


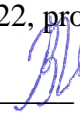
Ministry of science and higher education of the Russian Federation Ulyanovsk state university	Form	
F-worker program of discipline		



APPROVED

decision of the Academic council
IMEandFC UISU
of "18" 05 2022, protocol No. 9/239

Chairman

 (V.I. Midlenko)
18.05.2022

WORKING PROGRAM OF DISCIPLINE

Discipline:	Medicine history
Faculty	medical
Department:	Public health and health care (OZZ)
Course	I

The direction (specialty) 31.05.01 " Medical science" (with development of a part of the program in English)

Orientation (profile/specialization) _____

Form of study full-time

Date of Introduction of the programmed educational process of ULGU: September "1", 2022.

The program is updated at a faculty meeting: protocol No. __ from _____ 20 __.

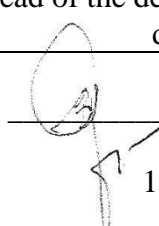
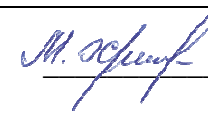
The program is updated at a faculty meeting: protocol No. __ from _____ 20 __.


The program is updated at a faculty meeting: protocol No. __ from _____ 20 __.

The program is updated at a faculty meeting: protocol No. __ from _____ 20 __.

Information about developers:

FULL NAME	Department	Position, academic degree, rank
V.I. Gorbunov.	OZZ	Department chair, MD, professor
G.V. Vozzhennikova.	OZZ	Associate professor, PhDs in Medicine., associate professor
I.N. Isaeva.	OZZ	Associate professor, PhDs in Medicine.

COORDINATED	COORDINATED
The head of the department of OZZ realizing discipline	The manager of the releasing department of hospital therapy
 /V.I. Gorbunov. / 18.05.2022	 /M.A. Vize-Hripunova. / 18.05.2022

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1. PURPOSE PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF DISCIPLINE:

Purposes of development of discipline: studying regularities and logic of development of doctoring, medicine and medical activity of people of the world throughout all history of mankind

Problems of development of discipline:

- to study the general regularities of world-wide and historical process of formation and development of doctoring and medicine worldwide from the most ancient times to our time
- to study achievements of outstanding civilizations and each historical era in the field of medicine in the context of forward development of humanity
- to study a contribution of outstanding scientists and doctors of the world to development of medical science and profession of a physician

2. THE PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN STRUCTURE OF OPOP:

According to the Curriculum discipline "History of medicine" belongs a basic unit of disciplines of specialty 31.05.01 "Medical business" of the higher medical education is studied in the first semester.

Studying discipline "History of medicine" allows students to gain necessary knowledge, skills at development of the subsequent disciplines: "History", "Philosophy", "Preparation for delivery and passing state exam".

3. THE LIST OF THE PLANNED RESULTS OF TRAINING IN DISCIPLINE CORRELATED TO THE PLANNED RESULTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAIN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM


The code and the name of the realized competence	The list of the planned results of training in discipline (module) correlated to indicators of achievement of competences
UK-5—It is capable to analyze and consider a variety of cultures in the course of cross-cultural interaction	<p>IDES-1uk5 To know regularities and features of sociohistorical development of various cultures</p> <p>IDES-2uk5 To be able to understand and to tolerantly perceive a variety of society</p> <p>IDES-3uk5 To own methods and skills of effective cross-cultural interaction</p>

4. GENERAL LABOUR INPUT OF DISCIPLINE

4.1. Discipline test units (only) 3 ZE

4.2. Discipline volume by types of study (in hours):

Type of study	Number of hours (form of education internal)	
	Only according to the plan	Including on semester
Contact work of students with the teacher according to unitary enterprise	54	54/54
Classroom classes:	54	54/54
Lectures (including PrP)	18	18/18
Seminars and practical training (including PrP)	36	36/36

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Laboratory works, workshops (including PrP)	-	-
Independent work	54	54
Form of the current control of knowledge and control of independent work: testing, examination, colloquium, paper, etc.	interview concerning a subject, testing, report	interview concerning a subject, testing, report
Term paper	-	-
Types of intermediate certification (examination, offset)	offset	offset
In total hours on discipline	108	108

In case of need uses in educational process of partially/exclusively remote educational technologies in the table through a slash the number of hours of work of PPS with students for training in a remote format with application of electronic training is specified

4.3. Content of discipline "Medicine history". Distribution of hours on subjects and types of study:

Form of education _ochnaya_

Name of sections and subjects	In total	Types of studies				Form of the current control of knowledge
		Classroom classes		Classes in to interactive form	Independent work	
		Lectures	Practical training, seminars			
1. Medicine history as science and subject of teaching. Doctoring primitive society	12	2	4	0.5	6	Interview concerning a subject, testing, the report
2. Doctoring in the countries of the Ancient East	12	2	4	0.5	6	Interview concerning a subject, testing, the report
3. Medicine in the countries of the Ancient Mediterranean	12	2	4	0.5	6	Interview concerning a subject, testing, the report
4. Medicine of the periods early (the 5-10th centuries) and developed (the 11-15th centuries) the Middle Ages	12	2	4	0.5	6	Interview concerning a subject, testing, the report
5. Medicine of the period of the late	12	2	4	0.5	6	Interview concerning a

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Middle Ages (15-17th centuries)						subject, testing, the report
6. Medicine of modern times (1640-1918) – medicobiological disciplines	12	2	4	0.5	6	Interview concerning a subject, testing, the report
7. Medicine of modern times (1640-1918) – development of clinical medicine (therapy, surgery, pediatrics), hygiene and public medicine	12	2	4	1	6	Interview concerning a subject, testing, the report
8. Medicine of the latest time: health care and medicine in Russia	12	2	4	1	6	Interview concerning a subject, testing, the report
9. Medicine of the latest time: main achievements and international cooperation in medicine and health care	12	2	4	1	6	Interview concerning a subject, testing, the report
Total	108	18	36	6	54	

At the organization of classes in an interactive form technologies are used: collective discussion of questions of a subject of occupation, submission of the report


5. CONTENT OF DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Subject 1. Medicine history as science and subject of teaching. Doctoring primitive society

Maintenance of a subject:

Doctoring in primitive society. The most ancient people. Origin of collective doctoring and hygienic skills. Ancient people. Accumulation and synthesis of empirical experience of collective doctoring and its purposeful application in connection with development of abstract thinking. Origin of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with doctoring. Tribal community. Rational methods of doctoring. Production of tools for doctoring. Origin of medical magic. Transition from collective doctoring to sorcery. Development of hygienic skills and customs. Doctoring during blossoming and decomposition of primitive society. A role of national doctoring in formation of national health care systems in some developing countries. National doctoring – one of sources of scientific medicine.

