


Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation Ulyanovsk State University	The form	
F-Work program of the discipline		



APPROVED
by the decision of the Academic Council of
IMEandFC UISU
dated May 17, 05, 2023, Protocol No. 9/250

Chairman (V.I. Midlenko)
«17» 05 2023 г.

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

Discipline:	Medical history
Faculty	of Medicine
Department:	Public Health and Public Health Services (HHS)
Course	I

Direction (specialty) 31.05.01 "Medical science" (with the development of part of the program in English)

Focus (profile/specialization) _____

Form of study full-time

Date of introduction of the program in the educational process of USU: "1" September 2023

The program was updated at the meeting of the department: minutes no. ___ of ___ 20__.

The program was updated at the meeting of the department: minutes no. ___ of ___ 20__.



The program was updated at the meeting of the department: minutes no. ___ of ___ 20__.


The program was updated at the meeting of the department: minutes no. ___ of ___ 20__.

The program was updated at the meeting of the department: minutes no. ___ of ___ 20__.

Information about developers:

FULL NAME	Department	Position, academic degree, title
Gorbunov V. I.	OZZ	Head of the Department, MD, Professor
Vozzhennikova G. V.	OZZ	Associate Professor, PhD, Associate Professor
Isaeva I. N.	OZZ	Associate Professor, Candidate of Medical Sciences

Agreed	Agreed
Head of department, developing discipline	Head of the graduating Department
 / V.I. Gorbunov. / Full name 17.05.2023 year	 / Vize-Khripunova M. A. Signature Full name 17.05.2023 year

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1. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE:

Objectives of the discipline: to study the laws and logic of the development of healing, medicine and medical activities of the peoples of the world throughout the history of mankind

Tasks of mastering the discipline:

- to study the general laws of the world-historical process of formation and development of healing and medicine in various countries of the world from ancient times to the present time
- to study the achievements of outstanding civilizations and each historical epoch in the field of medicine in the context of the progressive development of mankind
- to study the contribution of outstanding scientists and doctors of the world to the development of medical science and medical activity

2. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF OPOP:

In accordance with the Curriculum, the discipline "History of Medicine" belongs to the basic part of the disciplines of the specialty 31.05.01 "Medical science" of higher medical education and is studied in the first semester.

Studying the discipline "History of Medicine" allows students to gain the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities in the development of subsequent disciplines: "History", "Philosophy", "History of regional health care", "Preparation for and passing the state exam".

3. LIST OF PLANNED RESULTS OF TRAINING IN THE DISCIPLINE, CORRELATED WITH THE PLANNED RESULTS OF MASTERING THE MAIN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM


Code and name of the implemented competence	List of planned results of training in the discipline (module), correlated with indicators of achievement of competencies
of the Criminal Code-5 – Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of cross-cultural interaction	ID-1uk5 Know the patterns and features of socio-historical development of various cultures ID-2uk5 Be able to understand and tolerate the diversity of society ID-3uk5 Possess methods and skills of effective cross-cultural interaction

4. GENERAL LABOR INTENSITY OF THE DISCIPLINE

4.1. The scope of the discipline in credit units (total) 3 ZE

4.2. Scope of the discipline by type of academic work (in hours):

Type of academic work	Number of hours (full-time course)	
	Total according to the plan	Including semesters
Contact work of students with the teacher in accordance with UP	54	54/54
Classroom activities:	54	54/54
Lectures (including Prof)	18	18/18
Seminars and practical exercises (including PrP)	36	36/36
Laboratory work, workshops (including PrP)	-	-
Independent work	54	54
Form of current control of	interview on the topic, testing,	interview on the topic, testing,

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knowledge and control of independent work: testing, control work, colloquium, abstract, etc	report	report
Course work	--	-
Types of intermediate certification (exam, credit)	offsetting	offsetting
Total hours in the discipline	108	108

If it is necessary to use partially/exclusively distance learning technologies in the educational process, the table shows the number of hours of work of teaching staff with students for conducting classes in a distance format using e-learning using a slash.

4.3. Content of the discipline "History of Medicine". Distribution of hours by topic and type of academic work:

Form of training ochary

Name of sections and topics	Total	Types of training sessions				Current knowledge control form
		Classroom		Classes in activities Interactive classes	Independent work	
		Lectures	Practical classes and seminars			
1. History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching. Healing in primitive society	12	2	4	0,5	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report
2. Healing in the countries of the Ancient East	12	2	4	0,5	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report
3. Medicine in the Ancient Mediterranean countries	12	2	4	0,5	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report
4. Medicine of the early (V-X centuries) and advanced (XI-XV centuries) Middle Ages	12	2	4	0,5	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report
5. Medicine of the Late Middle Ages (XV-XVII centuries)	12	2	4	0,5	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report
6. Modern medicine (1640-1918) - medical and biological disciplines	12	2	4	0,5	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report
7. Modern medicine (1640-1918) - development of clinical medicine (therapy, surgery, pediatrics), hygiene and public medicine	12	2	4	1	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report

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8. Modern medicine: healthcare and medicine in Russia	12	2	4	1	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report
9. Modern medicine: major achievements and international cooperation in the field of medicine and public health	12	2	4	1	6	Interview on the topic, testing, report
Total	108	18	36	6	54	

When organizing classes in an interactive form, technologies are used: collective discussion of questions on the topic of the lesson, presentation of a report

5. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Topic 1. History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching. Healing in primitive society

Topic content:

Healing in a primitive society. The most ancient people. The emergence of collective healing and hygiene skills. Ancient people. Accumulation and generalization of the empirical experience of collective healing and its purposeful application in connection with the development of abstract thinking. The origin of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with healing. Tribal community. Rational methods of healing. Making tools for healing. The birth of healing magic. Transition from collective healing to witchcraft. Development of hygiene skills and customs. Healing in the heyday and decay of primitive society. The role of folk medicine in the development of national health systems in some developing countries. Folk medicine is one of the origins of scientific medicine.


