days
- 10) When did the World Health Organization (who) introduce palliative care as a separate area of Medicine?
 A) 1967
 B) 1982
 C) 1990
 D) in 2000

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1. Topic No10: Communicative and ethical problems of death, resuscitation and death. Publishing the sad news. Conflictology.

2.Purpose: formation of students ' understanding of the communicative and ethical problems of death, resuscitation and death

3.Training goals:

The student should know:

- The concept of" conflictology • ;
- Communicative and ethical issues of death, resuscitation and death.
 - How to properly resolve a conflict;
- Correctly convey the message of mourning to the patient's family;
- The main structural elements of the conflict;

The student must:

- Ethical issues of mortality and resuscitation;
- Components that affect the occurrence of a conflict;
- Ways to prevent conflict;
- Methods of non-violent resolution in the event of a conflict;
- Publication of the sad news;

4.Main issues of the topic:

- Conflict prevention;
- Publication of sad news.
- Description of the term conflictology;
- Ethical issues of death and resuscitation;

5.Basic types/methods/technologies of teaching to achieve the final results of subject teaching:

Discussion of questions of the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems.

6.Types of control for achieving the final results of subject teaching.

Verbal inquiry, assessment of the implementation of test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems.

7.Literate:Application 1

8.Control (tests, questions, tasks, etc.

Follow:


- 1.Conflictology. what is it?
2. What kind of relationship do you show to a patient with a serious condition?
3. How is it better to convey the sad news?
4. What is resuscitation?
5. How do you communicate the death of a patient to relatives?.

Test questions:

1. With the development of rapidly progressive ischemia of the brain, which occurs against the background of a significant violation of homeostasis, the extreme degree of respiratory, circulatory disorders (stopping) tends to progress, the body is unable to stop by its own efforts. Artificial replacement of the functions of the vital systems of the body can be restored.
A. Shock



- B. Terminal states
 - C. Brain injury
 - D. Heart failure
 - E. Respiratory failure
2. What action should be taken to check for signs of blood circulation:
- A. Calculate the frequency of breathing movements
 - B. Check the pulse in the carotid artery
 - C. Measure blood pressure
 - D. Moving the lower jaw forward, squeezing the chin
 - E. Artificial respiration
3. What actions are performed to determine the presence of consciousness:
- A. Action according to the rule " See-Hear-Feel".
 - B. Shake his shoulder and say, " is everything okay? Are you all right?"
 - C. Revision of the oral cavity with the removal of solids
 - D. Head tossing (prevents the tongue root from settling and touching the back wall of the pharynx)
 - E. Bringing the lower jaw forward, lowering the chin
4. Indicate the action when performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation in the pre-hospital period to normalize blood circulation:
- A. Bringing the lower jaw forward, lowering the chin
 - B. Compression of the lower third of the sternum (indirect heart massage)
 - C. Checking the pulse in the carotid artery
 - D. Blood pressure measurement
 - E. Revision of the oral cavity with the removal of solids
- Choose a few correct answers
5. The most frequent reasons for the development of terminal conditions:
- A. Acute blood loss
 - B. Effects of high and low temperatures
 - C. Electrotrauma
 - D. Severe acute intoxication
6. Determine what techniques can be used to perform compressions during indirect heart massage, depending on the age of the victim:
- A. Two-handed
 - B. One-handed
 - C. One finger
 - D. With The Elbow
 - E. With A Fist
7. What clinical stages (terminal states) of Death Do you know?
- A. Paragon state
 - B. Terminal break
 - C. Agony
 - D. Clinical death
 - E. Biological death
8. Indicate important features when performing heart massage:
- A. Victim on an elastic basis
 - B. The hands of the rescuer are located in a lock in the lower third of the sternum
 - C. The hands of the rescuer are straightened at the elbow joints

