1. Goals and objectives of the discipline
The purpose of mastering the discipline
Objectives: the introduction of students in the specialty, the definition of the place of surgery among all medical disciplines. The basic knowledge, skills and competencies necessary for the study of discipline are directed to the formation of general professional competences (OPK-8, OPK-11) and professional competences (PK-5, PK-6, PK-8).

The tasks of mastering the discipline "General Surgery"
Objectives: Familiarization of students with the structure of surgical institutions (polyclinic, general surgery hospital, tuberculosis dispensary), with equipment and equipment of a surgical room. Acquaintance with the work of doctors on surgical admission of patients. Mastering the basic principles of ethics and deontology, without which it is impossible to master the art of treating patients. To emphasize students' attention to the tasks of surgery; to isolate a group of the most common diseases and to teach to provide emergency care to surgical patients.

2. Place of discipline in the PLO structure
In accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education, the discipline B1.B.24 "General Surgery" refers to the basic part of the specialty disciplines on May 31, 01 "Medicine" (level of specialty) of higher medical education and is studied in the fourth and fifth semesters.

Mastering discipline is based on knowledge, skills and skills, formed by previous disciplines and practices:
Biology: knowledge: general patterns of origin and development of life; anthropogenesis and human ontogeny; laws of genetics, its importance for medicine; regularities of heredity and variability in individual development as a basis for understanding the pathogenesis and etiology of hereditary and multifactorial human diseases; skills: use physical and biological equipment, work with magnifying equipment (microscopes, optical and simple loops); to draw up a family pedigree outline based on interviewing patients; skills: to determine the type of inheritance of diseases of internal organs.
Biochemistry: knowledge: the chemical and biological essence of processes occurring in a living organism, at the molecular and cellular levels; structure and biochemical properties of the main classes of biologically important compounds, the main metabolic pathways of their transformation; the role of cell membranes and their transport systems in metabolism in the body; safety rules and work in chemical and biological laboratories, with reagents, instruments, animals; skills: a substantiation of the standard of biochemical laboratory researches at various diseases of internal organs; skills: interpreting the results of the most common methods of laboratory biochemical research.
Human Anatomy: knowledge: anatomical and physiological features of the structure and development of the human body; skills: to correlate the topography of internal organs with the projection on the surface of the human body in the clinical study of the patient; skills: to determine the projection of internal organs on the surface of the patient's body.
Histology, embryology, cytology: knowledge: the basic laws of development and life activity of the human body on the basis of the structural organization of cells, tissues and organs; histo-functional features of tissue elements; skill: analyze the histological state of various cellular, tissue and organ structures of a person; work with magnifying equipment (microscopes, optical and simple loops); skills: to interpret the results of histological examination of biopsy material of normal organs.
Normal physiology: knowledge: the basic physical phenomena and patterns underlying the processes occurring in the human body; functional systems of the human body, their regulation and self-regulation under the influence of the environment in the norm; skill: orientation in the mechanisms of functional processes in the human body; skills: interpreting the results of normal instrumental and laboratory research methods.
Educational practice "Care for the sick": knowledge: types of sanitary treatment of patients, types of fevers, features of observation and care for patients with diseases of various body systems; skills: medical treatment of a patient when entering a hospital and during a hospital stay, changing the bed linen and bed
linen of a patient, treatment of decubitus; care for patients of different age, suffering from diseases of various organs and systems, their transportation; thermometry, daily diuresis control, collection of biological material for laboratory studies, anthropometry, setting of different types of enemas, feeding of severe patients; disinfection and pre-sterilization preparation of medical instruments, materials and means of care for patients; skills: care for patients, taking into account their age, nature and severity of the disease; care for seriously ill and agonizing patients.

3. Requirements for the results of the discipline
The study of the discipline "General Surgery" within the framework of the development of the educational program is aimed at forming among the trainees the following general professional and professional competencies:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>№ п/п</th>
<th>Comp etency Index</th>
<th>Content of competence (or part thereof)</th>
<th>As a result of studying the academic discipline, students should:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OPK-8</td>
<td>Readiness for medical use of drugs and other substances and their combinations in solving professional problems.</td>
<td>Medicinal products drugs, applied in the treatment surgical pathology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OPK-11</td>
<td>Readiness for the use of medical products provided for by the order of medical care.</td>
<td>The main modern medical products, instruments and apparatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PK-5</td>
<td>Readiness to collect and analyze patient complaints, data of his anamnesis, results of examination, laboratory, instrumental patho-organotypical and other studies in order to locate the condition or establish the fact of presence or absence of disease.</td>
<td>Diagnostic value of the changes revealed in the clinical study of the patient, the use of laboratory-instrumental diagnostic methods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PK-6</td>
<td>The ability to identify patients in the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems - X revision adopted by the 43rd World Health Assembly, Geneva, 1989.</td>
<td>Basic pathological state, symptoms, syndromes diseases, nosological forms in According to ICD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PK-8</td>
<td>The ability to determine</td>
<td>ManagementTac-</td>
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mine the tactics of managing patients with various nosological forms.

tactics of patients with studied nosological and forms.

tactics of patient with studied nosological and forms.

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4. **General complexity of the discipline**
The total complexity of the discipline is 7 credit units (252 hours)

5. **Educational technologies**
During the development of the discipline during the classroom, the following educational technologies are used: test control, solving of situational tasks, oral interrogation, work in the department: external examination of patients, discussion of patients, determination of treatment tactics (filling out the appointment list, working with laboratory and instrumental survey data) .

When organizing the independent work of the classes, the following educational technologies are used: test control, solution of situational tasks, work with X-ray images, work with methodological and educational literature.

6. **Monitoring the progress**
The discipline program provides for the following types of monitoring control test control, the solution of situational tasks, oral interrogation.

In this discipline, a reporting form is provided: the examination sheet, the history of the disease, the student's attendance register.

Intermediate attestation is carried out in the form: test (4 semester ), exam ( 5semester ).