Topic 2. Healing in the countries of the Ancient East

Topic content:

Healing in Babylonia and Assyria. Understanding the causes of diseases. Two directions of healing are "asu" and "ashipu". Laws of Hammurabi on the legal status of healers. Transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions. Mythology and healing in Ancient Mesopotamia. Healing in ancient Egypt. Characteristic features of ancient Egyptian culture. Features of the development of healing; Formation of ideas about the causes of diseases. Medical specialization and development of certain branches of healing in ancient Egypt: obstetric care, treatment of women's and children's diseases. Hygienic traditions of ancient Egypt and sanitary improvement of cities. Rooms for the sick at the temples. Training in healing. Embalming the bodies of the dead and accumulating knowledge about the structure of the human body in Ancient Egypt. Healing in ancient India. Sacred books of ancient Indians as a source of information about diseases. Ancient Indian philosophical teachings and their influence on the concept of diseases and healing. The art of healing in ancient India in the classical period, (second half of the 1st millennium BC - IY in AD). Hygienic traditions. Medical ethics. Ayurveda is a traditional system of ancient Indian healing. Philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine. Ideas about health and disease. Healing in the ancient world In China. The doctrine of the five elements (wu xing) and the two principles of the traditional healing system (yin - yang). Differences between traditional Chinese and Indian medical systems.

Topic 3. Medicine in different countries The ancient one The Mediterranean Region

Topic content:

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The role of ancient Greece in the history of world culture and medicine. Greek mythology about healing. Construction of the first asclepeions. Temple healing. Formation of two philosophical trends: natural-scientific materialism and objective idealism; their influence on the development of healing. Democritus. Plato. Medical schools of ancient Greece. The contribution of the ancient Greeks to the formation and development of medical ethics. The "oath" of ancient Greek doctors. Hippocrates. "Hippocratic collection". Aristotle's teaching and its influence on the development of medicine. Hellenistic culture and medicine. The Museum of Alexandria in the history of Medicine. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical foundations. Development of military medicine and veterinary medicine. Development of medical science in ancient Rome: archiatrists; public and private medical schools. Development of encyclopedic knowledge: Aulus Cornelius Celsus. Claudius Galen and his contribution to the development of anatomy, physiology, and pharmacy. Dualism of Galen's teaching. Formation of Christianity, its influence on the development of medicine.

Topic 4. Medicine of the early (Y-X centuries) and advanced (XI-XY centuries) Middle Ages

Topic content:

The origins of Byzantine culture and medicine. Byzantine science and Religion. Preserving the traditions of ancient medicine. Early Byzantine medical literature. Hospital business in Byzantium. The role of Byzantine culture and medicine in the transfer of ancient heritage to the countries of the East and Europe, including Kievan Rus. Byzantine education and medicine

Features of the development of medicine in Kievan Rus. Ancient Russian medical clinics and herbalists. Monastic hospitals. Sanitary business. Epidemics of widespread diseases. Medicine in Western Europe during the early (Y-X centuries) and developed (XI-XY centuries) Middle Ages. Galenism in medieval medicine. Epidemics of infectious diseases in Western Europe during the Classical Middle Ages. The origins of Arabic-language culture and medicine. Creating libraries, pharmacies, and hospitals. "Houses of Wisdom", "Societies of the Enlightened". Hygiene issues in the Koran. Abu Bakr ar -Razi; his works "On smallpox and measles", " For those who have no doctor ". Features of the development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. AbuAli ibn Sina. His work "Canon of Medical science". Folk healing in Russia before and after the adoption of Christianity


Topic 5. Medicine of the late (XV-XVII centuries) Middle Ages

Topic content:

The main features of natural science of the Renaissance. Experimental method in science. The invention of printing. Leonardo Da Vinci in the history of anatomy. Formation of anatomy as a science. Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), his work "On the structure of the human body ". The " Golden Age " of anatomy. The formation of physiology as a science. F. Bacon (1561-1626). W. Harvey (1578 - 1657). Iatrophysical direction in medicine: S. Santorio (1561-1636), R. Descartes (1596-1650). Paracelsus in the history of medicine. The significance of the Renaissance for the subsequent development of science. Medicine in the Muscovite State (XY-XI centuries). Medicine and medical science in Medieval China (IY-XYIIBB.). Establishment of state schools of traditional medicine. Medicine in medieval India. Formation and development of Tibetan medicine. Medicine of the peoples of the American continent before and after the Conquest.

