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BOGOMOLETS NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS No. 1

APPROVED
Vice-Rector for Research, Academic and Clinical Affairs of the Higher education institution
Bogomolets National Medical University
Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor
Oleg Vlasenko
_____
August __, 2026

WORK PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

«MAIN CLINICAL CONDITIONS AND DISEASES PREVENTION IN CHILDREN»

Educational level: second (master's)

Field of knowledge: 22 «Health care»

Specialty: 222 «Medicine»

Educational program «Medicine»

Full-time education

2026 – 2027 educational year

Work program of the elective course “Main clinical conditions and diseases prevention in children” for students of second (master’s) educational level, specialty 222 “Medicine”, III educational year, studying at medical faculties № 1, № 2, № 4, FTDAFU, FTFC.

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Discussed and approved at the pediatric department №1 meeting

Protocol № 1 from August 28, 2026

The Head of the department,
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Discussed and approved at the CMC in Pediatric Disciplines
Protocol No. 1 of 28.08. 2026
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1. **Description of the elective course "Main clinical conditions and diseases prevention in children».**

Educational weeks – 2.

Indexes	Field of knowledge, specialty, educational level	Characteristics of the elective course
		Day form of study
Credits number – 3	Field of knowledge 22 «Health care»	Elective discipline
Total number of hours– 90	Specialty: 222 Medicine	Educational year 3rd
		Semesters 5th , 6th
		Lections 10 hrs
Weekly hours for day form of study: Auditory – 15	Educational level: second (master's)	Practical classes 20 hrs

Student's self preparation – 30		Laboratory work 0 hrs
		Independent work 60 hrs
		Individual tasks: 0 hrs
		Type of control: differential credit

Note. Ratio between auditory classes hours and self preparation and individual work makes (%): 33,3% : 66.7% (1:1.3).

Working program of the elective discipline "Main clinical conditions and diseases prevention in children" is composed according to the high education standard of specialty 222 «Medicine» approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No1197 from 08.11.2021 (222-Medytsyna.mahistr.09.11.pdf (mon.gov.ua)) and the Educational program «Medicine».

2. Goal, expected results and criteria for evaluation of the studying results

The purpose of teaching the elective discipline "Main clinical conditions and disease prevention in children" is to acquire knowledge and master general and professional competencies in the prevention of the most common clinical conditions in children of different ages to achieve their harmonious development.

The so-called electives come from the concept of person-centered teaching. It is based on the principle that the student takes an active part in the formation of his educational trajectory, choosing what to study, how to teach and how to evaluate his own knowledge. The teacher does not act as a source of knowledge, but as a guide and facilitator while moving along this trajectory. This movement is accompanied by constant introspection and close communication between the teacher and the student, and the assessment of knowledge itself tends more to the accumulation of various tasks and types of work than to the usual final control.

Elective disciplines are disciplines of free choice of students for a certain level of higher education, aimed at providing general and special (professional) competencies in the specialty.

According to the requirements of the educational program, the elective discipline "Main clinical conditions and prevention of diseases in children" ensures the acquisition of the following competencies by students*:*

- *Integral ones:*

Ability to solve complex problems, including research and innovation in the field of medicine. Ability to continue learning with a high degree of autonomy.

1. *General:*

GC1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis, and synthesis.

GC2. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

GC3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activities.

GC5. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.

GC6. Ability to make informed decisions.

GC7. Ability to work in a team.

GC8. Ability to interpersonal communication.

GC9. Ability to communicate in a foreign language.

GC10. Ability to use information and communication technologies.

GC11.Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.

GC12.Certainty and perseverance in relation to the tasks and responsibilities assumed.

GC13.Awareness of equal opportunities and gender issues.

GC14.Ability to exercise one's rights and duties as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine.

GC15.The ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society on the basis of understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, equipment and technology, to use various types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and a healthy lifestyle.

1. *special (professional, subject) ones:*

PC1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.

PC2. Ability to determine the necessary list of objective examination methods.

PC3. Ability to establish underlying clinical conditions.

PC4. Ability to determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the prevention of diseases.

PC5. Ability to determine the type of nutrition for the prevention of diseases.

PC6. Ability to define general principles of disease prevention.

PC7. Ability to diagnose major syndromes.

PC8. Ability to determine patient management tactics

PC10. Ability to perform medical manipulations.

PC13. Ability to carry out sanitary, hygienic and preventive measures.

PC 16. Ability to maintain medical records.