Subject 2. Doctoring the countries of the Ancient East

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Maintenance of a subject:

Doctoring Babylonia and Assyria. Idea of the causes of diseases. Two directions of doctoring "Asu" and "ashipa". Laws of Hammurapi on a legal status of Aesculapians. Transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions. Mythology and doctoring in Ancient Mesopotamia. Doctoring in ancient Egypt. Characteristic features of Ancient Egyptian culture. Features of development of doctoring; Formation of ideas of the causes of diseases. Medical specialization and development of the separate industries of doctoring in ancient Egypt: delivery care, treatment of female and children's diseases. Hygienic traditions of ancient Egypt and sanitary improvement of the cities. Rooms for patients at temples. Training in doctoring. Embalming of bodies of the dead and accumulation of knowledge of the structure of a human body in Ancient Egypt. Doctoring in ancient India. Sacred books by ancient Indians as source of data on diseases. Old Indian philosophical doctrines and their influence on idea of diseases and doctoring. Art of doctoring of ancient India during the classical period, (the second half of 1 millennium BC - IY in AD). Hygienic traditions. Medical ethics. Ayurveda – the traditional system of Old Indian doctoring. Philosophical fundamentals of traditional Chinese medicine. Ideas of health and disease. Doctoring in ancient China. The doctrine about five elements (at Cyn) and two beginnings of a system of traditional doctoring (yin yang). Differences between the traditional systems of medicine of China and India.

Subject 3. Medicine in the countries of the Ancient Mediterranean


Maintenance of a subject:

Role of Ancient Greece in the history of world culture and medicine. The Greek mythology about doctoring. Construction of the first Asklepeion. Temple doctoring. Formation of two philosophical directions: naturally – scientific materialism and objective idealism; their influence on doctoring development. Democritus. Platon. Medical schools of Ancient Greece. Contribution of ancient Greeks to formation and development of medical ethics. "Oath" of Ancient Greek doctors. Hippocrates. "Gippokratov collection". Aristotle's doctrine and his influence on development of medicine. Hellenistic culture and medicine. Alexandria museion in the history of medicine. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical bases. Development of military medicine, valetudinaria. Development of medical matter in ancient Rome: arkhiatra; public and private medical schools. Development of encyclopedic knowledge: Avl Cornelius Zels. Claudius Galen and his contribution to development of anatomy, physiology, pharmacy. Dualism of the doctrine of Galen. Formation of Christianity, its influence on development of medicine.

Subject 4. Medicine of the periods early (Y-H of centuries) and developed (XI-XY of centuries) the Middle Ages

Maintenance of a subject :

Sources of the Byzantine culture and medicine. Byzantine science and religion. Maintaining traditions of antique medicine. Early Byzantine medical literature. Hospital matter in Byzantium. A role of the Byzantine culture and medicine in transfer of antique heritage to the countries of the East and Europe, including Kievan Rus'. Byzantine education and medicine. Features of development of medicine of Kievan Rus'. Old Russian doctor books and herbalists. Monastic hospitals. Sanitary business. Epidemics of general diseases. Medicine in Western Europe in the period of early (Y-H of centuries) developed (XI-XY of centuries) the Middle Ages. Galenism medieval medicine. Epidemics of infectious diseases in Western Europe in the period of the classical Middle Ages. Sources of Arabic-language culture and medicine. Creation of libraries, pharmacies, hospitals. "Houses of wisdom", "Societies educated". Questions of hygiene in "Quran". Abu Bakr - Strike are; its works "About Smallpox and Measles", "For those at whom are not present the doctor". Features of development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. Abu Ali ibn Xing. Its work "Canon of medical science". National

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doctoring in Russia before adoption of Christianity

Subject 5. Medicine of the period late (the 15-17th centuries) Middle Ages

Maintenance of a subject:

Main lines of natural sciences of Renaissance. A skilled method in science. Invention of printing. Leonardo Da Vinci in the history of anatomy. Formation of anatomy as sciences. Andreas Vesali (1514-1564), his work "About the structure of a human body". Anatomy "Golden Age". Formation of physiology as sciences. F. Bacon (1561-1626). U. Garvey (1578 - 1657). The Yatrofizichesky direction in medicine. S. Santorio (1561-1636), R. Descartes (1596-1650). Paracelsus in the history of medicine. Value of Renaissance for the subsequent development of science. Medicine in the Moscow state (XY-XI vv). Medicine and medical matter in medieval China (IY-XYIbb.). Creation of public schools of traditional medicine. Medicine in medieval India. Formation and development of the Tibetan medicine. Medicine of the people of the American continent before and after konkist.