Topic 6. Modern medicine (1640-1918): - medical and biological disciplines *Topic content:*

Characteristics of the epoch. Differentiation of medical disciplines. Normal anatomy. Leiden Anatomical School: F. Ruysch (1638-1731). Textbooks of anatomy (G. Bidloo, S. Blankardt). Beginning of anatomical autopsies in Russia. Foundation of the Kunstkamera (1717). The first Russian atlas of anatomy (M. I. Shein, 1744). P. A. Zagorsky (1764-1846) - founder of the first

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Russian anatomical school. General pathology. Macroscopic period. J. B. Morgagni (1682-1771 Italy) - organopathology, M. F. C. Bish (1771-1802 France) - tissue pathology. General pathology. Microscopic period. Humoralism of K. Rokitsky (1804-1876, Austria). R. Virchow's cellular pathology (1821-1902, Germany). Development of pathological anatomy in Russia. Formation of pathological physiology by V. V. Pashutin (1845-1901, Russia). Microbiology. Experimental period. Microscopic observations of Antonio Leeuwenhoek. The method of antiseptics by J. R. R. Lister (England, 1867), I. V. Buyalsky, N. I. Pirogov (Russia). Development of bacteriology and virology of the Russian Academy of Sciences Koch (1843-1910, Germany), D. I. Ivanovsky (1864-1920, Russia). Physiology. Achievements in the study of individual systems and functions of the body. Development of nervism and formation of neurogenic theory in Russia; E. O. Mukhin, I. E. Dyadkovsky, I. M. Sechenov, S. P. Botkin, I. P. Pavlov.

Topic 7. Modern medicine (1640-1918): development of clinical medicine (therapy, surgery, pediatrics), hygiene and public medicine (lecture, seminar)

Topic content:

Therapy (internal medicine): Advanced medical centers in Western Europe. Formation of medicine and medical business in Russia. Formation of higher medical education in Russia. The first methods and devices of physical examination of the patient. City of Boerhaave (Holland), L. Auenbrugger (1722-1809, Austria), J. N. Corvisard (1755-1821, France), R. T. Laennec (1781-1826, France). Other methods of laboratory and functional diagnostics: endoscopy (late XIX century), X-ray method (1895), etc. Development of internal medicine in Russia in the XIX century (M. Ya. Mudrov, I. E. Dyadkovsky, S. P. Botkin, G. A. Zakhar'in). Zemstvo medicine. Development of higher medical education in Russia in the XIX century. XIX в. Хирургия. Development of surgical techniques by L. Geister (1683-1758, Germany), Zh. L. Petit (1674-1750, France), J. D. Larray (1766-1842, France). Development of surgery in Russia in the XIX century: I. F. Bush, I. V. Buyalsky, E. O. Mukhin, N. I. Pirogov, F. I. Inozemtsev. History of the discovery of anesthesia; ether, chloroform. Widespread introduction of anesthesia in the theater of military operations. Formation of military field surgery (D. Larrey, N. I. Pirogov).


The success of surgery in connection with the discovery of antiseptic methods (J. R. R. Lister, 1867, England), and aseptics (E. Bergmann, K. Schimmelbusch, 1890, Germany).

Pediatrics. The origins of pediatrics as an independent medicine. Development of pediatrics in Russia. S. F. Khotovitsky, N. F. Filatov. Hygiene and public hygiene. The birth of demographic statistics. The beginning of demography and health statistics in Russia. Formation of professional pathology: B. Ramazzini (1633-1714). The idea of public health: J. P. Frank (1745-1821), Austria, Russia), his work "The system of universal medical care". The first law on public health and the State institution on public health protection. (J. Simon 1816-1904, England). Development of public medicine in Russia. Zemstvo medicine (1864). Urban and factory medicine. Program of the RSDLP (b) (1903) on the protection of workers' health.

Topic 8. Modern Medicine: Healthcare and Medicine in Russia

Topic content:

Characteristics of the period of modern history. The main stages of development of medicine and public health in Russia (after 1917). Medicine in the years of intervention and Civil War (1918-1922). Organizational principles of Soviet healthcare. Nikolai Aleksandrovich Semashko – first People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR. Development of medical science in the first years of Soviet power. Medical seal. Scientific congresses. International congresses. Problems of development of medicine and healthcare organization in Russia and the USSR in the first years of Soviet power. Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky – first People's Commissar of Health of the USSR. Repressions against medical workers in the 1930s. Medicine and public health in the period The Great Patriotic War. Creation of the AMN (1944). Nikolai Nilovich Burdenko-Academician of

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the USSR Academy of Sciences. Problems and successes in the development of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and healthcare organization in Russia in the 20th century. The main scientific directions of Russian medicine in the post-war years.

Topic 9. Modern medicine: major achievements and international cooperation in the field of medicine and healthcare

Topic content:

Nobel Prize-winning discoveries in medicine, physiology, and related sciences. International cooperation in the field of healthcare. History of WHO creation. International Children's Fund (UNICEF). Movement "Doctors of the World for the 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 the formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. History of healthcare in the Ulyanovsk region, current problems, development prospects.

6. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL AND SEMINAR CLASSES

Topic 1. History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching. Healing in primitive society

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions for discussion during the lesson:

1. Healing in a primitive society. The most ancient people. The emergence of collective healing and hygiene skills.
2. Ancient people. Accumulation and generalization of the empirical experience of collective healing and its purposeful application in connection with the development of abstract thinking.
3. Tribal community. Rational methods of healing. Making tools for healing. The birth of healing magic. Transition from collective healing to witchcraft.
4. Development of hygiene skills and customs.
5. The role of folk medicine in the development of national health systems in some developing countries. Folk medicine is one of the origins of scientific medicine.

