MEDICAL ACADEMY

АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»

Methodological guidelines for independent work of students with a teacher in the discipline "Introduction to the clinic"

044 - 75/111 p. from 16

GUIDELINES FOR INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

Name of the discipline: Introduction to the Clinic

Code of discipline: IP -2216

Name of EP: 6B10117 "Stomatology"

90h (3 credits) **About hours/credits:**

Course and semester of study: 2nd year III semester

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«Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	О «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская	гакадемия»
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Methodological guidelines for independent work of the discipline "Introduction to the Clinic" were developed in accordance with the working curriculum (syllabus) and discussed at a meeting of the department Protocol No. 12 of 10.06.2023w.

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

A.R. Zhumadilova

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- 1. Topic № 1: Forms and filling out medical documentation.
- 2. Purpose: forms of medicaldocuments and their filling. Training in sanitization of the patient in the admission department.

The student should know:

- 1. Forms of medical documents
- 2. Completion of forms of medical documents.
- 3. The importance of medical documents in the provision of medical care
- 4. In the ides of medical documents.
- 5. On account of primary medical documents.
- 6. Patient Admission Register
- 7. About the main medical documents of the admission department.

The student should be able to:

- 1. To characterize the forms of medical documents.
- 2. Completion of forms of medical documents.
- 3. In the ides of medical documents
- 4. Does the treatment of the patient in the admission department.
- 5. Have to name the main medical documents of the admission department.
- **3. Task:** Forms of medical documents and their filling. Independent reading in the literature of questions on teaching the sanitization of the patient in the admission department.
- **4. Form of execution:** Protection of presentations, crossword puzzle, mind map, test tasks
- **5. Performance criteria:** presentation of the presented material in the form of an electronic presentation.
- 1. Consistency and clarity in the presentation of the material.
- 2. The ability to highlight and correctly present the main issues of the topic.
- 3. Ability to correctly answer questions from the audience.
- 4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.
- **6. Deadlines:** 1-2 weeks.
- 7. Literature (basic and additional): at the end
- 8. Control (questions, tests, tasks):

Questions:

- 1. Apply the forms of medical documents
- 2. And the rhythm of sanitization of the patient in the admission department
- 3. The form that is filled in case of detection of infectious diseases?
- 4. Registration of hospitals and reception of patients
- 5. Make records of medical documents.

1. Topic № 2: The simplest physiotherapy procedures.

2. Purpose: to familiarize and consolidate students' knowledge about the physiotherapy procedure.

The student should know:

- 1. The simplest methods of physiotherapeutic procedures, definitions of terms used during procedures.
- 2. Areas of the body allowed to perform procedures.
- 3. Complications arising from the wrong technique of procedures.
- 4. Links, indications and contraindications for their use.
- 5. The role of the nurse in carrying out the simplest physiotherapy.

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The student should be able to:

- 1. Be aware of the responsibility for the patient's life;
- 2. And analyze your behavior;
- 3. Work according to standards, algorithms.
- **3. Tasks:** independently study the literature on physiotherapy procedures.
- **4. Form of execution:** discussion of presentations and demonstration of skills.
- **5. Performance criteria:** provision and presentation of material in the form of an electronic presentation.
- 1. Consistency and clarity in the presentation of the material.
- 2. The ability to highlight and correctly present the main issues of the topic.
- 3. Ability to correctly answer questions from the audience.
- 4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.
- **6. Deadlines:** 2-week.
- 7. Literature (basic and additional): at the end
- 8. Control (questions, tests, tasks):
- 1. What is Balneotherapy?
- 2. In the ideas of physiotherapy.
- 3. Mechanics of the action of simple physiotherapy.
- 4. What is oxygen therapy?
- 5. Indications to the use of simple physiotherapy.
- 6. Contraindications for conventional physiotherapy.
- 7. The purpose of simple physiotherapy.
- 8. What are the types of compresses?
- 9. Provision and contraindications to the operation of the heater, purpose.
- 10. Provision and contraindications to the use of ice packs, purpose

1. Topic N_2 3: Diagnosis of dental diseases and emergency conditions.

2. Objective: To acquaint students with the preparation for laboratory tests and improve their knowledge.

The student should know:

- 1. Dental diseases
- 2. Diagnosis of periodontal disease.
- 3. Periodontitis, Gingivitis.
- 4. Diagnosis of dental diseases
- 5. Diagnostics for emergency conditions..

