EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

of postgraduate medical training -
clinical residency
in the direction -530001- "General medicine"

qualification: "therapist"

Bishkek-2017
GENERAL PROVISIONS

about clinical residency in the specialty "therapy"

Term of study is 3 years.

Explanatory note

Postgraduate education or postgraduate primary specialization is an integral part of higher medical education. The requirements of higher medical education establish that the release of a higher medical educational institution only after sufficiently long-term targeted training can be provided by a qualified medical aid.

Medical postgraduate education offers professional training of a specialist in the amount corresponding to the qualification characteristics of the doctor of the chosen specialty.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the main type of postgraduate education is the training of specialists in clinical medicine, namely clinical residency with a two-year period of study.

The International Higher School of Medicine trains foreign students, mainly from India and Pakistan. As in the countries of the British Commonwealth, these countries provide postgraduate education - a master's program, with a duration of study of at least 3 years. The International High School of Medicine has developed an educational program for postgraduate studies in the specialty "therapy", intended for the training of foreign citizens with a term of 3 years. This educational program is adapted to the training programs (syllabuses) in the master's program of India and simultaneously includes the requirements stipulated by this type of education in our country.

1. The purpose of clinical residency in the specialty of "therapy":

Postgraduate education in the specialty "therapy" provides for the professional training of a specialist-therapist who has deep theoretical and practical knowledge in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of common diseases and who has the legal right to provide medico-social and medical care to the adult population, corresponding to the qualification characteristics of the doctor of this specialty.

The tasks of residency in the specialty "therapy" include:
- to teach and give theoretical knowledge on the socio-economic and medical-biological foundations of the organization of practical public health and therapeutic services, on the medical and biological and social aspects of medical activity, on the epidemiology of common adult diseases, on the main clinical sections of therapy, questions of a healthy way of life, preventive medicine;
- to develop independent critical thinking aimed at the effective use of the knowledge gained while providing timely, qualified medical and medico-social assistance to the adult population;
- to develop in the student the practical skills of hospital and community acquired diagnosis of common diseases and provision of qualified medical assistance, including medical manipulation of pre-hospital and hospital care, as well as training primary intensive care and emergency care;
- to provide a basic level of humanitarian knowledge and to teach the basics of practical use of medical informatics, medical psychology and psychotherapy, to provide an opportunity to learn a foreign language.

Regulations on clinical residency in the specialty "therapy" is a normative document that establishes:
- professional appointments, the main provisions and conditions of activity of a specialist in the field of therapy;
- qualification characteristics of a physician-therapist;
- requirements for the attestation of a physician-therapist.

QUALIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DOCTOR-THERAPIST

1. Level of professional knowledge and practical skills of a physician-therapist

The doctor-therapist should know:
- socio-economic and medical-biological health bases, including the legal basis for medical care, the main provisions of the legislative acts of the reform of management and financing of health care, medical insurance, family medicine, the organization of primary health care, the principles of organizing the work of medical institutions of various levels, organization of medical-diagnostic process in stationary conditions, carrying out anti-epidemic, sanitary-hygienic, preventive measures in outpatient settings and at home; questions of medical ethics and medical deontology;
- a causal connection between the complex of factors determining the occurrence, course and outcome of the disease, have modern ideas about the leading etiological and pathophysiological mechanisms for the development of common human diseases, clinical manifestations of the disease and its otlichitel-related characteristics in young, mature and senile age;
- methods of differential diagnosis of pathological conditions by leading clinical syndromes, methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnosis of diseases, the main therapeutic, preventive and rehabilitation measures aimed at preventing the disease and recovering the patient;
- know the basics of general and private clinical pharmacology, non-pharmacological and alternative therapies, diet therapy, psychotherapy, physiotherapy, indications and contraindications for the use of various types of therapy;
- the organizational structure of the public health system and the organizational mechanisms for the gradual, successive treatment of patients with complex pathology, indications for outpatient, inpatient treatment and home treatment, the issues of medical examinations, rehabilitation and examination of work capacity;
- issues of preserving a person's psychosomatic health, preventive medicine, the formation of a healthy lifestyle, medical and social psychology and psychotherapy.

