

TAJIK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL FACULTY



CURRICULUM ON THE SUBJECT
TRAINING PROGRAM
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE BASIS OF MEDICAL TRAINING
(for students of all faculties of TNU)

Dushanbe - 2023

INTRODUCTION

At present, the definition of attacks of diseases, their clinical signs, the latest diagnostic systems, the introduction and presentation of new methods of treatment, adherence to the principles of a healthy lifestyle, disease prevention pose important tasks for medical workers.

New achievements and advances in medicine, as well as the research work of scientists in this field, are of great importance. Achievements and successes in the field of medical science, as well as the scientific research work of Soviet scientists, have made an enormous contribution to this field. Innovations, innovations indicate that in this area, students' knowledge must be accurate and broad so that they can cover all aspects of modern medical knowledge.

Given the new methods in education, when compiling the curriculum, the compilers used domestic and foreign literature.

This curriculum is designed to cover the following disciplines: human anatomy and physiology; internal illnesses; childhood infectious diseases; childhood non-communicable diseases; new methods of research and definition of diseases; first aid skills; adherence to the principles of a healthy lifestyle, etc.

The subject of the basics of medical training, like other subjects, is of great importance in the preparation of not only students, but also future young parents.

The program is based on a calendar thematic plan, which covers important medical topics for better mastering of practical skills.

This curriculum is a textbook on the basics of medical training for students of 2-3 courses of all specialties of the Tajik National University.

Calendar-thematic lesson plans for the subject "Fundamentals of Medical Training" Total number of credits: 2 (of which: 1 credit for classroom-lecture classes; 1 credit for classroom-practical classes)

№	Themes	Hours		
		Lectures	practical lessons	ISW
1.	Human anatomy and physiology	2		
	The structure and functions of organs and systems of the body		1	
2.	Diseases of the respiratory system	1		
	To master the method of determining the amount of breathing, body temperature, etc.		2	
3.	Diseases of the cardiovascular system	2		
	Learn how to measure blood pressure and pulse.		1	
4.	Diseases of the hematopoietic organs	1		
	Methods for determining the blood group, methods of blood transfusion, blood test		2	
5.	Diseases of the digestive system	2		
	To master the methods of gastric lavage, the introduction of a probe, enemas		1	
6.	Diseases of the genitourinary system	1		
	Rules for introducing a catheter into the bladder, urinalysis, functional study of the kidneys		2	
7.	Breast-feeding. Childhood diseases: hypertension, diabetes mellitus, rickets among children and adolescents	2		
	Ways to prevent hypertension, diabetes mellitus and rickets among children and adolescents		1	
8.	Childhood infectious diseases: dysentery, measles, chickenpox, scarlet fever and dysentery	1		
	Ways to prevent measles, chickenpox, scarlet fever and dysentery		2	
9.	Classification of medicines	2		
	Rules for the storage and sale of medicines. The concept of a recipe. Acquaintance with groups of drugs, rules for issuing prescriptions. Ways to introduce drugs into the body		1	
10.	Providing first aid. Basics and methods of first aid	1		
	Fundamentals, methods and rules of first aid for various injuries of the body		2	
11.	First aid for bruises, bumps and broken bones	2		
	Rules for transporting patients with various injuries. The rule for applying bandages. (desmurgy)		1	

12.	First aid for burns and electrical injuries	1		
	First aid for various degrees of burns and frostbite		2	
13.	First aid for bleeding, loss of consciousness (collapse, fainting, shock)	2		
	Prevention of complications in bleeding, rules for stopping bleeding		1	
14.	Basics of a healthy lifestyle	1		
	Ways to prevent alcoholism, tobacco smoking, drug addiction and HIV/AIDS		2	
15.	Hepatitis, tuberculosis, venereal diseases.	2		
	Prevention and care of patients with tuberculosis and hepatitis		1	
16.	Fundamentals of rational nutrition. Prevention of obesity. Personal and occupational health	1		
	The value of personal hygiene of students, movement in the name of life. Hardening of the body. Making a smart schedule.		2	
	Total: 48 hours	24	24	

SUBJECT CURRICULUM

Topic 1. Human anatomy and physiology

A. Classroom lectures

The concept of the body, organs and systems of the body. Functions of the musculoskeletal system. The human skeleton and the connection of bones. The concept of the chemical composition of bones, changes in bone composition depending on age. Bone development, growth and change of bones. General concept of the skeleton. Skeleton: torso: spine, chest. Skeleton of the upper limbs. Skeleton of the lower extremities, clavicle. The concept of the circulatory system. The function of the blood. Composition and amount of blood in the body. The movement of blood in the body. Blood type. Rh factor. Blood and lymph. Heart. The structure of the heart. The work of the heart. Cardiac cycle. Blood vessels. Circulation. Anatomy of the respiratory system. The meaning of breathing. Airways. The structure of the nasopharynx, larynx, trachea, lungs. Gas exchange in the lungs. The structure of the digestive organs. The oral cavity is the structure of the pharynx. Anatomy of the esophagus. Digestion in the stomach. Function of the small and large intestine. Bile its functions. Anatomy of the liver. Functions of the liver. The structure of the pancreas. Nervous tissue. The structure of a neuron. Divisions of the nervous system. The spinal cord and its functions. Parts of the brain, its structure. The cerebellum and its function. The structure of the brain. Skin its structure and function. Skin hygiene.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Body system, organs and their functions.
2. The skeleton of its parts, spine, chest.
3. The structure of the heart and blood vessels.
4. The structure of the respiratory organs; digestive tract; excretory system.
5. Central nervous system.
6. The structure of the skin and its functions.
7. The composition of the blood and the nature of a person, depending on the blood type.

C. Independent work of the student

Study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonova F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarova Kh.M., Abdurakhmonov F.A., Ruzieva T.R., Ustoeva M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Christman V.I. Internal illnesses. M., 1999. Cavadindi C., Siega-Riz A., Popkin B. US adolescent food intake trends from 1965 to 1996 // WJM. - 2000. - vol. 173. - P. 378-383.

Topic 2. Diseases of the respiratory system

A. Classroom lectures

Respiratory diseases, first aid in case of emergency. The main signs and treatment of respiratory diseases. Acute and chronic bronchitis causes, signs, treatment. Pneumonia, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Pleurisy, causes, signs, treatment. Bronchial asthma, causes, signs, first aid for asthma attacks, treatment, prevention. Care of patients with respiratory diseases.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Determination of the respiratory rate.
2. Measurement of body temperature.
3. Learn the proper application of cupping, warming compress, heating pad, and ice pack.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Abduramonova F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarova Kh.M., Abduramonov F.A., Ruzieva T.R., Ustoeva M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Christman V.I. Internal illnesses. M., 1999 V.V. Kulikova, V.V. Rosin. Internal illnesses; Carey I. Therapeutic handbook. M., 2000; Zaturev I.A. Symptoms of internal diseases. M.1997

Topic 3. Diseases of the cardiovascular system

A. Classroom lectures

Disease of the cardiovascular system. The main signs and examination of patients with cardiovascular diseases. Ischemic heart disease, causes, signs, treatment. Angina pectoris, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Myocardial infarction, causes, signs, first aid, treatment, prevention. Stroke, causes, signs, patient care. Cardiovascular insufficiency, causes, signs, treatment. Hypertonic disease. Emergency care for cardiovascular diseases.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Measurement of blood pressure and pulse.
2. Measurement of body temperature.

