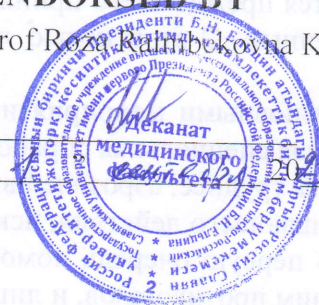


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION,
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Government-run Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education
Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University
School of Medicine

ENDORSED BY

Prof Roza Kalimbekovna Karaeva



Basics of Emergency Care.

Course Outline (Module)

Assigned to
Academic Curriculum Disaster Medicine.

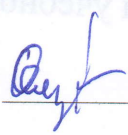

Mode of Study **Intramural**
Total Credit Value **3_ZET_ credit point**

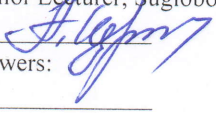
Course Hours 108
including:
in-class learning 36
individual work 72

Scope of Testing Semesters:
exams 0
credits 36

Course Hours Scheduling (per semester)						
Semester Academic Year	5 (3.1)		6 (3.2)		Total	
	AC	CO	AC	CO	AC	CO
Weeks	18,7		19			
Type of Training	AC	CO	AC	CO	AC	CO
Lectures	36	36	36	36	36	36
Lab Practical			0	0	0	0
Practical Session			36	36	36	36
Including Interactive Session			36	36	36	36
Total In-class Session			36	36	36	36
Individual Work Assessment			36	36	36	36
Face-to-face Learning			36	36	36	36
Individual Work			72	72	72	72
Total			108	108	108	108

The Course outline developed by

Senior Lecturer, Suglobova O.V.  Senior Lecturer, Tyrcadze E.I.  Ph. D., Associate Professor Idirisov

A.N. 
Reviewers:

Director of the Center for Emergency Medicine Bishkek, I.B. Shayakhmetov. 

The Course Outline

Work program discipline

Basics of Emergency Care

Developed in full compliance with GEF 3+:

Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education for students trained for specialty 31.05.01 (the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia Federation Order of 09.02.2021 No. 95)

In accordance with academic curriculum :

31.05.01 MEDICAL CASE

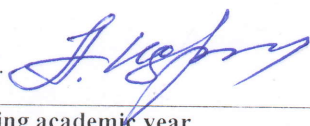
approved by the academic council of the university dated 08.29.2021 protocol № 1.

The work program was approved at the meeting of the department

Disaster Medicine

Minutes dated October 15, 2021 No.2

Duration of the program: 2021-2027 academic year

Head Chair Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Idirisov L.N. 

The course outline endorsed for the following academic year

Chairman of the Educational and Methodological Board
_____ 2023

The course outline has been revised, considered and endorsed for implementation in the 2023-2024 Academic Year at the Staff Meeting of **Disaster Medicine** Department

Record of 10_10_____2023. No_2_

The Head of Department _____ Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Idirisov AN

The course outline endorsed for the following academic year

Chairman of the Educational and Methodological Board
_____ 2024

The course outline has been revised, considered and endorsed for implementation in the 2024-2025 Academic Year at a Meeting of **Disaster Medicine** Department

Record of 22_09_____2024 . No_ 1_

The Head of Department _____ Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Idirisov AN

The course outline endorsed for the following academic year

Chairman of the Educational and Methodological Board

_____ 2025
The course outline has been revised, considered and endorsed for implementation in 2025-2026 Academic Year at the Staff Meeting of **Disaster Medicine** Department

Record of 12_01_____2025 . No_ 5_

The Head of Department _____ Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Idirisov AN

The course outline endorsed for the following academic year

Chairman of the Educational and Methodological Board
_____ 2026

The course outline has been revised, considered and endorsed for implementation in 2026-2027 Academic Year at a Meeting of **Disaster Medicine** Department

Record of _____2026 . No_ _____

The Head of Department _____ Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Idirisov A.N

1. COURSE OUTLINE OBJECTIVES	
1.1	Forming for the graduating students of skills and abilities, necessary for the rapid raising of diagnosis and emergency medical response to the patients and victims on the prehospital stage in peaceful terms and in case of occurring of emergencies. To form for graduating students ability to operate in non-standard situations, willingness to bear the social and ethic responsibility for made decision.
1.2	

2. PLACE OF THE COURSE IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	
Educational Program Units	B1.D
2.1	Students' Preliminary Training Requirements:
2.1.1	general surgery
2.1.2	Emergency Medicine
2.1.3	Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery
2.1.4	Pharmacoepidemiology
2.1.5	Bioethics
2.1.6	Kyrgyz language in medicine
2.1.7	Microbiology, virology
2.1.8	Normal physiology
2.1.9	Immunology
2.1.10	Medical law
2.1.11	Anatomy
2.1.12	Biology
2.1.13	Psychology and pedagogy
2.1.14	Nursing
2.2	Course Units and Practical Sessions imposing the prior Proficiency
2.2.1	Clinical Practice (Medical Assistant)
2.2.2	Neurology, medical genetics, neurosurgery
2.2.3	Psychiatry, medical psychology
2.2.4	Pathopsychology
2.2.5	Epidemiology
2.2.6	Faculty Surgery
2.2.7	Faculty Therapy
2.2.8	Hospital therapy
2.2.9	Hospital surgery
2.2.10	Endocrinology
2.2.11	Infectious diseases
2.2.12	Pediatrics
2.2.13	Traumatology, orthopedics
2.2.14	Pediatric Surgery
2.2.15	Evidentiary medicine
2.2.16	Anesthesiology, resuscitation, intensive care
2.2.17	Preparation for passing and passing the state exam
2.2.18	Sports medicine

3. STUDENTS' COMPETENCIES RESULTING FROM THE COURSE UNIT (MODULE)	
GC-7:	willingness to use first aid techniques, methods of protection in emergency situations
Knowledge:	

Level 1	The nature of the impact of harmful and dangerous factors on humans and the environment, methods and ways of protection against them, the basis of a systematic approach to the analysis of natural and technological hazards and safety
Level 2	Theoretical foundations and technology of forming a culture of life safety.
Level 3	The basics of professional activity to develop the need to ensure personal safety and security of the environment.
Skills:	
Level 1	Objectively evaluate the options for the development of various hazardous and emergency situations.
Level 2	Identify the situation, select and use methods and means of ensuring security.
Level 3	To determine the risk in various fields of human activity, to find non-standard solutions and to be ready to work in suddenly changed conditions.
Expertise:	
Level 1	Skills, demonstrate knowledge of first aid techniques, methods of protection in emergency situations.
Level 2	Skills of helping the victims, use methods and means of ensuring security.
Level 3	Reflexive skills that develop readiness for the use of first-aid techniques, methods of protection in emergency situations.

GPC-11: readiness for use of medical devices provided for by the procedures for rendering help	
Knowledge:	
Level 1	Medical products provided by the procedures for the provision of medical care.
Level 2	Comparative characteristics of medical devices provided by the procedures for providing medical care to patients.
Level 3	The use of medical devices under the procedures for providing medical care to patients.
Skills:	
Level 1	Determine the scope of medical devices under the procedures for the provision of medical care.
Level 2	Conduct a comparative description of medical devices.
Level 3	Apply medical products prescribed by the procedures for providing medical care to patients.
Expertise:	
Level 1	Skills of defining medical devices, their field of application and algorithm of use for medical care.
Level 2	Skills comparative characteristics of medical devices and use in standard cases.
Level 3	Skills in the use of medical devices provided by the procedures for providing medical care to patients.
GC-13: willingness to participate in the provision of medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation	
Knowledge:	
Level 1	A set of measures aimed at preserving and promoting health, the formation of healthy lifestyles and factors affecting human health.
Level 2	Fundamentals of building a culture of safety, environmental awareness and risk-based thinking, in which safety and environmental issues are considered as the most important priorities of human life
Level 3	Emergency care algorithm; basic medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first medical aid in emergency and life-threatening conditions in an emergency.
Skills:	
Level 1	To understand the doctrine of the epidemic process, the types of epidemiological studies and their purpose; implementation of anti-epidemic measures, protection of the population in the outbreaks of especially dangerous infections, with a deterioration of the radiation situation and natural disasters.
Level 2	Identify the harmful effects of environmental factors on the human body, especially the course and possible complications of the most common diseases, diagnostic methods, modern methods of clinical, laboratory, instrumental examination of patients.
Level 3	Analyze the features of the organization of medical care during mass and sporting events, in emergency situations and disasters in peacetime and wartime.
Expertise:	
Level 1	Using methods of organizing a complex of measures aimed at preserving and strengthening health and eliminating harmful factors, analyze and evaluate the quality of medical care, the state of public health and the influence of environmental and production factors on it.
Level 1	Skills to prevent the occurrence and spread of diseases, their early diagnosis and their causes, to perform preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures.
Level 1	The ability to choose an individual type of care for the patient in accordance with the situation: first aid, ambulance, hospitalization.
GC-19: ability to organize medical care in emergency situations, including medical evacuation	
Knowledge:	
Level 1	The complex of measures aimed at preserving and promoting health, the formation of healthy lifestyles and factors affecting human health.
Level 2	The basics of building a culture of safety, environmental awareness and risk-based thinking, in which safety and environmental issues are considered as the most important priorities of human life.