The student should be able to:

- 1. Diagnosis of dental diseases.
- 2. Non-recurring conditions in dental diseases.
- 3. The purpose of diagnosis in specificizes.
- 4. Help with dental diseases.
- **3. Assignments:** Independent reading in the literature of questions about the diagnosis of dental diseases and emergency conditions.
- **4. Form of execution:** discussion of presentations and demonstration of skills.
- **5. Performance criteria:** provision and presentation of material in the form of an electronic presentation.
- 1. Consistency and clarity in the presentation of the material.
- 2. The ability to highlight and correctly present the main issues of the topic.

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- 3. Ability to correctly answer questions from the audience.
- 4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.
- **6. Deadlines:** 3 weeks.
- 7. Literature (basic and additional): at the end
- 8. Control (questions, tests, tasks):
- 1. Diagnosis of dental diseases.
- 2. Non-recurring conditions in dental diseases.
- 3. Periodontitis, Gingivitis.
- 4. Purpose of diagnostics in case of emergency
- 5. Help with dental diseases.

1. Topic № 4: Midterm control № 1.

2. Purpose: Control of theoretical knowledge and testing of practical skills.

3. Task:

Assessment of theoretical knowledge on the topics covered. (test)

Assessment of the implementation of practical skills on the topics covered. (ticket)

Ouestions for Intermediate Control No. 1

- 1. Forms of medical documents
- 2. In the ides of medical documents.
- 3. Reporting primary medical documents.
- 4. Preparation and sanitization of the patient.
- 5. Register of admission of patients.
- 6. About the main medical documents of the reception.
- 7. From the specification of the structure of therapeutic and diagnostic preventive activities.
- 8. And the rhythm of sanitization of the patient in the admission department.
- 9. Form to be filled in when infectious diseases are detected?
- 10. Make records of medical documents.
- 11 Registration of hospitalized and hospitalized patients.
- 12. In the ideas of physiotherapy.
- 13. The mechanism of action of simple physiotherapy.
- 14. Indications to the use of simple physiotherapy.
- 15. Contraindications for conventional physiotherapy.
- 16. The purpose of simple physiotherapy.
- 17. Balloon therapy, Oxygen therapy.
- 18. What are the types of compresses?
- 19. Provision and contraindications to the operation of the heater.
- 20. Provision and contraindications to the use of ice packs.
- 21. Diagnosis of dental diseases.
- 22. Non-recurring conditions for dental diseases.
- 23. Periodontitis, gingivitis.
- 24. Purpose of diagnostics in emergency cases
- 25. On the provision of assistance in dental diseases.

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Test tasks for the 1st midterm control

1~ The nursing process is	/ by boiling
/ how to determine the situation +	/ 2% chloramine solution
/ distribution of medicines	/ quartzing
/ Preparation for nursing	/ through ventilation
/ Scientific Method in Nursing Practice	8~ Disinfection of the patient's clothes, bed
/ Performance of medical appointments	linen.
2~ In man according to Maslow The need is	/ Put in a 2% solution of chloramine+
shared.	/ by immersion in the chamber of formalin vapor
14+	and air vapor
10	/ soak in detergent solution
5	/ quartzing
20	/ by boiling method
25	9~ Frequency of general cleaning in the
3~ Mouthwash is not carried out with the help	vaccination room:
of.	/ 1 time per week+
/ Mug Esmarch+	/ 1 time per month
/ Syringe Janet	/ 2 times a week
/ rubber bulb	/ 3 times a week
/Pipettes	/daily
/ tuff	10~ in the current cleaning of the vaccination
4~ Adults on average in each ear dripping	Chloramine solution is used.
from a dropper.	1%+
1-2+	10%
2-4	0,2%
6-8	5%
More than 10 drops	3%
3-5	11~ Method of preparation of ~ 5% bleach
5 ~ Insignificance of pathogenic and	solution:
opportunistic microorganisms in the wards and	/ 5 liters of water + 5 liters of 10% bleach
medical devices of the hospital department is	solution+
called.	/ 10 liters of water +50 ml of 10% bleach
/ disinfection+	solution
/sterilization	/ 10 liters of water +500 ml of 10% bleach
/ asepsis	solution
/antisepsis	/ 7 liters of water + 3 liters of 10% bleach
/ quartzing	solution
6~ disinfectant containing oxygen Refers.	/ 10 liters of water + 1 liter of 10% bleach
/ hydrogen peroxide+	solution
/ chloramine	12~ the order used in Kazakhstan to maintain
/ brilliant blue solution	sanitary and epidemiological order in medical
/ Sulema solution	institutions:
/iodine	№ 1050, 476+
7~ How to disinfect the patient's sheet (mattress,	№ 330, 241
pillow)	№ 702
/ in a chamber with formalin vapors and air	№ 218, 150
vapors +	№ 630, 780
(aport)	1.2 000, 700