PC17. Ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of an individual, family and population.

PC 21. Ability to convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to students.

PC 24. Compliance with ethical principles when working with patients.

PC 25. Observance of professional and academic integrity.

Expected program learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the elective discipline:

Integrative Program Learning Outcomes

1. conduct professional activities in social interaction based on humanistic and ethical principles; identify future professional activities as socially significant for human health;
2. apply knowledge of general and professional disciplines in professional activities;

3. comply with the norms of sanitary and hygienic regime and safety requirements in the implementation of professional activities;
4. use the results of independent search, analysis and synthesis of information from various sources to solve typical tasks of professional activity;
5. argue information for decision-making, be responsible for them in standard and non-standard professional situations; adhere to the principles of deontology and ethics in professional activities;
6. carry out professional communication in modern Ukrainian, use oral communication skills in a foreign language, analyzing professional texts and translate foreign language information sources;
7. adhere to the norms of communication in professional interaction with colleagues, management, work effectively in a team;
8. analyze the information obtained as a result of scientific research, generalize, systematize and use it in professional activities.

The assimilation of knowledge by students is based on the Program learning outcomes, according to the EPP

PLO 1. Collect complaints, medical history, life history, assess the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of organs and body systems on the basis of objective examination methods in patients of different ages

PLO 2. Identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, data from the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems.

PLO 3. Analyze possible threatening conditions for patients of different ages, during the observation of the patient, identify conditions that require further medical supervision or provision of medical care at the highest level.

PLO 4. Determine the necessary mode of work, rest and nutrition based on knowledge about the characteristics of a certain age group of patients, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PLO 5. Determine the nature and principles of preventive measures for various diseases and pathological conditions, taking into account the age of the patient, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PLO 6. Determine the tactics of managing patients of different ages in order to prevent pathologies and the development of diseases in the future, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PLO 7. Perform medical manipulations in a medical institution, at home, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis and/or indicators of the patient's condition by making an informed decision, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards

PLO 8. Find the necessary information in professional literature and databases and other sources, analyze, evaluate and apply this information.

PLO 9. Organize the necessary level of individual safety (his/her own and those of the persons he/she takes care of) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

PLO 10. Make effective decisions on health problems, assess the resources needed, and consider social, economic, and ethical implications.

PLO 11. Clearly and unambiguously convey own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists.

PLO 13. Communicate fluently in the state language and English, both orally and in writing, to discuss professional activities, research and projects.

The formulation of learning outcomes is determined through the sufficiency to solve a certain class of tasks of professional activity and/or further training in the educational program. To do this, the higher education applicant must:

To know:

1. recommendations for a couple at the stage of pregnancy planning, types of teratogenic factors, the consequences of the impact of negative factors on the fetus and safety measures for a pregnant woman in order to prevent the formation of pathology in the child;
2. the main aspects of the management of the baby in the infant period, as a stage of maturation of the nervous system and the most intense, possible clinical conditions, threatening symptoms in this period;
3. peculiarities of the child's management from infancy to the school period, as stages of the child's greatest knowledge of the environment, probable risk factors, clinical conditions, the possibility of developing certain diseases and pathologies, preventive measures;
4. peculiarities of management of children of primary school age, as a period of maturation of many organs and systems and the first growth spurt, possible risks, clinical conditions, measures to prevent pathology for children of this age;
5. peculiarities of observation of children in adolescence, as a period of restructuring of the endocrine and nervous systems, the emergence of bad habits and the most likely formation of chronic pathology, clinical conditions in this period, preventive measures;
6. the concept of rare diseases in pediatrics, manifestations of dysmorphism in children with orphan pathology, possible symptoms and syndromes in this category of patients, the concept of neonatal screening of orphan diseases in childhood to improve the quality of life in the future, reduce the level of disability and mortality of patients;
7. the history of vaccination, the prevention of epidemically dangerous infectious diseases, which must be routinely carried out for children at different ages, the concept of anti-vaccination movements and their threat;
8. the concept of the formation of the child's eating behavior, the basics of healthy nutrition of children and the formation of healthy eating habits in children of different ages, as one of the important preventive measures in the development of somatic pathology, the concept of the nutritional status of the child;

9. basic principles of medical ethics and deontology in professional communication with a sick child and caregivers;
10. Basic principles of professional subordination in pediatrics.