Level 3	Emergency care algorithm; basic medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first medical aid in emergency and life-threatening conditions in an emergency.
Skills:	
Level 1	To understand the doctrine of the epidemic process, the types of epidemiological studies and their purpose; implementation of anti-epidemic measures, protection of the population in the outbreaks of especially dangerous infections, with a deterioration of the radiation situation and natural disasters.
Level 2	Identify the harmful effects of environmental factors on the human body, especially the course and possible complications of the most common diseases, diagnostic methods, modern methods of clinical, laboratory, instrumental examination of patients.
Level 3	analyze the features of the organization of medical care during mass and sporting events, in emergency situations and disasters in peacetime and wartime
Expertise:	
Level 1	methods of organizing a set of activities aimed at preserving and promoting health and eliminating harmful factors analyze and evaluate the quality of medical care, the state of public health and the influence of environmental and production factors on it
Level 2	skills to prevent the occurrence and spread of diseases, their early diagnosis and their causes, perform preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures;
Level 3	the ability to choose an individual type of care for the patient in accordance with the situation: first aid, ambulance, hospitalization

Final Students' Competences

3.1 Knowledge:
3.1.1 clinical pathophysiology and clinical biochemistry of emergency conditions;
3.1.2 pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs used
3.1.3 for relief of emergency conditions;
3.1.4 means and methods used in the course of intensive care and
3.1.5 resuscitation care;
3.1.6 new promising areas and techniques in emergency and emergency
3.1.7 medical care.
3.2 Skills:
3.2.1 • correctly assess the condition of the sick and injured in need
3.2.2 resuscitation and intensive care;
3.2.3 • taking into account the condition of the sick and injured, correctly determine the tactics and
3.2.4 intensive care methods.
3.2.5 • carry out cardiopulmonary resuscitation at a circulatory arrest
3.2.6 different etiology.
3.3 Expertise:
3.3.1 • skills of differential diagnosis and treatment of syndromes threatening
3.3.2 the lives of patients;
3.3.3 • skills of carrying out cardiopulmonary resuscitation at a stop
3.3.4 blood circulation of various etiologies;
3.3.5 • diagnostic and therapeutic methods of intensive care and prevention
3.3.6 critical conditions: severe hemodynamic and respiratory disorders
3.3.7 failure, anaphylactic shock.

4. COURSE (MODULE) STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Class Code	Subject Name /Type of Class/	Semester / Academic Year	Hours	Competencies	Literature	Interactive Sessions	Notes
	Section 1. The algorithm of first aid. Types of damage.						

1.1	The concept of first aid. Tasks, the nature and stages of first aid. / Lek /	6	2	GC-7 GPC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E1 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.2	Types of first medical assistance, the principles of its provision. Ethics and ethics in working with patients. / Lek /	6	2	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.5 L2.1 L2.2 L2.6 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.3	Definition of first aid. Tasks, the essence, the stages of first aid. Types of first aid, the principles of its provision. Ethics and ethics in working with patients. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.4	Algorithm of first aid. Algorithm of the primary resuscitation complex. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L2.6 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	1	Role-playing game
1.5	Definition of first aid. Tasks, the essence, the stages of first aid. Types of first aid, the principles of its provision. Ethics and ethics in working with patients. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.6	Actions at the scene. Conducting a primary inspection. Assessment of vital body functions. Determination of the nature and severity of the received damage. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.7	Actions at the scene. Conducting a primary inspection. Assessment of vital body functions. Determination of the nature and severity of the received damage. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	1	Role-playing game
1.8	Algorithm of first aid. Algorithm of the primary resuscitation complex. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L2.6 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.9	Open damage. Wounds. Bleeding Desmurgy. / Lek /	6	2	GPC-11 GC-7 PC-19 PC-13	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L2.6 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.10	Traumatic injuries. (Injuries and Injuries). / Lek /	6	2	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.11	Thermal damage. Burns Frostbite / Lek /	6	2	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	

1.12	Bleeding Definition, classification. Signs and causes. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7GPC- 11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.13	Wounded. Definition, signs, classification of wounds, complications. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.14	Fractures. Definition, classification. fracture complications. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.15	Injuries to various areas of the body. Definition, types, etiology, signs. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.16	Prolonged compression of tissues. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.17	Thermal injury. Kinds. Degrees, methods for approximate determination of the area. Stages. The reasons. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.18	Desmurgy. / Wed /	6	4	GPC-11	L1.1 LO1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L2.6 L3.1 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.19	Bleeding Definition, classification. Signs and causes. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	

1.20	Wounded. Definition, signs, classification of wounds, complications. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.21	Fractures. Definition, classification. fracture complications. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.22	Injuries to various areas of the body. Definition, types, etiology, signs. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.23	Prolonged compression of tissues. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.24	Thermal injury. Degrees, methods for approximate determination of the area. Stages. The reasons. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.1 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
	Section 2. Emergency conditions and first aid.						
2.1	Emergency conditions. / Lek /	6	2	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.2	Foreign bodies of the upper respiratory tract. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-19 PC-13	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.3	Respiratory failure. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-19 PC-13	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.4	Unconscious patient. Fainting. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.5	Allergic reactions. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.6	Acute cerebrovascular accident. Hypertensive crisis. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	

2.7	Foreign bodies of the upper respiratory tract. Respiratory failure. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.8	Unconscious patient. Fainting. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.9	Allergic reactions. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.10	Acute cerebrovascular accident. Hypertensive crisis. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.11	First aid in special circumstances. / Lek /	6	2	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.4 L2.5 L2.6 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.12	Electric shock. Heatstroke. Exposure to aggressive chemicals. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.13	Carbon monoxide poisoning Oil poisoning. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.14	Electric shock. Heatstroke. Exposure to aggressive chemicals. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.15	Carbon monoxide poisoning Oil poisoning. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.16	Transportation of the sick and injured. / Lek /	6	2	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.3 L2.5 L2.6 L3.2 L3.3 L3.4 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.17	Receptions remove the victims from the car. Giving victims optimum position. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.18	Receptions remove the victims from the car. Giving victims optimum position. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 GPC-11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L3.2 L3.3 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	

2.19	Basics of first psychological help. / Lek /	6	2	GC-7 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.5 L2.6 L3.2 E1 E2 E3 4 E5	0	
2.20	The impact of an extreme situation on the rescuer and the victim. The simplest methods of psychological assistance. Communication with attracted assistants. /Etc/	6	1	GC-7 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L2.6 L3.2 E1 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.21	The impact of an extreme situation on the rescuer and the victim. The simplest methods of psychological assistance. Communication with attracted assistants. / Wed /	6	4	GC-7 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L2.2 L2.5 L2.6 L3.2 E1 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
2.22	/ Credit /	6	0	GC-7 PC- 11 PC-13 PC-19	L1.1 L1.3 L1.4 L1.2 L2.2 L2.5 L2.1 L2.3 L2.6 L3.1 L3.2 L3.3 L3.4 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	

5. ASSESSMENT FUND

5.1. Advancement Questions and Assignments

Questions to test KNOWLEDGE:

"First aid"

1. What is first aid?
2. What types of first aid are highlighted in depending on who she is?
3. What are the main stages of first aid?
4. What are the principles of first aid?
5. What is an acute injury?
6. What types of injuries emit?
7. What are the main groups contributing to injury?
8. How do the concepts of "injury" and "injury"?
9. What are the main directions of injury prevention?

"Open damage"

1. What is a wound? What are its signs?
2. What types of wounds are isolated, depending on the nature of the hurting weapon, due to occurrence, infection, the presence of complications and in relation to body cavities?
3. How are wounds treated?
4. What can be complications of wounds, what is their prevention?
5. What is a traumatic shock?
6. What is bleeding?
7. What types of bleeding emit?
8. What are the main features and methods of capillary arrest, venous and arterial bleeding?
9. In what cases can bleeding from nose, ear, digestive and respiratory tract, how to stop them?
10. What are the causes and signs of internal bleeding?
11. What kind of help is provided with internal bleeding?
12. What is desmurgy?
13. What types of dressings are allocated for the intended purpose?
14. What are the basic rules for applying bandages?
15. What are some variations of bandage dressings designed to anatomical features of different parts of the body?
16. What features have headbands? What are their features?
17. How are bandages applied to the upper limb?

18. What are the features of bandages on the chest and abdomen? 19. What are the dressings applied to the lower limb?

"Closed damage"

1. What is closed damage?
2. What are the signs of bruises and help with them?
3. What are the signs of sprains and sprains and muscles?
4. What is the difference between help with bruises and sprains?
5. What is the structure and types of joints?
6. What is dislocation?
7. What help is provided with sprains?
8. What is the structure of the bone?
9. What are the absolute and relative signs of fractures?
10. What are the basic rules of transport immobilization?
11. What is attributed to traumatic brain injury?
12. What kind of help is given for head injuries?
13. What spinal injuries do they emit and what are their dangers?
14. What are the degrees of burns, and what is the first aid for them?
15. What is sun and heat stroke? What help is provided?
16. What is frostbite?
17. What help is provided when freezing and frostbite?

The simplest resuscitation

1. What is resuscitation?
2. What do terminal states include?
3. What are the signs of pre-agony, agony and clinical death?
4. What is the clinical death?
5. What is the sequence of resuscitation?
6. How is the purpose of resuscitation for first aid and medical resuscitation different?
7. What are the criteria for the effectiveness of resuscitation in first aid?

Task for verification of level of train to be ABLE And OWN.

1. Determination of the frequency of respiratory movements of the patient;
2. Determination and counting of the pulse in the temporal, carotid, radial, femoral arteries;
3. Technique for measuring systemic blood pressure;
4. Signs of cardiac arrest (the onset of clinical death of the patient);
5. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Restoration of the airway of the patient;
6. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Artificial lung ventilation;
7. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Extracorporeal circulation (closed heart massage);
8. Determination of the effectiveness of resuscitation;
9. Methodology of registration of ECG is in the 12-ти taking;
10. ECG signs of ventricular fibrillation, asystole;
11. First aid for a foreign body of the upper respiratory tract;
12. Principles of tracheostomy;
13. First aid for asthmatic status;
14. Clinical signs of angioedema; angioedema;
15. First aid for electric shock;
16. The first aid in the defeat of lightning;
17. First aid in drowning;
18. First aid in thermal and sunstroke;
19. First aid for fainting;
20. First aid in collapse;
21. First aid for anaphylactic shock;
22. First aid for chest pain;
23. First aid for abdominal pain;
24. First aid for headache;
25. Metodika gastric lavage;
26. First aid in food poisoning;
27. First aid in alcohol poisoning;
28. First aid for carbon monoxide poisoning;
29. First aid for barbiturate poisoning;
30. First aid for snake bites;
31. First aid for an epileptic seizure;
32. Kinds of wounds. Principles of care for the wounded;
33. The first aid in penetrating wounds of the chest;
34. First aid for penetrating wound of the abdominal cavity

;

35. Specific wound infection. Kinds. Rules for first aid;
36. The rules of imposing bandages;
37. Technique of dressing on the head and neck;
38. Technique of dressing on the chest and shoulder girdle;
39. Technique of dressings on the abdomen and pelvis;
40. Technique imposing dressings on the upper and lower extremities;
41. Tire overlap rules;
42. Transport immobilization;
43. First aid for open fracture;
44. First aid for a closed fracture;
45. First aid for dislocation;
46. Technique of performing intradermal injections;
47. Technique of subcutaneous injection;
48. Technique of intramuscular injection;
49. Metodika overlay rubber band harness;
50. Metodika overlay cloth twist-twist;
51. Technique of inhalation;
52. Technique of setting a heating compress;
53. Metodika determine the patient's blood group and Rh factor;
54. First aid for hemoptysis;
55. First aid for nosebleeds. Techniques for performing anterior tamponade of the nose;
56. Rules stop external bleeding. Kinds. Places finger pressing arteries;
57. Clinical signs of internal bleeding;
58. Burns. Assessment of the degree and area of the burn;
59. First aid for thermal burns;
60. First aid for chemical burns (acid, alkali);
61. First help with electric shock;
62. Frostbite. Determination of the degree of frostbite. First aid;
63. The composition of the first-aid kit;
64. Ways to transport patients;
65. Metodika use of eye drops and nasal drops;
66. The principles and procedure for first aid at childbirth outside the hospital;
67. The concept of asepsis and antisepsis (mechanical, physical, chemical, biological);

5.2. Course Papers Themes

Course paper is not required.