Subject 6. Medicine of modern times (1640-1918): - medicobiological disciplines the Maintenance of a subject:

Characteristic of an era. Differentiation of medical disciplines. Normal anatomy. Leiden anatomic school. F. Ryuysh (1638-1731). Textbooks of anatomy (G. Bidloo, S. Blankardt). The beginning of anatomic openings in Russia. Foundation of Cabinet of curiosities (1717). The first domestic atlas of anatomy (M.I. Shane, 1744). P.A. Zagorski (1764-1846) is a founder of the first Russian anatomic school. General pathology. Macroscopic period. J.B. Morganya (1682-1771 Italy) - an organopatologiya, M.F.K. Bish (1771-1802 France) - fabric pathology. General pathology. Microscopic period. Gumoralizm K. Rokitanskogo (1804-1876, Austria). Tsellyulyarny pathology of R. Virkhov (1821-1902, Germany). Development of pathological anatomy in Russia. Formation of pathological physiology. V.V. Pashutin (1845-1901, Russia). Microbiology. Experimental period. Microscopic observations of Antonio Levenguk. Antiseptics method J. Lister (England, 1967), I.V. Buyalsky, N.I. Pirogov (Russia). Development of bacteriology and virology R. Koch (1843-1910, Germany), D.I. Ivanovsky (1864-1920, Russia). Physiology. Achievements on studying separate systems and functions of an organism. Development of a nervizm and formation of the neurogenetic theory in Russia; E.O. Mukhin, I.E. Dyadkovsky, I.M. Sechenov, S.P. Botkin, I.P. Pavlov.

Subject 7. Medicine of modern times (1640-1918): development of clinical medicine (therapy, surgery, pediatrics), hygiene public medicine (lecture, seminar)

Maintenance of a subject:

Therapy (internal medicine): The advanced medical centers in Western Europe. Formation of medicine and medical matter in Russia. Formation of the higher medical education in Russia. The first methods and devices of physical inspection of the patient. To G. Burkhaava (Holland), L. Auenbrugger (1722-1809, Austria), Zh.N. Korvizar (1755-1821, France), R.T. Laennek (1781-1826, France). Other methods of laboratory and functional diagnostics: endoscopies (end of the 19th century), x-ray method (1895), etc. Development of internal medicine in Russia in XIX in (M.Ya. Mudrov, I.E. Dyadkovsky, S.P. Botkin, G.A. Zakharyin). Territorial medicine. Development of the higher medical education in Russia in the 19th century. *Surgery.* Development of technology of surgeries L. Geyster (1683-1758, Germany), Zh.L. Pti (1674-1750, France), Zh.D. Larrey (1766-1842, France). Development of surgery in Russia in the 19th century: I.F. Bush, I.V. Buyalsky, E.O. Mukhin, N.I. Pirogov, F.I. Inozemtsev. History of opening of an anesthesia; radio, chloroformic. Widespread introduction of an anesthesia on the battlefield. Formation of field surgery (D. Larrey, N.I. Pirogov).

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Achievements of surgery in connection with opening of methods of antiseptics (J. Lister, 1867, England), and asepisises (E. Bergmann, K. Shimmelbush, 1890, Germany).

Pediatrics. Pediatrics sources as independent medicine. Development of pediatrics in Russia. S.F. Hotovitsky, N.F. Filatov. Hygiene and public hygiene. Origin of demographic statistics. The beginnings of demography and sanitary statistics in Russia. Formation of professional pathology: B. Ramazzini (1633-1714). Idea of the state health care: Y.P. Frank (1745-1821), Austria, Russia), his work "System of General Medical Care". The first law on public health and public institution on protection of public health. (J. Simon 1816 - 1904, England). Development of public medicine in Russia. Territorial medicine (1864). Urban and factory medicine. The program of RSDRP (b) (1903) about health protection of workers.

Subject 8. Medicine of the latest time: health care and medicine in Russia

Maintenance of a subject:

Characteristic of the period of the contemporary history. The main stages of development of medicine and health care in Russia (after 1917). Medicine in the years of intervention and civil war (1918-1922). Organizational principles of the Soviet health care. Nikolay Aleksandroviya Semashko the first people's commissar of health care of RSFSR. Development of medical science in the first years of the Soviet power. Medical press. Scientific congresses. International congresses. Problems of development of medicine and the organization of health care in Russia and the USSR in the first years of the Soviet power. Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky is the first people's commissar of health care of the USSR. Repressions against medical workers in the 30th years. Medicine health care in the period of the Great Patriotic War. Creation of AMH (1944). Nikolay Nilovich Burdenko is the academician of Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Problems and progress of development of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and the organization of health care in Russia in the 20th century. The main scientific directions of domestic medicine in post-war years.

Subject 9. Medicine of the latest time: main achievements and international cooperation in medicine and health care

Maintenance of a subject:

Opening in the field of medicine, the physiology and sciences, adjacent to them, noted by Nobel Prizes. International cooperation in health care. History of creation of WHO. International children's fund (UNICEF). Movement "Doctors of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War". Medical ethics. Medical "oath". Modern achievements and problems of therapeutic science. Modern achievements and problems of surgical science. Modern achievements and problems of pediatrics.


History of formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. History of health care of the Ulyanovsk region, modern problems, prospects of development.

6. SUBJECTS OF THE PRACTICAL AND SEMINAR TRAINING

Subject 1. Medicine history as science and subject of teaching. Doctoring primitive society (Carrying out form – practical occupation)

Questions for discussion on occupation:

1. Doctoring in primitive society. The most ancient people. Origin of collective doctoring and hygienic skills.
2. Ancient people. Accumulation and synthesis of empirical experience of collective doctoring and its purposeful application in connection with development of abstract

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thinking .

3. Tribal community. Rational methods of doctoring. Production of tools for doctoring. Origin of medical magic. Transition from collective doctoring to sorcery.
4. Development of hygienic skills and customs.
5. Role of national doctoring in formation of national health care systems in some developing countries. National doctoring – one of sources of scientific medicine.

