The course plan of the discipline ( oncology module) associated with the planned results of the educational program.

As the results of studying oncology students should:

Know:

1. Factors, which promote tumor growth, mechanisms of carcinogenesis and cancer preventive measures;
2. Structure of cancer morbidity among men and women;
3. Features ( peculiarities) of the Russian oncological care system, filling of typical medical documents in oncology
4. Clinical symptoms and pathogenesis of the most frequent malignant tumors;
5. Modern ways of diagnosing malignant tumors, screening programs;
6. Prophylactic medical examination of persons with high risk and cured of malignant tumors.
7. Modern principles of radical and palliative treatment of patients with malignant tumors.
8. Deontological aspects of oncology.

Know how:

1. To obtain a complete medical history and analyze the nature of patient’s complaints;
2. To make physical examination of oncological patients (examination of tumor’s primary focus and areas of regional and distant metastasis);
3. To make a plan for clinical and instrumental investigation of patients suspected of malignant tumor.
4. To interpret results of the clinical examination and make an initial diagnosis, outline the volume of additional investigation to specify the diagnosis and to formulate the clinical diagnosis;
5. To develop a treatment plan for patients according to modern methods of anti tumor therapy;
6. To form a group of people at increased risk of developing a malignant tumor
7. To draw up a rehabilitation plan
8. To analyze reasons of late diagnosis of cancer.
9. To solve deontological tasks related to the collection of information about the patient, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer.
10. To carry out independent work with educational, scientific and reference oncological literature.

Skills:

1. methods of conducting medical accounting and reporting documentation in oncology
2. Main statistical indexes in oncology;
3. Methods of clinical examination of oncological patients;
4. Interpretation of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic results of oncological patients;
5. Algorithm of making an initial diagnosis of patients suspected of having malignant neoplasms and subsequent extra examination by an oncologist; the algorithm of making the final clinical diagnosis;
6. Algorithm of the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic procedures of first medical aid in emergency oncology.