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- D. One hand on the edge of the hair section of the head and forehead, the other - under the chin
- E. 100 presses per minute on the sternum, alternating every two minutes
9. What minimum set of symptoms does the victim's examination consist of?
- A. Consciousness
- B. Blood pressure
- C. Independent breathing
- D. Presence of damage
- E. Pulse in the main artery
10. Name the methods of conducting artificial ventilation of the lungs:
- A. Mouth to mouth
- B. Mouth to nose
- C. " " to the mouth
- D. With mask
- E. With the help of a phonendoscope

Situational question:

The 60-year-old man was admitted to the heart attack Department after 4 hours after the onset of the attack of chest pain. Objective: the skin is pale. IN Vesicular breathing in the lungs, no wheezing. Heart tones closed, Arrhythmic. Pulse 96 per minute. blood pressure 110/70 mm Hg. GG. Soft inside Painless. The liver is not enlarged. There are no peripheral edema. On the ECG – Sinus rhythm, often polyfocal ventricular extrasystole, Pathological Q wave in I, aVL; QS in VI, V2, V3 lead, dome-shaped The rise of ST, t negative. The ECG was suddenly lost while recording Symptoms of the disease No breath Pulse and blood pressure are not detected. ECG: uneven large waves

1. Identify An emergency.
2. emergency care requires registration – this is:

1. Topic No. 11: The problem of quality and standardization of medical care in medicine. Electronic health system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Purpose: explain to students the electronic health system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Training goals:


The student should know:

1. The concept and significance of the quality of medical care.
2. Activities of medical organizations.
3. Quality control and examination of medical care.
4. Characteristic features of healthcare in modern kazakhstan.
5. Development of the healthcare system in the republic of kazakhstan.

The student must:

1. The concept and significance of the quality of medical care and characterization of the activities of medical organizations.
2. Quality control of medical care.
3. Name the characteristic features of healthcare in modern kazakhstan.

4. Main issues of the topic:

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- Understanding of the quality of medical care
- Quality control and examination of medical care.
- Development of the healthcare system in the Republic of Kazakhstan

5. Basic types/methods/technologies of teaching to achieve the final results of subject teaching:

Discussion of questions of the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems

6. Types of control for achieving the final results of subject teaching.

Oral inquiry, assessment of completed test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems.

7. Literate: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

Control questions:

1. What is the difference between early and modern medicine in Kazakhstan?
2. How do you color "Medical insurance"?
3. What is the role of health insurance in the modern world?
4. How can you describe the current state of health care in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
5. Tell us about the basic principles and general approaches to the development of the health system.
6. Who is the Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan?

Test questions:

1. Advantages of corporate governance?
 - A) Making a collegiate decision
 - B) Adapting to unexpected market volatility
 - C) Strengthening the Lead of the First Leader
 - D) Absence of bankruptcy risk
 - E) Increasing organization's brand awareness
2. Compulsory medical measures to be applied in the Republic of Kazakhstan


Applies to people suffering from mental disorders (diseases) that they have committed

Dangerous actions to society:

 - A) according to the court decision
 - B) Following the results of the medical advisory commission
 - C) By the decision of the investigator
 - D) On notification to the outpatient service
 - E) On the recommendation of the Ethics Commission
3. 500 infectious diseases registered in service area this year. The diseases, including hepatitis A, are 12%, measles - 20%, others - 68%. Thus, it is determined:
 - A) Spread of infectious diseases
 - B) Proportion of infectious diseases
 - C) Frequency of infectious diseases
 - D) The manifesting of infectious diseases
 - E) Types of infectious diseases
4. Which indicator can be calculated in the city polyclinic with 25 doctors in the state and Do 43,000 people live in the service area?
 - A) Providing the population with doctors