Questions for self-study:


1. The origin of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with healing
2. Healing in the heyday and decay of primitive society

Topic 2. Healing in the countries of the Ancient East

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions for discussion during the lesson:

1. Healing in Babylonia and Assyria. Understanding the causes of diseases. Two directions of healing are "asu" and "ashipu". Laws of Hammurabi on the legal status of healers. Transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions.
2. Healing in ancient Egypt. Characteristic features of ancient Egyptian culture. Features of the development of healing; Formation of ideas about the causes of diseases.
3. Medical specialization and development of certain branches of healing in ancient Egypt: obstetric care, treatment of women's and children's diseases.
4. Hygienic traditions of ancient Egypt and sanitary improvement of cities. Rooms for the sick at the temples. Training in healing.
5. Healing in ancient India. Sacred books of ancient Indians as a source of

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information about diseases.

6. Ancient Indian philosophical teachings and their influence on the concept of diseases and healing.

7. The art of healing in ancient India in the classical period, (second half of the 1st millennium BC - IY in AD). Hygienic traditions. Medical ethics.

8. Healing in the ancient world In China. The doctrine of the five elements (wu xing) and the two principles of the traditional healing system (yin - yang).

Questions for self-study:

1. Mythology and healing in Ancient Mesopotamia
2. Embalming the bodies of the dead and accumulating knowledge about the structure of the human body in Ancient Egypt
3. Ayurveda is a traditional system of ancient Indian healing
4. Philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine. Ideas about health and disease.
5. Differences between traditional Chinese and Indian medical systems

Topic 3. Medicine in different countries The ancient one The Mediterranean Region

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions for discussion during the lesson:

1. The role of ancient Greece in the history of world culture and medicine. Greek mythology about healing.
2. Construction of the first asclepeions. Temple healing.
3. Formation of two philosophical trends: natural-scientific materialism and objective idealism; their influence on the development of healing. Democritus. Plato.
4. Medical schools of ancient Greece. Hippocrates. "Hippocratic collection".
5. Aristotle's teaching and its influence on the development of medicine.
6. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical foundations.
7. Development of military medicine and veterinary medicine.
8. Development of medical science in ancient Rome: archiatrists; public and private medical schools. Development of encyclopedic knowledge: Aulus Cornelius Celsus.
9. Formation of Christianity, its influence on the development of medicine.

Self-study questions


1. Hippocrates-reformer of ancient medicine, his life and work
2. The contribution of the ancient Greeks to the formation and development of medical ethics. The "oath" of ancient Greek doctors.
3. Hellenistic culture and medicine. The Museum of Alexandria in the History of Medicine
4. Claudius Galen and his contribution to the development of anatomy, physiology, and pharmacy. Dualism of Galen's teaching

Topic 4. Medicine of the early (V-X centuries) and advanced (XI-XV centuries) Middle Ages

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions for discussion during the lesson:

1. The origins of Byzantine culture and medicine. Byzantine science and Religion. Preserving the traditions of ancient medicine. Early Byzantine medical literature
2. Hospital business in Byzantium

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3. The role of Byzantine culture and medicine in the transfer of ancient heritage to the countries of the East and Europe, including Kievan Rus
4. Features of the development of medicine in Kievan Rus. Ancient Russian medical clinics and herbalists. Monastic hospitals. Sanitary business. Epidemics of widespread diseases
5. Medicine in Western Europe during the early (Y-X centuries) and advanced (XI-XY centuries) Middle Ages
6. Epidemics of infectious diseases in Western Europe during the Classical Middle Ages
7. The origins of Arabic-language culture and medicine. Creating libraries, pharmacies, and hospitals. "Houses of Wisdom", "Societies of the Enlightened". Hygiene issues in the Koran. Abu Bakr ar -Razi; his works "On smallpox and measles", " For those who do not have a doctor "

Self-study questions

1. Byzantine education and medicine
2. Folk healing in Russia before and after the adoption of Christianity
3. Galenism in medieval medicine
4. Features of the development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. AbuAli ibn Sina. His work "The Canon of Medical Science"

Topic 5. Medicine of the late (XV-XVII centuries) Middle Ages

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions about the topic for discussion in the lesson:

1. The main features of natural science of the Renaissance. Experimental method in science. The invention of printing.
2. Formation of anatomy as a science. Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), his work "On the structure of the human body ". The" Golden Age " of anatomy.
3. The formation of physiology as a science. F. Bacon (1561-1626).W. Harvey (1578 - 1657).
4. Iatrophysical direction in medicine: S. Santorio (1561-1636), R. Descartes (1596-1650). The significance of the Renaissance for the subsequent development of science.
5. Medicine in the Muscovite State (XY- XI bb)
6. Medicine and medical science in Medieval China (IY-XYIIBB.). Establishment of state schools of traditional medicine.
7. Medicine in medieval India. Formation and development of Tibetan medicine.

Self-study questions


1. Leonardo Da Vinci in the History of Anatomy
2. Paracelsus in the history of medicine
3. Medicine of the peoples of the Americas before and after the Conquest

Topic 6. Modern medicine (1640-1918): - medical and biological disciplines

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions for discussion during the lesson:

1. Characteristics of the epoch. Differentiation of medical disciplines.
2. Normal anatomy. Leiden Anatomical School: F. Ruysch (1638-1731). Textbooks of anatomy (G. Bidloo, S. Blankardt). Beginning of anatomical autopsies in Russia. Foundation of the Kunstkamera (1717). The first Russian atlas of anatomy (M. I. Shein, 1744). P. A. Zagorsky (1764-1846) - founder of the first Russian anatomical school.