5.3. Assessment Fund

1. Recitation. The list of issues in paragraph 5.1.
2. TESTS A list of test questions, according to the topic section (APPENDIX №1).
3. SITUATIONAL TASKS. (The list of tasks according to section in APPENDIX №2).
4. ABSTRACT.
The student chooses the topic of the essay:
 1. The first pre-medical care. Types and principles of its rendering.
 2. International Red Cross. History of creation. Goals Tasks.
 3. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Restoration of the airway of the patient;
 4. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Artificial lung ventilation;
 5. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Extracorporeal circulation (closed heart massage);
 6. Methodology of registration of ECG is in the 12 taking;
 7. ECG signs of ventricular fibrillation, asystole;
 8. Emergency assistance in terminal conditions.
 9. The first pre-medical care for pain syndrome.
 10. The first pre-medical care for acute poisoning.
 11. Desmurgy.
 12. Transport immobilization, transportation of victims.
 13. Aseptic and antiseptic (mechanical, physical, chemical, biological)
 14. First aid with a foreign body of the upper respiratory tract;
 15. Principles of tracheostomy;
 16. First help with asthmatic status;
 17. Clinical signs of angioedema; angioedema;
 18. First aid for electric shock;
 19. First aid in the defeat of lightning;
 20. First aid in drowning;

21. First aid in thermal and sunstroke;
22. First aid for fainting;
23. First aid in collapse;
24. First aid for anaphylactic shock;
25. First aid for chest pain;
26. First aid for abdominal pain;
27. First aid for headache;
26. Method of gastric lavage;
29. First aid in food poisoning;
30. First aid in alcohol poisoning;
31. First aid for carbon monoxide poisoning;
32. First aid in the treatment of barbiturates;
33. First aid for snake bites;
34. First aid for an epileptic seizure;
35. The first pre-medical care for injuries.
36. First pre-medical care for injuries.
37. First medical aid for burns.
38. The first pre-medical care for frostbite and freezing.
39. First medical aid for bleeding.
40. The first pre-medical care for children and during childbirth outside the hospital.
41. The foundations of first psychological aid.
42. First medical first aid in case of emergency with acute intestinal infections.

5.4. List of Assessment Tools

1. Oral questioning.
2. Tests.
3. Situational tasks.
4. Abstract.

Evaluation scales by types of evaluation tools in APPENDIX №3.

6. COURSE (MODULE) METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT

6.1. Recommended Reading

6.1.1. Required Reading List

	Authors, compilers	Title	Book publisher, Year
L1.1	Buyanov V.M., Nesterenko Yu.A.	First Aid: Tutorial	M.: Medicine 2000
L1.2	Dolina OA	Anesthesiology and Resuscitation: study guide	GEOTAR 2010
L1.3	Sumin S.A.	Emergency States: Tutorial	M.: "Pharmaceutical world" 2000
L1.4	Velichko V.M., Yumashev G.S., Musalatov Kh.A., Velichko V.M.	First aid: Tutorial	M.: Medicine 1990

6.1.2. Advanced Reading

	Authors, compilers	Title	Book publisher, Year
L2.1	Ed. HA. Musalatova	Disaster medicine (the basics of providing medical care to victims in the prehospital phase)	Moscow.: GOU VUNMTS MZ RF 2002
L2.2	Ed. Acad. RAMS A.A. Baranova, Acad. RAMS I.N. Denisov, acad. RAMS A.G. Chuchalina	Primary Health Care Guide	GEOTAR-Media 2007
L2.3	Kornilov N.V.	Traumatology and orthopedics: A textbook for students of medical universities	SPb.: Hippocrates 2008
L2.4	Kuvatova D.O., Romanenko A.I., Alymbaeva D.B., Abdikerimov M.M., Iskakov K.M.	Emergency conditions in acute intestinal infections in children: pathogenesis, clinic, treatment: Teaching aid for students of medical universities	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2009.

	Authors, compilers	Title	Book publisher, Year
L2.5	Inkova AN.	Handbook of emergency medical doctor.	"Phoenix" 2002
L2.6	Yaromich IW.	Nursing and handling equipment	Minsk: Higher School 2014

6.1.3. Guidance Papers

	Authors, compilers	Title	Book publisher, Year
L3.1	Sost .: D.N. Nurmanbetov, T.A. Osmonov, I.S. Funloher et al.	Desmurgy: the study of dressings: Teaching aid	2012
L3.2	Ordobaev B.S., Kozdrovich V.P., Abdykeeva Sh.S.	Disaster Medicine: Study Guide	Bishkek: KRSU 2016
L3.3	Mirdzhalilov V.M.	Methods of examination of traumatological and orthopedic patients: Tutorial	Bishkek: KRSU 2015
L3.4	Sost .: S.A. Dzhumabekov, V.M. Mirdzhalilov, M.A. Golev	Immobilization of bones and joints. The method of writing a history of the trauma patient: Educational and methodological manual	2013

6.2. Online Resources

E1	Reference and legal system "Consultant Plus"	www.sledovatel.ru
E2	Electronic library system "Znanium"	www.znanium.com
E3	Extensive collection of materials on the subject of life safety: regulatory documents, books and manuals, teaching materials on teaching courses OBZH and BZhD, archive of selected articles of the journal OBZH. Basics of life safety "	http://www.edu.ru
E4	First aid for injuries and accidents.	http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book
E5	Electronic library of medical university "Student Consultant".	http://www.studmedlib.ru

6.3. List of Information and Education Technologies

6.3.1 Competence-based Educational Technologies

6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies: lectures, practical exercises, focused on the communication of knowledge and methods of action, taught to students in finished form and intended for learning. Lecturing involves the use of multimedia equipment. Conduct practical training with the use of tables and visual aids.
6.3.1.2	Innovative educational technologies: case studies are used, students prepare reports with presentations on specified topics.
6.3.1.3	Information educational technologies: independent use by students of computer equipment and Internet resources for carrying out practical tasks and independent work.

6.3.2 List of Information Reference Systems and Software

6.3.2.1	1. Reference and legal system "Consultant Plus" (www.sledovatel.ru).
6.3.2.2	2. Electronic library system "Znanium" (www.znanium.com).
6.3.2.3	3. Extensive Security Collection
6.3.2.4	livelihoods: regulatory documents, books and manuals,
6.3.2.5	teaching materials on teaching courses OBZH and BC,
6.3.2.6	Archive of selected articles of the journal OBZh. Basics of life safety " (http://www.edu.ru);
6.3.2.7	4. First aid for injuries and accidents. (http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book)
6.3.2.8	5. Electronic library of medical university "Student Consultant". (http://www.studmedlib.ru)

7. COURSE (MODULE) LOGISTICS

7.1	
7.2	Lecture hall for 100 seats. Included: 3 equipped classrooms with 50 seats, two teaching and one laboratory with sources of electric current and water. (Microdistrict. Alamedin-1, house 86/1, building No. 2.1-floor. Educational auditoriums No. 1,2,3,4,5,6; TsIPO / Center for Integrative and Practical Training of KRSU: Alamedin-1 Microdistrict , house 31/5, building number 1, 1st floor. Room number 7; 12; 13; 14).

7.3	Technical means:
7.4	computer-1, laptop-1, printer-2, scanner-1 and multimedia equipment-1, screen-1;
7.5	Training equipment:
7.6	- gas masks GP-7;
7.7	- All-arms protective kit;
7.8	- devices of radiation and chemical reconnaissance (PCR-MB, DP5a)
7.9	- individual dosimeters (ID-1, ID-11);
7.10	Individual means of medical protection:
7.11	- First Aid Kit (AI)
7.12	- individual dressing package (PPI)
7.13	- individual anti-chemical package (IPP-8)
7.14	- water disinfection tablets (pantotsid, akvarept)
7.15	• ResusciAnne dummy for CPR;
7.16	• Adult mannequin for CPR, GD / CPR180S-
7.17	• Adult Mannequin for CPR, GD / CPR300S;
7.18	• Torso of an adult for intubation, W45156;
7.19	• Simulator for intravenous injection (lining), GD / HS14E;
7.20	• Hand model for intravenous injections, GD / HS2;
7.21	• Hand model for intravenous injections, P50.
7.22	• GD / ACLS10800 Adult dummy simulator for practicing advanced cardiac resuscitation skills;
7.23	GD / ALCS8000D Adult Robotized Simulator for Emergency Skills;
7.24	Electronic library of the department: Modern publications of the CIS countries and educational and teaching aids compiled by members of the department
7.25	

8. COURSE (MODULE) PROFICIENCY METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES (FOR STUDENT)

Technological map of discipline in the APPENDIX №4.

METHODOLOGICAL INDICATIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF STUDYING THE DISCIPLINE:

Training consists of classroom studies (36 hours), including a lecture course and practical (group) classes (exercises, solving situational problems, test tasks, etc.), and independent work (36 hours) under the guidance of a teacher. The lectures set out the basic theoretical positions, new scientific achievements and prospects for the development of the discipline. Practical exercises have the goal of consolidating and deepening theoretical knowledge. During practical classes, special attention is paid to solving situational problems, visiting the Center for Integrative and Practical Education (CISEP) with a demonstration of thematic situations on the plasterboard.