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/ independently, with the help of an enema

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13~ Solution used to defecate the patient: 20~ Power indicator by probe: / furacillin, warm water+ / impaired swallowing function+ /ethanol /Dysphagia / esophageal conduction disorders /hydrogen peroxide / chloramine / burns of the esophagus and pharynx /Lidocaine / condition of the gastrointestinal tract after 14~ Used scissors ... Disinfects. surgery 21~ Providing nutrition to patients through a / 70% ethyl alcohol+ / 0.5% chloramine solution probe... through. / nasal gastric tube, Janet syringe+ / rinsing under running water / thick gastric tube, syringe volume 5.0 - 10.0 ml / hydrogen peroxide / 0.5% solution of Novocain / olive probe, 40% glucose solution 15~ In the treatment of the oral cavity in the care / oatmeal, duodenal tube of seriously ill patients... Not used. / Mug Esmarch, 1 liter of boiling water / mixed alcohol+ 22~ For feeding seriously ill patients ... must. / 0.5% sodium bicarbonate solution / cover the patient's thoracic region with a / isotonic sodium chloride solution napkin or towel+ / Potassium permanganate solution weak / give the patient Sims / furacillin solution / Hygienic treatment of hands / closing the patient's thoracic region with a 16~ In the care of seriously ill patients ... Not sterile disposable napkin used. / rinsing the mouth of a patient with potassium / mixed alcohol+ permanganate after eating /toilet water / 0.5% sodium bicarbonate solution 23~ Blockage of a blood vessel with air is -.... / table vinegar / air embolism+ / potassium permanganate solution / venipuncture 17~ For the treatment of the patient's eyes ... /Thromboembolism Used. / drug embolism / 1: 5000 furacillin solution+ / fat embolism / chlorhexidine solution 24~ With repeated administration of insulin to / 0.5% calcium hypochloride solution the same anatomical region ... Will. / 3% hydrogen peroxide / lipodystrophy+ / 2% sodium bicorbanate solution /necrosis 18~ For ear care ... Used. /abscess / Syringe Janet + /thrombophlebitis / Korntsang / muscular atrophy **Complications** arising /tweezers from the introduction of fatty drugs into the muscles and / Syringe 5.0 ml /spade subcutaneously: 19~ Kinds of artificial nutrition: / fat embolism+ / parenteral, probe+ / drug embolism / oral, displacer /Thromboembolism through a gastrostomy and a spoon /necrosis / combined, cast / air embolism

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- 1. Topic № 5: Study of external respiration. Preparation of the patient for laboratory research methods. ECG monitoring according to Holter. Daily monitored and BLOOD PRESSURE (ABPM). ULTRASOUND OF BLOOD PRESSURE.
- **2. Purpose:** To prepare students for laboratory research methods. Acquaintance and consolidation of students' knowledge during ECG or ECG + BP monitoring with the patient's instructions.