Be able to:

1. Collect complaints, medical history, life history, assess the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of organs and body systems on the basis of objective examination methods in patients of different ages (PRS1)
2. Identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, data from the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems (PRS2)
3. Analyze possible threatening conditions for patients of different ages, during the observation of the patient, identify conditions that require further medical supervision or provision of medical care at the highest level (PRS3)
4. Determine the required work, rest and nutrition regimen based on knowledge of the characteristics of a certain age group of patients, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes (PRS4)
5. Determine the nature and principles of preventive measures for various diseases and pathological conditions, taking into account the age of the patient, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes (PRS5)
6. Determine the tactics of managing patients of different ages in order to prevent pathologies and the development of diseases in the future, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes (PRS 6)
7. Perform medical manipulations in a medical institution, at home, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis and/or indicators of the patient's condition by making an informed decision, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards (PRS 7)

8. Find the necessary information in professional literature and databases and other sources, analyze, evaluate and apply this information (PRS 8)
9. Organize the necessary level of individual safety (his/her own and those of the persons he/she cares for) in a case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity (PRS 9)
10. Make effective decisions on health issues, assess the resources needed, and consider social, economic and ethical implications (PRS 10)
11. Clearly and unambiguously convey knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists (PRS 11)
12. Communicate fluently in the state language and English, both orally and in writing, to discuss professional activities, research and projects (PRS13).

The criterion for the successful completion of the higher education applicant and the final assessment may be the achievement of the minimum threshold levels of grades for each planned result of the discipline. The minimum threshold level of assessment should be determined using qualitative criteria and transformed into a minimum positive assessment of the numerical (rating) scale that is used.

1. Program of the elective discipline «Main clinical conditions and diseases prevention in children»

Component 1. OBSERVATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT AGES

Topic 1. Interdisciplinary approach to pregnancy planning. Educational work among the population for the preparatory period. The desired pregnancy is the beginning of the development of a healthy child in the future. The problem of infertility, miscarriage, possible pathological influencing factors. The influence of artificial insemination, surrogate motherhood on the formation of the unborn child and its health, myths and reality. Medical and genetic counseling of future parents. Identification of risks and the possibility of having a child with a genetic disease. Risks on the part of the mother for the formation of pathology in the unborn child. Multiple pregnancies, possible risks. Alcohol consumption as one of the most

dangerous teratogenic factors. Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Pathological impact of perinatal infections on the fetus, possible consequences. Medication use and pregnancy. Influence of other teratogenic factors on fetal formation. Recommendations for limiting and preventing the impact of teratogenic factors, measures after exposure to teratogenic factors.

Topic 2. Peculiarities of the child's organism from the neonatal period to one year. The main aspects of the management of the baby in the infant period, as a stage of maturation of the nervous system and the most intensive physical development. Manifestations of atopic dermatitis as the realization of a hereditary predisposition at this age. Identification of threatening clinical symptoms at this age, such as: hyperthermic syndrome, convulsive syndrome, sudden death syndrome, shaken baby syndrome, meningeal syndrome, underweight, diarrhea, blood in the stool, vomiting. Prevention of deficiency states. Required examination and examination of specialists at this age.

Topic 3. Disclosure of issues related to the implementation of the most common multifactorial genetically determined diseases. Interaction of external factors and phenotypic signs of predisposition to allergic diseases, connective tissue dysplasia, metabolic diseases and the course of infectious pathology. Injuries, foreign bodies of the respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract, chemical and thermal burns, as urgent medical and social problems of children of the first three years of life, associated with a rapid pace of physical development and peculiarities of the child's perception of the world. The main clinical syndromes at this age, threatening conditions. Mandatory examinations and examinations by specialists at this age.

Topic 4. Features of primary school age as a period of maturation of many organs and systems and two growth spurts. Favorable and unfavorable factors influencing the processes of development of the body in primary school age. Indicators of the level of biological development of boys and girls of primary school age. Causes of behavioral disorders and learning difficulties. Risks of forming bad habits. Formation of organic pathology of the digestive system, musculoskeletal system, upper respiratory tract: tosilitis, pharyngitis, chronic otitis media, which can lead to disability, recurrent

infectious diseases genitourinary system. Threatening conditions: convulsions, hemorrhagic skin rashes, unmotivated fever, loss of consciousness, cough for more than 3 months, weight loss, rapid weight gain.