In accordance with the requirements of the GEF, HE 3+ requires extensive use in the educational process of active and interactive forms of conducting classes (business role-playing games, analysis of specific clinical situations, fulfillment of research-and-research tasks using Internet resources, etc.) Specific gravity classes held in interactive forms.

COURSE (MODULE) STRUCTURE ON DISCIPLINE INCLUDES:

1. Formative assessment: learning material at the classroom (lectures, practical, including attendance and activity is taken into account) and the implementation of mandatory tasks for independent work.
2. Midterm assessment: checking the completeness of knowledge and skills on the module material as a whole. The execution of test tasks is carried out in writing and is a mandatory component of the modular control.
3. Midpoint assessment - a completed documented part of the discipline - a set of closely related to each other credit modules.

THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS TO CURRENT CONTROL

When building a practical lesson, teachers adhere to the following general indicative plan: 1. The organizational stage of the lesson (time - up to 2%);

- 1) roll call;
- 2) the task to the house of the next topic;
- 3) the motivation of the topic of this practical lesson;
- 4) familiarizing students with the objectives and lesson plan;
2. Control and correction of the initial level of knowledge (time - up to 20%): 1) a theoretical survey on the current topic;
- 2) correction by the teacher of theoretical knowledge of students;

- 3) the stage of demonstration of practical skills by a teacher (time - up to 15%)
4) the stage of demonstration of independent work of students (protection of the report with the presentation) (time - up to 45%) 5) the final stage of the lesson (time - up to 18%):
a) the final control of the formed theoretical knowledge and skills by solving situational problems;
b) summing up the results of the practical lesson (characterization by the teacher of the fulfillment by students of all the goals of the lesson and individual assessment of knowledge and skills).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ABSTRACT WRITING.

Abstracts are in the form of a manuscript setting out the formulation of the problem, the content of the study and its main results. The text of the abstract should demonstrate:

- acquaintance of the student with the main literature on the subject of the essay;
- the ability to identify a problem and determine methods for solving it;
- the ability to consistently state the essence of the issues under consideration;
- possession of the relevant conceptual and terminological apparatus;
- an acceptable level of language literacy, including proficiency in a functional presentation.

The abstract should have the following structure: title page, table of contents, introduction, chapters, paragraphs, conclusion, list of used literature, if necessary - appendix. Numbers are assigned to all pages, starting from the title page, page numbers are affixed from the second page.

The title page of the essay should contain: the name of the faculty; specialty; title of the abstract; surname, name, patronymic of the author; surname, name, patronymic, teacher; month and year of the essay.

Table of contents of the abstract is a list of all headings, chapters, paragraphs of the work with an indication of the pages on which the corresponding paragraphs begin.

Previously, the student should coordinate the topic with the teacher. In the same group abstracts with the same topics are not allowed. Plagiarism in the abstract is not allowed. The text is monitored for matches with external sources.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SELF- WORK:

involves preparation for practical exercises and includes the study of special literature on the topic (recommended textbooks, teaching aids, acquaintance with materials published in monographs, specialized journals, on recommended medical sites); fulfillment of research-and-research tasks using Internet resources; preparation of abstracts, presentations at the seminar, abstracts, multimedia presentations. Independent work is considered as a type of educational work on the discipline and is performed within the limits of the hours allotted to the CPC. Each student is provided with access to the educational and methodical office of the department and library funds of the university.

For each section, the department developed guidelines for students, as well as guidelines for teachers.

The work of a student in a group creates a sense of team spirit, personal responsibility and sociability. It is necessary to pay attention to the formation of communication skills with the patient. Working with patients contributes to the formation of deontological behavior, accuracy, discipline.

The initial level of students' knowledge is determined by the mandatory oral interview, the current control of the mastering of the subject is determined by oral questioning during practical exercises during clinical analysis, in solving typical situational problems.

At the end of the cycle, a test control is provided for all the topics covered. Final control includes:

- Interview on theoretical issues;
- control of practical skills;
- solving situational problems.

SITUATIONAL TASK. BENCHMARK OPTION ANSWER: PROBLEM No. ___

During the fall of a man hit his head. Complains of severe headache, nausea, dizziness. On examination: confused consciousness, pale skin, pulse 62-64 beats per minute. In the temporal region on the left is a swelling of soft tissues; there is a slight bleeding from the left ear. The patient avoids looking at the light. The left pupil is somewhat wider than the right.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate an ear bandage technique.

Response standard

1. Diagnosis: fracture of the base of the skull.
2. The algorithm of emergency care:
 - a) place the patient on a cruet stretcher on his back with a cotton-gauze ring fixed to the head and neck lateral surfaces with dense rollers;
 - b) put an aseptic bandage on the left ear;
 - c) apply cold on the head without squeezing the skull;
 - d) urgent hospitalization in the neurosurgical department

3. The student demonstrates the technique of applying a bandage on his left ear according to the algorithm (on the phantom).

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITING TESTS: 1. In one test task 20 closed questions.

2. To questions are given ready-made answers to choose from, one of which is correct and the rest are incorrect. 3. For each correct answer - 5 points.

4. The total score is defined as the amount of interest earned. 5. The dialed number of percent is converted into points.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE CONTROL:

When appearing on a student, students are required to carry with them credit books that they present to the teacher at the beginning.

At the intermediate control, the student must correctly answer theoretical questions and perform situational tasks.

Students can use technical tools, reference and regulatory literature, visual aids, curricula

LIST OF TEST JOBS:

International Red Cross created:

A

A) in 1864;

B) in 1850;

C) in 1789;

D) in 1901

2. Swiss ----- proposed to create an international organization whose main task would be to provide first aid to the wounded in military conditions:

D

A) Turner

B) Reier

B) Kolliker

D) Dunant

3. The correctness, speed, deliberation and calm are:

C

A) types of first aid

b) principles

C) essence

d) goals

4. The first step in the first aid package is:

C

A) transportation to the hospital

B) ensuring access of fresh air

C) termination of the impact of traumatic factors.

D) stop bleeding.

5. Name the types of injuries depending on the nature and depth of damage:

B, C, D

A) muscle

b) skin

C) bone

D) subcutaneous

E) cavitory

F) superficial

6. The position of the victim for transportation to the hospital with shock and significant blood loss:

A

A) on the back, with raised legs and head bowed

B) on the side with bent legs

C) on the stomach

D) on the back with a roller under the loin

7. The position of the victim for transportation to the hospital with injuries of

the chest cavity, internal bleeding in the abdominal cavity:

C

- A) on the back, with raised legs and head bowed
- B) on the side with bent legs
- C) half-sitting, with bent legs at the knee and hip joints.
- D) on the back with a roller under the loin

8. Type of injury when there is damage to the musculoskeletal system and internal organs:

C

- A) isolated
- B) multiple
- C) combined
- D) combined

9. Type of injury, when there are a number of similar injuries of the limbs, torso, head:

B

- A) isolated
- B) multiple
- C) combined
- D) combined

10. What is the place of injury among the causes of death of the population of Russia in modern conditions:

D

- A. 4
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 2
- E. 5

11. To open damage include:

C

- A) dislocations
- b) bruises
- c) wounds
- D) sprain

12. Allocated by qualification, the main types of wounds in relation to the body cavities:

B, D

- A) aseptic
- B) penetrating
- C) complicated
- D) not penetrating

13. Complications of wounds due to penetration of microorganisms and their toxins into the blood from a festering wound, resulting in blood infection:

A

- A) sepsis
- B) gangrene

- C) tetanus
- D) shock

14. Bleeding, in which the entire surface of the wound bleeds evenly:

- B
- A) venous
- B) capillary
- C) arterial
- D) mixed

15. Methods for stopping venous bleeding:

- C, D
- A) the imposition of a conventional dressing
- B) the imposition of a tight pressure bandage
- C) the imposition of a harness above the injury site
- D) the imposition of a harness below the injury site

16. The doctrine of dressings and methods of their imposition:

- B
- A) orthopedics
- b) desmurgy
- c) histology
- D) traumatology

17. Dressing, providing immobility for fractures, extensive and deep burns and wounds of the limbs:

- C
- A) strengthening
- B) pressing
- C) immobilizing
- D) extension

18. For dressings include:

- A, C
- A) gauze napkins
- B) bandage
- C) cotton gauze tampons
- D) retilast

19. When applying bandages on the limb, bandaging lead:

- B
- A) from the center to the periphery
- B) from the periphery to the center
- C) from the middle of damage to the edges

20. Before applying a Deso dressing, you need:

- B, C
- A) lay the victim on his back
- B) put a roller in the armpit of the injured side;
- C) bend the arm at a right angle and press it to the body
- D) straighten the limb and press to the pelvis

21. The second phase of traumatic shock is called:

- A
- A) torpid
- B) erectile
- C) comatose
- D) dysfunctional

22. Relative signs of fractures:

- A, C, D
- A) pain
- B) deformation at the site of injury
- C) swelling
- D) limb dysfunction;
- E) bone crunch or crepitus.

23. First aid for dislocation excludes:

- C
- A) anesthesia
- B) the imposition of cold
- C) the reduction of dislocation
- D) immobilization

24. Redness and swelling of the skin, blistering with a clear liquid is characteristic of a burn:

- B
- A) 1 degree
- B) 2 degrees
- C) 3 degrees
- D) 4 degrees

25. Severe compression syndrome develops with limb compression during:

- C
- A) 4 hours
- B) 6 hours
- C) 8 hours
- D) 10 hours

26. In case of the syndrome of long compression in order to prevent swelling of the limb and penetration of degradation products into the bloodstream, first of all, the damaged areas impose:

- A
- A) spiral bandage bandages
- B) tourniquet
- C) twist
- D) warm heaters

27. Severe burn shock occurs with burns:

- B
- A) up to 10%
- B) more than 20%
- C) up to 50%
- D) over 60%

28. The fracture in the middle part of the tubular bone is called:

- B

- A) epiphyseal
- B) diaphyseal
- C) metaphyseal
- D) histotal

29. Absolute signs of fractures:

- B, C
- A) pain
- B) bone crunch or crepitus
- C) increased pain at the site of injury with a load along the bone axis;
- D) edema.