- B) Load of medical personnel
 C) Clinical diagnostic equipment
 D) quality of medical care, its effectiveness
 E) Staffing level of doctors
5. Violation of the order of medical care, treatment and diagnosis
 Actions that lead to non-compliance with health standards and
 Failure to comply with clinical protocols:
 A) Deviation from standards
 B) Medical error
 C) Indifferent ness in the provision of medical services
 D) Deviation from protocols
 E) Medical service failure
6. When Kazakhstan is in compliance with the normative documents in the field of health
 Inpatient treatment of children, mother of child provided with free meals
 The medical organization has been in the care of the child for all periods, in particular:
 A) Breastfeeding mother of a child under six months
 B) Breastfeeding mother of a child under the age of one
 C) Breastfeeding mother of a child under the age of two
 D) Breastfeeding mother of a child under the age of three
 E) Mother of breast-tissues of a child under the age of four
7. What is the most likely indicator of the activities of outpatient organizations?
 Managers in the analysis of the effectiveness of its activities?
 A) Number of registered population
 B) staffing
 C) number of complaints based on the year
 D) The average number of visits per inhabitant per year
 E) Number of areas served
8. Can my deduction be removed if the person has not attended treatment?
 Institutions working in the system of compulsory health insurance?
 A) Possible at any time
 B) Not possible
 C) Possible after 6 months
 D) Possible in a year
 E) may be related to the death of the depositor
9. Measures should have indicators (indicators)
 Accurate, measured, time-limited, relevant (important) and:
 A) Realistic
 B) Ambitious
 C) Low cost
 D) Neutral
 E) Inclusive
10. Citizens of The Republic of Kazakhstan can check their personalized history on what electronic
 resource
 Contributions and contributions for social health insurance purposes in real time
 Time?
 A) Website of the Social Health Insurance Fund
 B) Website of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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- C) Website of the electronic government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- D) Website of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- E) State revenue portal of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Situational reports:

1.Preventive medical examinations of minors

They are carried out at the established age stages (1, 2, 3....17 in order to detect pathology early and in a timely manner. Conditions, diseases and risk factors of their development, as well as. In order to create health groups and develop proposals. Alerts for minors. Medical examinations will be carried out. Provided by medical organizations

List of studies in medical examinations

Minors in accordance with Annex No. 1 of order No. 1346.

2,Registration Form Map of preventive measures No 030-PO/U-12

3. Medical examination of minors.

4,Form of accounting No 030-PO/O-12 Preventive information

National examination of minors

Topic No . 12: Rights of patients when applying to a medical institution.

2.Purpose: Formation of students ' understanding of Health and medicine. Training the patient's right to health protection and its guarantees..

3.Training goals:

The student should know:

- Understanding health and medicine.
- The right to protect the patient's health and its guarantees
- Health care and medical care in the state system..
- Legal relations in the healthcare system: concept, types, features

The student must:

- Name the patient's right to health protection and its guarantees.
- Formation of an understanding of Health and medicine.
- Interpretation of health care and medical care in the state system.
- Legal relations in the healthcare system: description of the concept, types, features.

4.Main issues of the topic:

- Health and medicine.
- Health care and medical care in the state system..
- Legal relations in the healthcare system: concept, types, features
- The right to protect the patient's health and its guarantees

5.Basic types/methods/technologies of teaching to achieve the final results of subject teaching:


Discussion of questions on the topic, performing test tasks, solving situational problems

6.Types of control for achieving the final results of subject teaching.

Evaluation of the solution of verbal requests, situational reports and test tasks.

7.Literate:Application 1


8.Control (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

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1. Give a definition of legal relations in the healthcare system.
2. State the patient's right to health protection and its guarantees.
3. What is health care and medical care in the state system?
4. Develop the right to protect the patient's health.

Test questions:

1. Provide the correct definition of public health and health as science:
 - A) The science of strategy and tactics of the health system aimed at improving public health
 - B) It is a science that studies the impact of environmental factors on humans and develops optimal requirements for human living conditions
 - C) it is a system of measures to protect the health of the population.
2. Public health and health care are:
 - A) Hygienic science
 - B) Clinical science
 - C) Integrative science
 - D) Social science
3. When conducting medical and social research, the following methods are used:
 - A) Historical
 - B) Statistical
 - C) Experimental
 - D) Economic
 - E) sociological
 - F) All of the above
4. Should a multidisciplinary hospital be established in the district?
 - A) resident (resident)
 - B) Industrial
 - C) Municipal and warehouse
 - D) suburban
 - E) Green
5. The main method of solving problems in the field of organization of health care:
 - A) Statistical analysis of the health of the population
 - B) Public opinion survey
 - C) Resolving personnel issues
 - D) System management method
 - E) Resolving financial problems
6. Healthcare system in Kazakhstan
 - A) State
 - B) Mixed
 - C) Insurance
 - D) Private
7. Should a hospital for infectious diseases be placed in this area in the settlement?
 - A) resident (resident)
 - B) Industrial
 - C) Municipal and warehouse
 - D) suburban
 - E) Green
8. Should obstetric hospital be placed in this area in the settlement?