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3. General pathology. Macroscopic period. J. B. Morgagni (1682-1771 Italy)-organopathology, M. F. C. Bish (1771-1802 France) -tissue pathology.
4. General pathology. Microscopic period. Humoralism of K. Rokitansky (1804-1876, Austria). R. Virchow's cellular pathology (1821-1902, Germany).
5. Development of pathological anatomy in Russia. Formation of pathological physiology by V. V. Pashutin (1845-1901, Russia).
6. Microbiology. Experimental period. Microscopic observations of Antonio Leeuwenhoek.
7. The method of antiseptics by J. R. R. Lister (England, 1867), I. V. Buyalsky, N. I. Pirogov (Russia).
8. Development of bacteriology and virology of the Russian Academy of Sciences Koch (1843-1910, Germany), D. I. Ivanovsky (1864-1920, Russia).
9. Physiology. Achievements in the study of individual systems and functions of the body. Development of nervism and formation of neurogenic theory in Russia; E. O. Mukhin, I. E. Dyadkovsky, I. M. Sechenov, S. P. Botkin, I. P. Pavlov.

Self-study questions


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

Topic 7. Modern medicine (1640-1918): development of clinical medicine (therapy, surgery, pediatrics), hygiene and public medicine

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions for discussion during the lesson:

1. *Therapy (internal medicine)*: Advanced medical centers in Western Europe. Formation of medicine and medical business in Russia.
2. Formation of higher medical education in Russia.
3. The first methods and devices of physical examination of the patient. City of Boerhaave (Holland), L. Auenbrugger (1722-1809, Austria), J. N. Corvisard (1755-1821, France), R. T. Laennec (1781-1826, France).
4. Other methods of laboratory and functional diagnostics: endoscopy (late XIX century), X-ray method (1895), etc.
5. Development of internal medicine in Russia in the XIX century (M. Ya. Mudrov, I. E. Dyadkovsky, S. P. Botkin, G. A. Zakhar'in). Zemstvo medicine. Development of higher medical education in Russia in the 19th century
6. *Surgery*. Development of surgical techniques by L. Geister (1683-1758, Germany), Zh. L. Petit (1674-1750, France), J. D. Larray (1766-1842, France).
7. Development of surgery in Russia in the XIX century: I. F. Bush, I. V. Buyalsky, E. O. Mukhin, N. I. Pirogov, F. I. Inozemtsev.
8. History of the discovery of anesthesia; ether, chloroform. Widespread introduction of anesthesia in the theater of military operations. Formation of military field surgery (D. Larrey, N.

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I. Pirogov).

9. The success of surgery in connection with the discovery of antiseptic methods (J. R. Lister, 1867, England), and aseptics (E. Bergmann, K. Schimmelbusch, 1890, Germany).

10. *Pediatrics*. The origins of pediatrics as an independent medicine. Development of pediatrics in Russia. S. F. Khotovitsky, N. F. Filatov.

11. Hygiene and public hygiene. The birth of demographic statistics. The beginning of demography and health statistics in Russia.

12. Formation of professional pathology: B. Ramazzini (1633-1714).

13. The idea of public health : J. P. Frank (1745-1821), Austria, Russia), his work "The system of universal medical care". The first law on public health and the State institution on public health protection. (J. Simon 1816-1904, England).

14. Development of public medicine in Russia. Zemstvo medicine (1864). Urban and factory medicine. Program of the RSDLP (b) (1903) on the protection of workers' health.

Self-study questions

1. First Russian professors Professors: Semyon Gerasimovich Zybelin (1735-1802), Nestor Maksimovich Maksimovich-Ambodik (1744-1812) and others.

2. Danila Samoilovich Samoilovich-an outstanding Russian scientist, developer of the first theoretical ideas about the spread of the plague (1742-1805)

3. Life and work of the outstanding Russian surgeon Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881)

4. Sergey Petrovich Botkin-founder of the largest scientific therapeutic school in Russia (1832-1889)

5. N. F. Filatov-founder of a large pediatric scientific school

6. Stepan Fomich Khotovitsky, his contribution to the development of Russian obstetric and gynecological science

Topic 8. Modern Medicine: Healthcare and Medicine in Russia

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions about the topic for discussion in the lesson:

1. Characteristics of the period of modern history. The main stages of development of medicine and public health in Russia (after 1917). Medicine in the years of intervention and Civil War (1918-1922).

2. Organizational principles of Soviet healthcare

3. Development of medical science in the first years of Soviet power.

4. Medical seal. Scientific congresses. International congresses.

5. Problems of development of medicine and healthcare organization in Russia and the USSR in the first years of Soviet power. (Repressions against medical workers in the 1930s).

6. Medicine and public health in the period The Great Patriotic War. Creation of the AMN (1944).


7. Problems and successes in the development of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and healthcare organization in Russia in the 20th century.

Self-study questions

1. Nikolay Aleksandroviya Semashko – First People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR

2. Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky – First People's Commissar of Health of the USSR

3. The main scientific directions of Russian medicine in the post-war years

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4. Nikolay Nilovich Burdenko-Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Topic 9. Modern medicine: major achievements and international cooperation in the field of medicine and healthcare

(Form of conducting-practical lesson)

Questions about the topic for discussion in the lesson:

1. Nobel Prize-winning discoveries in medicine, physiology, and related sciences.
2. International cooperation in the field of healthcare.
3. History of WHO creation. International Children's Fund (UNICEF).
4. Movement "Doctors of the World for the 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.

Self-study questions


1. History of the formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
2. History of healthcare in the Ulyanovsk region, current problems, development prospects.