The student should know:

- 1. Study of external respiration.
- 2. Preparation of the patient for laboratory research methods.
- 3. Patient guidance during ECG or ECG + BP monitoring.
- 4. Instructions for preparing for Holter monitoring.
- 5. Additional recommendations for blood pressure control.
- 6. Terms and conditions during the inspection.
- 7. Indicators for Holter monitoring.
- 8. Advantages of Holter monitoring

The student should be able to:

- 1. Standard for the organization of laboratory research.
- 2. Instructions for preparing for Holter monitoring.
- 3. Additional recommendations for blood pressure control.
- 4. Patient guidance during ECG or ECG + BP monitoring.
- **3. Task:** Independent study of the literature on Holter ECG monitoring, daily monitoring of blood pressure.
- **4. Form of execution:** Protection of presentations, crossword puzzle, mind map, test tasks
- **5. Performance criteria:** presentation of the presented material in the form of an electronic presentation.
- 1. Consistency and clarity in the presentation of the material.
- 2. The ability to highlight and correctly present the main issues of the topic.
- 3. Ability to correctly answer questions from the audience.
- 4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.
- **6. Deadlines:** 5 weeks.
- 7. Literature (basic and additional): at the end
- 8. Control (questions, tests, tasks):

Questions:

- 1. What is daily monitoring?
- 2. How to prepare for the test?
- 3. How is the study conducted?
- 4. What are the special recommendations for the time of observation of the electrocardiogram?
- 5. What indicators exist for Holter monitoring?
- 6. What are the recommendations for blood pressure control?

Situation report:

1. In the cardiology department N., a patient was admitted with a diagnosis of arterial hypertension of the 3rd degree.

What is the result of daily follow-up in this patient?

2. In the needle room, the patient was injected into the muscle. After 3-5 minutes, the patient's condition worsened: pallor, whiteness, itching, chest pain, shortness of breath. What is the trend that the nurse leads in this situation?

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1. Topic № 6: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Rules for handling corpse.

2. Purpose: to train and consolidate the knowledge and skills of students in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, to train and consolidate the knowledge and skills of students on the principles of work of medical personnel with a corpse.

The student should know:

- 1. Theoretical foundations of the organization of the nursing process in medical institutions.
- 2. Techniques and techniques of the most important manipulations in the performance of diagnostic and therapeutic medical appointments.
- 3. Technique of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 4. Measures of psychological and infectious safety when handling a corpse

The student should be able to:

- 1. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 2. Stages of the work of the medical staff after the doctor ascertains the death of the patient.
- 3. Stages of the work of the medical staff after the doctor ascertains the death of the patient.
- **3. Tasks:** independently study the literature on the technique of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, Transportation of the corpse to a special room for temporary storage. Measures of psychological and infectious safety when handling a corpse.
- **4. Form of execution:** discussion of presentations and demonstration of skills.
- **5. Performance criteria:** provision and presentation of material in the form of an electronic presentation.
- 1. Consistency and clarity in the presentation of the material.
- 2. The ability to highlight and correctly present the main issues of the topic.
- 3. Ability to correctly answer questions from the audience.
- 4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.
- **6. Deadlines:** 6 weeks.
- 7. Literature (basic and additional): at the end.
- 8. Control (questions, tests, tasks):

Questions:

- 1. Signs of clinical death.
- 2. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation measures, basic principles of care.
- 3. Signs of biological death.
- 4. What are the signs of clinical death.
- 5. Transportation of the corpse to a special room for temporary storage.
- 6. Stages of the work of the medical staff after the doctor ascertains the death of the patient.
- 7. Signs of clinical death.
 - 8. Signs of biological death.
 - 9. Measures of psychological and infectious safety when handling a corpse.

Situational task:

- 1. Being in a crowded place, citizen R., born in 1953. Fainting fell. Objectively: pallor of the skin, cold sweat, filamentous pulse, weak reaction of the pupils to the light. What are your tactics.
- 2. Being in a crowded place, citizen R., born in 1953. Fainting fell. Objectively: pallor of the skin, cold sweat, filamentous pulse, weak reaction of the pupils to the light. What are your tactics?

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1. Topic № 7: Gastric lavage and probing. Enema.

2. Purpose: to teach students the technique of conducting probe measures (FGD-scopy) and preparing patients for them, familiarizing students with the technique of conducting an enema.

The student should know:

- 1. Purpose, indicators and inverse indicators of probe activities.
- 2. FGD-technique of conducting copies.
- 3. Preparation of patients for gastric lavage measures.
- 4. Determination of enema.
- 5. Indications and contraindications for enemas.
- 6. Types of enemas.
- 7. Technique of enemas.