30. The degree or depth of frostbite can be determined:

- B
- A) immediately
- B) after 12-16 hours.
- C) after 24 hours.
- D) after 72 hours

31. A complex of activities aimed at restoring lost vital functions:

- A
- A) reanimation
- B) retardation
- C) obliteration
- D) ossification

32. Signs of biological death are:

- C, D
- A) pallor of the skin
- B) irregular breathing
- C) the appearance of dead spots
- D) the appearance of the symptom of "cat's eye"

33. Signs of clinical death:

- C, D
- A) the appearance of the "cat's-eye" symptom
- B) the presence of Larsch spots
- C) lack of breathing and heartbeat
- D) lack of consciousness

34. To start resuscitation, it is enough to know two absolute signs of clinical death:

- A, C
- A) lack of pulse in the carotid artery
- B) decrease in body temperature to 25 degrees
- C) dilated pupils that do not respond to light
- D) numbness in muscles

35. The most early sign of biological death, the symptom of "cat's eye" appears through:

- A

- A) 30-40 minutes
- B) 50-60 minutes
- C) 10-20 minutes
- D) 70-80 minutes

36. After the cessation of breathing and palpitations, the corpse spots appear through:

- B
- A) 30-40 minutes
 - B) 1.5-2 hours
 - C) 2-4 hours
 - D) 18-24 hours

37. Stage "C" resuscitation includes:

- B
- A) preparatory activities
 - B) artificial respiration
 - C) indirect heart massage
 - D) direct heart massage

38. Step "C" resuscitation includes:

- IC
- A) preparatory activities
 - B) artificial respiration
 - C) indirect heart massage
 - D) direct heart massage

39. The relationship between artificial respiration and heart massage during resuscitation is:

- D
- A) 1: 1
 - B) 1: 2
 - C) 1:10
 - D) 1: 5

40. The criterion of the efficiency of resuscitation and restoration of brain nutrition with oxygen is:

- A
- A) constriction of the pupils
 - B) dilated pupils
 - C) facial flushing
 - D) the appearance of movements

41. Defective equipment, absence or imperfection of automatic blocking belong to the following group of causes of injury:

- B
- A) organizational
 - B) technical
 - C) material
 - D) personal

42. The totality of re-emerging injuries in certain groups of the population or a contingent of persons is called:

- A
- A) injury
- B) injury
- C) incidence
- D) susceptibility

43. Bullet wound when the wound has only an inlet:

- A
- A) blind
- B) pass-through
- C) tangent

44. Early signs of tetanus appear after injury to:

- B
- A) 1-2 days
- B) 4-10 days
- C) 20-21 days
- D) 14-15 days

45. Gas gangrene develops in conditions:

- B
- A) presence of air access
- B) lack of air access
- C) the presence of a foreign body in the wound

46. In case of injuries of the victim's spine, it is necessary to transport:

- A
- A) on the shield, on the back
- B) on the side
- C) sitting
- D) half-sitting

47. For injuries of the nose bandage:

- C
- A) circular
- B) spiral
- C) nicky
- D) eight-shaped

48. For traumatic brain injury, the most severe damage is:

- C
- A) brain concussion
- B) brain contusion
- C) brain compression

49. The highly differentiated part of the central nervous system, which is most sensitive to oxygen starvation, is:

- A
- A) brain cortex
- B) cerebellum
- C) medulla
- D) spinal cord

50. The main most common cause of death for crush syndrome is:

D

- A) sepsis
- B) blood loss
- C) pain shock
- D) acute renal failure

51. Electrotrauma is:

- a. local electrical energy
- b. general effect of electric current
- c. electric current causing tissue damage
- d. exposure to electrical energy causing local and general disorders in the body

52. Electrotrauma I st. gravity.

- a. 1,7
 - b. 1,3,4,5
 - c. 2,4,5,9
 - d. 2,7
- 1. no loss of consciousness
 - 2. loss of consciousness
 - 3. preservation of the functions of the heart
 - 4. respiratory system is not broken
 - 5. short-term convulsive muscle contractions
 - 6. impaired cardiac activity
 - 7. impaired respiratory function
 - 8. clinical death
 - 9. tonic-clonic convulsions

53. Electro trauma Art. III. severity:

- a. 1,3,5,6
 - b. 2,4,5,7
 - c. 1,4,5,7
 - d. 8
- 1. tonic-clonic convulsions
 - 2. preservation of heart function
 - 3. loss of consciousness
 - 4. no loss of consciousness
 - 5. impaired respiratory function
 - 6. violation of cardiac activity
 - 7. short-term convulsive muscle contractions
 - 8. clinical death
 - 9. respiratory system is not broken

54. "Signs of current" is:

- a. small wounds with ragged edges pronounced pain reaction
- b. round or oval crater-shaped yellow-brown spots up to 5-6 cm in diameter without damaging the hair and in the absence of a pain reaction
- c. oval yellow-brown or bluish spots with damage to the scalp and pain response
- d. IV degree burns from electric arc

55. First aid for electric shock includes:

- a. stop the contact of the victim with the power source while respecting their own safety

- b. to assess the impairment of consciousness, respiration and circulation
- c. if necessary, perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- d. deliver the victim to the nearest hospital

56. Heat stroke is:

- a. condition resulting from direct sun exposure to the body
- b. condition resulting from prolonged staleness indoors
- c. condition caused by overheating of the body due to prolonged exposure to high ambient temperatures
- d. condition resulting from low fluid intake in hot weather

57. Signs of heat stroke:

- a. 1,3,5,7
 - b. 1,2,3,6,8,9
 - c. 1,4,5,6,8,10
 - d. 2,3,4,7,10
1. nausea, vomiting
 2. body temperature 37.2°C
 3. tachycardia and high pressure
 4. muscle cramps and cramps
 5. weakness, dizziness
 6. low pressure and tachycardia
 7. skin is pale, wet, cold
 8. headache, tinnitus
 9. bradycardia and low blood pressure
 10. pale and hot to the skin

58. Cooling measures include:

- a. strip the victim
- b. on the head a cool compress
- c. give a cool drink
- d. wipe with water at room temperature ($20\text{-}25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

59. Overcooling is:

- a. condition of the body, which develops as a result of prolonged exposure to low temperatures
- b. condition that develops as a result of local exposure to cold on the body
- c. condition of the body, developing as a result of the local effect of the cold factor on the part of the human body
- d. condition of the body, developing as a result of high humidity and wind

60. Clinical manifestations of hypothermia grade II:

- a. 1,3,5,7,9
 - b. 1,2,3,6,8,10
 - c. 3,4,5,9
 - d. 2,4,6,10
1. "goose" skin
 2. anxiety
 3. pale blue skin and mucous membranes
 4. bradycardia, bradypnea
 5. lethargy, drowsiness
 6. chills, muscle tremors
 7. lack of consciousness
 8. tachycardia
 9. body temperature $34 - 30^{\circ}\text{C}$
 10. body temperature $36 - 34^{\circ}\text{C}$

61. First aid for supercooling mild:

- a. 1,3,5,9
- b. 2,3,7,9
- c. 1,2,3,4
- d. 2.5

1. bring into a warm room, or shelter from the wind
2. remove cold wet clothes
3. passive heating (wrap in insulating materials)
4. drink warm, sweet drink, better tea (the temperature of the liquid for drinking is not more than 20-30 ° C higher than body temperature)
5. active heating (using external heat sources)
6. ABC monitoring, resuscitation measures
7. in the absence of consciousness, a stable position on the side (recovery position)
8. call an ambulance (103) or deliver to the hospital
9. warming from the periphery to the center, temperature increase gradually

62. Heating is:

- a. body immersion
- b. immersion of the body under the surface of the water
- c. filling the airway with liquid (most often water)
- d. immersion of the body under the surface of the water and filling the nasal passages with water

63. Dry drowning is:

- a. reflex closure of the vocal cords when water enters the trachea
- b. reflex cardiac arrest before the body sinks to the bottom of the reservoir
- c. inhalation of large amounts of water into the lungs

64. First aid for drowning (if the victim is unconscious):

- a. 2,4,6
- b. 1,3,5,6

1. give the body a half-sitting position with the legs down
2. assess the condition of the victim according to the ABCD algorithm, if necessary, conduct cardiopulmonary resuscitation
3. assess the state of the ABCD algorithm, eliminate violations
4. ensure a stable lateral position with a raised upper body
5. provide air access
6. call an ambulance or deliver the victim to the nearest hospital

65. Classification of toxic substances on the way of entry:

- a. 1,3,5,7
- b. 2,3,6,9
- c. 3,4,7,8
- d. 1,4,9,10

1. hemolytic
2. hepatotoxic
3. inhalation
4. injection
5. cardiotoxic
6. nephrotoxic
7. percutaneous

8. oral
9. cautory
10. annoying

66. Factors affecting the severity of poisoning:

- a. kind of toxic substance
- b. quantity
- c. intake path
- d. exposure (duration of exposure)

67. The main signs of poisoning with substances of a cauterizing effect:

- a. 2,3,6,8
- b. 1,3,5,7
- c. 2,4,6,7
- d. 1,2,8

1. pain at the point of contact
2. pain behind the sternum
3. hyperemia
4. difficulty breathing
5. swelling
6. sore throat
7. with prolonged exposure or high concentration - chemical burn
8. dry cough
9. toxic pulmonary edema

68. First aid in poisoning with cauterizing substances:

- a. stop the effects of the substance, wash the contact area with clean running water
- b. seek medical attention
- c. aseptic dressing
- d. give anesthetic

69. The mechanism of carbon monoxide poisoning:

- a. carbon monoxide binds to tissue enzymes and blocks them preventing oxygen from entering the cell, thus causing hypoxia
- b. carbon monoxide binds to hemoglobin and forms carboxyhemoglobin, which cannot carry oxygen, thus causing hypoxia
- c. carbon monoxide binds to hemoglobin causes red blood cell hemolysis, thus causing hypoxia
- d. carbon monoxide binds to the erythrocyte membrane, causes their aggregation and thrombus formation, the erythrocyte can not carry oxygen, thus causing hypoxia

70. Medium carbon monoxide poisoning:

- a. 2,3,4,8,9
- b. 1,6,7
- c. 5,9
- d. 1,2,7

1. dizziness
2. lethargy
3. short-term loss of consciousness
4. shortness of breath
5. acute cardiovascular failure, respiratory failure
6. feeling of heaviness and pressure in the head
7. ripple in temples