Topic 5. The peculiarity of adolescence as a period of restructuring of the endocrine and nervous systems, the appearance of bad habits and the most likely formation of chronic pathology. The realization of a hereditary predisposition to diseases in bronchial asthma development. "Red flags" (threatening conditions) in adolescence. Hyperthermia of unknown origin, dizziness and loss of consciousness, convulsions, yellowing of the skin, sudden weight loss, cough for more than a month, swollen lymph nodes. Deficiency conditions that occur in adolescence and their prevention: anemia, iodine deficiency, vitamin D deficiency. Nervous adaptation of the child in adolescence (disorders of the nervous system) and hormonal disorders. Physical inactivity and obesity; The impact of gadgets on psycho-emotional development of the child; the negative effects of alcohol, tobacco smoking and drugs. Sex education is the education of an adequate attitude to one's body, the formation of safe and responsible behavior.

Component 2. NEONATAL SCREENING. VACCINE PROPHYLAXIS.

Topic 6. The concept of rare diseases in pediatrics, the main clinical syndromes and the concept of dysmorphism in orphan diseases, clinical and laboratory diagnostic methods for early detection of rare diseases in childhood to improve the quality of life in the future, reduce the level of disability and mortality of sick children. Availability of genetic screening. Children with dysmorphism as a risk group for the presence of an orphan disease. Symptoms of congenital metabolic disorders in different age groups: hypoglycemia, seizures, neonatal sepsis, neurological disorders, mental retardation. Treatment prospects.

Topic 7. Vaccination history. Types of vaccines. Advantages and disadvantages. The concept of immunity. The calendar of preventive vaccinations approved by the

Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Absolute and relative contraindications to vaccination. Complications during vaccination. Vaccination and prevention of infectious diseases that are not regulated by the vaccination schedule. Anti-vaccination movements and their consequences for society. Vaccination of children with chronic diseases, features, regulated recommendations. Vaccination of children with violation of the vaccination schedule.

Component 3. NUTRITION OF A HEALTHY CHILD

Topic 8. Basic concepts of healthy eating. Principles of a quantitatively and qualitatively balanced diet. The difference in the diet of children aged from one to 18 years. Features of nutrition of vegan children and children who are professionally involved in sports. Healthy eating in pediatrics: myths and prejudices. Myths about the harmfulness of lactose, milk protein, milk with casein A1, the benefits of vegetarianism for the child, the safety of salt and sugar, the undoubted benefits of fruits. Basics of assessment of the nutritional status of a child: clinical assessment, analysis of the food diary and nutritional analysis, functional, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Clinical signs of malnutrition. The main emphasis of counseling a child on nutrition by a pediatrician. The period of formation of eating behavior: importance and features. Activities aimed at fostering constructive patterns of eating behavior. Factors influencing the child's appetite and measures aimed at forming an adequate appetite of the child. Differentiation of eating disorders caused by factors of impaired formation of the regimen, appetite and process of eating and eating disorders caused by somatic, psychiatric pathology and other reasons that require professional profile correction.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE ELECTIVE DISCIPLINE «Main clinical conditions amd diseases prevention in children»

	Topics	Number of hours			
		Total	Lections	Practicals	SIW
Component 1. Supervision of children of different age					
1	Pregnancy planning. Influence of teratogenic factors on fetal formation	11.5	2	2	7,5

2	The infant period as a key to the development of a healthy child	11.4		4	7,5
3	Child management from infancy to school	9.5	2		7,5
4	Management of children of early school age	11.5		4	7,5
5	Observation of children in adolescence	11.5		4	7,5
Component 2. Neonatal screening. Vaccine prevention					
6	Early diagnosis of rare diseases. Neonatal screening	11.5	2	2	7,5
7	Vaccine prophylaxis of infectious diseases	11.5	2	2	7,5
Component 3. Nutrition of a healthy child					
8	Nutrition of a healthy child, formation of the child's eating behavior	11.5	2	2	7,5
Total hours		90	10	20	60

Note: practical lesson = 4 hours. The ratio of the number of hours of classroom lessons to independent and individual work is (%):33.3% : 66.7% (1:1.3).

Control: differential credit.