The student should be able to:

- 1. Description of the purpose, indicators and inverse indicators of probe activities.
- 2. Preparation of patients for probe measures.
- 3. Description of the purpose, indicators and inverse indicators of gastric lavage measures
- 4. Carry out a cleansing enema.
- 5. Conduct a siphon enema.
- 6. Conduct a medicinal enema.
- 7. Conduct a laxative enema.
- **3. Tasks:** reading literature on the technique of self-gastric lavage, conducting probe measures and enemas and preparing patients for it.
- **4. Form of execution:** Protection of presentations, crossword puzzle, intellectual map, test tasks.
- **5. Performance criteria:** presentation of the presented material in the form of an electronic presentation.
- 1. Consistency and clarity in the presentation of the material.
- 2. The ability to highlight and correctly present the main issues of the topic.
- 3. Ability to correctly answer questions from the audience.
- 4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.
- **6. Deadlines:** 7 weeks.
- 7. Literature (basic and additional): at the end
- 8. Control (questions, tests, tasks).

Questions:

- 1. What is the purpose of probe activities?
- 2. What are the indicators and inverse indicators of probe activities?
- 3. What is the technique of FGD scopy?
- 4. Features of patient preparation before gastric lavage measures.
- 5. What are the indications and contraindications for gastric lavage?
- 6. What is the equipment during the enema?
- 7. The purpose of enemas.
- 8. What are the indications and contraindications for enemas?

Situational task:

1. Patient M., 65 years old, was at the reception of the local doctor with complaints of a long delay in the stool. After a subjective and objective examination, a preliminary diagnosis of chronic colitis was made. To clarify the diagnosis, the patient is sent for a colonoscopy with a preliminary cleansing enema. What is the technique for delivering a cleansing enema?

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2. Patient M., is being treated in the cardiology department for 5 days with a diagnosis of acute boart attack. Takes beauty thereby. Morning veniting was like "coffee." A doctor was called

- heart attack. Takes heparin therapy. Morning vomiting was like "coffee." A doctor was called. Doctor's tactics? What can be found in EFGDs?
- 1. Topic No. 8: Midterm control No. 2.
- **2. Purpose:** control of theoretical knowledge on the subject covered and testing of practical skills.

3. Learning objectives:

- * assessment of theoretical knowledge on the topics covered. (test)
- * assessment of the implementation of practical skills on the topics covered. (ticket)

Questions for Intermediate Control No. 2

- 1. And the examination of external respiration.
- 2. Technique of artificial ventilation.
- 3. Preparation of the patient for laboratory research methods.
- 4. Instructions for preparing for Holter monitoring.
- 5. Rules and conditions during the inspection.
- 6. Providers for Holter monitoring.
- 7. Advantages of Holter monitoring.
- 8. Preparation of the patient during monitoring of ECG or ECG + BP.
- 9. Supplemental recommendations for blood pressure control.
- 10. What are the special recommendations for the time of observation of the electrocardiogram?
- 11. Clinical death (causes, symptoms).
- 12. Biological death. Signs of biological death.
- 13. Technique of indirect heart massage.
- 14. Methods of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, basic rules of care.
- 15. Rules of the treatment of the corpse.
- 16. Transportation of the corpse to the temporary storage room.
- 17. Measures of psychological and infectious safety when working with a corpse.
- 18. On the relationship of ethno-religious and ethno-cultural traditions to death, a dead body.
- 19. Stages of the work of medical workers after confirmation of the patient's death by a doctor.
- 20. Purpose, indicators and inverse indicators of probe activities.
- 21. Fgds-technique of conducting copies.
- 22. Preparation of patients for gastric lavage measures.
- 23. Provision and reverse indicators to the implementation of gastric lavage measures.
- 24. Provision and reverse indications for enema.
- 25. In the ides of enemas. Enema technique.
- 26. To the bladder lysma, describe the purpose and technique.
- 27. Cleaning enema.
- 28. Conducting a siphon enema.
- 29. Treatment of medicinal enema.
- 30. Laxative enema.