3. Provide emergency care for cardiovascular diseases.

C. Independent work of the student

Study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonova F.A. Human anatomy. Volume:1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarova Kh.M., Abdurakhmonova F.A., Ruzieva T.R., Ustoeva M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Christman V.I. Internal illnesses. M., 1999 V.V. Kulikova, V.V. Rosin. Internal illnesses; Carey I. Therapeutic handbook. M., 2000; Zaturev I.A. Symptoms of internal diseases. M.1997

Topic 4. Diseases of the hematopoietic organs

A. Classroom lectures

Blood diseases. First aid in emergency conditions of diseases of the hematopoietic system. The main signs and diagnosis of blood diseases.

Anemia, types of anemia, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Leukemia, types of leukemia, causes, signs, treatment. Blood vessel disease: Henoch-Schonlein disease, causes, signs, treatment. Werlhof's disease, causes, signs, treatment. Hemophilia causes, signs, treatment. Types of blood transfusion.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. The concept of blood groups.
2. Determination of the blood group.
3. Types and methods of blood transfusion.
4. Blood test. The nature of a person depending on the blood group.

C. Independent work of the student

Study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonova F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarova Kh.M., Abdurakhmonova F.A., Ruzieva T.R., Ustoeva M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Christman V.I. Internal illnesses. M., 1999 V.V. Kulikova, V.V. Rosin. Internal illnesses; Carey I. Therapeutic handbook. M., 2000; Zaturev I.A. Symptoms of internal diseases. M. 1997; Cavadindi C., Siega-Riz A., Popkin B. US adolescent food intake trends from 1965 to 1996 // WJM. - 2000. - vol. 173. - P. 378-383.

Topic 5. Diseases of the digestive system

A. Classroom lectures

Diseases of the digestive system, Emergency assistance in emergency conditions of diseases of the digestive system. The main signs and examination of patients with diseases of the digestive system. Gastritis, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Gastric and duodenal ulcer, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Cholecystitis causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Enterocolitis, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Diet tables. Gastric lavage. Sounding. Diabetes mellitus, causes, signs, treatment, prevention.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Indications and methods of gastric lavage.
2. Method of introduction of the probe into the stomach and duodenum.
3. Indications, types and methods of enemas.
4. Rules for the prevention of diseases and their complications.

C. Independent work of the student

Study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonova F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarova Kh.M., Abdurakhmonova F.A., Ruzieva T.R., Ustoeva M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Christman V.I. Internal illnesses. M., 1999 V.V. Kulikova, V.V. Rosin. Internal illnesses; Carey I. Therapeutic handbook. M., 2000; Zaturev I.A. Symptoms of internal diseases. M. 1997; Cavadindi C., Siega-Riz A., Popkin B. US adolescent food intake trends from 1965 to 1996 // WJM. - 2000. - vol. 173. - P. 378-383.

Topic 6. Diseases of the excretory and reproductive system

A. Classroom lectures

Excretory system, first aid in emergency conditions of diseases of the excretory system. The main signs and examination of patients with diseases of the excretory system. Nephritis, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Pyelitis, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Urolithiasis, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Renal failure, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Prostatitis, causes, signs, treatment, prevention. Inflammatory diseases of the genital organs. Prevention.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Indications for bladder catheterization.
2. Urinalysis.
3. Functional diagnostics of the kidneys.
4. Analysis of Zimnitsky, Kakovsky - Adiss, Nechiporenko.

C. Independent work of the student

Study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonova F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarova Kh.M., Abdurakhmonova F.A., Ruzieva T.R., Ustoeva M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Christman V.I. Internal illnesses. M., 1999 V.V. Kulikova, V.V. Rosin. Internal illnesses; Carey I. Therapeutic handbook. M., 2000

Topic 7. Breastfeeding. Children's diseases

A. Classroom lectures

Children's diseases as a problem of modern medicine. Features of growth and development of children. The spread of non-communicable diseases among children and adolescents. Ways and methods of prevention of non-communicable diseases among children.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Prevention of hypertension among children.
2. Prevention of diabetes among children.
3. Prevention of rickets and other non-communicable diseases among children.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Gaevsky M.D. Pharmacology. M., 1997; Kharkevich D.A. Propaedeutics of childhood diseases, 2005; Mashkovsky M.D. Medicines. M., 2006; Ihezue C.H., Oluwole F.S. et al Dyspepsia among the highlanders of Nigeria: an epidemiological survey // Afr. J. Med. Med. sci. - 1996. - Vol. 25 - P. 23-29.; Cavadindi C., Siega-Riz A., Popkin B. US adolescent food intake trends from 1965 to 1996 // WJM. - 2000. - vol. 173. - P. 378-383.

Topic 8. Children's infectious diseases

A. Classroom lectures

Children's infectious diseases as a problem of modern medicine. Features of the spread of infectious diseases among children and adolescents. Ways and methods of prevention of infectious diseases among children.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Prevention of dysentery among children.
2. Prevention of measles among children.
3. Prevention of chickenpox, scarlet fever and other infectious diseases among children.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Gaevsky M.D. Pharmacology. M., 1997; Kharkevich D.A. Propaedeutics of childhood diseases, 2005; Mashkovsky M.D. Medicines. M., 2006; Ihezue C.H., Oluwole F.S. et al Dyspepsia among the highlanders of Nigeria:

Topic 9. Classification of medicines

A. Classroom lectures

General concepts of medicines. Goals and objectives of drug therapy. Forms of medicines. The action of drugs, the body's reaction to the action of drugs. Rules for the storage and sale of medicines. The concept of a recipe. Acquaintance with groups of drugs, rules for issuing prescriptions. Ways of introducing drugs into the body. Antimicrobial, sedative, narcotic drugs. Anesthesia. Diuretics and how to use them.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Rules for the use of medicines.
2. Rules and procedure for the introduction of drugs into the body (intramuscular, intravenous, through the mouth, under the tongue, eye drops, nose drops, throat treatment, ear drops, drug injections into the rectum and vagina).
3. Rules for the storage of medicines.
4. Gastric lavage in case of drug poisoning.

C. Independent work of the student

Study and prepare a report on the book: Gaevsky M.D. Pharmacology. M., 1997; Kharkevich D.A. Propaedeutics of childhood diseases, 2005; Mashkovsky M.D. Medicines. M., 2006; Ihezue C.H., Oluwole F.S. et al Dyspepsia among the highlanders of Nigeria: an epidemiological survey // Afr. J. Med. Med. sci. - 1996. - Vol. 25 - P. 23-29.; Cavadindi C., Siega-Riz A., Popkin B. US adolescent food intake trends from 1965 to 1996 // WJM. - 2000. - vol. 173. - P. 378-383.

