

The list of skills that 6th year students in the discipline

"Pediatric surgery" should have to learn for OSCE-2

1. Be able to collect and analyze medical history and perform a physical examination of a child with surgical pathology. Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis (List 1) by analyzing the available clinical data.

List 1. Syndromic conditions submitted for the exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Newborn respiratory defficiency syndrome• Congenital intestinal obstruction• Acute abdominal pain• Acquired intestinal obstruction• Congenital malformation of a limb

2. Be able to distinguish and formulate a main clinical symptom and to carry out differential diagnosis, using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis and physical examination. Make a preliminary diagnosis (according to list 2).

List 2. Nosologies submitted for the exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intususseption• Developmental dysplasia of a hip• Esophageal atresia• Adhesive intestinal obstruction• Congenital intestinal obstruction

3. Be able to make a diagnostic algorithm, to interpret the results of laboratory diagnostic methods in children with surgical pathology (according to the list 3).

List 3. Laboratory methods of examinations submitted for the exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General blood test with leukocyte formula.• Urinalysis• Alpha-amylase activity in blood and urine, fecal elastase• Blood proteins and their fractions, blood aminotransferases, total blood bilirubin and its fractions• Coagulogram• The plasma electrolytes level• Arterial blood gases analysis• Blood test for acid-base status

4. Be able to make a diagnostic algorithm, to conduct and interpret the results of instrumental diagnostic methods in children with surgical pathology (according to the list 4).

List 4. Instrumental methods of examinations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pneumorigraphy• X-ray of the abdominal cavity in acquired intestinal obstruction• X-ray examination of abdominal cavity in congenital intestinal obstruction• Radiological diagnosis of atresia of the esophagus• Diagnosis of hip dysplasia (scheme of Hilgenreiner).

5. Be able to provide urgent care to a child with acute surgical pathology and congenital malformations. To carry out preoperative preparation, to know the rules and principles of children's with surgical pathology transportation (see List 5).

List 5. Emergency medical conditions and examinations submitted for the exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Esophageal atresia• Acquired intestinal obstruction.• Congenital intestinal obstruction.• Dehydration and electrolyte disturbances.• Respiratory distress.