8. severe weakness
9. convulsions
10. nausea, vomiting

71. The main signs of inhalation poisoning with petroleum products are:

- a. 1,3,4,6,8
- b. 2,5,6,7
- c. 1,5,7
- d. 7,8

1. abdominal pain
2. pneumonia develops rapidly
3. headache
4. burning in the mouth
5. may be pulmonary edema
6. intoxication
7. respiratory tract irritation (tickling, coughing, shortness of breath)
8. in a few days toxic damage to the liver and kidneys join

72. First aid in enteral poisoning with petroleum products:

- a. 1,2,3,5,6
- b. 1,4,5,6

1. remove clothes soaked in petroleum products
2. flush the stomach with clean running cold water;
3. after washing, give a drink of 20 tab. crushed activated carbon mixed with water
4. provide fresh air;
5. monitor vital functions (breathing, CCC);
6. Call an ambulance or deliver the victim to the toxicology department

73. The lethal dose for alcohol poisoning is:

- a. 400-500 ml of vodka
- b. 500-700 ml of vodka
- c. 200-500 ml of vodka
- d. 700-1000 ml of vodka

74. Severe alcohol poisoning:

- a. 1,2,7,9,10
- b. 3,4,5,6,8

1. arousal
2. dizziness, nausea, vomiting.
3. breathing is noisy, difficult because of mucus and vomit in the respiratory tract or retraction of the tongue.
4. skin is cold, moist, face is purple, and dilated blood vessels are clearly visible on the whites of the eyes.
5. disturbance of the central nervous system up to loss of consciousness
6. disturbance of respiration and cardiac activity
7. facial flushing
8. loss of pain sensitivity, convulsions.
9. moderate increase in blood pressure
10. increased heart rate

75. Drug poisoning develops:

- a. when taking a double therapeutic dose

- b. with a significant excess therapeutic dose of the drug, often with suicidal intent
- c. when taking a therapeutic dose of the drug
- d. in case of side effects of the drug

76. First aid in case of drug poisoning:

- a. wash the stomach with clean water at room temperature
- b. give 10 tab. Activated carbon
- c. you need to find packages from the medications taken and show them to the ambulance staff who arrived.
- d. call an ambulance or deliver a victim to toxicology

77. The ratio of chest compressions and artificial breaths during CPR in children:

- a. 15: 2
- b. 15: 1
- c. 30: 2
- d. 5: 1

78. Simplified algorithm of life support in children:

- a. call for help, release airways, take 5 effective breaths, then 30 chest compressions and 2 breaths, continue until the doctor arrives
- b. call for help, free the airways, hold 30 chest compressions then 2 effective breaths, continue until the doctor arrives

79. The location of the hands on the sternum during indirect massage of the heart in adults:

- a. 2 cross fingers above the xiphoid process
- b. 2 cross fingers below the jugular notch
- c. in the middle of the sternum
- d. 2 transverse fingers below the suction line

80. Transport position in the absence of consciousness and injury to the chest:

- a. on the back horizontally
- b. on the back with a raised head end
- c. stable lateral position on the healthy side
- d. stable lateral position on the damaged side

SITUATIONAL TASKS

TASK 1

A man received a punch in the face. Asymmetry of the face due to soft tissue edema, hematoma in the lower jaw, impaired occlusion, symptom of a “step” along the mandibular margin, crepitus of fragments.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate the bridle-dressing technique.

TASK 2

During the fall of a man hit his head. Complains of severe headache, nausea, dizziness. On examination: confused consciousness, pale skin, pulse 62-64 beats per minute. In the temporal region on the left is a swelling of soft tissues; there is a slight bleeding from the left ear. The patient avoids looking at the light. The left pupil is somewhat wider than the right.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate an ear bandage technique.

TASK 3

During the fight, the man received a blow with a blunt object on the head. Circumstances of the injury does not remember. On examination: drowsy, answers questions irrelevantly, somewhat pale, pulse 62 beats per minute, wound is 8x15 cm in the parietal area, moderate bleeding, nasolabial fold is smoothed to the left, tongue slightly rejected to the left, right pupil wider than the left.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate the cap technique.

TASK 4

As a result of the fire, the clothes on the child ignited. The flames extinguished. On examination: the condition is severe, inhibited, indifferent, pulse is frequent, blood pressure is reduced, breathing is shallow. On the face skin are bubbles with transparent contents, opened bubbles, areas of charred skin.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate a pulse counting and blood pressure measurement technique.

TASK 5

As a result of a blow to the nose with his fist, a copious flow of blood began. The patient is restless, spits blood, partially swallows it.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.

2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate a technique to stop nasal bleeding.

TASK 6

As a result of a blow to the nose with his fist, a copious flow of blood began. The patient is restless, spits blood, partially swallows it

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate transport immobilization (on the phantom) for this situation.

TASK 7

As a result of a fire in a dwelling, a man received a burn of the head, front surface of the body and upper extremities. The patient is extremely excited, there are open blisters on the face, a dense dark crust on the front surface of the chest, and blisters in the abdomen.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate the technique of applying a spiral bandage to the chest.

TASK 8

As a result of a car accident, the girl received a serious injury. Complaints of pain in the right lower limb, sharply aggravated when attempting movements. On examination, the condition is severe, the skin and visible mucous are pale. Blood pressure is 100/160 mm. Hg Art., pulse 100 beats per minute. The right thigh is deformed, shortened by 5 cm. When trying movements, pathological mobility in the middle third of the thigh is determined.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate the technique of transporting the immobilization of the affected limb.

TASK 9

In the hall of the clinic, a 42-year-old patient suddenly developed an attack of suffocation. The patient sits, leaning his hands on the edges of the chair, the chest in a state of maximum inspiration, the face is cyanotic, expresses fear, the frequency of respiratory movements 38 per minute. Expiratory dyspnea, dry whistling rales are heard at a distance.

Tasks

1. Identify and justify the emergency that the patient frolicked about.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of using a metered-dose inhaler.

TASK 10

At the surgical reception after the administration of Novocain, the patient complained of anxiety, chest tightness, weakness, dizziness, nausea. Blood pressure 80/40 mm Hg. Art., pulse 120 beats./min., weak filling and voltage.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate blood pressure

measurement techniques.

TASK 11

During the fight, the teenager was hit with a sharp object in the stomach. On examination, there is a wound on the anterior abdominal wall, 5 cm long, moderately bleeding. From the wound stands a loop of the small intestine.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of dressing the belly.

TASK 12

During the extraction of the prosthesis on the hands of the technician boiled water. Complains of severe pain, hyperemia of the skin of the brush.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition.
2. Create an emergency response algorithm.
3. Demonstrate brushing techniques.

TASK 13

During the game, the teenager fell on the withdrawn arm, there was a sharp pain, the impossibility of movements in the shoulder joint. When viewed from the right shoulder joint, there is a deep deformation in the form of a depression of tissue; the shoulder appears longer. When you try to change the position in the limb, the pain increases and spring resistance is determined.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of transporting immobilization of the upper limb.

TASK 14

In a car accident, a man suffered a severe head injury. Consciousness is absent, the condition is heavy, bleeding from the nose, mouth, ears, retraction of the upper jaw fragments, disturbance of the bite, the symptom of a "step" along the right lower orbital margin.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the transport immobilization technique in case of severe head injury.

TASK 15

After passing the exam, the students were standing in a crowded bus. Suddenly one of them became ill. He turned pale and fell.

Objectively: there is no consciousness, pale skin, cold limbs, narrow pupils, do not react to light, pulse-like pulse.

Tasks

1. Determine and justify the type of emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of counting the frequency of respiratory movements (NPV).

TASK 16

At the therapeutic reception, the patient rose abruptly, felt weakness, dizziness, darkening of the eyes. History: 25 days ago he was operated on for gastric ulcer complicated by bleeding. Objectively: the mind is preserved, the skin is pale, cold sweat. Pulse 96 beats / min, weak filling, HELL 80/49 mm RT. Art., breathing is not difficult, the NPV 24 per minute.

Tasks

1. Determine and justify the type of emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for the provision of emergency assistance with the argument of each stage.
3. Demonstrate the technique of measuring blood pressure.

TASK 17

The nurse was called to a neighbor who was stung by a bee. The victim notes pain, burning at the site of the bite, difficulty breathing, weakness, nausea, swelling of the face, fever. Objectively: The state of moderate severity. The face is moon-shaped due to the increasing dense, white edema. Eye slits narrow. Temperature 39 ° C, heart rate 96 beats / min, rhythmic, BP 130/80 mm Hg, NPV 22 per min.

Tasks

1. Determine and justify the patient's condition.
2. Make an algorithm of actions m / s.
3. Assemble antishock kit.

TASK 18

The patient is 20 years old, taken to the emergency department of the hospital in an unconscious state. According to the mother, she suffers from diabetes from the age of 5, gets 22 IU of insulin per day. I went hiking for two days, did not do insulin injections. Upon returning home complained of weakness, drowsiness, thirst, loss of appetite. In the evening, lost consciousness. Objectively: the skin is dry, muscles are sluggish, the pupils are constricted, there is no response to light, the tone of the eyeballs is reduced, Ps 90 per minute, BP 90/60 mm Hg. Art., NPV 24 in 1 second, in the exhaled air smell of acetone.

Tasks

1. Determine and justify the patient's condition.
2. Make an algorithm of actions m / s.
3. Demonstrate the technique of performing IV drip of saline.

TASK 19

A 50-year-old patient was admitted to the therapeutic department of a regional hospital complaining of a severe headache in the occipital region, vomiting, and flickering flies before his eyes. The deterioration of the condition is associated with a stressful situation. Objectively: the condition is severe, agitated, the skin of the face is hyperemic, the pulse is 100 beats. in min., rhythmic, intense, HELL 220/110 mm Hg. Art.

Tasks

1. Determine and justify the patient's condition.
2. Make an algorithm of actions m / s.
3. Demonstrate intramuscular injection of 2% dibazol solution, 2 ml.

TASK 20

A 55-year-old patient was admitted to the emergency department of the hospital. After physical exertion, severe compressive pains behind the sternum with irradiation throughout the chest, which last for 1.5 hours, have arisen. Took validol, Corvalol without effect. Objectively: the condition is severe, the patient is painful, excited, pale skin, covered with drops of sweat, pulse 100 in 1 min. arrhythmic, satisfactory filling, blood pressure 110/70 mm Hg. Art.