7. LABORATORY WORK, WORKSHOPS

This type of work is not provided for by the UE

8. TOPIC OF REPORTS


1. The origin of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with healing
2. Healing in the heyday and decay of primitive society
3. Mythology and healing in Ancient Mesopotamia
4. Embalming the bodies of the dead and accumulating knowledge about the structure of the human body in Ancient Egypt
5. Ayurveda is a traditional system of ancient Indian healing
6. Philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine. Perceptions of health and disease
7. Differences between traditional Chinese and Indian medical systems
8. Hippocrates-reformer of ancient medicine, his life and work
9. The contribution of the ancient Greeks to the formation and development of medical ethics. The "Oath" of ancient Greek doctors
10. Hellenistic culture and medicine. The Museum of Alexandria in the History of Medicine
11. Claudius Galen and his contribution to the development of anatomy, physiology, and pharmacy. Dualism of Galen's teaching
12. Byzantine education and medicine
13. Folk healing in Russia before and after the adoption of Christianity
14. Galenism in medieval medicine
15. Features of the development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. AbuAli ibn Sina. His work "The Canon of Medical Science"
16. Leonardo Da Vinci in the History of Anatomy
17. Paracelsus in the history of medicine

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18. Medicine of the peoples of the Americas before and after the Conquest
19. Contribution of I. V. Buyalsky (1789-1866) and N. I. Pirogov (1810-1881) to the development of anatomy.
20. Discovery of smallpox vaccine: E. Jenner (1796, England)
21. History of the creation of the microscope and the first microscopic observations
22. Louis Pasteur-founder of scientific microbiology and immunology
23. Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov in the history of physiology. I. M. Sechenov School
24. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov is the founder of the theory of conditioned reflexes and higher nervous activity. I. P. Pavlov School
25. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov-an outstanding Russian scientist, creator of the phagocytic theory of immunity
26. First Russian professors Professors: Semyon Gerasimovich Zybelin (1735-1802), 27. Nestor Maksimovich Maksimovich-Ambodik (1744-1812) and others.
28. Danila Samoilovich Samoilovich-an outstanding Russian scientist, developer of the first theoretical ideas about the spread of the plague (1742-1805)
29. The life and work of the outstanding Russian surgeon Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881)
30. Sergey Petrovich Botkin-founder of the largest scientific therapeutic school in Russia (1832-1889)
31. N. F. Filatov-founder of a large pediatric scientific school
32. Stepan Fomich Khotovitsky, his contribution to the development of Russian obstetric and gynecological science
33. Nikolay Aleksandroviya Semashko –First People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR
34. Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky – First People's Commissar of Health of the USSR
35. The main scientific directions of Russian medicine in the post-war years
36. Nikolay Nilovich Burdenko-Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences
37. History of the formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
38. History of healthcare in the Ulyanovsk region, current problems, development prospects


9. LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE TEST

1. Healing in a primitive society. The emergence of collective healing and hygiene skills.
2. Tribal community. The birth of healing magic. Transition from collective healing to witchcraft. Development of hygiene skills and customs. The role of folk medicine in the development of national health systems.
3. The emergence of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with healing. Healing in the heyday and decay of primitive society
4. Mythology and healing in Ancient Mesopotamia. Healing in Babylonia and Assyria. Understanding the causes of diseases. Two directions of healing are "asu" and "ashipu". Transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions.
5. Healing in ancient Egypt. Formation of ideas about the causes of diseases.
Medical specialization and development of individual branches of medicine. Hygienic traditions. Rooms for the sick at the temples. Training in healing.
6. Embalming the bodies of the dead and accumulating knowledge about the structure of the human body in Ancient Egypt
7. Healing in ancient India. Ancient Indian philosophical teachings and their influence on the concept of diseases and healing. Ayurveda is a traditional system of ancient Indian healing
8. The art of healing in ancient India in the classical period, (second half of the 1st millennium BC - IY in AD). Hygienic traditions. Medical ethics.
9. Philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine. Ideas about health and disease. Healing in the ancient world In China. The doctrine of the five elements and two principles

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(yin - yang) of the traditional healing system.