2. **Level (list) of professional skills:**

*The doctor-therapist should be able to:*
- organize a treatment and diagnostic process in outpatient and inpatient settings, conduct preventive measures in outpatient settings and at home; form a healthy family life; strictly observe the rules of medical ethics and medical deontology;
- in the outpatient setting, carry out early diagnosis of the disease, perform differential diagnosis, prescribe adequate individualized therapy, determine indications for inpatient treatment and home treatment, the need for special methods of examination and treatment, carry out prevention, medical examination, rehabilitation and examination of work capacity;
- conduct: the correct execution of documentation for outpatient and inpatient facilities (an outpatient card, a home journal, a profile journal, a vaccination record, an infectious disease record, a doctor's record, a patient records register, a medical history, hospital sheets, etc.); drawing up of the annual report on work of a site on forms of the report and about the work; preventive and sanitary-educational work among the population;
- to carry out anti-epidemic measures in case of outbreak of infection, vaccination work, medical-labour examination in internal diseases, the registration of disability on the somatic and professional diseases; the timely organization of consultations of patients by specialists, preventive and dispensary work, the treatment of critical conditions in the prehospital setting and to arrange the sequence of resuscitation and intensive therapy of patients in critical conditions.

*The pediatrician must perform:*
- examination of patients: collection of anamnesis, examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation, determination of blood pressure;
- independently clinically evaluate the results of laboratory, biochemical, immunological, electrophysiological, functional, radiologic and other instrumental methods of research, independently remove and decode electrocardiogram, conduct pneumotachometry;
- prescribe, control, adjust and evaluate individualized therapy of the patient; to define a complex of preventive, dispensary and rehabilitation measures;
- recovery, indirect heart massage, artificial respiration, direct laryngoscopy and intubation of the trachea, medical and electrical pulse defibrillation of the heart, carry out various methods of oxygen therapy, independently perform infusion-transfusion therapy; all types of injections, determine the blood group and RH-compatibility, conduct fetal, secretion and natural secretions for research, rinsing of the stomach and intestines, eliminate coprostasis, conduct duodenal sounding, catheterization of the bladder, removal of uncomplicated foreign bodies from auditory and nasal passages, to take physiological births and provide emergency medical care in case of pathological births of both the parturient woman and the newborn, to evaluate physical and sexual development of children and adolescents, conduct local anesthesia, conduction anesthesia, anti-shock activity, to perform immobilization, reduce uncomplicated sprains, to stop external bleeding, hold the front and rear nose tamponade, puncture and drainage of superficial hematomas, to carry out a primary treatment for burns, frostbite, to provide surgical benefits abscesses, panaracer, produce suturing and surgical treatment of penetrating wounds, perform diagnostic and therapeutic puncture of articular cavity, cerebrospinal, pleural puncture, conduct and interpret tuberculosis skin tests, perform General massage, postural drainage, and vibromassage, to provide primary psychological help.

*The physician-therapist must establish a diagnosis and provide emergency assistance with the following emergency conditions:*
- acute respiratory failure, hypoxic coma, pulmonary embolism, asphyxia, asthmatic status, pneumothorax;
- shock (septic, toxic, traumatic, hemorrhagic, anaphylactic, cardiogenic, hypo-volemic);
- acute cardiovascular failure (syncope, collapse, cardiac asthma, pulmonary edema);
- myocardial infarction, rhythm disturbance and conduction of the heart;
- hypertensive crisis and acute impairment of cerebral circulation;
- acute allergic conditions (angioedema, hives, asthmatic condition);
- acute hepatic impairment;
- acute renal failure, renal colic;
- coma (ketoacidotic, hypoglycemic, hyperosmolar, hepatic, uremic, toxic);
- accidents: burns, hypothermia, electric shock, heat stroke, drowning, suffocation, acute poisoning, etc.

3. **The level of general theoretical and humanitarian knowledge**
   - know and be able to convey information on the results of the assessment of environmental, epidemiological, sanitary-hygienic, social, economic risk factors to the health of the widest groups of the population;
   - understand the role of ethnic, national-cultural and behavioral factors that affect morbidity, disease prevention, a healthy lifestyle, organization and provision of medical services;
   - to have an idea about the status of development of medical science and technology, about the newest medical technologies; to know the basics of medical informatics with the methods of statistical processing of medical information;
   - to apply in practice the achievements of theoretical health sciences, including knowledge of human behavior, social sciences, demography, biological and medical statistics, epidemiology, environmental protection in order to prevent chronic and infectious diseases and accidents.