Tasks

1. Determine and justify the patient's condition. 2. Make an algorithm of actions m / s.
3. Demonstrate intravenous injection of a 10% lidocaine solution, 2 ml.

TASK 21

A 12-year-old girl has pallor, sweating, and dilated pupils when taking blood from a vein. Then loss of consciousness.

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency.
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate a subcutaneous injection technique.

TASK 22

The young man complained of pain in the right side of the chest, sharply aggravated by movement, coughing, and breathing. Moves slowly, holds the sore spot with his hand. An hour ago, slipping, fell, hit his chest on the edge of the sidewalk. Objectively: the state of moderate severity, the affected half of the chest lags behind in breathing, breathing is superficial, with a frequency of 22 per minute, the pulse is 80 beats per minute. Palpation - sharp local tenderness and crepitus in the projection of the third and fourth ribs on the posterior axillary line, there is also swelling, bruising

Tasks

1. Determine the patient's emergency
2. Create an algorithm for first aid.
3. Demonstrate transport immobilization (on the phantom) for this situation.

TASK 23

At the end of a busy day of work, a 35-year-old woman noted a sharp deterioration in her condition - a severe headache, dizziness, nausea, palpitations, and frequent frequent urination appeared. The woman turned to the feldsher health center.

Objectively: the patient is excited. The skin is hyperemic, moist. Heart sounds are loud, rhythmic, a second tone accent is heard on the aorta. Pulse 100 beats./min., Rhythmic. HELL 180/100 mm Hg

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step. 3. Demonstrate IV injection technique.

TASK 24

After considerable physical exertion, a 35-year-old man began to notice pressing, squeezing pains behind the sternum radiating to his left shoulder, shoulder blade, arm. The pain was accompanied by a sharp weakness, a feeling of lack of air, the fear of death and lasted 15 minutes. During an attack, the patient turned to a medical assistant of the FAP.

Objectively: the skin is pale and moist. Muffled heart sounds, rhythmic, pulse 80 beats / min. HELL 150/90 mm Hg

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step. 3. Demonstrate the technique of measuring blood pressure.

TASK 25

The young woman turned to a medical assistant at the health center complaining of pronounced, dense, pale, non-constricted facial swelling, difficulty breathing, weakness. This condition developed in 30 minutes. after gentamicin injection.

Objectively: there is a marked swelling on the face, the eyes are almost closed, the tongue does not fit in the mouth. Breathing is difficult. NPV 25 breaths / min. Pulse 110 beats / min. HELL 150/90 mm Hg

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Assemble a set of surgical instruments for the tracheostomy.

TASK 26

A 35-year-old patient is prescribed ambulatory treatment with ampicillin at the obstetric center. A few minutes after the intramuscular injection of ampicillin, the patient began to complain of general weakness, a rush of blood to the face ("as if doused with fever"), headache, blurred vision, a feeling of heaviness in the chest. A serious condition. Pale skin with cyanosis, profuse sweating. Deaf heart sounds. Filamentous pulse 120 beats / min. HELL 80/50 mm Hg NPV 28 per minute Expiratory dyspnea.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an emergency response algorithm and provide a rationale for each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of measuring blood pressure.

TASK 27

A 50-year-old man appealed to an FAP medical assistant with complaints of expiratory dyspnea of paroxysmal character, cough with difficult to separate mucous sputum. Suffering from bronchial asthma. Deterioration associated with postponed acute respiratory infections. The number of inhalations of berodual independently increased up to 10 times per day. The last 2 days the seizure is not completely stopped. A serious condition. Cyanotic skin, covered in sweat. Ortopnea. NPV 36 per minute Expiratory asphyxiation. Cyanotic skin, covered in sweat. Breathing weakened, areas of "dumb" lung. HR 120 per minute. HELL 100/60 mm Hg

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an emergency response algorithm with a justification for each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of drawing blood from a vein.

TASK 28

A patient, 18 years old, had a loss of consciousness when taking blood from a vein at the first-aid station.

Objectively: pallor of the skin, excessive sweating, dilated pupils. BH 18 per minute HELL 80/60 mm Hg Pulse 60 beats / min.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the subcutaneous injection technique.

TASK 29

A 20-year-old man who has been registered at a dispensary with a gastric ulcer has 60 minutes. back suddenly there was a sharp pain in the epigastric region. Pain radiates to the right shoulder. The patient lies on the side with the knees brought to the stomach. The skin is pale, covered with cold sweat. Pulse 60 beats / min. HELL 100/60 mm Hg The stomach is retracted, muscle tension of the anterior abdominal wall, sharp pain throughout the abdomen. The disappearance of hepatic dullness. Positive symptom Shchetkina-Blumberg.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Tell us about the preparation of the patient for fluoroscopy and radiography of the stomach.

TASK 30

patient 30 years old Dressed untidily, on clothes are traces of vomit, the smell of alcohol. T-36°. He does not make contact, reacts to pain stimuli with movements. Face pasty, hyperemic, symmetrical. No visible damage. Pupils symmetrical, narrowed, the reaction to the light saved. Muscle tone is reduced, tendon reflexes saved. NPV 26 beats / min. Heart sounds are rhythmic. HR 90 beats / min. HELL 105/60 mm Hg Abdominal pathology was not detected.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an emergency response algorithm.
3. Demonstrate a gastric lavage technique.

TASK 31

A man of 65 years old complained of palpitations, shortness of breath, headaches. These complaints bother the patient for 2 years. I didn't go to the doctors, I was not treated by myself. The deterioration of the state notes during the month - increased shortness of breath, the patient can only sleep, provided that the head is on the dais. Acrocyanosis, pallor of the skin. NPV 24 per min. Vesicular breathing, no wheezing. Palpation of the heart increased apical impulse. With auscultation - accent II tone on the aorta. Increase the border of the heart to the left. HELL 190/110 mm Hg Pulse 80 beats / min.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of using the heater.

TASK 32

A man of 20 years old, normostenika, during a hurried meal and conversation, had a convulsive cough, difficulty in breathing. He is worried about pain in the larynx area. The patient is confused, speaks with difficulty, feels fear. The face is cyanotic. Hoarseness. Attacks of convulsive cough and noisy breathing with difficulty inhaling periodically recur.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient, and justify it.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of measuring growth.

TASK 33

At the entrance found a teenager 15-17 years old. Unconscious. Next - a disposable syringe with traces of blood. The veins are sealed, with traces of injections.

Objectively: pale skin, hypotensive, punctate punctate, sluggishly react to light. Lungs - shallow breathing, NPV 16 per minute. Heart sounds are deaf. HELL 90/60 mm Hg HR 60 per minute Abdominal pathology was not detected.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Demonstrate the technique of intravenous infusion.

TASK 34

A 28-year-old man approached you with complaints of severe weakness, dizziness, vomiting twice, vomitus resembled "coffee grounds". History of gastric ulcer.

Objectively: pale skin. The tongue is covered with a grayish bloom. Palpation of the abdomen is determined by moderate pain in the epigastrium. Pulse 98 beats / min. HELL 100/70 mm Hg

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Create an algorithm for emergency care and justify each step.
3. Tell us about the preparation of the patient for the examination of feces for hidden blood (Gregersen's reaction).

TASK 35

Call to the child 9 months. On the eve was a runny nose, dry cough. The temperature is 37.5 ° C. The child has manifestations of exudative diathesis. At night, he suddenly woke up and became restless, appeared barking cough, choking, difficulty breathing. The voice is hoarse. When inspecting the condition of the child is moderate, the child is restless, On the cheeks peeling, skin flushing. Nose serous discharge. In the throat hyperemia. In the lungs dry rales on the background of hard breathing. Auxiliary muscles are involved in breathing.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Make an emergency aid algorithm.
3. Demonstrate the putting of mustard plasters to a young child,

TASK 36

A 7-year-old child came to you, whose mother, having come from work in the evening, found herself in a serious condition: there was vomiting several times. The boy confessed that the older guys in the yard treated him to vodka, an examination by a medical assistant of the ambulance showed; the child is inhibited, the condition is severe, speech is slurred, pale skin, well sweat on his forehead. HELL 70/40, the pulse of a weak filling, at beats / min. From the mouth the smell of alcohol. Heart sounds are slightly muffled. Vesicular respiration in the lungs. The belly is soft.

Tasks

Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient. Make an emergency aid algorithm,
Demonstrate the technique of measuring blood pressure.

TASK 37

When taking blood from a finger, a child developed weakness, pallor of the skin, cold sticky sweat, BP 60/40 mmHg.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Make an emergency aid algorithm,
3. Demonstrate the technique of counting the frequency of breathing and pulse in children of different ages.

TASK 38

A child of 8 years old, who is hospitalized, had a choking attack in the morning with difficulty exhaling, frequent dry cough; breathing is noisy, whistling wheezes are heard at a distance.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient,
2. Make up the emergency care algorithm,
3. Demonstrate the technique of using a pocket inhaler.

TASK 39

A 5-year-old child was in the sun for a long time. By evening, his head ached; nose bleeding started.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient,
2. Create an emergency care algorithm.
3. Demonstrate how to use cold to stop bleeding.

TASK 40

You, when you visit a child of 9 months, have found that he has a rise in body temperature of up to 39.2 ° C. The skin is hyperemic, the hands and feet are hot to the touch.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Make an emergency aid algorithm.
3. Demonstrate the technique of applying physical cooling methods to young children.

TASK 41

The mother of a 9-month-old child tells you that the child has had a runny nose since yesterday, a rise in body temperature to 37.2 ° C. At night, the child woke up, was restless, and cried. On examination, the body temperature was 38.5 ° C. The voice was hoarse, a loud "barking" cough appeared, the child began to choke, breathing was difficult, dry rales were heard in the lungs.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Make an emergency aid algorithm.
3. Demonstrate the technique of measuring body temperature in young children,

TASK 42

A 13-year-old child suffers from duodenal ulcer, has repeatedly been treated in the hospital. In the morning, going to school, I noticed in my dark tarry stools. There was a weakness, dizziness, tinnitus.

Tasks

Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient. Make an emergency aid algorithm. Demonstrate the technique of using an ice pack.