4.THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES of the elective discipline «Main clinical conditions and diseases prevention in children»

	Topics	Hours
1.	Pregnancy planning. Influence of teratogenic factors on fetal formation	2
2.	The infant period as a key to the development of a healthy child	4
3.	Management of children of early school age	4
4.	Observation of children in adolescence	4
5.	Early diagnosis of rare diseases. Neonatal Screening	2
6.	Vaccine prophylaxis of infectious diseases	2
7.	Nutrition of a healthy child, formation of the child's eating behavior	2
Tptal hours		20

5. THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTIONS of the elective discipline «Main clinical conditions and diseases prevention in children»

	Topics	Hours
1	The importance of preconception preparation and the prenatal period for the development of a healthy child.	2

2.	Early diagnosis of orphan diseases	2
3	Features of vaccination of children with chronic pathology and deviation from the vaccination schedule.	2
4	Features of the formation of the child's eating behavior.	2
5	Preschool aged children management	2
Total hours		10

6. Student's independent work

№	Work content	Hours
1.	Preparation to practical classes	60
Total hours		60

7. Methods of study

When studying the elective discipline "Main clinical conditions and siseases prevention in children", various teaching methods recommended for higher education are used, namely:

– by sources of knowledge: verbal (explanation, lecture, conversation, discussion); visual (demonstration); practical (practical work, mastering practical skills);

1. according to the logic of the educational process: analytical (determination of the general condition of the patient and the main signs of the disease), synthetic (clarification of the relationship between the main signs of diseases, determination of optimal measures for diagnosis, treatment and prevention), their combination – analytical-synthetic, as well as inductive method, deductive, their combination – traductive method;

– by the level of independent mental activity: problem-based, partial-searching, exploratory.

Combining and summarizing the above teaching methods, when studying the discipline, it is advisable to introduce such methods of organizing training sessions as:

1. method of clinical cases,
2. problem-oriented method,
3. method of individual educational, research and practical tasks,
4. method of competitive groups,
5. method of training technologies,
6. "business game" method,
7. "brainstorming" method,
8. method of holding conferences using interactive, interdisciplinary and information and computer technologies.

The types of educational activities are practical classes, lectures and independent work of students.

Practical exercises

According to the methodology of organization, they are clinical, aimed at controlling the assimilation of theoretical material and the formation of practical skills and abilities, as well as the ability to analyze and apply the knowledge gained to solve practical problems. They include:

1. collection of anamnesis;
2. examination of a sick child;
3. planning follow-up of a healthy child;
4. planning laboratory and instrumental tests for children of different ages;

- determination of the risks of developing pathological conditions for children of different ages;
- determination of the main clinical conditions in children of different ages;
- identification of the main syndromes in children with rare diseases;
- planning a vaccination calendar for children of different ages and with various pathological conditions;

- determination of preventive measures to prevent the development of diseases in children;
- solving situational problems;
- practicing practical skills on dummies;
- maintaining medical records.

The duration of one practical lesson makes 3.25 academic hours.

Lections

According to the methodology of organization, lectures are aimed at presenting theoretical material based on new literature data. They include:

- submission of material on preventive measures in the preconception period:
- the concept of pregnancy planning centers;
- informing about pathologies that can develop in the prenatal period;
- the concept of rare diseases in pediatrics;
- analysis of symptoms in orphan diseases;
- informing about vaccine prophylaxis in chronic pathology in children;
- presentation of material on the aspects of nutrition of a healthy child

The duration of one lecture is 1 academic hour.

Student's independent work

It is performed by the student independently outside the classroom and includes preparation for a practical lesson, search and study of additional literature.

1. Methods and forms of control, distribution of points received by students, assessment

Methods and forms of control and evaluation of students' progress in the discipline are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the program and the Instruction on the assessment of students' educational activities in the context of the implementation of the European Credit Transfer System for the organization of the educational process, approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (letter of the

Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 08.01-47/10395 dated 15.04.2014); as well as the Regulations on the procedure for assessing students' knowledge during the current and final control of discipline at Bogomolets NMU (Annex to the Order No. 782 of 30.09.2019).
https://drive.google.com/file/d/19YragFMkKVNoq6d3Xs-nWCmqKWx0MvmW/view

When assessing students' knowledge, preference is given to standardized methods of control: testing, structured written work, work with standard medical documentation, standardized control of practical skills:

Control methods

Theoretical knowledge:

1. written and computer-based testing,
2. individual survey, interview,
3. structured written works.

Practical skills and abilities:

1. control over the implementation of practical skills standardized according to the methodology, provided for by the plan of practical training of a student in an elective discipline:
2. analysis of laboratory and instrumental studies;
3. performing medical manipulations on a dummy child;
4. providing assistance in emergency conditions in children using a child's dummy.

Forms of control.

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of the topic. At all practical classes, objective control of theoretical training and assimilation of practical skills (standardized according to the method of execution) is used.