4. **Level of organizational and methodological skills**
   - To know the forms of organization of medical-diagnostic process (out-patient admission, day hospital, home care, hospital at home, planned and emergency hospitalization, stationary care), types of accounting and reporting documentation, orders for outpatient and inpatient activities, sanitary-epidemiological regime, the procedure of establishing and determining temporary disability, design of disability organizations in the dispensary, organizing the work process in the staff and the issues of labor discipline.
   - Be able to analyze the results of individual activities and the functioning of a medical institution.

**PROGRAM OF STUDY IN THE CLINICAL RESIDENCY ON SPECIALTY "THERAPY"**

I. **The general part**

Preparation of the clinical resident is carried out in accordance with this educational program and according to the individual plan, which is approved by the supervisor of the resident and the department of residency. Training of clinical residents is conducted through self-training, their participation in the therapeutic, diagnostic, organizational and educational work of the department and medical institution.

For personal management of the daily work of the clinical resident is appointed a responsible teacher with the necessary experience of practical work and professional training. Management and control over the preparation of clinical residents is carried out by the supervisor.

**Treatment and preventive work:**

1. Curation of 5-8 patients in clinical departments under the guidance of an assistant, docent of the department with the development of methods of clinical and functional laboratory and instrumental examination of patients of various profiles. The clinical resident is trained in clinical, laboratory and functional departments. The clinical resident takes a direct part in the clinical examination of each patient, as well as in instrumental and laboratory researches.
2. Participation in the clinical rounds of the head of the medical institution, the head of the department, the staff of the department and scientific worker. When conducting rounds, in the supervised ward, the clinical resident presents his patients.
3. Representation of patients at medical conferences, meetings of professional and scientific societies with the preparation of demonstration material on a given topic.
4. The clinical resident monthly independently carries out two night duties, and at passage of a cycle of reanimation and anesthesiology in addition works under the schedule of branch.
5. Obligatory presence of the clinical resident at autopsy of the deceased patients, supervised by the ordinator, with the subsequent participation in clinico-anatomical conferences.
6. The clinical resident performs self-medical manipulations (intravenous infusions, puncture of the subclavian vein, electropulse therapy, puncture of the pleural, pericardial and abdominal cavities, blood transfusion, intubation of the trachea, / joint injection of the drugs, bronchoscopy, etc.).
7. Independently draws up and maintains a medical history, forms a stage, fills the messenger list at the WTC, sanitation card and other documentation.
8. Participates in compiling reports on the activities of the clinical department, analyzes mortality, discrepancies in diagnoses, number of beds, availability of laboratory, instrumental survey methods, etc.
9. Participates in the reception of patients in the clinic and dispensary observation of them.
10. Development of functional methods of the research of cardiovascular, broncho-pulmonary, gastroenterological, urinary and other systems (ECG, PCG, echocardiography, radiography, respiratory function, bronchoscopy, gastroscopy, gastric secretion, duodenal sounding, organs, etc.)
11. Sanatorium and educational work.

**Academic work:**

1. Visiting lectures on pediatric cardiology, neurology, pulmonology, gastroenterology, hematology and other sections of pediatrics, functional and laboratory methods of research, medical genetics, prevention and organizational and methodical work in medicine.
3. Participation in the preparation of lectures and demonstrations of patients.
4. Independent study and referencing of the recommended special medical literature with the subsequent delivery of tests on the sections of internal diseases.
5. Participation in scientific conferences, congresses, symposiums, etc.
6. Visit to the meetings of the pediatric society with active participation in the preparation of abstract reports, the demonstration of patients.
7. Visiting clinico-anatomical conferences.
8. Mastering the basics of clinical biochemistry, laboratory diagnostics, practical genetics, principles of clinical pharmacology. Ability to carry out pharmacodynamic control over the prescription of drugs of various groups, prevent and stop possible complications and side effects of medication therapy.
9. Mastering the issues of medical and labor expertise by temporary disability for various pediatric diseases.
10. Acquaintance with the basics of deontology, medical ethics, medical history, including national.
11. Mastering the principles of scientific research, familiarization with the methods of working with scientific literature, the creation of literary reviews, teaching the basics of working with a computer.
12. For 3 years of study, the clinical resident must pass examinations in all sections of pediatrics: cardiology, pulmonology, gastroenterology, nephrology, hematology, endocrinology, infectious diseases, phthisiatrics, as well as propedeutics, laboratory and functional diagnostics, polyclinics, clinical pharmacology, X-ray diagnostics.
13. Credits are accepted by the supervisor with the participation of heads of departments, docents, senior scientific collaborators.
14. The annual certification of clinical residents is carried out by a commission headed by the head of the department and with the participation of the administration of the institution.