TASK 43

A 5-year-old girl was brought by her parents to an outpatient clinic with an indication of carbon monoxide poisoning. Upon admission, the condition is extremely difficult, breathing is slow, such as Cheyne-Stokes. tonic and clonic spasms of the extremities appear periodically, the heart sounds are deaf, the skin has a bluish tinge.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Make an emergency aid algorithm.
3. Demonstrate the technique of washing babies

TASK 44

A 4-year-old girl was delivered by her parents to the FAP about the fact that she drank kerosene accidentally left in a glass. At the time of the examination, the state is satisfactory, the smell of kerosene from the mouth is determined, the vomit is colored yellow with a pronounced smell of kerosene. The girl did not lose consciousness, 10 minutes passed after the poisoning.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient.
2. Make an emergency aid algorithm.
3. Demonstrate a gastric lavage technique.

TASK 45

Child. 7 years, is at the neuropathologist about epilepsy. Took daily phenobarbital tablets. I went to the village for a vacation with my relatives, I forgot to take Phenobarbital tablets. In the evening, after a football game, a clonic-tonic convulsion appeared.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient,
2. Create an emergency care algorithm.
3. Demonstrate mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration.

TASK 46

A 12-year-old boy drank 3 tablets of Dimedrol. After some time, motor and mental excitement, hyperthermia, thirst, flushing of the face and upper body appeared. The skin is dry, pale, pupils dilated, horizontal nystagmus, convulsions.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient, 2. Create an emergency care algorithm.
3. Demonstrate the technique of conducting an indirect heart massage.

TASK 47

A 13-year-old boy accidentally drank a solution of acetic acid. Mom called an ambulance. On examination, vomiting, drooling, painful swallowing are noted.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient. 2. Make an emergency aid algorithm.
3. Demonstrate the feeding technique of the baby through the probe.

TASK 48

Girl 12 years old ate fried mushrooms. After 6 hours, abdominal pain, profuse diarrhea mixed with blood, and cramp suddenly appeared. On examination, the girl's condition is severe, the body temperature is 35.2 ° C, consciousness is not disturbed, the skin is slightly icteric, A / D 80/40, the liver protrudes 1.5-2 cm from the edge of the costal arch, and is painful on palpation.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency condition that has developed in the patient. 2. Make an emergency aid algorithm.
3. Demonstrate cleansing enema technique.

TASK 49

A girl of 5 years old suffers from food allergies, on New Year's Eve without demand she ate a whole bar of chocolate. After 30 minutes, the temperature rose to 39.0 ° C, papular rash appeared on the skin, which was accompanied by severe itching

Tasks

1. What condition did the child develop?
2. Make an algorithm for the actions of rendering "O-3" at the pre-hospital stage of treatment.
3. Demonstrate the skin treatment technique of a young child.

TASK 50

Paramedic FAP summoned to a child of 8 years. The condition is severe, shortness of breath. The boy takes a forced position - he sits, his hands resting on the edge of the bed. Breathing is noisy, audible at a distance, exhalation is sharply obstructed and lengthened. Thorax swollen. Respiratory rate - 32 in 1 minute, pulse - 120 beats / min. During auscultation in the lungs, against the background of hard breathing, an abundance of dry and variegated wet rales on both sides is heard, and cardiac tones are muffled.

Tasks

1. Determine the emergency situation developed by the patient. 2. Make an emergency care algorithm.
3. Demonstrate the technique of using individual inhalers and spensers..

Annex 3

SCALE ESTIMATION OF THEORETICAL POLL (current control)

№	Name of the indicator	Mark
1.	Convincing response	0-10
2.	Convincing response...	0-30
3.	Reasonable use of medical terminology (relevance and accuracy of information)	0-30
4.	Keywords: their importance for the stated topic, correct use, quantity.	0-15
5.	The consistency and consistency of oral expression.	0-10
	Total points	Total points

SCALE ASSESSMENT SITUATION PROBLEM (current control)

№	Name of the indicator	Mark
1.	The correctness of the assessment of the situation	0-20
2.	The correctness of the choice of action algorithm	0-40
3.	The correctness of the choice of additional security measures.	0-40
	Total points	Total points

ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕФЕРАТА (текущий контроль)

№	Name of the indicator	Mark (in %)
REFERENCE		70
1.	Registration of the abstract.	0-4
2.	The correctness of the plan of presentation of the topic.	0-10
	Content match.	0-6
3.	Presentation of the content of the topic: the text of the essay is written briefly, succinctly, the generated ideas are clearly stated and structured.	0-40
4.	Use of additional sources of literature.	0-10
REPORT		30
1.	The correctness and accuracy of speech during the protection of the abstract	0-12
2.	The breadth of outlook (answers to posed and additional questions)	0-10
3.	Implementation of the regulations	0-8
	Total points	Total points

SCALE EVALUATION TEST (landmark control)

0-59% - (0-11 correct answers), then this is 0-7 points, the rating is "unsatisfactory";
60-74% - (12-14 correct answers), then this makes 8-9 points a rating of "satisfactory";
75-84% - (15-17 correct answers), then this makes 10-11 points a rating of "good";
85-100% - (18-20 correct answers), then it is 12-13 points the rating is "excellent".

SCALE EVALUATION EVALUATION SCALE (intermediate control - "KNOW, LEARN AND OWN"):

№	Name of the indicator	Mark
1.	Question 1.	0-100
2.	Question 2.	0-100
3.	Situational challenge	0-100
	Total points	Arithmetic average (total points / 3)

In assessing the oral response to the KNOW level of proficiency test, the following criteria are taken into account: 1. Knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area studied, depth and completeness of the disclosure of the question. 2. Ability to solve situational problems, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers. 3. Possession of monologue speech, consistency and consistency of the answer, the ability to answer the questions posed, to express their opinion on the problem under discussion.

SCALE OF THE LEVEL EVALUATION "KNOW":

85-100% (16-20 points) the answer is evaluated, which shows a solid knowledge of the content of the subject of the basis of emergency aid; etiology and pathogenesis of emergency conditions; diagnostic features of emergency conditions; algorithm of action in case of emergence of emergency conditions at the prehospital stage in accordance with the standards of emergency medical care; principles of emergency medical care at the pre-hospital stage; consistency and consistency of response.

75-84% (10-15 points) rate the answer, which shows a strong knowledge of the content of the subject of the basis of emergency aid; etiology and pathogenesis of emergency conditions; diagnostic features of emergency conditions; algorithm of action in case of emergence of emergency conditions at the prehospital stage in accordance with the standards of emergency medical care; principles of emergency medical care at the pre-hospital stage; consistency and consistency of response, but one or two inaccuracies in the response are allowed.

60-74% (5-10 points) evaluate the answer, which shows a solid knowledge of the content of the subject of the basis of emergency care; etiology and pathogenesis of emergency conditions; diagnostic features of emergency conditions; algorithm of action in case of emergence of emergency conditions at the prehospital stage in accordance with the standards of emergency medical care; principles of rendering urgent medical care at the prehospital stage, but there are several errors in the content of the answer.

0-59% (1-4 points) the answer is assessed, revealing ignorance of the subject. Serious errors are

made in the content of the response.

SCALE EVALUATION OF PRACTICAL TASKS (intermediate control - “BE ABLE TO BE OWNED”). In evaluating the answers to the test of the level of skill, the LEAD and OWNER take into account the following criteria:

85-100% (8-10 points) the answer is evaluated, in which the student is able to correctly determine the severity of the patient's condition; to determine actions in case of various emergency conditions; work with portable diagnostic and resuscitation equipment; determine the indications for hospitalization and transportation of the patient; monitor at all stages of pre-hospital care; organize the work of the emergency care team for patients; use collective and personal protective equipment. Demonstrates a complete understanding of the problem. All requirements for the task are met.

75-84% (4-7 points) evaluate the answer, in which the student is able to correctly determine the severity of the patient's condition; to determine actions in case of various emergency conditions; work with portable diagnostic and resuscitation equipment; determine the indications for hospitalization and transportation of the patient; monitor at all stages of pre-hospital care; organize the work of the emergency care team for patients; use collective and personal protective equipment. Demonstrates a significant understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements for the task are met.

60-74% (1-3 points) evaluate the answer, in which the student is able to correctly determine the severity of the patient's condition; to determine actions in case of various emergency conditions; work with portable diagnostic and resuscitation equipment; determine the indications for hospitalization and transportation of the patient; monitor at all stages of pre-hospital care; organize the work of the emergency care team for patients; use collective and personal protective equipment. Demonstrates partial or small understanding of the problem. Some of the requirements for the task are not met.

0-59% (0 points) the answer is evaluated, in which the student demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem, no answer and there was not even an attempt to solve the problem.

The planning sheet of discipline

Discipline Emergency Medicine

Field of study/specialization emergency condition

Course/semester 3,6. 2 zet

Credit units (CU) 108

Title of module according to WPD	Type of control	Forms of control	Minimal credit points	Maximal credit points	Week of control
Module 1					
Module 1.	Formative assessment	Activity, attendance, lecture notes, performance and presentation of lab works, individual work with tables, discussion of situational tasks The activity and attendance is taken into account. Theoretical survey. SIW: - preparation and protection of the abstract; - solving situational problems. Activity: - <i>For active participation in practical classes, 0.5 points are added.</i> - <i>For active participation in NIRS - 3 points.</i> Attendance: <i>For each missed and not fulfilled lecture and practical lesson 0.5 points are withdrawn.</i>	20	35	31 weeks
	Midterm examination	Evaluation test	3	5	
Module 2					
Module 2.	Formative assessment	Activity, attendance, lecture notes, performance and presentation of lab works, individual work with tables, discussion of situational tasks, writing of reports The activity and attendance is taken into	14	25	40 weeks

		<p>account. Theoretical survey. SIW: <i>- preparation and protection of the abstract; - solving situational problems.</i> <i>Activity:</i> <i>- For active participation in practical classes, 0.5 points are added.</i> <i>- For active participation in NIRS - 3 points.</i> <i>Attendance:</i> <i>For each missed and not fulfilled lecture and practical lesson 0.5 points are withdrawn</i></p>			
	Midterm examination	Evaluation test	3	5	
Total			40	70	41 weeks
Midpoint assessment			20	30	41 weeks
Summative assessment			60	100	41 weeks