Topic 10. Providing first aid. Basics and methods of first aid

A. Classroom lectures

Fundamentals of first aid in peacetime and emergency situations. Concepts of open and closed injuries. General information on the provision of first aid in peacetime and in emergency situations during the evacuation and transportation of victims. The concept of trauma. Closed

injuries, soft tissue bruises, dislocations and tissue rupture, causes, signs and first aid. The concept of open injuries, tissue burns, frostbite, types, causes, signs and first aid.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Rules for first aid for open and closed wounds.
2. Rules and procedure for providing assistance with soft tissue bruises, dislocation and tissue rupture.
3. Rules for applying bandages.
4. Rules and stages of first aid.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonov F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarov H.M., Abdurakhmonov F.A., Ruziev T.R., Ustoev M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Safonov A.G. Textbook for the training of nurses. M. 1989; Slastikhin M.A. Medical care for injuries. M. 2000; Muratov S.P. Surgical diseases and nursing. M.1987

Topic 11. Provision of medical care

A. Classroom lectures

Providing first aid for open and closed wounds. Closed wound injuries, the concept of wounds, types, causes, signs, first aid. Fracture of bones: skull, jaw, face, spine, arms, legs, pelvis, etc.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Rules for first aid for open and closed wounds.
2. Rules and procedure for applying tires.
3. Transportation rules for bone fractures: skull, jaw, face, spine, arms, legs, pelvis, etc.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonov F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarov H.M., Abdurakhmonov F.A., Ruziev T.R., Ustoev M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Safonov A.G. Textbook for the training of nurses. M. 1989; Slastikhin M.A. Medical care for injuries. M. 2000; Muratov S.P. Surgical diseases and nursing. M.1987

Topic 12. Provision of medical care

A. Classroom lectures

The concept of the structure of the skin and tissues. Skin burn, degree of burn, signs, first aid, treatment. The concept of burn disease. Burn shock. Frostbite, its degrees, causes, signs, first aid, treatment. Electrical injury, cause, signs, first aid, complication. First aid for sunstroke, electric shock, lightning strike and ball lightning.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Rules for first aid for burns: 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th degree.
2. Rules and procedure for providing assistance with frostbite: 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th degree.
3. Rules for first aid in case of electric shock, lightning strike and ball lightning.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonov F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarov Kh.M., Abduramonov F.A., Ruziev T.R., Ustoev M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Safonov A.G. Textbook for the training of nurses. M. 1989; Slastikhin M.A. Medical care for injuries. M. 2000; Muratov S.P. Surgical diseases and nursing. M. 1987; Struchkov I.Ya. Surgical diseases. M. 2004

Topic 13. Provision of medical care

A. Classroom lectures

Blood. The composition of the blood. The nature of a person depending on the blood group. Bleeding, types of bleeding: internal and external. Types of external bleeding stop; arterial, venous and capillary. First aid for internal bleeding. Providing first aid for drowning.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Rules for stopping arterial, venous and capillary bleeding.
2. Rules and procedure for providing assistance in case of bleeding and prevention of complications in case of bleeding.
3. Rules for the transportation of victims of internal bleeding.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonov F.A. Human Anatomy. Volume: 1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarov Kh.M., Abduramonov F.A., Ruziev T.R., Ustoev M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Safonov A.G. Textbook for the training of nurses. M. 1989; Slastikhin M.A. Medical care for injuries. M. 2000; Muratov S.P. Surgical diseases and nursing. M. 1987; Struchkov I.Ya. Surgical diseases. M. 2004

Topic 14 Healthy Lifestyle

A. Classroom lectures

The problem of the XXI century in medicine: alcoholism, tobacco smoking, drug addiction and HIV / AIDS. The social significance of alcoholism. The effect of alcohol on the human body. Effect of alcoholism on the nervous system. Tobacco smoking, and the effect of tobacco on the body. The concept of drug addiction and substance abuse, causes, prevention. The influence of various environmental factors on the human body. AIDS, causes of infection, signs, methods of diagnosis, prevention. Tuberculosis and its prevention.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. The effect of alcohol on the human body.
2. The influence of alcoholism on the nervous system.
3. Tobacco smoking and the effect of tobacco on the body.
4. The effect of drug addiction and substance abuse on the body, prevention. The effect of various factors on the human body
5. Methods of examination and prevention of diseases.

C. Independent work of the student

Study and prepare a report on the book: Safonov A.G. Textbook for the training of nurses. M. 1989; Chulnikovskiy V.A. Early manifestations of alcoholism. M. 2007; Kochergina I.G. Handbook of practical doctor. M. 2007; Paleev N.R. Nursing Handbook. M. 2000; Dictionary of social medicine, healthcare organization and health insurance. Rostov n/a: Book. Publishing

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Topic 15. Principles of a healthy lifestyle

A. Classroom lectures

The concept of a healthy lifestyle. Tuberculosis, prevention of tuberculosis. Hepatitis and venereal diseases in the world and in the Republic of Tajikistan. Signs and ways of transmission of diseases. Ways to prevent venereal diseases.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Tuberculosis, nursing.
2. Rules for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.
3. Signs and ways of prevention of hepatitis.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Babaev A.B., Akhmedova A.R. General hygiene 2008; Safonov A.G. Textbook for the training of nurses. M. 1989; Chulnikovskiy V.A. Early manifestations of alcoholism. M. 2007; Nikitin D.P., Novikov Yu.V. Environment and man. M. 2008; Kochergina I.G. Handbook of practical doctor. M. 2007; Paleev N.R. Nursing Handbook. M. 2000; Dictionary of social medicine, healthcare organization and health insurance. Rostov n/a: Book. Publishing house, 1995.

Topic 16. Fundamentals of rational nutrition

A. Classroom lectures

The prevalence of food-dependent diseases in the world and in the Republic of Tajikistan. Problems of the spread of obesity among children and women of childbearing age in the world and in the Republic of Tajikistan, prevention of obesity. The importance of personal hygiene, clothing and footwear hygiene at the present time. Environmental hygiene in urbanization.

B. Classroom practical exercises

Working plan of the seminar

1. Ways to prevent obesity among children and women of childbearing age.
2. Basics of personal hygiene.
3. Principles of hardening.
4. Problems of global warming.

C. Independent work of the student

To study and prepare a report on the book: Abdurakhmonov F.A. Human anatomy. Volume:1-2. Dushanbe, 1998 p.; Safarov H.M., Abdurakhmonov F.A., Ruziev T.R., Ustoev M.B. Atlas of human anatomy. Dushanbe, 2001; Safonov A.G. Textbook for the training of nurses. M. 1989; Chulnikovskiy V.A. Early manifestations of alcoholism. M. 2007; Nikitin D.P., Novikov Yu.V. Environment and man. M. 2008; Kochergina I.G. Handbook of a practical doctor. M. 2007; Paleev N.R. Nursing Handbook. M. 2000;

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16. Struchkov I.Ya. Surgical diseases. M., 2004
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TAJIK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL FAKULTY

WORKING PROGRAMM
ON THE SUBJECT “CIVIL DEFENCE”
(for students of all faculties of TNU)

Dushanbe - 2023

Foreword

Civil defense is a system of measures for the preparation and protection of the population, material and cultural values from the dangers arising from the introduction of hostilities or as a result of these actions, as well as in emergency situations of a natural and man-made nature. The organization and introduction of civil defense is one of the most important functions of the state, an integral part of defense construction, ensuring the security of the state. At present, a sufficiently effective legislative and regulatory framework aimed at ensuring human security has been formed. Laws of the Republic of Tajikistan "On protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies", "On rescue services and the status of rescuers" and "On civil defense" were adopted. Protection of the population is achieved and use of modern forces and means of protection, the introduction of advanced technologies. To improve radiation and timely updating of a reserve of personal protective equipment, medical protective equipment, medicines important task of civil society is to increase the stability of the functioning by the preparation chemical protection, the creation and medical equipment is envisaged. In addition, the most important prevent the occurrence and development of emergency situations, to reduce losses among the population and material damage. In connection with the increased threat of the use of chemical, biological and other types of weapons, civil defense leadership has been paying serious attention to the use of civil society resources to counter terrorism, the development of a surveillance network and laboratory control. The main task of the CD is to prepare for the Republic of Tajikistan selflessly devoted to the Motherland, the Government of young personnel educated in a spirit of high conscientiousness, morally stable, disciplined, able to keep state and military secrets, possessing the ideological and moral qualities, as well as the knowledge, skills and skills necessary for successful performance of official duties. Be able to provide first aid if necessary, be able to conduct emergency and rescue and other urgent work in emergency situations, accidents, catastrophes, etc. The program is based on a Calendar-Topic d plan in which important issues of civil defense are raised for better mastering practical skills in first aid in emergency objects of the economy. There is a well-functioning state mechanism to situations. This curriculum is a textbook on the basics of training in emergency situations. and civil defense for students of 2-3 courses of all specialties of the Tajik National University.