Questions for independent study:

1. Origin of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with doctoring
2. Doctoring during blossoming and decomposition of primitive society

Subject 2. Doctoring the countries of the Ancient East

(Carrying out form – practical occupation)

Questions for discussion on occupation:

1. Doctoring in Babylonia and Assyria. Idea of the causes of diseases. Two directions of doctoring "Asu" and "ashipa". Laws of Hammurapi on a legal status of Aesculapians. Transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions .
2. Doctoring in ancient Egypt. Characteristic features of Ancient Egyptian culture. Features of development of doctoring; Formation of ideas of the causes of diseases.
3. Medical specialization and development of the separate industries of doctoring in ancient Egypt: delivery care, treatment of female and children's diseases.
4. Hygienic traditions of ancient Egypt and sanitary improvement of the cities. Rooms for patients at temples. Training in doctoring.
5. Doctoring in ancient India. Sacred books by ancient Indians as source of data on diseases.
6. Old Indian philosophical doctrines and their influence on idea of diseases and doctoring.
7. Art of doctoring of ancient India during the classical period, (the second half of 1 millennium BC - IY in AD). Hygienic traditions. Medical ethics.
8. Doctoring in ancient China. The doctrine about five elements {at Cyn) and two beginnings of a system of traditional doctoring (yin yang).

Questions for independent study:


1. Mythology and doctoring in Ancient Mesopotamia
2. Embalming of bodies of the dead and accumulation of knowledge the structure of a human body in Ancient Egypt
3. Ayurveda – the traditional system of Old Indian doctoring
4. Philosophical fundamentals of traditional Chinese medicine. Ideas of health and disease.
5. Differences between the traditional systems of medicine of China and India

Subject 3. Medicine in the countries of the Ancient Mediterranean

(Carrying out form – practical occupation)

Questions for discussion on occupation:

1. Role of Ancient Greece in the history of world culture and medicine. The Greek mythology about doctoring.
2. Construction of the first Asklepeion. Temple doctoring.
3. Formation of two philosophical directions: naturally – scientific materialism and objective idealism; their influence on doctoring development. Democritus. Platon .
4. Medical schools of Ancient Greece. Hippocrates. "Gippokratov collection".
5. Aristotle's doctrine and his influence on development of medicine.
6. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical bases .

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7. Development of military medicine, valetudinariya .
8. Development of medical matter in ancient Rome: arkhiatra; public and private medical schools. Development of encyclopedic knowledge: Avl Cornelius Zels.
9. Formation of Christianity, its influence on development of medicine.

Questions for independent study

1. Hippocrates is a reformer of antique medicine, his life and activity
2. Contribution of ancient Greeks to formation and development of medical ethics. "Oath" of Ancient Greek doctors.
3. Hellenistic culture and medicine. Alexandria museyon in the history of medicine
4. Claudius Galen and his contribution to development of anatomy, physiology, pharmacy. Dualism of the doctrine of Galen

Subject 4. Medicine of the periods early (Y-H of centuries) and developed (XI-XY of centuries) the Middle Ages

(Carrying out form – practical occupation)

Questions for discussion on occupation:

1. Sources of the Byzantine culture and medicine. Byzantine science and religion. Maintaining traditions of antique medicine. Early Byzantine medical literature
2. Hospital matter in Byzantium
3. Role of the Byzantine culture and medicine in transfer of antique heritage to the countries of the East and Europe, including Kievan Rus'
4. Features of development of medicine of Kievan Rus'. Old Russian doctor books and herbalists. Monastic hospitals. Sanitary business. Epidemics of general diseases
5. Medicine in Western Europe in the period of early(Y-H of centuries) AND DEVELOPED (XI-XY of centuries) the Middle Ages
6. Epidemics of infectious diseases in Western Europe in the period of the classical Middle Ages
7. Sources of Arabic-language culture and medicine. Creation of libraries, pharmacies, hospitals. "Houses of wisdom", "Societies educated". Questions of hygiene in "Quran". Abu Bakr - Strike are; its works "About Smallpox and Measles", "For Those Who Has No Doctor"

Questions for independent study


1. Byzantine education and medicine
2. National doctoring in Russia before adoption of Christianity
3. Galenizm in medieval medicine
4. Features of development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. Abu Ali ibn Xing. Its work "Canon of medical science"

Subject 5. Medicine of the period late (the 15-17th centuries) Middle Ages

(Carrying out form – practical occupation)

Questions to a subject for discussion on occupation:

1. Main lines of natural sciences of Renaissance. A skilled method in science. Invention of printing.
2. Formation of anatomy as sciences. Andreas Wesali (1514-1564), his work "About the structure of a human body". Anatomy "Golden Age".
3. Formation of physiology as sciences. F. Bacon (1561-1626). U. Garvey (1578 - 1657) .

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4. The Yatrofizichesky direction in medicine. S. Santorio (1561-1636), R. Descartes (1596-1650). Value of Renaissance for the subsequent development of science.
5. Medicine in the Moscow state (XY-XIvv)
6. Medicine and medical matter in medieval China (IY-XYIIIbb.). Creation of public schools of traditional medicine.
7. Medicine in medieval India. Formation and development of the Tibetan medicine.

Questions for independent study

1. Leonardo Da Vinci in the history of anatomy
2. Paracelsus in the history of medicine
3. Medicine of the people of the American continent before and after konkist

Subject 6. Medicine of modern times (1640-1918): - medicobiological disciplines

(Carrying out form – practical occupation)


Questions for discussion on occupation:

1. Characteristic of an era. Differentiation of medical disciplines.
2. Normal anatomy. Leiden anatomic school. F. Ryuysh (1638-1731). Textbooks of anatomy (G. Bidloo, S. Blankardt). The beginning of anatomic openings in Russia. Foundation of Cabinet of curiosities (1717). The first domestic atlas of anatomy (M.I. Shane, 1744). P.A. Zagorski (1764-1846) is a founder of the first Russian anatomic school
3. General pathology. Macroscopic period. J.B. Morganya (1682-1771 Italy) - an organopatologiya, M.F.K. Bish (1771-1802 France) - fabric pathology.
4. General pathology. Microscopic period. Gumoralizm K. Rokitanskogo (1804-1876, Austria). Tsellyulyarny pathology of R. Virkhov (1821-1902, Germany).
5. Development of pathological anatomy in Russia. Formation of pathological physiology. V.V. Pashutin (1845-1901, Russia).
6. Microbiology. Experimental period. Microscopic observations of Antonio Levensk.
7. Antiseptics method J. Lister (England, 1967), I.V. Buyalsky, N.I. Pirogov (Russia).
8. Development of bacteriology and virology R. Koch (1843-1910, Germany), D.I. Ivanovsky (1864-1920, Russia).
9. Physiology. Achievements on studying separate systems and functions of an organism. Development of a nervizm and formation of the neurogenetic theory in Russia; E.O. Mukhin, I.E. Dyadkovsky, I.M. Sechenov, S.P. Botkin, I.P. Pavlov.