10. Differences between traditional Chinese and Indian medical systems
11. The role of ancient Greece in the history of world culture and medicine. Greek mythology about healing. Construction of the first asclepeions. Temple healing.
12. Formation of two philosophical trends: natural-scientific materialism and objective idealism, their influence on the development of healing. Democritus. Plato.
13. Medical schools of ancient Greece. Hippocrates. "Hippocratic collection". The contribution of the ancient Greeks to the formation and development of medical ethics. The "oath" of ancient Greek doctors.
14. Aristotle's teaching and its influence on the development of medicine.
15. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical foundations. Development of military medicine and veterinary medicine. Archiatrists. Public and private medical schools. Development of encyclopedic knowledge: Aulus Cornelius Celsus.
16. Hellenistic culture and medicine. The Museum of Alexandria in the History of Medicine
17. Claudius Galen and his contribution to the development of anatomy, physiology, and pharmacy. The dualism of Galen's teaching,
18. The origins of Byzantine culture and medicine. Byzantine science and Religion. Formation of Christianity, its influence on the development of medicine. Preserving the traditions of ancient medicine. Hospital business in Byzantium
19. Features of the development of medicine in Kievan Rus. Ancient Russian medical clinics and herbalists. Monastic hospitals. Sanitary business. Epidemics of widespread diseases
20. Medicine in Western Europe during the early (Y-X centuries) and developed (XI-XY centuries) Middle Ages. Galenism in medieval medicine
21. Epidemics of infectious diseases in Western Europe during the Classical Middle Ages
22. The origins of Arabic-language culture and medicine. Creating libraries, pharmacies, and hospitals. Abu Bakr arRazi, his works "On smallpox and measles", "For those who do not have a doctor".
23. Features of the development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. AbuAli ibn Sina. His work "The Canon of Medical Science"
24. The main features of natural science of the Renaissance. Experimental method in science. The significance of the Renaissance for the subsequent development of science. Iatrophysical direction in medicine. Paracelsus in the history of medicine
25. Formation of anatomy as a science. Leonardo Da Vinci in the history of anatomy. Andreas Vesalius and his work "On the structure of the human body".
26. The formation of physiology as a science. F. Bacon (1561-1626). W. Harvey (1578 - 1657).
27. Medicine in the Muscovite State (XY- XI bb)
28. Medicine and medical science in medieval China (IY-XYIIBB.) and medieval India. Formation and development of Tibetan medicine.
29. Medicine of the peoples of the Americas before and after the Conquest
30. Leiden Anatomical School: F. Ruysch (1638-1731). Textbooks of anatomy (G. Bidloo, S. Blankardt). Beginning of anatomical autopsies in Russia. The first Russian atlas of anatomy (M. I. Shein). - founder of the first Russian anatomical school. Contribution of P. A. Zagorsky, I. V. Buyalsky and N. I. Pirogov to the development of anatomy.
31. General pathology. Macroscopic period. J. B. Morgagni (organopathology), M. F. K. Bichat (tissue pathology).
32. General pathology. Microscopic period. Humoralism of K. Rokitansky. R. Virkhov's cellulite pathology.
33. Development of pathological anatomy in Of Russia. Formation of pathological physiology. V. V. Pashutin.

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34. Microbiology. Experimental period. Microscopic observations of Antonio Leeuwenhoek. Louis Pasteur is the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology.

35. Development of bacteriology and virology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Germany), D. I. Ivanovsky (Russia).

36. Physiology. Achievements in the study of individual systems and functions of the body. Development of nervism and formation of neurogenic theory in Russia; E. O. Mukhin, I. E. Dyadkovsky, I. M. Sechenov, S. P. Botkin, I. P. Pavlov.

37. Discovery of smallpox vaccine: E. Jenner (England).

38. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov-an outstanding Russian scientist, creator of the phagocytic theory of immunity

39. Formation of medicine and medical business in Russia. Formation of higher medical education in Russia

40. First methods and devices of physical examination of a patient: G. Boerhaave (Holland), L. Auenbrugger (Austria), J. Corvisard (France), R. Laeneck (France)

41. Development of internal medicine and higher medical education in Russia in the XIX century (M. Ya. Mudrov, I. E. Dyadkovsky, S. P. Botkin, G. A. Zakhar'in). Zemstvo medicine.

42. Development of surgical intervention techniques: L. Geister (Germany), Zh. L. Petit (France), J. Larray (France).

43. Development of surgery in Russia in the XIX century: I. F. Bush, I. V. Buyalsky, E. O. Mukhin, N. I. Pirogov, F. I. Inozemtsev

44. History of the discovery of anesthesia (ether, chloroform). Widespread introduction of anesthesia in the theater of military operations. Formation of military field surgery (d. Larrey, N. I. Pirogov).

45. The success of surgery in connection with the discovery of antiseptic methods (J. R. R. Lister, England), and aseptics (E. Bergmann, K. Schimmelbusch, Germany).

46. The origins of pediatrics as an independent medicine. Development of pediatrics in Russia. S. F. Khotovitsky, N. F. Filatov.

47. Hygiene and public hygiene. The emergence of demographic and health statistics in Russia.

48. Formation of professional pathology: B. Ramazzini (1633-1714).

49. The idea of public health: J. P. Frank and his work "The system of universal medical care". The First Public Health Act and the Government's Public Health Protection Agency (J. Simon England).

50. Development of public medicine in Russia. Zemskaya (1864), city and factory medicine. Program of the RSDLP (b) (1903) on the protection of workers' health.

51. Characteristics of the period of modern history. The main stages of development of medicine and public health in Russia (after 1917). Medicine in the years of intervention and Civil War (1918-1922).

52. Organizational principles of Soviet healthcare. Development of medical science in the first years of Soviet power. Nikolay Aleksandroviya Semashko –First People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR


53. Problems of development of medicine and healthcare organization in Russia and the USSR in the first years of Soviet power. (Repressions against medical workers in the 1930s). Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky – First People's Commissar of Health of the USSR

54. Medicine and public health in the period The Great Patriotic War. Creation of the AMN (1944).

55. Problems and successes in the development of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and healthcare organization in Russia in the 20th century.

56. The main scientific directions of Russian medicine in the post-war years
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57. Nobel Prize-winning discoveries in medicine, physiology, and related sciences.

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


59. History of WHO creation. International Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Movement "Doctors of the World for the prevention of nuclear war".

60. Modern achievements and problems of therapeutic science, surgical science, pediatrics. History of healthcare in the Ulyanovsk region, current problems, development prospects.

10. INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

№	Name of sections and topics	Types of independent work (study of educational material, problem solving, abstract, report, test work, preparation for passing the test, exam, etc.)	Volume in hours	Control form
1.	History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching. Healing in a primitive society.	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Offset
2	2. Healing in the countries of the Ancient East	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Offset
3	Medicine in the Ancient Mediterranean countries	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Credit
4.	Medicine of the early (V-X centuries) and advanced (XI-XV centuries) Middle Ages	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Credit
5.	Medicine of the Late Middle Ages (XV-XVII centuries)	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Credit
6.	Modern medicine (1640-1918) – medical and biological disciplines	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Credit

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7.	Modern medicine (1640-1918) - development of clinical medicine (therapy, surgery, pediatrics), hygiene and public medicine	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Credit
8.	Modern Medicine: Healthcare and Medicine in Russia	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Credit
9.	Modern medicine: major achievements and international cooperation in the field of medicine and healthcare	Study of educational material, preparation of a report, preparation for passing the test	6	Testing Report Set-off


11. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

a) List of recommended literature basic

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 :Техтbook / 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-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 экрана. - Электрон. текстовые дан. (1 файл : 480 КБ). - Текст : электронный. <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/921>

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educational and methodical program

- Gorbunov V. I. Methodical instructions for independent work of students on discipline "Medicine history" on specialties 31.05.01 «Medical business», 31.05.02 «Pediatrics» / V. I. Gorbunov, G. V. Vozzhennikova, I. N. Isaeva. - Ulyanovsk : Ulsu, 2019. – На англ. яз.; Неопубликованный ресурс. - URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/11241> . - Режим доступа: ЭБСУЛГУ. - Текст : электронный.

Согласовано

Библиотекарь УЛГУ / Матвеевская Стас
 Должность сотрудника научной библиотеки ФИО Подпись Дата

C) Professional databases, information and reference systems

1. Электронно-библиотечные системы:

1.1. Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPRsmart : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО Компания «Ай Пи Ар Медиа». - Саратов, [2023]. – 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, [2023]. - URL: <https://urait.ru>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

1.3. База данных «Электронная библиотека технического ВУЗа (ЭБС «Консультант студента») : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО «Политехресурс». – Москва, [2023]. – URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/cgi-bin/mb4x>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.

1.4. Консультант врача. Электронная медицинская библиотека : база данных : сайт / ООО «Высшая школа организации и управления здравоохранением-Комплексный медицинский консалтинг». – Москва, [2023]. – URL: <https://www.rosmedlib.ru>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.

1.5. Большая медицинская библиотека : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО «Букап». – Томск, [2023]. – URL: <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/library/> . – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.

1.6. ЭБС Лань : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО ЭБС «Лань». – Санкт-Петербург, [2023]. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.


1.7. ЭБС Znanium.com : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО «Знаниум». - Москва, [2023]. - URL: <http://znanium.com> . – Режим доступа : для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

2. Консультант Плюс [Электронный ресурс]: справочная правовая система. / ООО «Консультант Плюс» - Электрон. дан. - Москва : КонсультантПлюс, [2023].

3. Базы данных периодических изданий:

3.1. eLIBRARY.RU: научная электронная библиотека : сайт / ООО «Научная Электронная Библиотека». – Москва, [2023]. – URL: <http://elibrary.ru>. – Режим доступа : для авториз. пользователей. – Текст : электронный

3.2. Электронная библиотека «Издательского дома «Гребенников» (Grebinnikon) :

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электронная библиотека / ООО ИД «Гребенников». – Москва, [2023]. – URL: <https://id2.action-media.ru/Personal/Products>. – Режим доступа : для авториз. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.

4. Федеральная государственная информационная система «Национальная электронная библиотека» : электронная библиотека : сайт / ФГБУ РГБ. – Москва, [2023]. – URL: <https://нэб.рф>. – Режим доступа : для пользователей научной библиотеки. – Текст : электронный.

5. Российское образование : федеральный портал / учредитель ФГАУ «ФИЦТО». – URL: <http://www.edu.ru>. – Текст : электронный.

6. Электронная библиотечная система УлГУ : модуль «Электронная библиотека» АБИС Мега-ПРО / ООО «Дата Экспресс». – URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Web>. – Режим доступа : для пользователей научной библиотеки. – Текст : электронный.

Согласовано:

Ведущий инженер / Шуренко ЮВ / М.С. / 18.05.2023г.
 Должность сотрудника УИТиТ ФИО Подпись Дата

12. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Classrooms for conducting practical classes (structural division of the State Educational Institution No. 1 named after S. M. Kirov, Engels str. 27, rooms 1, 2, 3) are equipped with specialized furniture, a blackboard, and a set of multimedia equipment, a multimedia projector, a screen, and acoustic speakers for conducting current control and intermediate certification.

Lecture halls are equipped with specialized furniture, a blackboard, and multimedia equipment for working with large audiences (building 4, Nab.r.106 Sviyaga Street, assembly hall).

Classrooms for independent work (building 2, Nab.r.106 Sviyaga Street, library) are equipped with special furniture, there are conditions for Internet access Internet.

13. SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

If necessary, students from among persons with disabilities (at the request of the student) can be offered one of the following options for information perception, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics::

–for people with visual impairments: in printed form in an enlarged font; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file (translation of educational materials into audio format); in printed form in Braille; individual consultations with the involvement of a typhlosurd interpreter; individual tasks and consultations.

–for people with hearing impairments: in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; video materials with subtitles; individual consultations with the involvement of a sign language interpreter; individual tasks and consultations.

–for people with musculoskeletal disorders: in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file; individual tasks and consultations.

If it is necessary to use partially/exclusively remote educational technologies in the educational process, the organization of work of teaching staff with students with disabilities and disabilities is provided in an electronic information and educational environment, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics.