Calendar - thematic plan on the subject "Fundamentals of training in emergency situations and civil defense" Total number of credits: 1 (of which: 0.66 credit for auditor lecture classes; 0.33 credit for classroom and practical classes)

Week	№	The name of the topics	Number of hours	
			Auditors lection	Auditors prac.
1	1	The role and tasks of civil defense at the present time. Leadership and management of civil defense	2	
	2	Training of the population in civil defense		1
2	1	Legal acts of Republic of Tajikistan for emergency situations and civil defense. Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On civil defense". Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On protection of the population and territories from natural and man-	2	

		made emergencies		
	2	The causes of the break of the lake Sarez		1
3	1	Natural and man – made emergencies character’s. Classification of emergency situations of natural and man- made nature	2	
	2	Video movie : Natural and man-made phenomena (earthquake landslides, mudslides, and floods)		1
4	1	Fundamentals of organization of measures to protect the population in emergency situations of natural and man-made nature. Methods of assessing probable factors of emergency situations	2	
	2	The main activities for sustainability the functioning of the economy in military time.		1
5	1	Organization of training and registration of non-military personnel civil defense units. Civil defense services and their tasks in the event of emergency situation	2	
	2	Video movie: organization and conduct of special tactical exercises on civil defense		1
6	1	General information about personal proactive equipment. Order of using personal protective equipment	2	
	2	Dispersal of workers , employees and evacuation of population		1
7	1	General information about modern tools attacks. New dangers of terrorism and extremism	2	
	2	Video movie: Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Chernobyl		1
8	1	First aid in case of emergency. General information about highly toxic substances and their use on objects of the national economy .	2	
	2	Video Movie : films and slides on having first aid		1
		Total : 24 hours	16 hours	8 hours

Work program

Topic 1. The role and tasks of civil defense at the present time. Leadership and management of civil defense. Training of the population in civil defense

A B Lesson 1

Fundamentals of the organization of civil defense. The main tasks of civil defense in peacetime and wartime. The basic principles of the organization and structure of civil defense. Management and leadership of civil defense. Civil Defense Authorities. Responsibilities of the head of the civil defense facility; Deputy Head of Civil Defense; Deputy Head of Civil Defense for the dispersal and evacuation of the population; deputy chief for civil defense and engineering part of the facility. Responsibilities of the Deputy Chief of Civil Defense for the material and technical supply of the facility.

C. Practical class

Workshop plan

1. Duties of head of the civil defense facility.

2. Deputy Head of Civil Defense.
3. Deputy Head of Civil Defense for dispersal and evacuation of the population.
4. Deputy Head of Civil Defense, engineering and technical part of the object.
5. Deputy Head of Civil Defense for the material and technical supply of the object.
6. The head of the department and his deputies.
7. Bodies of civil defense,

Topic 2. Legal acts of Republic of Tajikistan for emergency situations and civil defense. Law of the Republic of Tajikistan «On civil defense» Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On protection of the population and territories from natural and man- made emergencies The causes of the break of the lake Sarez

A B. Lecture class

Law of the Republic of Tajikistan: "On Civil Defense", "On Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies", "On Emergency Rescue Services, Emergency Rescue Units, and Rescue Status". Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of emergency situations and civil defense.

The leadership and management of civil defense in accordance with the law and other regulatory and legal acts. The laws of the Republic of Tajikistan "On civil defense" in organizations are carried out by the heads of organizations, heads of departments and organizations, who are also the heads of civil defense, respectively, departments and organizations. The leadership and management of civil defense in the territory of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, regions, Dushanbe city, cities, districts and settlements is carried out by the chairmen of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, regions, cities and districts, who are the heads of civil defense of the regions, cities and districts. The chiefs of staff for emergency situations and defense of regions, cities and districts are the first deputy chiefs of civil defense regions, cities and districts who carry out day-to-day management and civil defense in the regions, cities and districts. The head of the facility's civil defense is its head. He submits to the department (ministry, industry), and in operational terms - the head of civil defense of the city (district, prefecture), in which the object is located. At large industrial sites, as a rule, a full-time deputy head of civil defense is envisaged, who in peacetime is the main organizer of all preparatory measures for civil defense.

In addition to a full-time deputy, by order of the chief of civil defense deputies are appointed to disperse and evacuate facility personnel and their families, engineering and technical units; material and technical supply, etc.

C. Practical class

Workshop plan

1. The objectives of the basic law on civil defense.
2. Laws of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies.
3. Publicity and informational status in the field of protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies.
4. Unified state system for the prevention of natural and man-made emergencies.
5. Methods for determining emergency areas of natural and man-made,
6. Powers of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies.
7. Rights and obligations of citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan to protect the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies.
8. State allocations to address issues of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations of natural and man-made.
9. Responsibility of citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan for violation of this law.

Topic 3. Natural and man – made emergencies characters Classification of emergency situations of natural and man- made nature Video movie: Natural and man-made phenomena (earthquake landslides, mudslides, and floods)

A B Lecture class

Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the classification of emergency situations" of August 1, 2006, No. 367. Classification of emergency situations possible on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, Their consequences. The method of forecasting the possible consequences and determining the damage caused by natural disasters, accidents and disasters. Responsibility of officials in the organization of measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of emergency situations. Organization of emergency response activities.

C. Practical class Workshop plan

1. A set of measures to protect the population during earthquakes.
2. The complex of measures for the protection of the population in villages.
3. A set of measures to protect the population during floods.
4. The complex of measures for the protection of the population during landslides.
5. A set of measures to protect the population during avalanches.
6. A set of measures to protect the population during avalanches,
7. The complex of measures to protect the population during disasters.

Topic 4. Fundamentals of organization of measures to protect the population in emergency situations of natural and man-made nature. Methods of assessing probable factors of emergency situations The main activities for sustainability the functioning of the economy in military time.

A B Lecture class

Ways and methods of population protection in emergency situations of natural and man-made character. Civil defense defenses. Evacuation of the population from hazardous regions, their placement in non-hazardous areas. Use of personal protective equipment and medical devices. The basic principles of protection of the population in emergency situations of natural and man-made nature: according to the principle of state priority; citizens' rights to protection; lead time; accounting features of the territory; principles of necessity, sufficiency; territoriality, etc.

C. Practical class

Workshop plan

The student must answer these questions, according to the characteristics of their place of residence. Schematically draw the area of residence and answer the following questions:

1. What are the dangers that threaten your place of residence?
2. The likely danger of natural or man-made?
3. Does the likely danger depend on the season of the year or not?
4. What are the consequences and approximate amount of damage?
5. How to get out of this situation?
6. How to get out of this situation and how to reduce their occurrence?

Topic 5. Organization of training and registration of non-military personnel civil defense units' Civil defense services and their tasks in the event of emergency situation

A B Lecture class

Decrees of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Procedure for Creating Non-Military Civil Defense Formations in the Republic of Tajikistan on June 30, 2007, No. 335, "On Approval of the Rules for Preparing the Population in the Sphere of Protecting the Population from Natural and Technogenic Emergencies" No. 31 490. Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Approval of the Regulations on Civil Defense Services" of June 3,

2006, No. 229. The order of formation of civil defense services. Leadership and management of civil defense services. Tasks of civil defense services in the event of an emergency. Formations of civil defense services, their tasks. The use of formations in peacetime. The use of formations in wartime,

C. Practical class
Workshop plan

1. How to conduct special tactical, command and staff exercises on civil defense.
2. The value and purpose of training.
3. Work programs for special tactical, command and staff exercises on civil defense.
4. Civil Defense Day in higher education.
5. The order of conducting special tactical, command and staff exercises on civil defense in higher educational institutions.