15. Training program

**General questions of the organization of therapeutic service**

1. Fundamentals of health legislation, policy documents, legal basis for public health in the Republic.
2. General issues of the organization of the therapeutic service, the work of hospitals, specialized hospitals, polyclinics, the basis of family medicine, the organization of emergency medical care for children in the Republic.
3. Issues of public health care, sanitary and epidemiological service environment, ecology.
5. Fundamentals of the organization of treatment and preventive care for adults and children, outpatient and inpatient care for urban and rural populations.
6. Organization of work of obstetric institutions.
7. The organization of inpatient medical care, specialized anti-tuberculosis, skin-venereal, neuro-psychiatric and infectious hospitals
8. Basics of the organization of emergency medical aid
9. Organization of anesthesia and resuscitation service for children
10. Organization of specialized treatment and preventive care for children
12. Organization of work of the family doctor and family doctors groups (FDG).
13. Organization of work of narrow specialists in the conditions of a polyclinic. Organization and operation of insurance medicine

**CARDIOLOGY**

1. Morphology and physiology of the cardiovascular system.
2. Methods of studying patients with diseases of the circulatory system.
   - Electrocardiography
   - Phonocardiography
3. Arterial hypertension (AH). Arterial hypertension (AH) as a risk factor for development of coronary heart disease, cerebral strokes. The prevalence of AH, the frequency of complications and mortality from them.


9. Rheumatology. Classification of rheumatic diseases. General epidemiology. The main methods of research of rheumatic patients:
- study of locomotor equipment;
- laboratory methods of research;
- X-ray diagnostics;
- indications for joint puncture, study of synovial fluid.


**PULMOLOGY**


   2.1. X-ray methods of research.

   3.1. Primary acquired pneumonia.
   3.2. Secondary pneumonia: hospital and aspiration forms of pneumonia.
   3.3. Atypical pneumonia.
   3.4. Differentiated antibacterial therapy of pneumonia.


5. Bronchial asthma.
   5.1. Bronchial asthma: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis.
   5.2. Aspirin Asthma.
   5.3. Treatment of bronchial asthma. Basic anti-inflammatory therapy. Stepwise principle of therapy.

6. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
   6.2. Emphysema of the lungs.
   6.4. Tobacco smoking and lung problems

7. Suppurative lung diseases.
   7.1. Bronchoectatic disease.
   7.2. Abscess and gangrene of the lung

8. Pleurisy: dry and exudative

9. Pulmonary arterial hypertension. Chronic pulmonary heart disease

10. Tuberculosis of the lungs.
13. Emergency conditions in pulmonology, treatment

**NEPHROLOGY**

1. Anatomico-physiological characteristics of the kidneys and urinary tract.
2. Methods of examination of nephrological patients. The main clinical and laboratory signs of kidney disease.
3. X-ray and instrumental methods of examination.
4. Primary kidney disease.
   4.1 Acute glomerulonephritis
   4.2 Chronic pyelonephritis
   4.3 Acute pyelonephritis
5. Secondary kidney disease
   5.1 Renal lesions in hypertensive disease.
   5.2 Renovascular hypertension
   5.3 Kidney damage in bacterial endocarditis
   5.4 Changes in kidneys with circulatory failure
6. Kidney damage in systemic diseases
   6.1 Kidney damage in systemic lupus erythematosus
   6.2 Kidney damage in hemorrhagic vasculitis
   7.1 Renal damage in diabetes mellitus.
   7.2 Diabetic Nephropathy
   7.3 Exchange and paraproteinemic nephropathies
   7.4 Nephropathy of pregnant women
8. Amyloidosis of the kidneys
9. Acute renal failure (acute renal failure)
   9.1 Etiology, pathogenesis and general clinical characteristics
   9.2 Separate forms of arresters
10. Chronic renal failure (CRF)
    10.1 Etiology, pathogenesis and general clinical characteristics
    10.2 Treatment of CRF
11. Active methods of therapy of acute renal failure and chronic renal failure