Questions for independent study

1. I.V. Buyalsky (1789-1866) and N.I. Pirogov (1810-1881) contribution to development of anatomy.
2. Discovery of vaccine against smallpox: E. Jenner (1796, England).
3. History of creation of a microscope and the first microscopic observations
4. Louis Pasteur is a founder of scientific microbiology and immunology
5. Ivan Mikhaylovich Sechenov in the history of physiology. I.M. Sechenov's school
6. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov is a founder of the doctrine about conditioned reflexes and higher nervous activity. I.P. Pavlov's school
7. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov is the outstanding Russian scientist, the creator of the fagotsitarny theory of immunity

Subject 7. Medicine of modern times (1640-1918): development of clinical medicine (therapy,

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surgery, pediatrics), hygienepublic medicine

(Carrying out form – practical occupation)

Questions for discussion on occupation:

1. *Therapy (internal medicine): The advanced medical centers in Western Europe. Formation of medicine and medical matter in Russia.*
2. Formation of the higher medical education in Russia.
3. The first methods and devices of physical inspection of the patient. To G. Burkhaava (Holland), L. Auenbrugger (1722-1809, Austria), Zh.N. Korvizar (1755-1821, France), R.T. Laennek (1781-1826, France).
4. Other methods of laboratory functional diagnostics: endoscopies (end of the 19th century), x-ray method (1895), etc .
5. Development of internal medicine in Russia in XIX in (M.Ya. Mudrov, I.E. Dyadkovsky, S.P. Botkin, G.A. Zakharyin). Territorial medicine. Development of the higher medical education in Russia in the 19th century.
6. *Surgery.* Development of technology of surgeries L. Geyster (1683-1758, Germany), Zh.L. Pti (1674-1750, France), Zh.D. Larrey (1766-1842, France).
7. Development of surgery in Russia in the 19th century: I.F. Bush, I.V. Buyalsky, E.O. Mukhin, N.I. Pirogov, F.I. Inozemtsev.
8. History of opening of an anesthesia; radio, chloroformic. Widespread introduction of an anesthesia on the battlefield. Formation of field surgery (D. Larrey, N.I. Pirogov).
9. Achievements of surgery in connection with opening of methods of antiseptics (J. Lister, 1867, England), and asepsises (E. Bergmann, K. Shimmelbush, 1890, Germany).
10. *Pediatrics.* Pediatrics sources as independent medicine. Development of pediatrics in Russia. S.F. Hotovitsky, N.F. Filatov.
11. Hygiene and public hygiene. Origin of demographic statistics. The beginnings of demography and sanitary statistics in Russia.
12. Formation of professional pathology: B. Ramazzini (1633-1714).
13. Idea of the state health care: Y.P. Frank (1745-1821), Austria, Russia), his work "System of General Medical Care". The first law on public health and public institution on protection of public health. (J. Simon 1816 - 1904, England).
14. Development of public medicine in Russia. Territorial medicine (1864). Urban and factory medicine. The program of RSDRP (b) (1903) about health protection of workers.


Questions for independent study

1. The first Russian professors of professor: Semyon Gerasimovich Zybelin (1735-1802), Nestor Maksimovich Maksimovich - Ambodik (1744 - 1812), etc.
2. Danila Samoylovich Samoylovich is the outstanding Russian scientist, the developer of the first theoretical ideas of spread of plague (! 742-1805)
3. Life and activity of the outstanding domestic surgeon Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881)
4. Sergey Petrovich Botkin is a founder of the scientific therapeutic school (1832-1889), largest in Russia
5. N.F. Filatov is a founder of large pediatric school of sciences
6. Stepan Fomich Hotovitsky, his contribution to development of the Russian obstetric and gynecologic science

Subject 8. Medicine of the latest time: health care and medicine in Russia

(Carrying out form – practical occupation)

Questions to a subject for discussion on occupation:

Ministry of science and higher education of the Russian Federation Ulyanovsk state university	Form	
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1. Characteristic of the period of the contemporary history. The main stages of development of medicine and health care in Russia (after 1917). Medicine in the years of intervention and civil war (1918-1922).
2. Organizational principles of the Soviet health care
3. Development of medical science in the first years of the Soviet power.
4. Medical press. Scientific congresses. International congresses.
5. Problems of development of medicine and the organization of health care in Russia and the USSR in the first years of the Soviet power. (Repressions against medical workers in the 30th years).
6. Medicine and health care in the period of the Great Patriotic War. Creation of AMH (1944).
7. Problems and progress of development of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and the organization of health care in Russia in the 20th century.

Questions for independent study

1. Nikolay Aleksandroviya Semashko is the first people's commissar of health care of RSFSR
2. Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky is the first people's commissar of health care of the USSR
3. The main scientific directions of domestic medicine in post-war years
4. Nikolay Nilovich Burdenko is the academician of Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Subject 9. Medicine of the latest time: main achievements and international cooperation in medicine and health care

(Carrying out form – practical occupation)

Questions to a subject for discussion on occupation:

1. Opening in the field of medicine, the physiology and sciences, adjacent to them, noted by Nobel Prizes.
2. International cooperation in health care.
3. History of creation of WHO. International children's fund (UNICEF).
4. Movement "Doctors of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War". Medical ethics. Medical "oath".
5. Modern achievements and problems of therapeutic science.
6. Modern achievements and problems of surgical science.
7. Modern achievements and problems of pediatrics.