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- A) resident (resident)
 B) Industrial
 C) Municipal and warehouse
 D) suburban
 E) Green
9. In what area should a polyclinic be placed in a settlement?
 A) resident (resident)
 B) Industrial
 C) Municipal and warehouse
 D) suburban
 E) Green
10. Should a specialized dispensary be placed in the district?
 A) resident (resident)
 B) Industrial
 C) Municipal and warehouse
 D) suburban
 E) Green

Situational questions:

Disabled person of 2 groups, 20.03.2015 to obtain a prescription for a district therapist in a polyclinic to get a drug for continuous care therapy. For many years this patient drug taken in complex therapy of hypertension
 The national drug valsartan, because ACE's triggers a cough.
 it's a good lift, it's good to maintain the level of blood pressure. Local therapist
 The fact that he refused to give a prescription for a free drug
 the list of vital and important drugs
 Medical purposes for 2015.

Questions (task):

1. Did the district therapist do the right thing by refusing
 Do not give a free valsartan drug to a patient (disabled person of group 2 who does not work)?

1. Topic No. 13: Rights of certain categories of the population in the field of health care.

2. Purpose: training students on the rights of certain groups of the population in the field of health care.


3. Training goals:

The student should know:

- Family health rights.
- Health rights of pregnant women and mothers
- The rights of minors to health care.

The student must:

- Protect the health rights of pregnant women and mothers.
- Describe the health rights of minors .

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- Clarification of family health rights.

4. Main issues of the topic:

- Rights of certain groups of the population in the field of healthcare.
- Health rights of pregnant women and mothers.
- Health rights of minors .

5. Basic types/methods/technologies of teaching to achieve the final results of subject teaching:

Discussion of questions of the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems

6. Types of control for achieving the final results of subject teaching.

Oral inquiry, assessment of completed test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems

7. Literature: Application 1


8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:

1. What are the health rights of pregnant women and mothers?
2. What are the rights of certain groups of the population in the field of health care?
3. What are the health rights of minors ?
4. name Family Health Rights.

Test questions:

1. In what year was the code on Public Health and the healthcare system registered?
 - A) July 7, 2020
 - B) December 8, 2021
 - C) September 1, 2020
 - D) November 6, 2022
 - E) August 30, 2023
2. Among the factors that determine the health of the population, the leader is:
 - A. Quality of medical care
 - B. Lifestyle*
 - C. Biological
3. today, for the Prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases (CHNIS)... Strategies used:
 - A. 4
 - B. 2
 - C. 3*
4. The process of forming a healthy lifestyle includes all of the above:
 - A. Increasing material well-being
 - B. Education of healthy lifestyle skills
 - C. Informing the population about risk factors
5. How Much Does the epidemiological process consist of
 - A. Six
 - B. Two
 - C. * Three
 - D. Five
 - E. Four
6. Medical Prevention includes all the listed measures:
 - A. Identification of diseases

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- B. Inoculation
- C Conducting medical examinations*
- 7. Medical prophylaxis includes:
 - A. Identification of diseases*
 - B. Conduct vaccination
 - C. Improvement of working and leisure conditions
- 8. One of the main areas of prevention:
 - A. The only
 - B. Group*
 - C. Birret
- 9. Repeated increase in Infectious Diseases
 - A) The Epidemic
 - B) Endemic
 - C) Pandemic
 - D)one-on-one meeting
 - E) Failure To Meet
- 10. Rash with a bump in
 - A) Roseola
 - B) Petechiae
 - C)Pustula
 - D) Vesicle
 - E) Erythema

Situational task:

On the 14th day, naukasta, who had typhoid fever, suddenly became worse and delirious. His body was covered with a cold sweat, his body temperature was reduced, and his face was pale.