**ENDOCRINOLOGY**

1. Organization, the theoretical basis of the endocrine service. Epidemiology and statistics of endocrine diseases. Application of ICD 10 revision in the diagnosis of endocrine diseases.
2. General ideas about hormones, the mechanism of action and the biological effects of hormones. Regulation of the function of endocrine glands. The general principles of the study of the function of endocrine glands are the biological effect of hormones, the determination of hormones and their metabolites in blood and urine by biochemical and radioimmunological methods; scanning of endocrine glands, computer and radioisotope diagnostics.
4. Diseases of the thyroid gland.
   4.1 Classification of diseases of the thyroid gland. Methods of studying the function of the thyroid gland.
   4.2 Diffuse toxic goiter.
   4.3 Hypothyroidism.
   4.4 Thyroiditis.
   4.5 Iodine deficiency disorders. Endemic and sporadic goiter.
6. Addison's disease - primary chronic insufficiency of the adrenal cortex.
7. Adreno-genital syndrome.
8. Pituitary diseases
   8.1 Insufficiency of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
   8.2 Acromegaly and gigantism.
10. Menopause and complications of climatic period.

GASTROENTEROLOGY

1. Esophageal diseases

2. Diseases of the stomach and duodenum

3. Disease of the biliary tract

4. Diseases of the liver

5. Diseases of the intestine

6. Diseases of the pancreas

7. Diet therapy for diseases of the digestive system
General principles of the diet for diseases of the digestive system, the characteristics of diets in diseases of digestive organs, indications, a list of recommended dishes, purpose.

HEMATOLOGY

General part

1. Teaching about the cell: cell membranes, nucleus, cytoplasm, mitotic cycle.
2. Hemopoiesis: a class of stem cells, a class of polytont cells of myelopoiesis precursors, a class of morphologically recognizable cells. Shunt hematogenesis. Questions of the regulation of hematopoiesis. Limfopoiesis, T-, B-lymphocytes, or B-lymphoid cells.
6. Biosynthesis of porphyrins and heme. The structure of the globin.

1. Anemia
   1.2. Anemia due to impaired blood flow and chronic blood loss.
   1.6. Anemia due to increased hemorrhage-hemolytic anemia.

2. Haemorrhagic diathesis

3. Leukosology
Differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy (chronic lymphocytic leukemia, lymphomas, lymphosarcoma, lymphogranulomatosis, infectious mononucleosis, tuberculous lymphadenitis, cat scratch disease).

**PROFESSIONAL PATHOLOGY**

1. **Hygienic characteristics of harmful production factors.**

2. **Occupational diseases of chemical etiology.**

3. **Occupational diseases of dust etiology.**

4. **Occupational diseases caused by the action of physical factors.**

5. **Professional allergies.**

6. **Professional cancer.**

7. **Occupational diseases caused by the action of harmful biological factors.**

8. **Professional infectious and parasitic diseases.**

9. **The influence of harmful production factors on the specific functions of the female body.**

10. **Occupational diseases associated with overexertion of organs and systems.**

**GERIATRICS**

1. **Socio-hygienic, sociological and demographic issues of old age and aging.**
   The concept, content and tasks of social gerontology. Socio-demographic problems of aging and longevity. Modern gerontological concepts. Functional changes in aging.

2. **Physiology and hygiene of nutrition of the elderly person.**

3. **Occupational health.**

4. **Fundamentals of the heropsychohygiene.**
   Psychosomatic conditions in elderly and senile age. Psychiatry of senile age. Physiological and logical substantiation of the gerpsychohygienic measures. Programs of psychohygienic training.

5. **Motor mode in middle and old age.**

6. **Drugs in the prevention of premature aging and pharmacotherapy in the elderly.**

**PRACTICAL SKILLS OF THE CLINICAL RESIDENT**

1. General diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations

1.1. Methods of examination of patients (anamnesis, examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation)

1.2. Maintenance of medical records (in a hospital, polyclinic, at a medical station)

1.3. Rules and techniques of blood transfusion, blood products, blood substitutes

1.4. Temporary stopping of external bleeding by applying a tourniquet and other means

1.5. Blood sampling for bacteriological research

1.6. Emergency assistance for acute poisoning with pesticides, hypnotics, cauterizing fluids, alcohols, fungi, carbon monoxide, arsenic preparations, heavy metal salts.