The final control is differential credit.

It is given at the last classroom lesson by the teacher of the academic group based on the results of all current grades with conversion to points on a 200-point scale with the appropriate conversion on the traditional scale.

Control over the performance of independent work, which is provided for in the topic along with classroom work, is carried out during the current control of the topic in the relevant classroom lesson.

REGULATIONS FOR ASSESSING THE CURRENT PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with specific goals on each topic, provides for a 100% survey of group students, and evaluation of all components of the lesson - test control, control over the implementation of practical skills, solving situational problems. Written assignments in the process of self-preparation for a practical lesson are also taken into account.

For each stage of the lesson, the student receives a mark "5-4-3-2", from which the teacher determines the arithmetic mean. If the arithmetic mean is "2", it corresponds to 0 points.

Recalculation of the score on a multi-point scale:

Arithmetic mean	Traditional mark	Points
< 2,5	2	0
2,6 – 2,9	3	13
3,0 – 3,1	3	14
3,2 – 3,4	3	15
3,5 – 3,6	4	16
3,7 – 3,8	4	17
3,9 – 4,0	4	18
4,1 – 4,2	4	19
4,3 – 4,4	5	20
4,5 – 4,6	5	21
4,7 – 4,8	5	22

4,9 – 5,0	5	23
5,0	5	24
5,0	5	25

The results of the control of the level of knowledge of each component of the lesson.

1). The student's readiness for the lesson (initial stage) is checked on the basis of the answer to 10 test tasks. At the first practical lesson, these questions are included in the final control.

For the correct answer to 9-10 tests, the student receives the traditional mark "5"; for 7 - 8 correct answers - a score of "4", for 5 - 6 correct answers - a score of "3", less than 5 correct answers - a score of "2".

2). The student's oral answer is evaluated as follows:

A grade of "5" is given when the student gives exhaustively accurate and clear answers without any leading questions; presents the material without errors and inaccuracies;

The grade "4" is given on the condition that the student knows the content of the lesson and understands it well, presents the answers to the questions correctly, consistently and systematically, but they are not exhaustive, although the student answers additional questions without errors;

The grade "3" is given to the student on the basis of his knowledge of the main content of the lesson and at a satisfactory level of his understanding, gives answers with the help of leading questions, but answers directly asked questions correctly.

A grade of "2" is given in cases where the student's knowledge does not meet the requirements of the grade "3 points";

3). Independent work at the patient's bedside.

Grade "5" is given in the case when the student demonstrates fluency in practical skills (on models and/or at the patient's bedside), the ability to analyze and apply the results obtained during the examination of the patient to solve practical problems, namely: collecting anamnesis, examining the child, planning the examination, interpreting the data of laboratory and instrumental studies; correctly determines the main clinical conditions in the patient, risk factors for the development of pathology,

formulates preventive measures aimed at preventing the development of the disease in the child;

Grade "4" is given on the condition that the student has good practical skills (on dummies and/or at the patient's bedside); with some inaccuracies analyzes and applies the results obtained during the examination of the patient to solve practical problems; correctly determines the risk factors for the development of pathology; correctly, but not completely, determines the main clinical conditions that may develop in the patient, formulates measures for the prevention of diseases;

Grade "3" is given to the student when he/she is able to perform the main practical tasks (on dummies and/or at the patient's bedside) only after appropriate comments and help from the teacher; analyzes and applies the results to solve practical problems with individual errors; determines the risks of developing pathological conditions in the patient, can determine individual clinical conditions that may develop in a child, does not fully formulate measures to prevent the development of diseases;

A grade of "2" is given in cases where the student behaves passively during independent work; is not able to make decisions and act in typical clinical situations, has obvious difficulties in mastering practical skills even after appropriate comments and correction by the teacher.

4) To control the student's mastery of the topic, he is asked to answer the question of the situational task.

The mark "5" is given in the case when the student correctly and fully solves a complex situational problem, gives comprehensive answers to all the questions asked.

The grade "4" is given on the condition that the student correctly solves a complex situational problem, but may make some minor mistakes that he corrects on his own.

A grade of "3" is given to a student who solves a situational problem with some mistakes, experiencing difficulties in simple cases; is not able to give an answer on his own.

A grade of "2" is given if the student has obvious difficulties in solving situational problems, gives incorrect answers to questions.

The maximum number of points a student can score for the current learning activity is 200 points.

