

OSCE EXAMINATION STATION - №3
Diagnostics, treatment of common diseases in children
(pediatrics, neonatology, childhood infectious diseases)
List of competencies submitted for the exam

| № | List of diagnoses for the exam (according to the approved industry standard) | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data, examination data of a child, results of laboratory and instrumental studies. | Performing manipulations |
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| 1. | Arterial hypertension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary ▪ secondary - glomerulonephritis, congenital heart defects | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task. Evaluation of the examination data of a child in a clinical task. Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis. | Assessment of the child's growth by centile nomograms. Assessment of blood pressure taking into account the centile assessment of the child's growth. |
| 2. | Protein-energy deficiency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ congenital heart defects ▪ celiac disease ▪ lactase deficiency ▪ cystic fibrosis | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task. Evaluation of the examination data of a child in a clinical task. Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis. | Assessment of weight, body length, body mass index of the child according to sigma nomograms. |
| 3. | Obesity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alimentary ▪ hypothalamic ▪ Cushing syndrome | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task. Evaluation of the examination data of a child in a clinical task. Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis. | Assessment of weight, body length, body mass index of the child according to sigma nomograms. |
| 4. | Growth retardation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pituitary dwarfism ▪ Shereshevsky–Turner syndrome | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task. Evaluation of the examination data of a child in a clinical task. Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis. | Assessment of weight, body length, body mass index of the child according to sigma nomograms. |
| 5. | Hemophilia | Evaluation of complaints, history, examination of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the clinical problem. | Assessment of skin rash (photo) Tactics of patient management in outpatient settings |

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| | | Rationale for clinical diagnosis | |
| 6. | Hemorrhagic vasculitis | Evaluation of complaints, history, examination of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the clinical problem. Rationale for clinical diagnosis | Assessment of skin rash (photo) Tactics of patient management in outpatient settings |
| 7. | Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura | Evaluation of complaints, history, examination of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the clinical problem. Rationale for clinical diagnosis | Assessment of skin rash (photo) Tactics of patient management in outpatient settings |
| 8. | Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis | Evaluation of complaints, history, examination of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the clinical problem. Rationale for clinical diagnosis | Tactics of patient management in outpatient settings |
| 9. | Systemic lupus erythematosus | Evaluation of complaints, history, examination of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the clinical problem. Rationale for clinical diagnosis | Assessment of skin rash (photo) Tactics of patient management in outpatient settings |
| 10. | Newborn sepsis | Evaluation of complaints, history, examination of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in the clinical problem. Rationale for clinical diagnosis | Tactics of a family doctor |
| 11. | Rachitis | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data, examination data of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis | Family doctor tactics |
| 12. | Anemia of a premature baby | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data, examination data of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis | Family doctor tactics |
| 13. | Diagnosis and treatment of diseases accompanied by jaundice | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task. Identification and assessment of signs of danger in a clinical task. Evaluation of the examination data of a child in a clinical task. Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. | Assessment of the degree of jaundice according to the Kramer scale. Providing care to a patient in an outpatient setting according to the algorithm for the |

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| | | Rationale for the clinical diagnosis and management tactics according to the algorithm of integrated management of childhood diseases. | integrated management of childhood diseases. |
| 14. | Diagnosis and treatment of diseases accompanied by coughing or breathing difficulties | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task Identification and assessment of signs of danger in a clinical task. Evaluation of the examination data of a child in a clinical task. Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis and management tactics according to the algorithm of integrated management of childhood diseases. | Providing care to a patient in an outpatient setting according to the algorithm for the integrated management of childhood diseases. |
| 15. | Diagnosis and treatment of local bacterial infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ umbilical wound (omphalitis) ▪ ear infection ▪ throat problems (tonsilopharyngitis) | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task Identification and assessment of signs of danger in a clinical task. Evaluation of the examination data of a child in a clinical task. Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis and management tactics according to the algorithm of integrated management of childhood diseases. | Providing care to a patient in an outpatient setting according to the algorithm for the integrated management of childhood diseases. |
| 16. | Assessment of the breast-feeding of the child | Evaluation of complaints and anamnesis data in a clinical task. Evaluation of examination data of a child in a clinical task. | Consulting a mother on breastfeeding according to the algorithm for the integrated management of childhood diseases. |
| 17. | Children's infectious diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ measles ▪ chickenpox ▪ scarlet fever ▪ diphtheria ▪ rubella ▪ hemocolitis ▪ secretory diarrhea ▪ non-bacterial tonsilopharyngitis | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task. Identification and assessment of signs of danger in a clinical task. Evaluation of the examination data of a child in a clinical task. Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task. Rationale for the clinical diagnosis and management tactics according to the algorithm of integrated management of childhood diseases. | Assessment of the nature of the rash on the skin and mucous membranes (photo). Providing care to a patient in an outpatient setting according to the algorithm for the integrated management of childhood diseases. |

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| 18. | Children's infectious diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertussis • Mumps | Evaluation of complaints, anamnesis data in a clinical task Evaluation of the examination data of a child and the severity of the disease in a clinical task Evaluation of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies in a clinical task Rationale for clinical diagnosis and management tactics | Providing assistance to the patient in an outpatient clinic |
| 19. | Hybrid patient: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • laryngotracheitis (stridor) • pneumonia • obstructive bronchitis • bronchial asthma • foreign body of the respiratory tract | Communication skills and clinical examination of the patient Evaluation of complaints and anamnesis data. Evaluation of the examination data of the child. | Auscultation of the lungs. Measurement of blood pressure. Providing care to a patient in an outpatient setting according to the algorithm for the integrated management of childhood diseases. |
| 20. | Hybrid patient: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arterial hypertension • abnormal heart rhythm | Communication skills and clinical examination of the patient Evaluation of complaints and anamnesis data. Evaluation of the examination data of the child | Auscultation of the heart. Measurement of blood pressure. Patient management tactics in outpatient settings. |
| 21. | Hybrid Newborn Patient <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very serious illness | Evaluation of complaints and anamnesis data. Identification and assessment of danger signs. Evaluation of the examination data of the child, the results of laboratory and instrumental examinations. Substantiation of clinical diagnosis and management tactics according to the algorithm of integrated management of childhood diseases. | Providing care to a patient in an outpatient setting according to the algorithm for the integrated management of childhood diseases. |