1.7. Emergency help for emergency conditions

1.7.1. Acute respiratory failure, hypoxic coma, thromboembolism of the pulmonary artery

1.7.2. Asthmatic status in bronchial asthma
1.7.3. Pneumothorax
1.7.4. Shock (toxic, traumatic, hemorrhagic, anaphylactic, and cardiogenic)
1.7.5. Acute cardiovascular failure, fainting, cardiac asthma, pulmonary edema
1.7.6. Heart rhythm disturbance
1.7.7. Hypertensive crisis and acute impairment of cerebral circulation
1.7.8. Acute allergic conditions
1.7.9. Liver failure
1.7.10. Acute liver failure, acute toxic kidney, renal colic
1.7.11. Coma (diabetic, hypoglycemic, hepatic, hyperosmolar)
1.7.12. Burns, frostbite, electric shock, lightning, heat and sunstroke, drowning, sudden death.

2. Skills in diseases of the circulatory system
2.1. Removal and decoding of ECG
2.2. Decoding of phonocardiogram, interpretation of echocardiogram
2.3. Reading radiographs of the heart. X-ray contrast studies of the heart and blood vessels
2.4. Indirect massage of the heart. Defibrillation

3. Skills in diseases of the respiratory system
3.1. Reading review radiographs.
3.2. Pneumotachometry
3.3. Spirography
3.4. Rules, technique, indications for pleural puncture
3.5. Technique for performing bronchoscopy and bronchography
3.6. Artificial ventilation
3.7. Lavage of the tracheobronchial tree
3.8. Tracheostomy

4. Skills in diseases of the digestive system
4.1. Indications and contraindications for gastric lavage
4.2. Indication and technique of abdominal puncture
4.3. Preparation of the patient and evaluation of the data of an x-ray examination of the digestive system under normal conditions and under conditions of artificial hypoxia, as well as gallbladder and bile ducts
4.4. Assessment of scans and ultrasound of the liver, biliary tract and pancreas
4.5. Indication for irrigation and evaluation of results
4.6. Dietotherapy of digestive system diseases
4.7. Computed tomography of abdominal organs

5. Skills in diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract
5.1. Patient preparation and evaluation of pyelography data
5.2. Assessment of data of radioisotope studies of the kidneys, ultrasound of the kidneys
5.3. Interpreting the data of the functional state of the kidneys
5.4. Dietotherapy

6. Skills in blood disease
6.1. Evaluation of a clinical blood test
6.2. Evaluation of coagulogram
6.3. Indications for sterile puncture and myelogram score
6.4. Determination of blood type and Rh factor

7. Skills in diseases of the endocrine system
7.1. Assessment of blood glucose
7.2. Evaluation of the curve after loading with glucose
7.3. The technique of carrying out carbohydrate loading for revealing of the latent diabetes and an estimation of the received results
7.4. The method of insulin therapy in patients with diabetes mellitus
7.5. Dietotherapy for obese patients and diabetes mellitus
7.6. Evaluation of radionuclide data and ultrasound of the thyroid gland

8. Interpretation of laboratory studies
8.1. Urinalysis: general, according to Nepochorenko, Zimnitsky
8.2. Sputum examination
8.3. Analysis of gastric and duodenal contents
8.4. Urinalysis for bile pigments, amylase
8.5. Blood test for lipid spectrum
8.6. Assays for the activity of the rheumatic and inflammatory process
8.7. Residual nitrogen, urea, blood creatinine
8.8. Transaminases and other blood enzymes
8.9. Coagulogram
8.10. Blood electrolytes
8.11. Serology of AIDS

Is attached curriculum of the educational program of postgraduate medical study in the specialty

"THERAPY".

Educational program of postgraduate medical training - clinical residency - in the direction -530001-
"general medicine", qualification: "therapist" elaborated by the International High School of Medicine

Authors:
Alekseev VP, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor,
Najimidinova, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Assoc.
Eremenko V.V.