The sum of points accumulated by the student as a result of current study is a component of the overall grade in the discipline in accordance with the types of final knowledge control.

A student must attend 75% of classroom classes in the discipline (practical classes).

Classes that were missed by the student for any reason, including illness, are mastered by him independently in extracurricular time according to the regulations of the department (by writing a synopsis of the topic, medical history, distance learning, consultations, demonstration of practical skills, etc.).

The student shows the synopsis of the missed topic to the teacher of the group during the next training session or after the start of attending classes, and the teacher of the group, upon the fact of the presence of the synopsis, makes a note in the form of the letter "K" in the log of attendance and student progress in the column of the missed topic, without assigning a grade. The presence of a synopsis of the missed lesson is a confirmation of the student's implementation of the curriculum.

The teacher returns the synopsis of the missed training session to the student. The lecturer of the department maintains the Register of Enrolled Notes for Missed Classes in the form (see Appendix No. 4), which is an appendix to the academic journal and shows the dynamics of mastering missed topics by students. Such a Register is subject to weekly control by the head of the department.

The department does not establish a separate schedule indicating the hours for taking notes of missed classes.

Assessment of students' independent work in preparation for classroom practical classes is carried out during the current control of the topic at the appropriate classroom lesson.

DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS

which are given to students during their current activity assessment

№	Topics	Number of points corresponding to traditional mark			
		«5»	«4»	«3»	«2»

		Pregnancy planning. Influence of teratogenic factors on fetal formation	21-25	16-20	13-15	0
2.		The infant period as a key to the development of a healthy child	21-25	16-20	13-15	0
3.		Child management from infancy to school	21-25	16-20	13-15	0
4.		Management of children of early school age	21-25	16-20	13-15	0
5.		Observation of children in adolescence	21-25	16-20	13-15	0
6.		Early diagnosis of rare diseases. Neonatal screening	21-25	16-20	13-15	0
7.		Vaccine prophylaxis of infectious diseases	21-25	16-20	13-15	0
8.		Nutrition of a healthy child, formation of the child's eating behavior	21-25	16-20	13-15	0
Total points for discipline			**Maximum – 200 Minimum – 111**			

Conversion of the number of points from the discipline into grades on the ECTS and four-point (traditional) scales.

Points in the discipline are converted into both the ECTS scale and the four-point scale.

Ranking on the ECTS scale with the assignment of grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" is carried out as follows:

Points	National scale	ECTS scale	
		Mark	Explanation
170-200	Perfect	A	Perfectly (excellent performance with only a small number of errors)
155-169	Good	B	Very good (above average with a few errors)
140-154		C	Well (in general, correct execution with a certain number of significant errors)

125-139	Satisfactory	D	Satisfactory (not bad, but with a significant number of flaws)
111-124		E	Enough (fulfillment satisfies the minimum criteria)
60-110	Unsatisfactory	FX	Disappointing (reassembling)
1-59		F	Disappointing (with mandatory re-study of the discipline)

Also, the points in the discipline are converted at the department into a traditional four-point scale according to absolute criteria as follows:

Points	Score on a four-point scale
From 170 to 200	5
From 140 to 169	4
From 139 to 111	3
110 points and below	2

Procedure for liquidation of academic debt

When receiving an unsatisfactory grade in the discipline in the range of 60-110 points (FX), the student has the right to re-pass it 2 times: one - to the departmental commission with the participation of the head of the department and the last time - a commission with the participation of the head of the department and the dean.

Re-taking of disciplines with unsatisfactory grades is carried out according to the schedule drawn up by the department, agreed with the dean (the interval between attempts or disciplines is at least 3 days). The disciplines studied in the relevant course must be completed before the beginning of the new academic year. The presence of academic arrears before the beginning of the new academic year is the basis for expulsion of a student from the university for non-fulfillment of the requirements of the curriculum (or registration of academic leave and re-course of study for health reasons).

In case of receiving an unsatisfactory grade in the discipline in the range of 1-59 points (F), the student is obliged to re-study it in extracurricular time on a paid basis. Repeated receipt by a student of an unsatisfactory grade as a result of its repeated study, taking into account two retakes of the discipline or unsatisfactory grades in 3 disciplines, as well as the presence of missed classroom classes without valid reasons, the amount of absences of which is 120 hours or more, causes his expulsion from the university for non-fulfillment of the curriculum.