Topic 6. General information about personal proactive equipment. Order of using personal protective equipment. Dispersal of workers, employees and evacuation of population

A B. Lecture class

General concepts about personal protective equipment: staff and improvised means. Respiratory protection, eyes, skin and face. Terms of their use. The size of the gas mask. Medical protective equipment: individual AI medical kit, PPI - individual dressing package, IPP- individual anti-chemical package. The simplest means of respiratory protection. Skin protection. The value of the use of improvised skin protection.

C. Practical class
Workshop plan

1. General information about personal protective equipment.
2. Means of individual respiratory protection.
3. Children's filter masks.
4. Children's protective camera.
5. The simplest means of respiratory protection.
6. Principles of use and donning a gas mask.
7. Skin protection.
8. Medical protective equipment.

Topic 7. General information about modern tools attacks New dangers of terrorism and extremism. Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Chernobyl

A B. Lecture class

The world problem of the twenty-first century. Weapons of mass destruction. Nuclear weapon. Nuclear weapon damage factors; ionizing radiation, penetrating radiation, light radiation, radioactive contamination of a locality. Protection of the population from nuclear weapons. Chemical weapon. Damaging factors of chemical weapons. Protection of the population from chemical weapons. Bacteriological (Biological) weapons. New types of modern weapons of attack.

C. Practical class
Workshop plan

1. Modern means of destruction.
2. Nuclear weapons. (Hiroshima, Nagasaki).
3. Damaging factors of nuclear weapons.
4. Protection of the population from nuclear weapons.
5. Chemical weapons
6. Damaging factors of chemical weapons,
7. Protection of the population from chemical weapons,
8. Bacteriological (Biological) weapons.
9. New types of modern weapons of attack.

Topic 8. First aid in case of emergency General information about highly toxic substances and their use on objects of the national economy

A B. Lecture class

Basics of first aid in peacetime and in emergency situations. The concepts of open and closed injuries. General information on the provision of first aid in peacetime and in emergency situations during the evacuation and transportation of victims. The concept of injuries. Closed injuries, soft tissue bruises, dislocations and tissue rupture, causes, signs and first aid,

The concept of open injuries, tissue burn, frostbite, types, causes, signs and first aid.

The basic principles of first aid for burns, extinguishing fire on the clothes of burning people with improvised means. First aid for electric shock. First aid for colds and frostbite. The procedure for first aid in case of accidents. The procedure for first aid for bleeding. The procedure for first aid for bone fractures.

The concept on "Potent poisonous toxic substances." Characteristics of the most used potent toxic substances and ways to protect against them. Terms of use of personal protective equipment in the distribution of potent toxic substances. First aid for the spread of potent toxic substances in the environment: air, water, soil, plant and animal products. Classification PPTS. Principles of action of people when infecting the area PPTS. PPTS used in agriculture, agriculture, light industry, medicine, etc.

C. Practical class

Workshop plan

1. Food poisoning.
2. Bites of rabid animals.
3. Bites of venomous snakes.
4. Scorpion bite.
5. Bites of bees, wasps, bumblebees.
6. Poisoning with wild plants.

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**TAJIK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF FUNDAMENTALS
OF MEDICAL TRAINING AND LIFE SAFETY**

**CURRICULUM ON THE SUBJECT
TRAINING PROGRAM
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
FOR STUDENTS OF MEDICAL FACULTY SPECIALTIES
THERAPEUTIC**

DUSHANBE – 2023

I ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PART

1.1. Educational program (syllabus) on the history of medicine.

The history of medicine is the science of the development, improvement of medical knowledge, medical activities of different peoples of the world throughout the history of mankind, which is inextricably linked with philosophy, history, natural science, and cultural development. In fact, the history of medicine studies the patterns of development of medicine and healing, their history from ancient times to the present.

Throughout the development of medicine, there were a large number of symbolic images, since medicine was constantly associated with people's grief, joy, etc. Some symbols are a thing of the past, they were forgotten, some remain to this day.

Medicine is, on the one hand, a practical activity, and on the other, a system of scientific knowledge on protecting public health, preventing and treating diseases in various socio-economic conditions. Therefore, familiarizing students with the development of medicine in a historical aspect is important for the formation of the scientific thinking of future doctors.

1.2. Brief description of the subject

The discipline "History of Medicine" is a humanitarian discipline and is intended to study the history, patterns and logic of the development of healing, medicine and the medical activities of the peoples of the world throughout the history of human. In the process of teaching the history of medicine, much attention is paid to the formation of professional behavior on the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

1.3. Goals and objectives of the subject

Introducing students to the history of medicine deepens and expands students' specialized medical knowledge, increases their general cultural level, broadens their horizons, and allows them to form an idea of medicine as a science and practice that develops as a result of socio-economic and cultural development. When medicine arose, or rather, the beginnings of medical care, is not known exactly. There are many opinions and theories on this matter. The most common version: medicine arose simultaneously with the first man; it turns out that medicine arose several hundred thousand years BC. If we turn to the words of the famous, prominent scientist I.P. Pavlov, he wrote: "Medical activity is the same age as the first man."

Depending on the purpose, the following tasks are solved in the process of studying the subject "History of Medicine":

- train students to objectively analyze historical phenomena, achievements and prospects for the development of medicine and healthcare;

- show the general patterns of the world-historical process of formation and development of healing and medicine in various countries of the world from ancient times to our time;
- reveal the achievements of outstanding civilizations and each era in the field of medicine in the context of the progressive development of humanity;
- show the interaction of national and international factors in the formation of medical science and practice in various regions of the globe;
- introduce students to the lives of outstanding scientists and doctors of the world who determine the fate of medical science and medical practice;
- instill ethical principles of medical practice, show the features of the development of medical ethics in various civilizations and countries of the world, the philosophical foundations and historical conditions of their formation;
- cultivate high moral qualities in students: love for their profession, loyalty to duty, feelings of humanism and patriotism;
- expand the general scientific and cultural horizons of students.

1.4. Prerequisites: biology, chemistry, physics, etc.

1.5. Postrequisites: connection of the subject with the disciplines: biology, chemistry, physics, etc.

1.6. Basic requirements for sections of the subject and its study:

1.6.1. Requirements for the level of subject knowledge (professional competence).

The results of teaching the discipline will be expressed in the following: the student must know:

- Basic patterns and trends in the development of the world historical process.

- Russia's influence on the development of medicine.

- The influence of the living environment on human health, the history of finding effective means of treatment and prevention, the formation and development of medical science.

- Understanding of medical systems and medical schools.

- Teaching about a healthy lifestyle, doctor-patient relationships.

- Outstanding figures in medicine and pharmacy, outstanding medical discoveries, the influence of humanistic ideas on medicine.

the student must be able to:

- Competently and independently analyze and evaluate the social situation in Russia and abroad and carry out their activities taking into account the results of this analysis.

- Carry out your activities taking into account moral and legal standards accepted in society, comply with the rules of medical ethics, laws and regulations on working with confidential information, and maintain medical confidentiality.

- Study scientific and medical information, domestic and foreign experience on the topic of research.

the student must own:

- Skills in presenting an independent point of view, analysis and logical thinking, public speaking, moral and ethical argumentation, conducting discussions and round tables, the principles of medical deontology and medical ethics.

