

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

"Surgery" should have to learn for OSCE-2

1. Evaluate information regarding the diagnosis, using the standard procedure, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (list 1)

List 1. The list of laboratory and instrumental studies that are submitted for examination

- general urine analysis,
- general blood analysis
- activity of alpha-amylase in blood and urine
- blood proteins and their fractions, blood aminotransferases, total blood bilirubin and its fractions
- coagulogram
- endoscopic examination of the bronchi
- endoscopic examination of the digestive tract
- methods of instrumental imaging of the thyroid gland
- radiopaque angiography
- methods of instrumental imaging of the abdominal cavity, chest cavity, urogenital system, skull, spine, bones and joints
- pleural analysis, analysis of ascites, synovial fluid
- histomorphological examination of lymph node biopsy
- histomorphological examination of the biopsy of parenchymal organs
- histomorphological examination of the biopsy of the mucous membranes
- histomorphological study of muscle and skin biopsy

2. To be able to isolate and fix the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, using preliminary data from the patient's medical history, physical examination of the patient, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal standards.

List 2. Syndromes and Symptoms

- chest pain
- abdominal pain
- pain in the limbs and back
- pain in the perineum
- vomiting
- effusion into the pleural cavity
- hemorrhagic syndrome
- dysuria
- jaundice
- asphyxia
- constipation
- intestinal obstruction
- hemoptysis
- lymphadenopathy
- portal hypertension
- disorders of consciousness

- itchy skin
- urinary syndrome
- articular syndrome
- weight loss
- cyanosis
- gastrointestinal bleeding

Symptoms by authors:

Shchetkina-Blyumberga

Kocher

Ortner

Musi-Georgievsky

Sitkovsky

Roving

Mayo-Robson

Kloiber Bows

Gray turner

3. To be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 3) by making an informed decision, using comparison with standards, using preliminary data from the patient's history and examination data of the patient, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal standards.

List 3. The list of diagnoses that are made for the exam

- Varicose veins
- Obliterating endarteritis
- Phlebitis, thrombophlebitis
- Chest injuries
- Lung neoplasms
- Acute bowel obstruction
- Acute appendicitis
- Acute pancreatitis
- Pinched and non-pinched hernias
- Neoplasms of the stomach, colon.
- Stomach ulcer and 12 duodenal ulcer.
- Peritonitis
- abdominal injuries
- Gallstone disease, choledocholithiasis, obstructive jaundice
- Bleeding in the lumen of the digestive canal.
- Suppurative diseases of the chest and abdomen

4. Assign a laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 1) by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal standards.

5. Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 3) by making an informed decision, according to a specific algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal standards.
6. Establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and logical analysis, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data from a laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, differential diagnosis findings, knowledge about a person, organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal normal.
7. Determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 3), in the setting of a health care institution, at the patient's house, and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes.
8. Perform medical manipulations (according to list 4) in a medical institution, at home or at work on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of a patient's condition, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision and using standard techniques.
9. Determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to follow-up.
10. To determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy individuals subject to follow-up.

List 4. Medical manipulations

- temporarily stop external bleeding
- carry out primary surgical treatment of the wound, dressing, removal and application of skin sutures, including in the field
- apply dressings, including in the field
- carry out transport immobilization
- to administer medicinal substances (intravenous jet and drip, intraosseous), including in the field
- provide peripheral venous access
- bladder catheterization with a soft probe
- carry out a nasal swab
- carry out a digital examination of the rectum and with the help of a rectal mirror
- carry out a digital examination of the prostate
- perform pleural puncture
- perform pericardial puncture
- perform conicotomy
- determine blood groups, Rhesus affiliation
- transfuse blood components and blood substitutes
- block the intercostal nerves
- perform perirenal blockade