9. Methodological support

Methodological support of practical classes:

1. Methodical guilelines of practical classes for teachers
2. Methodical instructions for practical classes for students
3. Variants of test questions and tasks to check the initial level of knowledge on each topic
4. Variants of situational tasks to check the mastery of topics
5. Algorithms of treatment and provision of emergency care (in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine)
1. Algorithms for performing practical skills, medical manipulations, videos
2. Results of laboratory and instrumental studies
3. Dummies, phantoms, etc
4. Simulators, electronic directories, computers with appropriate information support.

Methodological support of students' independent work:

1. Methodical guidelines for pre-classroom preparation for practical classes
2. Workbook for pre-classroom preparation
3. Methodical instructions for the implementation of practical skills
4. Variants of tasks for students' independent work.

Tools for diagnosing learning success

To diagnose the success of training, the following tools are used:

1. Format A test items
2. Practical tasks to check the mastery of practical skills
3. Situational tasks.

The development of test control questions, structured situational tasks and practical tasks used to diagnose the success of training should be based on a list of questions and practical skills that a student should learn when studying the elective discipline "Fundamentals of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Pulmonology and Nephrology".

Sets of practical tasks are formed from a list of practical skills that the student must master during the study of the discipline, which are standardized according to the methodology of practical work.

Recommended literature

1. World Fundamental Publications (International Key Textbooks)

1. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics. 22nd Edition / R. M. Kliegman, J. St. Geme, N. J. Blum et al. — Elsevier, 2024. — 4896 p. — ISBN 978-0323883054.
2. CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment Pediatrics. 27th Edition / M. Bunik, M. J. Levin, M. J. Abzug, T. L. Schreiner. — New York : McGraw Hill / Medical, 2025. — 1424 p. — ISBN 978-1265739898.
3. Red Book: 2024–2027 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases. 33rd Edition / American Academy of Pediatrics; Edited by D. W. Kimberlin et al. — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 1100 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-737-3.
4. Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) Provider Manual / American Heart Association, American Academy of Pediatrics. — Dallas : American Heart Association, 2025. — 320 p. — ISBN 978-1-61669-900-1.

2. Specialized foreign literature by profiles (Subspecialties)

1. Nelson’s Pediatric Antimicrobial Therapy. 30th Edition / J. S. Bradley, J. D. Nelson, E. D. Barnett et al. — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 383 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-697-0.

2. Pediatric Cardiology / R. Abdulla, R. H. Anderson, C. L. Backer et al. — Cham : Springer Cham, 2024. — 3059 p. — ISBN 978-3-031-07562-9.
3. Pediatric Nephrology. 8th Edition / E. Francesco, S. L. Goldstein, A. B. Bates et al. — Cham : Springer Cham, 2022. — 2134 p. — ISBN 978-3-030-52718-1.
4. Textbook of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition. 2nd Edition / S. Guandalini, A. Dhawan. — Cham : Springer Cham, 2022. — 1095 p. — ISBN 978-3-030-80067-3.
5. Light M., Van Hook K. Pediatric Pulmonology / American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Pediatric Pulmonology. — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2023. — 1147 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-652-9.
6. Textbook of Pediatric Rheumatology. 8th Edition / R. E. Petty, R. M. Laxer, C. B. Lindsley et al. — Philadelphia : Elsevier, 2023. — 748 p. — ISBN 978-0323636520.
7. Riddle M. A. Pediatric Psychopharmacology for Primary Care / American Academy of Pediatrics. — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 218 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-766-3.
8. Textbook of Pediatric Infectious Diseases / D. D. Shastri, J. Chowdhury, R. Kundu, V. Yewale. — New Delhi : Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, 2023. — 899 p. — ISBN 978-9354656866.

3. Foreign guidelines, clinical guidelines and management

1. Pediatric Clinical Practice Guidelines & Policies. 24th Edition — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 1159 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-733-5.
2. Equitable and Inclusive Care in Pediatrics: A Compendium of AAP Clinical Practice Guidelines and Policies — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 409 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-747-2.
3. Kamat D. Quick Reference Guide to Pediatric Care — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 1323 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-713-7.
4. Coding for Pediatrics 2025: A Manual for Pediatric Documentation and Payment. 30th Edition / AAP Committee on Coding and Nomenclature. — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 565 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-749-6.

5. Pediatric Collections: Dermatology Cases — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 80 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-776-2.
Pediatric Collections: Hematology/Oncology Cases — Itasca, IL : American Academy of Pediatrics, 2024. — 85 p. — ISBN 978-1-61002-783-0.