- Skills in ethical and deontological aspects of medical practice in communicating with colleagues, nursing and junior medical staff, adults and adolescents, their parents and relatives.

- Skills in informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the rules of “informed consent”.

Depending on the topic of the lecture or practical training in the study of the subject, in addition to traditional approaches, there are various active types of teaching theoretical issues, such as problem lectures, academic lectures, debate lectures, pause lectures, complex lectures, etc.

Forms - lectures, practical classes, preparing reports for the conference, independent work, performing conditional tasks on each topic, independent work, making notes.

Methods - solving problems, preparing reports, independent work, discussions, work games, completing tests, and so on.

When conducting practical classes, it is recommended to use a set of electronic equipment: electronic board, personal computers, projection equipment. Basic explanatory materials (drawings, plans, tables, graphs) for appropriate use (demonstrations, disks) must be prepared in advance. Determining the number of publications, factual documents (laws, decisions, orders, charters, regulations, strategies, concepts, government programs, etc.) is in the interests of the work, since they are used by all students in the classroom at the same time. In the interests of work, you can use a set of tests when conducting surveys in practical classes.

II. THEMATIC EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PLAN OF THE SUBJECT.

Calendar-subject of the academic discipline “History of Medicine”.

Total number of credits 1 (24 hours)

Lecture and theoretical audit classes - 24 hours (1 credit)

General calendar plan of the academic subject.

Subject content.

№	week	List of topics and sections	Classroom lessons		SIV	Total	Literature
			Lecture	SIWGT			
1.	I	Topic 1. History of medicine, as a science and subject of teaching.	1	-	-	1	O1 [c. 6-18]; O3 [c.22-30]; Д1 [c. 6-25]; Д2 [c.5 -14];
2.	II	Topic 2. Medicine in the primitive communal period	2	-	-	2	O3 [c.20-41]; O1 [c.13-23]; O2 [c.6-11]; Д2 [c.6-22];
3.	III	Topic 3. Medicine in the countries of the Ancient East: Egypt, China, India	1	-	-	1	O1 [c.40-45]; O2 [c.63-68]; Д2 [c.75-82];
4.	IV	Topic 4. Medicine of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome	2	-	-	2	O1 [c.23-24]; Д1 [c. 26 - 54]; Д2 [c.15 -20];
5.	V	Topic 5. Medicine in Ancient Central Asia	1	-	-	1	O3 [c.62-64]; O2 [c.75-78];
6.	VI	Topic 6. Medicine in the Samanid state. The life and creative work of Abubakr ar Razi and his contribution to the organization of healthcare.	2	-	-	2	O3 [c.20-41]; O1 [c.13-23]; O2 [c.6-11]; Д2 [c.6-22];
7.	VII	Topic 7. Life and creative work of Abuali ibni Sina and his contribution to medicine	1	-	-	1	O1 [c.40-45]; O2 [c.63-68];
8.	VIII	Topic 8. Medicine in Ancient Rus', the Muscovite state and the states of Western Europe (the Middle Ages and the Renaissance).	2	-	-	2	O1 [c. 115-121]; O2 [c. 191-204]; O3 [c. 191-199];

9.	IX	Topic 9. Medicine in Central Asia (XI-XIX centuries)	1	-	-	1	O1 [c.40-45]; O2 [c.63-68]; Д2 [c.75-82];
10.	X	Topic 10. Medicine in Russia and in Western Europe (XVIII-XIX centuries).	2	-	-	2	O1 [c.23-24]; Д1 [c. 26 - 54]; Д2 [c.15 -20];
11.	XI	Topic 11. Medicine in the twentieth century. Development of biological and clinical disciplines.	1	-	-	1	O3 [c.62-64]; O2 [c.75-78];
12.	XII	Topic 12. Development of medical science and healthcare in Tajikistan	2	-	-	2	O3 [c.20-41]; O1 [c.13-23]; O2 [c.6-11]; Д2 [c.6-22];
13.	XIII	Topic 13. Medical ethics and deontology	1	-	-	1	O1 [c.40-45]; O2 [c.63-68];
14.	XIV	Topic 14. Formation of a galaxy of Tajik scientists and doctors	2	-	-	2	O1 [c.40-45]; O2 [c.63-68]; Д2 [c.75-82];
15.	XV	Topic 15. Epidemics and government anti-epidemic measures.	1	-	-	1	O1 [c.23-24]; Д1 [c. 26 - 54]; Д2 [c.15 -20];
16.	XVI	Topic 16. Crime in medicine. Crime Prevention in Medicine	2	-	-	2	O3 [c.62-64]; O2 [c.75-78];
TOTAL:			24			24	

CONTENT OF TOPICS AND INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS OF THE SUBJECT TRAINED.

Topic 1. History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching. Medicine (from Latin medico - I treat, heal) is a system of scientific knowledge and practical activities aimed at preventing and treating diseases, preserving and strengthening the health of the population. The history of medicine is a science that studies the development of medical activity and medical knowledge, in continuous connection with the general history of the culture of peoples. The history of medicine shows how scientific medicine developed on the basis of collecting, testing and generalizing the empirical knowledge of peoples, how medical science developed in continuous connection with the political, economic and cultural development of society.

Topic No. 2. Medicine in the primitive communal period.

The era of the primitive system covers the period from the appearance of the first people to the emergence of class society. In the history of the primitive era, three stages are distinguished: the formation of primitive society (over 2 million

years ago - about 40 thousand years ago), the flourishing of primitive society (about 40 thousand years ago - 10th millennium BC) and the decomposition of primitive society (from the X-V thousand years BC).

Topic No. 3. Medicine in the countries of the Ancient East: Egypt, China, India.

To replace the primitive communal system in the 4th - 2nd millennium BC the slave owner came. It arose in connection with the transition of the population to agriculture (while maintaining cattle breeding), the beginning of the division of labor, the accumulation of surplus production products, the emergence of private ownership of the means of production, and the emergence of property inequality. Among the first slave-owning states, the countries of the Ancient East (Egypt, India, Iran and China) are known. The Ancient East, like many other historical terms, is a relative concept. This name has been preserved since ancient times, when the countries denoted by this term either constituted the eastern regions of the Roman Empire (Egypt, Syria) or lay east of its borders (India, Iran, China). The Ancient East is the cradle of universal human civilization. It was here, earlier than other countries, that the transition from the primitive communal system to the slave-owning socio-economic formation took place. One of the outstanding achievements of the countries of the Ancient East of that time was the invention of writing, first the simplest - pictorial (pictography) - then more complex (cuneiform hieroglyphs).

Topic No. 4. Medicine in Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome.

Sources on history and healing: written monuments ("Iliad" and "Odyssey" by Homer, "History in Nine Books" by Herodotus, "Hippocratic Collection", works of philosophers and historians), data from archeology, ethnography, etc.

Greek mythology was deeply reflected in Greek art and literature - without knowledge of mythology it is difficult to understand many classical works, subjects of paintings and sculptural groups, medical terms and the origins of traditional healing techniques.

Topic No. 5. Medicine in Ancient Central Asia.

Establishment of the Achaemenid state. Central Asia is part of the Middle East. A variety of states existed on its territory. The oldest of them was Bactria (7th – 6th centuries BC). Around this time, the ancient Sogdian state arose in the Zarafshan and Kashka-Darya valleys. Central Asia was part of the Achaemenid state, created by King Cyrus. As a result of a series of aggressive campaigns, he managed to take possession of a vast territory, which included the states of Central Asia, Bactria and Sogd.

Topic No. 6. Medicine in the Samanid state. The life and creative activity of Abubakr ar Rozi.

