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Traumatology and Orthopedics

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*GUIDELINE FOR INDEPENDANT STUDY  
DISCIPLINE "SURGERY FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONERS"*

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M 57 Methodical instructions for independent work of students in the discipline  
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The manual has been prepared in accordance with the work program of the discipline  
"Surgery for General Practitioners". The structure includes guidelines for each topic  
studied according to the plan of extracurricular independent work. The manual is  
intended for students of the Faculty of Medicine studying in the specialties 05/31/01 -  
General Medicine,

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## **Explanatory note**

Methodical recommendations are intended for the organization of independent work of students in extracurricular time when mastering the academic discipline "Surgery for General Practitioners". This discipline is part of the specialty program 31.05.01 General Medicine.

Independent extracurricular work is a planned activity of students within the curriculum, which is carried out on assignment, with methodological guidance and supervision of a teacher, but without direct participation.

The goal of independent extracurricular work is to master fundamental knowledge, professional skills, experience in creative, research activities, develop independence, organization, and a creative approach to solving problems at educational and professional levels.

The tasks of organizing independent extracurricular work are to:

1. To motivate students to master educational programs.
2. Expand the horizons of students, deepen their knowledge, develop skills in research activities, show elements of creativity.
3. Promote the development of general and professional competencies.
4. Create conditions for the formation of students' ability to self-education, self-government and self-development.

For extracurricular study, questions are offered on topics, the main material of which cannot be sufficiently considered in classroom sessions.

At the first lecture, the teacher explains to the students what extracurricular activities are, how to do them, what to use when performing them, how the completed assignments are assessed.

Extracurricular tasks are performed to the corresponding final control.

In preparation for the practical lesson, students are invited to use the bibliographic list, the specified literature of which is in the funds of the scientific library of UISU or in the databases of electronic library systems.

## **Introduction**

**The purpose of the lessons.** The goal of mastering the educational discipline "Hospital surgery, pediatric surgery" is to form students' elements of clinical medical thinking, stereotypes of a complex of necessary additional examination methods, the main provisions of conservative therapy and the principles of surgical treatment resulting from theoretical and practical study of emergency surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity.

Objectives of the lesson: 1. to independently study the theoretical material on the topic.

2. Prepare an essay on one of the topics suggested in the lesson.

Writing an abstract study requires independence and creativity. The main purpose of the work is to reveal one of the topics suggested by the teacher or chosen by the student himself, in agreement with the teacher. When writing an abstract, educational and scientific literature is used and is necessarily supported by materials from scientific articles of journals that are available on the sites of scientific databases, search engines. The volume of the abstract must be at least 10 typewritten pages, submitted and protected according to the schedule of independent work of students. The abstract includes the following structural elements: - title page; - content; - introduction; - literature review; - conclusion; - bibliographic list; - applications.

**Title page.** On the title page, indicate the name of the higher educational institution, faculty, department where the task was issued, topic, surname and initials of the student, academic degree and academic title, surname and initials of the supervisor, city and year of work.

**Content.** The table of contents contains the names of all sections and subsections of the work, each of which is printed on a new line. At the end of the line, put the number of the page on which this heading is printed in the text. Page numbers are printed near the right margin, all at the same distance from the edge of the page. Please note that the titles of sections and subsections in the table of contents must exactly match the headings of the text.

**Introduction.** The first section of the abstract is the introduction. The introduction substantiates the relevance of the topic under consideration, the ways of development at the present stage, the existing problems and ways to resolve them. The volume of this section should not exceed 1.5 - 3 typewritten pages.

**Literature review.** A review of the scientific literature on a topic illustrates the author's ability to creatively analyze the available data, highlight the main points and determine the ways to search for literature on specific issues.

**Conclusion.** The work should acquire a finished look so that the reader can quickly grasp the essence of the issue under consideration without reading the main text. In conclusion, the author sets out the essence of the work, formulates brief conclusions based on the material presented and gives his own point of view on the problems presented in the work. Conclusions should be clear and informative.

**List of used literature.** Drawn up in accordance with existing requirements in accordance with GOST.

**Applications.** If necessary. The defense of the abstract is carried out according to the schedule of the educational process. To defend the essay, the student prepares presentation materials in the form of a sequence of slides shown on screens for an audience of listeners. Completed abstracts are drawn up in accordance with the general requirements for the construction, presentation and execution of text documents of educational and scientific activities and are handed over to the teacher in accordance with the schedule for performing independent work.