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Test tasks for the 2nd intermediate control:

1 ~ Diet No. 10 according to Pevzner	/ carotid artery of the wrist+
Assigned.	/ clavicle, iliac artery
/ in circulatory diseases+	/ blue meat aorta
/ in case of kidney disease	/ popliteal, brachial artery
/ in diseases of the liver and bile	/ ulnar, umbilical artery
/ in case of lung diseases	9~ Pulse properties does not lie.
/ in diseases of the endocrine system	/ asystole+
2 ~ Diet No. 7 according to Pevzner It is	/filling
prescribed for diseases.	/rhythm
-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
/ kidneys + /blood circulation	/voltage
	/speed
/ liver and bile	10~ Breathing Capacity:
/lungs	/ thoracic, inner+
/endocrine system	/ pathological, rare
3~ Patients with high blood pressure	/ physiological, internal
Recommended.	/ internal, frequent
/ salt restriction+	/ high, mixed
/ restriction of fluid use	11~ To the rapid increase in blood pressure
/ Blood sugar control	Could be.
/ oxygen therapy	/ during physical exertion+
/ Use of coffee	/ when eating food
4~ Pathological type of breathing:	When you're asleep
/ Chain-Stox+	/ in case of blood loss
/Sims	when the temperature rises
/ Laenek	12~ Arterial pressure is normal mm.Hg
Flint	120/80+
Babinski	80/40
5~ Asthma is	180/110
/ change in breathing +	140/90
/ slowing of breathing	150/100
/ Immediate reduction of breathing while	13~ In the side effect of high blood pressure
listening	A pulse occurs.
/ crepitus	/compressed+
/apnea	/soft
<u>.</u>	/ no rhythm
6~ Physiological asthma Develops.	•
/ when the temperature rises+	/rhythmic
/ in diseases of the respiratory system	/asymmetric
/ in diseases of the circulatory system	14~ To the patient when measuring blood
/ Blood pressure rises	pressure Recommended.
/ in mood stress	/ rest in the amount of 5 minutes before
7~ Kussmaul's breath is breath.	measuring+
/ noisy, deep+	/ rest in the amount of 30 minutes before
/ silent, rhythmic	measurement
/ superficial, frequent	/ drink coffee
/ no rhythm, rarely	/ do not eat salty foods
/ vesicular, mixed	/ non-use of medicines
8~ Pulse Detection Method:	

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15~ And measurement of body temperature in	/ with three fingers+
the hospital	/ with two fingers
. / 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., 6 a.m. to 8 a.m.+	/ with one finger
/ dinner in advance, in the morning after	/ with all fingers
breakfast	/Palm
/ patient at will	21 ~ Hours of respiration in adults 1 minute
/ before the evening bed, after the morning	time.
walk	16 – 18+
/ after a snack, during the lunch break	12 - 14
16~ Patient in the first stage of fever:	22-24
/ chills, muscle pain+	26-28
/ profuse sweating	30-32
/ thirst, sensation of heat	22~ Sign of light bleeding
/ delirium, dry mouth	/ blood with a light bladder+
/ bradycardia, oliguria	/ blood with a black bladder
17~ To a critical decrease in temperature	/ vomiting similar to coffee grounds
characteristic.	/ phlegm similar to raspberry jelly
/ invisible faint pulse, cold sweat+	/Melena
/ Lowering blood pressure, hypotension	23 ~ Symptom of bronchial asthma
/ White Rise, Attempt	/ shortness of breath, dry wheezing +
/ dry mouth, bradycardia	/ cough, rusty-colored sputum
/ tachycardia, collapse	/ phlegm similar to Raspberry jelly
18~ Tip fever rise:	/ shortness of breath
/ subfebrile+	/ asthma, apnea
/normal	24~ At the soul it is
/abnormal	/ sudden feeling of lack of air+
/undulating	/ violation of the rhythm of breathing
/variable	/ slowing of breathing
19~ Daily fluctuations in body temperature	/ rapid breathing
depending on the type of fever characteristic.	/ lack of breathing
/ hectic+	25~ To facilitate sputum production must.
/ febrile	/ with a healthy side+
/ Pyretic	/ hospitalization with a diseased edge
/ hyper pyretic	/ partial planting
/pyrogenic	/ lying on your back
20~ Arteria for determining the pulse presses	/landing
on the senile bone.	

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Literature (basic and additional):

Electronic textbook

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