Formation of the Samanid state. At the end of the 9th century, the independent Samanid state was formed. The founder of the dynasty was the Tajik Saman, whose grandchildren successively ruled the Samanid state (875 - 999). The capital of the Samanid state is the city of Bukhara. The city of Bukhara, being the capital,

becomes the center of social, cultural and scientific life. The Tajik language (Dari) becomes the official, state language, the language of its literature, science, culture and poetry. The Samanid state is the first independent state formation of the Tajiks.

Topic No. 7. Life and creative work of Abuali ibni Sina and his contribution to medicine.

Abuali ibni Sino (980-1037) - one of the most prominent thinkers, doctor, philosopher, encyclopedist, educator, classic of Tajik-Persian literature of the Middle Ages, widely known in Western countries under the name Avicenn. The autobiography of Abuali ibn Sino was started by ibn Sino himself, and continued and completed by his devoted student and faithful friend Abu Ubayd Juzjani, who was constantly close to his brilliant teacher until his death, i.e. for 25 years.

Topic No. 8. Medicine in Ancient Rus', the Muscovite state and the states of Western Europe (the Middle Ages and the Renaissance).

Formation of the Old Russian state. In the second half of the 9th century. On the vast lands of Eastern Europe, the Old Russian state was formed with the main city of Kiev, known in history as Kievan Rus. The largest centers of ancient Russian culture were Kyiv, Smolensk, Novgorod, Belgorod, Vyshgorod, Pskov, Polotsk, etc. Development of traditional medicine in the Old Russian state.

Topic No. 9. Medicine in Central Asia (XI-XIX centuries)

Formation of the Khorezm state. The formation of the Khorezm state began in the 11th century, continued in the 12th century and reached its peak in the 13th century. It became a powerful empire that subjugated all of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Azerbaijan. The new dynasty of the Khorezmshahs continued not only the political, but also the cultural traditions of the Mamuns and Samanids.

Topic No. 10. Medicine in Russia and Western European countries (XVIII-XIX centuries).

During the reign of Peter the Great (1672-1725), transformations were carried out in Russia that contributed to the creation of an independent power. Peter the Great eradicated backwardness in the economy, culture and everyday life, in military affairs; he paid special attention to the development of shipbuilding and the navy. Peter was the first to pay attention to the training of domestic doctors. Along with inviting doctors from European countries, on the instructions of the tsar, the training of domestic doctors was begun.

Topic No. 11. Medicine in the twentieth century. Development of biological and clinical disciplines.

After the establishment of Soviet power in the country, political, social, economic and cultural transformations were planned and implemented. This laid the foundation for the transformation of a backward agricultural country into a

developed major power; all sectors of the national economy, including medicine and healthcare, began to develop systematically. Stages of development of the Soviet state.

Topic No. 12. Development of medical science and healthcare in the Republic of Tajikistan.

In pre-revolutionary times, on the territory of modern Tajikistan there was an insignificant network of medical, preventive and pharmacy institutions. The population was deprived of publicly available and free medical and medical care. Medical science received almost no development. There were few doctors and paramedics. The true era of protecting public health begins after the Great October Socialist Revolution. There are several periods in the history of the development of medicine and healthcare in Tajikistan.

Topic No. 13. Medical ethics and deontology.

Medicine is an ancient science whose tasks are to preserve human life, take care of his health, alleviate suffering and get rid of it. At all times, among all peoples, medical practice was considered one of the most important and honorable occupations. Among the Greeks and Romans, for example, the greatest crime was the murder of a doctor, even if he belonged to the enemy camp. “A physician,” says Homer in the Odyssey, “is a man worth many others.”

Topic No. 14. Formation of a galaxy of Tajik medical scientists.

Higher education institutions must prepare qualified specialists, educate citizens and patriots, reveal their abilities and talents, and prepare them for life in a high-tech competitive world. In this regard, graduates of higher educational institutions must have not only high-quality specialized knowledge and perfect professional competencies, but also be highly moral, spiritually educated citizens of their country, possessing high spiritual and moral qualities that meet all the requirements of modern society.

Topic No. 15. Epidemics and state anti-epidemic measures

Outbreaks of deadly diseases more than once threatened the USSR with terrible epidemics. But each time the regime acted harshly and decisively, blocking the way to the infection. Plague. A dangerous disease was brought to Moscow in 1939 by microbiologist Abram Berlin from Saratov. When conducting experiments on animals, he used a live plague pathogen and was obliged to observe strict quarantine. Cholera. Entering the territory of the USSR from Iran, cholera swept through the entire Soviet Black Sea coast in 1970. The epidemic occurred at the peak of the holiday season, when coastal towns were full of vacationers. Gradually, the disease spread throughout the country, including Moscow and Leningrad. Anthrax. The anthrax outbreak in the Urals in April 1979 remains the most mysterious epidemic in the history of the Soviet Union. According to various sources, it claimed the lives of 60 to 100 people. Every day, 5-10 people were admitted to the infectious diseases departments of the city of Sverdlovsk (modern Yekaterinburg) in a state of powerful infectious-toxic shock.

Topic No. 16. Crime in medicine. Crime prevention in medicine.

There is a very wide list of acts for which the law provides for criminal liability of medical workers: Illegal medical activities, abuse, negligence, forgery, bribery, etc. Crimes against the health and life of patients (failure to provide assistance, harm to health or death due to negligence, illegal abortion, HIV infection, forced transplantation, etc.), crimes against freedom (illegal hospitalization), crimes against children or family, for example, child substitution. Violations related to the use of narcotic or toxic substances, non-compliance with sanitary and epidemiological rules, concealment of information associated with a risk to the health of citizens. Types of criminal punishment.

CONTENT OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK.

Independent work of a student - as the student's activity in independently mastering the subject curriculum on topics and assignments, is provided by the higher education institution (department) with educational and methodological literature and manuals. Independent work of students in the credit education system is carried out in two ways:

- Independent student work under the guidance of a teacher (ISWGT);
- Student independent work (SIW).

Contents of the SIWGT

Practical training is one of the forms of educational activity of students and provides a logical connection between theoretical training, the practical orientation of individual disciplines and the full training of students as specialists. In practice, students learn the rules and methods of practical application of theoretical knowledge on the subject develop skills and abilities to solve specific problems based on their scientific knowledge.

The goal of the SIWGT is to develop students' ability to comprehend, think creatively and independently, and in the process consolidate, expand and interpret theoretical knowledge, which should contribute to the development of students' professional competencies.

Independent work of the student under the guidance of a teacher - in the form of tests, essays, homework, essays, presentations of collected materials, defense of coursework (projects), reports on internships, etc. be appreciated.