Abstracts are written on the main topics of practical lessons for missed lessons and topics of independent work.

The purpose and main tasks of writing essays are aimed at achieving the most complete development of the program material in the discipline under study.

#### **Requirements for abstract design**

The structure is the same plan that it is desirable to adhere to in order to get a good and understandable scientific work. Without fail, the abstract must include

- title page;
- content;
- introduction;
- the main part;
- conclusion;
- list of references.

The following elements can also be included in the structure of the abstract:

- purpose of the work;
- methodology of work;
- results of work;
- applications (if any).

Topics for writing an abstract

- Bronchoscopy in the diagnosis of diseases of the trachea and bronchi.
- Gastroscopy in the diagnosis of diseases of the esophagus.
- Duodenoscopy in the diagnosis of diseases of the duodenum.
- Removal of foreign bodies from the gastrointestinal tract.
- Laparoscopy in the diagnosis of diseases of the abdominal organs.
- Local hemostasis in gastrointestinal bleeding.
- Rectoscopy and colonoscopy in the diagnosis of diseases of the rectum and colon.

Topics for independent work of students

<b>№</b>	<b>Topic of section</b>	<b>Independent work type</b>	<b>Volume in hours</b>	<b>form of control</b>
1	Organizational foundations of endoscopy. Normative documents on the organization of the endoscopic service in Russia. Questions of medical	Creation of multimedia presentations, viewing educational videos on the topics of classes, followed by discussion	2	Abstracts and their report. Interview.

	ethics and deontology.	and answers to questions, solving situational problems,		
2	Indications and contraindications for EGD. Preparation for EGD, methods of pain relief for endoscopic examination. Complications of FGDS. Complications of FGDS and ERPHG. FGDS technique. ERPHG technique.		2	Demonstration of Presentations, answers and analysis of situational tasks
3	Normal endoscopic picture of the esophagus. Inflammatory diseases. Burns of the esophagus. Post-burn narrowing. Phlebeurysm. Tumors of the esophagus. Foreign body Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and endoscopic picture. EGD technique for diseases of the esophagus.		2	Abstracts and their report. Interview.
4	Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Complications		2	Demonstration of Presentations, answers and analysis of situational tasks
5	Modern methods of treating gastroduodenal bleeding		2	Abstracts and their report. Interview.
6	Examination of the stomach. Normal endoscopic picture. Burns of the stomach. Gastritis. Etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and endoscopic picture. Endoscopic conservative treatment. Erosive lesions. Etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and endoscopic picture. Endoscopic conservative treatment. Acute stomach ulcers. Etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and endoscopic picture. Endoscopic conservative treatment. Stages of the disease.		2	Demonstration of Presentations, answers and analysis of situational tasks
7	Mallory-Weiss syndrome. The reasons for the development of the disease, clinical picture		2	Abstracts and their report. Interview.

	and diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Conservative and surgical treatment.			
8	Complications of diseases of the colon)		2	Demonstration of Presentations, answers and analysis of situational tasks
9	Stomach cancer. Etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and endoscopic picture. Endoscopic conservative treatment. Stages of the disease. Small signs of cancer. The main ways of metastasis of gastric cancer. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics, palliative and surgical treatment.		2	Abstracts and their report. Interview.
10	Normal endoscopic picture of the duodenum. Duodenal burns. Duodenitis. Etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and endoscopic picture. Endoscopic conservative treatment. Stages of the disease. Diverticulitis. Etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and endoscopic picture. Endoscopic conservative treatment. Disease stages, classification.		2	Demonstration of Presentations, answers and analysis of situational tasks
11	Fibrocolonoscopy technique. Fibrocolonoscopy. Indications and contraindications for fibrocolonoscopy. Preparation for fibrocolonoscopy, methods of pain relief for endoscopic examination. Complications of fibrocolonoscopy. FCC methodology. Normal endoscopic picture of the large intestine.		2	Abstracts and their report. Interview.
12	Minimally invasive and less traumatic laparoscopic and thoracoscopic operations.		2	Demonstration of Presentations, answers and analysis of situational tasks