Questions for independent study


1. History of formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
2. History of health care of the Ulyanovsk region, modern problems, prospects of development.

7.LABORATORY WORKS, WORKSHOPS

This type of work is not provided unitary enterprise


8. SUBJECT OF REPORTS

1. Origin of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society.
Their connection with doctoring
2. Doctoring during blossoming and decomposition of primitive society


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3. Mythology and doctoring in Ancient Mesopotamia
4. Embalming of bodies of the dead and accumulation of knowledge of the structure of a human body in Ancient Egypt
5. Ayurveda – the traditional system of Old Indian doctoring
6. Philosophical fundamentals of traditional Chinese medicine. Ideas of health and disease
7. Differences between the traditional systems of medicine of China and India
8. Hippocrates is a reformer of antique medicine, his life and activity
9. Contribution of ancient Greeks to formation and development of medical ethics. "Oath" of Ancient Greek doctors
10. Hellenistic culture and medicine. Alexandria museyon in the history of medicine
11. Claudius Galen and his contribution to development of anatomy, physiology, pharmacy. Dualism of the doctrine of Galen
12. Byzantine education and medicine
13. National doctoring in Russia before adoption of Christianity
14. Galenizm in medieval medicine
15. Features of development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. Abu Ali ibn Xing. Its work "Canon of medical science"
16. Leonardo Da Vinci in the history of anatomy
17. Paracelsus in the history of medicine
18. Medicine of the people of the American continent before and after konkist
19. I.V. Buyalsky (1789-1866) and N.I. Pirogov (1810-1881) contribution to development of anatomy.
20. Discovery of vaccine against smallpox: E. Jenner (1796, England)
21. History of creation of a microscope and the first microscopic observations
22. Louis Pasteur is a founder of scientific microbiology and immunology
23. Ivan Mikhaylovich Sechenov in the history of physiology. I.M. Sechenov's school
24. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov is a founder of the doctrine about conditioned reflexes and higher nervous activity. I.P. Pavlov's school
25. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov is the outstanding Russian scientist, the creator of the fagotsitarny theory of immunity
26. The first Russian professors of professor: Semyon Gerasimovich Zybelin (1735-1802), 27. Nestor Maksimovich Maksimovich - Ambodik (1744 - 1812), etc.
28. Danila Samoylovich Samoylovich is the outstanding Russian scientist, the developer of the first theoretical ideas of spread of plague (! 742-1805)
29. Life and activity of the outstanding domestic surgeon Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881)
30. Sergey Petrovich Botkin is a founder of the scientific therapeutic school (1832-1889), largest in Russia
31. N.F. Filatov is a founder of large pediatric school of sciences
32. Stepan Fomich Hotovitsky, his contribution to development of the Russian obstetric and gynecologic science
33. Nikolay Aleksandroviya Semashko is the first people's commissar of health care of RSFSR
34. Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky is the first people's commissar of health care of the USSR
35. Main scientific directions of domestic medicine in post-war years
36. Nikolay Nilovich Burdenko is the academician of Academy of Sciences of the USSR
37. History of formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
38. History of health care of the Ulyanovsk region, modern problems, prospects of development

9. LIST OF QUESTIONS TO OFFSET


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1. Doctoring in primitive society. Origin of collective doctoring and hygienic skills.
2. Tribal community. Origin of medical magic. Transition from collective doctoring to sorcery. Development of hygienic skills and customs. A role of national doctoring in formation of national health care systems.
3. Origin of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with doctoring. Doctoring during blossoming and decomposition of primitive society
4. Mythology and doctoring in Ancient Mesopotamia. Doctoring in Babylonia and Assyria. Ideas of the causes of diseases. Two directions of doctoring "Asu" and "ashipa". Transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions .
5. Doctoring in ancient Egypt. Formation of ideas of the causes of diseases. Medical specialization and development of the separate industries of doctoring. Hygienic traditions. Rooms for patients at temples. Training in doctoring.
6. Embalming of bodies of the dead and accumulation of knowledge of the structure of a human body in Ancient Egypt
7. Doctoring in ancient India. Old Indian philosophical doctrines and their influence on idea of diseases and doctoring. Ayurveda – the traditional system of Old Indian doctoring
8. Art of doctoring of ancient India during the classical period, (the second half of 1 millennium BC - IY in AD). Hygienic traditions. Medical ethics.
9. Philosophical fundamentals of traditional Chinese medicine. Ideas of health and disease. Doctoring in ancient China. The doctrine about five elements and two beginnings (yin yang) of a system of traditional doctoring.
10. Differences between the traditional systems of medicine of China and India
11. Role of Ancient Greece in the history of world culture and medicine. The Greek mythology about doctoring. Construction of the first Asklepeion. Temple doctoring.
12. Formation of two philosophical directions: naturally – scientific materialism and objective idealism, their influence on doctoring development. Democritus. Platon .
13. Medical schools of Ancient Greece. Hippocrates. "Hippocratic collection". Contribution of ancient Greeks to formation and development of medical ethics. "Oath" of Ancient Greek doctors.
14. Aristotle's doctrine and his influence on development of medicine.
15. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical bases. Development of military medicine, valetudinaria. Archiatria. Public-private medical schools. Development of encyclopedic knowledge: Avl Cornelius Celsus.
16. Hellenistic culture and medicine. Alexandria museum in the history of medicine
17. Claudius Galen and his contribution to development of anatomy, physiology, pharmacy. Dualism of the doctrine of Galen,
18. Sources of the Byzantine culture and medicine. Byzantine science and religion. Formation of Christianity, its influence on development of medicine. Maintaining traditions of antique medicine. Hospital matter in Byzantium
19. Features of development of medicine of Kievan Rus'. Old Russian doctor books and herbalists. Monastic hospitals. Sanitary business. Epidemics of general diseases
20. Medicine in Western Europe in the period of early (V-H of centuries) AND DEVELOPED (XI-XV of centuries) the Middle Ages. Galenism medieval medicine
21. Epidemics of infectious diseases in Western Europe in the period of the classical Middle Ages
22. Sources of Arabic-language culture and medicine. Creation of libraries, pharmacies, hospitals. Abu Bakr Strike are, its works "About Smallpox and Measles", "For those who has no doctor".
23. Features of development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. Abu Ali ibn Sina. Its work "Canon of medical science"
24. Main lines of natural sciences of Renaissance. A skilled method in science. Value of Renaissance for the subsequent development of science. The Yatrofizicheskoye direction in