Themes №	Week	Contents of practical classes (SIWGT)
Topic 1. Medicine. Sources for studying the history of medicine	I	Medicine (from the Latin medico - I treat, heal) is a system of scientific knowledge and practical activities aimed at preventing and treating diseases, preserving and strengthening the health of the population. The history of medicine is a science that studies the development of medical activity and medical knowledge, in continuous connection with the

		general history of the culture of peoples.
Topic 2. The era of the primitive system. The era of matriarchy and patriarchy	II	The era of the primitive system covers the period from the appearance of the first people to the emergence of class society. In the history of the primitive era, three stages are distinguished: the formation of a primitive society (over 2 million years ago - about 40 thousand years ago), the flourishing of a primitive society (about 40 thousand years ago - the 10th millennium BC). BC) and the decomposition of primitive society (from the X-V thousand years BC).
Topic 3. The most important medicines used in the medical practice of ancient peoples. Medicine in Ancient India, achievements in the field of surgery, hygiene, explanation of the essence of the disease. Written medical monuments of ancient India	III	To replace the primitive communal system in the 4th - 2nd millennium BC. the slave trader came. It arose in connection with the transition of the population to agriculture (while maintaining cattle breeding), the beginning of the division of labor, the accumulation of surplus production products, the emergence of private ownership of the means of production, and the emergence of property inequality. Among the first slave-owning states, the countries of the Ancient East (Egypt, India, Iran and China) are known.
Topic 4. Sources on history and healing: written monuments ("Iliad" and "Odyssey" by Homer, "History in Nine Books" by Herodotus, "Hippocratic Collection".	IV	Sources on history and healing: written monuments ("Iliad" and "Odyssey" by Homer, "History in Nine Books" by Herodotus, "Hippocratic Collection", works of philosophers and historians), data from archeology, ethnography, etc.
Topic 5. Avesta. The Holy Book of Zoroastrianism. The Tocharians created a new empire - the Kushan state.	V	Establishment of the Achaemenid state. Central Asia is part of the Middle East. A variety of states existed on its territory. The oldest of them was Bactria (7th – 6th centuries BC). Around this time, the ancient Sogdian state arose in the Zarafshan and Kashka-Darya

		valleys.
Topic 6. Formation of the Samanid state. Ismoil Samani, Abu Bakr-ar-Razi - outstanding historical figures and their works	VI	Formation of the Samanid state. At the end of the 9th century, the independent state of the Samanids was formed. The founder of the dynasty was the Tajik Saman, whose grandchildren successively ruled the Samanid state (875 - 999).
Topic 7. Abuali ibni Seno is one of the most prominent thinkers. Historical significance of the "Canon of Medicine". Sino is outstanding: clinician-surgeon, obstetrician-gynecologist, pediatrician	VII	Abuali ibni Sino (980-1037) - one of the most prominent thinkers, doctor, philosopher, encyclopedist, educator, classic of Tajik-Persian literature of the Middle Ages, widely known in Western countries under the name Avicien
Topic 8. Medicine in Kievan Rus. Its nationality and class differentiation. Medicine in the Moscow state in the XV-XVII centuries. National and medical reforms of Peter I. The influence of the works of M. V. Lomonosov on the development of medicine in Russia	VIII	Formation of the Old Russian state. In the second half of the 9th century. On the vast lands of Eastern Europe, the Old Russian state was formed with the main city of Kiev, known in history as Kievan Rus. The largest centers of ancient Russian culture were Kyiv, Smolensk, Novgorod, Belgorod, Vyshgorod, Pskov, Polotsk, etc. Development of traditional medicine in the Old Russian state.
Topic 9. Formation of the Khorezm state. Kobusnoma is one of the treasures of Central Asia. Abu Rayhon Beruni is an outstanding	IX	Formation of the Khorezm state. The formation of the Khorezm state began in the 11th century, continued in the 12th century and reached its peak in the 13th century. It became a powerful empire that subjugated all of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Azerbaijan.

<p>encyclopedist scientist. Abul Hasan Ali ibn Rabbat at-Tabari (born in 808). Abu Sahl Isa ibn Yahiye Masihi Jurjani (died 1013) Ismoil Jurjani (1080-1141).</p>		
<p>Topic 10. Study and prepare a report on the book: Borodulin F.R. History of medicine. Selected lectures. M 1965; Petrov B.D. Essays on the history of medicine. M., 1962; Engels. F. Dialectics of nature. M., 1955.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>During the reign of Peter the Great (1672-1725), transformations were carried out in Russia that contributed to the creation of an independent power. Peter the Great eradicated backwardness in the economy, culture and everyday life, in military affairs; he paid special attention to the development of shipbuilding and the navy.</p>
<p>Topic 11. Development of theoretical medicine. Development of clinical medicine. Development of preventive medicine. N.A. Semashko is a theorist and organizer of Soviet healthcare. P. Solovyov is a theorist and organizer of Soviet military and civilian healthcare. Outstanding achievements of the 20th century in the field of medicine</p>	<p>XI</p>	<p>After the establishment of Soviet power, political, social, economic and cultural transformations were planned and implemented in the country.</p>
<p>Topic 12. Periods</p>	<p>XII</p>	<p>In pre-revolutionary times, on the territory of modern</p>

<p>of development and formation of healthcare in the Republic of Tajikistan. Development of clinical and biological science. Development of medical science and healthcare in the Republic of Tajikistan: History of TSMU named after Abuali-ibni Sino. Heroism and courage of Tajik doctors during the Great Patriotic War</p>		<p>Tajikistan there was an insignificant network of medical, preventive and pharmacy institutions. The population was deprived of publicly available and free medical and medicinal care.</p>
<p>Topic 13. Medicine as an ancient science. Medical ethics. Medical deontology. Medical deontology in the states of the ancient world</p>	<p>XIII</p>	<p>Medicine is an ancient science whose tasks are to preserve human life, take care of his health, alleviate suffering and get rid of it.</p>
<p>Topic 14. Moral qualities of a person: reason and personal example. Merits of the employees of the TSMI named after Abuali ibni Sino, figures of Tajik medicine: in the field of therapy, surgery and pediatrics</p>	<p>XIV</p>	<p>Higher education institutions must prepare qualified specialists, educate citizens and patriots, reveal their abilities and talents, and prepare them for life in a high-tech competitive world.</p>
<p>Topic 15. Tajikistan's contribution to the victory of the</p>	<p>XV</p>	<p>Outbreaks of deadly diseases more than once threatened the USSR with terrible epidemics. But each time the regime acted harshly and decisively, blocking the way to the infection.</p>

Second World War. Plague, smallpox, cholera, anthrax		Plague. Cholera. Anthrax.
Topic 16. Medical crimes, errors. Iatrogenesis. Crimes of health workers. Classification of crime. Intentional professional crimes of health workers	XVI	There is a very wide list of acts for which the law provides for criminal liability of medical workers: Illegal medical activities, abuse, negligence, forgery, bribery, etc.
TOTAL		

Recommended bibliography

Main literature:

- O1. Zabludovsky P.E. History of medicine as a scientific discipline and subject of teaching. M., 1964
- O2. History of Medicine, Textbook for students. M. 1981
- O3. Kuzmin. M.K. History of medicine. M., 1981
- O4. Multanovsky M.P. History of medicine. M., 1967
- O5. Sorokina T.S. History of medicine. In two volumes.
- O6. Zabludovsky P.E. History of medicine as a scientific discipline and subject of teaching. M., 1964
- O7. History of Medicine, Textbook for students. M. 1981
- O8. Kuzmin. M.K. History of medicine. M., 1981

Additional literature

- D1. Ablin M.V. Bobrov O.E. Medical crimes: truth and lies. - Petrozavodsk: IntelTek Publishing House, 2003. - 200 s. // Medical law. - M.: Lawyer, 2006, No. 2. - P. 51-52;
- D2. Antipova E.V. Some problems of identifying and investigating crimes related to improper provision or failure to provide medical care // Current problems of forensic science and practice. Materials of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference. - Kaliningrad: Publishing house Kaliningr. YuI Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, 2008. - P. 10-22;
- D3. Biteev V., Mazin P., Ponomarev G. Extreme necessity and justified risk in medical relations // Criminal law. - M.: Intel-Sintez, 2001, No. 3. - P. 22-24;
- D4. Boltyshev O.A. Medical worker as a subject of crime // All-Russian scientific and practical conference "Problems of qualification and investigation of certain types of crimes": Collection of materials. - Voronezh: Voronezh Publishing House. Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, 2009. - pp. 14-16;