Question:

1. Why did PATIENT ' condition deteriorate?
2. What kind of emergency care do you provide?

1, Topic No. 14: Legal status of medical workers State control in the field of health protection of citizens

2. Purpose: Training in monitoring the general official position of the patient, assessment of the needs of the patient, general awareness, as well as determination of anthropometry.


3. Training goals:

The student should know::

- Medical worker and doctor – concept and legal status.
- The rights of medical workers.
- Types and features of the rights of medical workers, doctors.
- Attending doctor. The concept of a household (family) doctor.
- Social protection of medical workers.
- The question of wages and compensation.

The student must:

- Description of the concept and legal status of a medical worker and a doctor.
- Solve the problem of wages and compensation.

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- Respect for the rights of medical workers.
- Provide a description of the patient's recovery in bed.
- Attending doctor. The concept of a household (family) doctor.

Main issues of the topic:

- Salary and compensation.
- Assessment of the general condition of the patient.
- Attending doctor. Household (family) doctor
- State control in the field of Health Protection of citizens
- Rights of medical workers
- Medical worker and doctor-concept and legal status

5. Basic types/methods/technologies of teaching to achieve the final results of subject teaching:

Discussion of questions of the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems

6. Types of control for achieving the final results of subject teaching.

Oral inquiry, assessment of completed test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:

1. What is compulsory social health insurance?
 2. What is the concept of a medical worker and a doctor?
 3. Describe the rights of medical workers.
 4. Name the types of rights of medical workers, doctors.
 5. What is a participating physician?
- How does 6.D control the sphere of health care ?
7. Talk about social protection of medical workers.
 - 8, Describe the legal status of health care institutions
 - 9, Name the conditions in the healthcare sector.

Test:

1. The right to protect the health of a citizen is ensured by which of the following.

- A. environmental protection
- B. education system
- C. unhindered provision of medical and social assistance
- D. use and production of quality food
- E. to create a good environment for studying, working, resting, living at home.

2. The main factors in the formation of health of the population are not related to which of the lower ones.

- A. Environmental factors
- B. factors of life
- C. health system
- D. biological factors
- E. education system

3, The first event of the festival is this

- A. air bath
- B. wipe /su/
- C. cold shot



D. ice water infusion

E. insulating water.

4. Choose how to verbally teach your patients at work

A.story

B.show

C.explanatory

D.Picture

E.d.lectures

5. Choose the legislative acts on the protection of public health

A. Administrative Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan

B. law on fodder and fighting

C. Constitution of The Republic of Kazakhstan

D. Law of The Republic of Kazakhstan "On language"

E. Law of RK «On education»

6. Patient's rights defined

A. In the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan

B.In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan

C.law on protection of health of citizens»

D.in the Strategy "Kazakhstan 2030"

E.In the Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan

7. Why is it a blessed act to get sick

A. to reduce the occurrence of the disease

B. for full patient appointment

C. to reduce unworkable time

D.to the gradual outbreak of the disease

E.for the treatment of complications of the disease.

8. Public health depends on how% of health care

A. 10

B. 15

C. 20

D. 40

E. 50

9. Not worth risky health risks

A. ineffectiveness of disease prevention measures

B. low-quality medical care

C. timely provision of medical care

D. low literacy and culture

E. the answer is all right

10. Factor of damage to the disruption of the body's life

A. sadness


B. disease

C. fatigue

D. adapt

E. softening

Situational reports:

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1. The patient was asked in writing to sterilize him in a medical institution for the purpose of contraception. Does the doctor have the right to carry out such an operation?
2. 14-year-old girl visited the obstetrics department of the city hospital, which was established for 2 months of pregnancy. The girl, who knew her, asked the doctor to keep the doctor's secret. What about the treatment?

