

Implementation algorithms

Diagnosis: tuberculosis

1. The ability to form groups of person who have high risk development of tuberculosis.

Indicate the main risk factors for development of tuberculosis (contact, social, medical groups of person) that are important for forming outpatient care groups.

2. The ability to make an algorithm of primary diagnostics of tuberculosis.

Make a plan for primary diagnostics of tuberculosis in the institutions of the general treatment network.

3. The ability to analyze the data of the algorithm of primary diagnostics of tuberculosis.

Evaluate complaints and anamnesis, data of objective examination, laboratory tests (indicate which laboratory methods are used in the institutions of general treatment network if tuberculosis is suspected), radiological examination, and determine the family doctor's follow-up tactics.

4. The ability to evaluate the results of laboratory tests.

Evaluate general blood tests, sputum tests.

5. The ability to evaluate the results of tuberculin diagnostics.

The reaction is evaluated by quantitative and qualitative indicators. The quantitative indicator is characterized by the size of the infiltrate in millimeters, the qualitative indicators are characterized by the color of the infiltrate, the presence of vesicles, lymphangitis, necrosis.

6. The ability to analyze the radiological examination of the lungs.

The analysis of shadows should be carried out taking into account their quantitative and qualitative characteristics:

- a). Shadow localization: segment, lobe and other anatomical landmarks (rib, intercostal space, above diaphragm, and more).
- b). Number of shadows: single, multiple (3-5).
- c). Dimensions of the shadow (in segments), focal - up to 1 cm, infiltrate - more than 1 cm.
- d). Shadow shape - round, oval, linear, triangular, indefinite.
- e). Intensity: small, medium, high.
- f). Structure: 1) homogeneous; 2) heterogeneous - areas of different intensity.
- g). Contours: evaluate from two positions: 1) shapes (straight, smooth, festoon, hilly); 2) border (clear, unclear).

7. The ability to establish a preliminary diagnosis.

Establish a preliminary diagnosis of tuberculosis (the clinical form of tuberculosis and localization of the process) based on the patient's complaints, anamnesis, objective examination, laboratory and radiological data.

8. The ability to make a plan of preventive measures for a person who has been in contact with a tuberculosis patient.

Specify preventive measures which is taken a person who has been in contact with a tuberculosis patient.

9. The ability to carry out primary prevention of tuberculosis in newborns.

What are the BCG vaccination terms according to the vaccination schedule, contraindications to vaccination, location and way of vaccination, possible complications.

10. The ability to prescribe a chemotherapy regimen for a patient with tuberculosis.

Indicate the category of treatment of the patient and prescribe a standard chemotherapy regimen.

11. The ability to diagnose emergencies in tuberculosis.

List the signs of pulmonary hemorrhage and indicate the complications inherent in destructive forms of secondary tuberculosis.

12. The ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care for complications of tuberculosis.

Assign emergency care for complications of destructive forms of secondary tuberculosis.