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medicine.Paracelsus in the history of medicine

25. Formation of anatomy as sciences. Leonardo Da Vinci in the history of anatomy. Andreas Wesali and his work "About the structure of a human body ".
26. Formation of physiology as sciences. F. Bacon (1561-1626). U. Garvey (1578 - 1657) .
27. Medicine in the Moscow state (XY-XIvv)
28. Medicine and medical matter in medieval China (IY-XYIIIbb.) and medievalIndia. Formation and development of the Tibetan medicine.
29. Medicine of the people of the American continent before and after konkist
30. Leiden anatomic school. F. Ryuysh (1638-1731). Textbooks of anatomy (G. Bidloo, S. Blankardt). The beginning of anatomic openings in Russia. The first domestic atlas of anatomy (M.I. Shane). - the founder of the first Russian anatomic school. P.A. Zagorski, I.V.Buyalsky and N.I. Pirogov's contribution to development of anatomy.
31. General pathology. Macroscopic period. J.B. Morganya (organopatologiya), M.F.K. Besh (fabric pathology).
32. General pathology. Microscopic period. Gumoralizm K. Rokitanskogo. Tsellyulyarny pathology of R. Virkhov.
33. Development of pathological anatomy in Russia. Formation of pathological physiology. V.V. Pashutin.
34. Microbiology. Experimental period. Microscopic observations of Antonio Levenguk. Louis Pasteur is a founder of scientific microbiology and immunology.
35. Development of bacteriology and virology R. Koch (Germany), D.I. Ivanovsky (Russia).
36. Physiology. Achievements on studying separate systems and functions of an organism. Development of a nervizm and formation of the neurogenetic theory in Russia; E.O. Mukhin, I.E. Dyadkovsky, I.M. Sechenov, S.P. Botkin, I.P. Pavlov.
37. Discovery of vaccine against smallpox: E. Jenner (England).
38. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov is the outstanding Russian scientist, the creator of the fagotsitarny theory of immunity
39. Formation of medicine and medical matter in Russia. Formation of the higher medical education in Russia
40. The first methods and devices of physical inspection of the patient. To G. Burkhaava (Holland), L. Auenbrugger (Austria), Zh. Korvizar (France), R. Laenek (France)
41. Development of vnurenny medicine and the higher medical education in Russia in the 19th century (M.Ya. Mudrov, I.E. Dyadkovsky, S.P. Botkin, G.A. Zakharyin). Territorial medicine.
42. Development of technology of surgeries: L. Geyster (Germany), Zh.L. Pti (France), Zh. Larrey (France).
43. Development of surgery in Russia in the 19th century: I.F. Bush, I.V. Buyalsky, E.O. Mukhin, N.I. Pirogov, F.I. Inozemtsev
44. History of opening of an anesthesia (radio, chloroformic). Widespread introduction of an anesthesia on the battlefield. Formation of field surgery (D. Larrey, N.I. Pirogov).
45. Achievements of surgery in connection with opening of methods of antiseptics (J. Lister, England), and asepsises (E. Bergmann, K. Shimmelbush, Germany).
46. Pediatrics sources as independent medicine. Development of pediatrics in Russia. S.F. Hotovitsky, N.F. Filatov.
- 47.Hygiene and public hygiene. Originof demographic and sanitary statistics in Russia.
48. Formation of professional pathology: B. Ramazzini (1633-1714).
49. Idea of the state health care: Y.P. Frankhis work "System of General Medical Care". The firstlaw on public health and public institution on protection of public health(J. Simon England).
- 50.Development of public medicine in Russia. Territorial (1864), urban and factory medicine. The program of RSDRP (b) (1903) about health protection of workers.
51. Characteristic of the period of the contemporary history. The main stages of development of

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medicine and health care in Russia (after 1917). Medicine in the years of intervention and civil war (1918-1922) .

52. Organizational principles of the Soviet health care. Development of medical science in the first years of the Soviet power. Nikolay Aleksandroviya Semashko is the first people's commissar of health care of RSFSR

53. Problems of development of medicine and the organization of health care in Russia and the USSR in the first years of the Soviet power. (Repressions against medical workers in the 30th years). Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky is the first people's commissar of health care of the USSR

54. Medicine and health care in the period of the Great Patriotic War. Creation of AMH (1944).

55. Problems and progress of development of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and the organization of health care in Russia in the 20th century.

56. Main scientific directions of domestic medicine in post-war years

Nikolay Nilovich Burdenko is the academician of Academy of Sciences of the USSR

57. Opening in the field of medicine, the physiology and sciences, adjacent to them, noted by Nobel Prizes.

58. International cooperation in health care. History of formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

59. History of creation of WHO. International children's fund (UNICEF) .

Movement "Doctors of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War".

60. Modern achievements and problems of therapeutic science, surgical science, pediatrics. History of health care of the Ulyanovsk region, modern problems, prospects of development.

10. INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

№	Name of sections/subjects	Types of independent work (study of a training material, solution of tasks, paper, report, examination, preparation for passing a test, examination, etc.)	Volume in hours	Control form
1.	Medicine as science and subject of teaching. Doctoring in primitive society.	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset
2	2. Doctoring in the countries of the Ancient East	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset
3	Medicine in the countries of the Ancient Mediterranean	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset
4.	Medicine of the periods early (the 5-10th centuries) and developed (the 11-15th centuries) the Middle Ages	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset

5.	Medicine of the period of the late Middle Ages (15-17th centuries)	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset
6.	Medicine of modern times (1640-1918) – medicobiological disciplines	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset
7.	Medicine of modern times (1640-1918) – development of clinical medicine (therapy, surgery, pediatrics), hygiene and public medicine	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset
8.	Medicine of the latest time: health care and medicineRussia	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset
9.	Medicine of the latest time: main achievements and international cooperation in medicine and health care	Study of a training material, preparation of the report, preparation for passing a test	6	Testing Report Offset

11. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE


Main:

1. Lisitsyn, Yu. P. History of Medicine :textbook / Yu. P. Lisitsyn. - Москва : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2020. - 352 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5445-9. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента" : [сайт]. - URL : <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454459.html>

2. History of Medicine = История медицины :Textbook / И. А. Петрова, В. В. Жура, В. В. Глазунов и др. - Волгоград : ВолгГМУ, 2020. - 292 с. - ISBN 9785965204878. - Текст :электронный // ЭБС "Букап" : [сайт]. - URL : <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/history-of-medicine-12449518/>

Additional:

1. Киселева Л. А. HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN MIDDLE AGES= История медицины. Медицина в период средних веков : Teaching manual for English-speaking students on Histoty of medicine / Л. А. Киселева. - Астрахань : Астраханский ГМУ, 2019. - 24 с. - ISBN 9785442405361. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Букап" : [сайт]. - URL : <https://www.books->

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up.ru/ru/book/history-of-medicine-in-middle-ages-10829775/

2 Denisov A. A. History of medicine: tests : methodological recommendations for foreign students / A. A. Denisov, V. I. Gorbunov; Ulyanovsk State University, The Institute of Medicine, Ecology and Physical Culture. - Ulyanovsk : ULSU, 2017. - Текст на англ. яз.; Загл. с экран. - Электрон. текстовое издание. (1 файл : 480 КБ). - URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/921>

3. Калинин А. Г. History of Medicine and Public Health = История медицины и общественного здравоохранения: учебное пособие : training manual / А. Г. Калинин, В. А. Постоев. - Архангельск : СГМУ, 2021. - 120 с. - ISBN 9785917024301. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Букап" : [сайт]. - URL : <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/history-of-medicine-and-public-health-14827062/>

Educational-methodical:

1. Gorbunov V. I. Methodical instructions for independent work of students on discipline «Medicine-history» for specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine», 31.05.02 «Pediatrics» / V. I. Gorbunov, G. V. Vozhennikova, I. N. Isaeva. - Ulyanovsk : ULSU, 2022. - На англ. яз.; Неопубликованный ресурс. - URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/11506> . - Режим доступа: ЭБС УлГУ. - Текст : электронный.

Agreed:

Chief librarian of the scientific library of ULSU:


Подпись

/Stadolnikova D.R.

c) Professional databases, directory systems

1. Electronic and library systems:

1.1. Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPRsmart: электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО Компания «Ай Пи Ар Медиа». - Саратов, [2022]. - URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru>. - Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

1.2. Образовательная платформа ЮРАЙТ : образовательный ресурс, электронная библиотека : сайт / ООО Электронное издательство ЮРАЙТ. - Москва, [2022]. - URL: <https://urait.ru>. - Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.


1.3. Консультант врача. Электронная медицинская библиотека : база данных : сайт / ООО Высшая школа организации и управления здравоохранением-Комплексный медицинский консалтинг. - Москва, [2022]. - URL: <https://www.rosmedlib.ru>. - Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

1.4. Большая медицинская библиотека : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО Букап. - Томск, [2022]. - URL: <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/library/>. - Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

1.5. ЭБС Лань : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО ЭБС Лань. - Санкт-Петербург, [2022]. - URL: <https://e.lanbook.com>. - Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

1.6. ЭБС Znanium.com : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО Знаниум. - Москва, [2022]. - URL: <http://znanium.com> . - Режим доступа : для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

1.7. Clinical Collection : научно-информационная база данных EBSCO // EBSCOhost : [портал]. - URL: <http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/search/advanced?vid=1&sid=9f57a3e1->

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Sviyaga River Emb., 106, the assembly hall).

Audiences for independent work (building 2, Sviyaga River Emb., 106, library) are completed with special furniture, there are conditions for access to Internet network.

13. SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR STUDENTS LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES OF HEALTH

In case of need, studying from among persons with limited opportunities of health (according to the statement of the student) some of the following options of perception of information taking into account their specific psychophysical features:


–for persons with visual impairments: in printed form the increased font; in electronic form; in the form of the audiofile (transfer of training materials to an audioformat); in printed form be always on the lips Braille; individual consultations with attraction of a tiflosurdoperevodchik; individual tasks and consultations.

–for persons with a hearing disorder: in printed form; in electronic form; videos with subtitles; individual consultations with involvement of the signer; individual tasks consultations.

–for persons with violations of the musculoskeletal device: in printed form; in electronic form; in the form of the audiofile; individual tasks and consultations.

In case of need uses in educational process of partially/exclusively remote educational technologies, the organization of work of PPS with the studying OVZ and disabled people is provided in the electronic information and education environment taking into account their specific psychophysical features.

Developers

Department chair, MD, professor / V.I.Gorbunov / — 
The position of the worker Full name

Associate professor, PhDs in Medicine /G.V.Vozzennikova/ — 
The position of the worker Full name

Associate professor, PhDs in Medicine /I.N.Isaeva/ — 
The position of the worker Full name