1, Topic No. 15: Legal regulation of medical care

2. **Purpose:** teaching students the concept and legal regulation of medical care.

3. Training goals:

The student should know::

- Features of relations in the field of medical care.
- Subjects of medical care.
- Legal basis for medical examination and treatment of illness, injury, illness.
- Refusal of medical intervention.
- Providing medical care without consent.
- Legal aspects of some modern types of medical activity.

The student must:

- Concept and legal regulation of medical care.
- Legal aspects of some modern types of medical activities.
- Methods of medical examination.
- Legal basis for medical examination and treatment of illness, injury, illness.
- Refusal of medical intervention.
- Provision of medical care without consent

4. Main issues of the topic:

- Subjects of medical care.
- Detailed description of the general condition of the patient.
- Relationship features in the field of mdic.
- Legal regulation of Medicine.
- Aspects of medical activity law.

5. Basic types/methods/technologies of teaching to achieve the final results of subject teaching:

Discussion of questions of the topic, execution of test tasks, solving situational problems

6. Types of control for achieving the final results of subject teaching.


Oral inquiry, assessment of completed test tasks, assessment of the solution of situational problems

7. Literature: Application 1

8. Control (questions, tests, tasks and etc.).

Control questions:

1. What are the concepts and rights of medical care?
2. Describe the types of medical care.
3. Determine the legal aspects of medical activity.
4. What is the legal basis for medical examination and treatment of illness, injury, illness?
5. What is the provision of medical care without consent?

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6. Health Management.

7. Infections associated with the provision of medical care.

Test:

1.Types of medical care:

- A. Historical medical care
- B. Medical care for a doctor
- C. Qualified medical care
- D. disinfection medical care

2. The person includes pre-medical or qualified medical care, which includes a range of medical services available at the family and community level:

- A. Stationary assistance
- B. Primary health care
- C. private medical care
- D. Sanitary aviation

3, Types of medical care:

- A. Stationary assistance
- B. Sanitary aviation
- C. Assisted Generator
- D. Mercy Assistance

4, Employee who conducts sanitary and hygienic treatment of trays admitted to hospital:

- A. Meirbike
- B. Resuscitator
- C. Sanitary
- D. Therapist

5. Specialized or highly specialized assistance with no daily supervision.

- A. Consultative and diagnostic assistance
- B. Inpatient care
- C. Emergency medical care
- D. Sanitary aviation assistance

6, Employees with higher medical education are indicated for diseases that do not require


- A. methods of diagnosis, treatment and medical rehabilitation:
- B. Medical assistance to the doctor
- C. Qualified medical assistance
- D. Specialized medical assistance
- E. Highly specialized medical assistance

7. Types of medical care:

- A. Entropathic
- B. Recombination care and medical care
- C. Palliative care and nursing care
- D. Care and sanitary care

8, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan establishing legal, economic, social and social grounds and guarantees for the health of citizens:

- A. Resolution no. 1579 of November 11, 2001
- B. Resolution No. 1201 of 10 December 2004
- C. No. 1171 of October 9, 2005
- D. Resolution Of November 10, 2004 No. 1174


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9. Public health condition depends on how % of health care

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 40

10. Medical prevention includes all these measures:

- A. Determination of the aurora
- B. E.G.
- C. Conducting medical examinations

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Application 1

The recommended literatureis:

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Communication systems[Text] : reference = Communication skills : reference book = Communication skills: directory / L. L. Matsievskaya [et al.]. - Almaty : Evero, 2014. - 118 p. p.

Molotov-Luchansky, **V. B.** Communication skills [Text] : student benefits / V. B. Molotov-Luchansky, L. L. Matsievskaya, N.A. Tsayyukova- Almaty : Evero, 2014. - 138 s

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- 6.algorithms (standards) of nursing manipulation / manual / Dauletbayev D. A., Ababkova M. A., Yerdsova G. K. - Almaty: Publishing House" Evero", 2016, - 224 P. https://elib.kz/ru/search/read_book/737/

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