



## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

ED:	02
DATE:	20.12.2013
PAGE. 3/3	

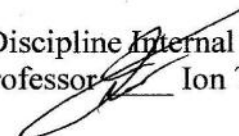
Approved

At the meeting of the Council of Faculty of  
Dentistry  
Minutes No. 6 of 24.03.2015

Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry  
PhD, associate professor  Ion Lupan

Approved

At the meeting of the Department of Internal  
Medicine, Discipline Internal Medicine  
Minutes No. 1 of 28.08.2014

Head of the Discipline Internal Medicine  
PhD, univ. professor  Ion Tibirna

### SYLLABUS FOR STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

Name of the course: **Internal Medicine**

Code of the course: **S.05.O.053, S.07.O.071**

Type of course: **compulsory**

**Total number of hours – 99**

**lectures -29 hours, practical lessons -70 hours**

Number of credits provided for the course: 6

Lecturers teaching the course:

**PhD, professor Minodora Mazur**  
**lecturer Rodica Bugai**

**Chisinau 2014**



## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

ED: 02

DATE: 20.12.2013

PAGE. 3/3

### ***I. Aim of the discipline***

- Study of etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of the most common internal diseases, principles of treatment and prophylaxis of these diseases;
- Obtaining deep fundamental knowledge and its implementation in clinical practice;
- Obtaining practical skills of examination of a patient and development of clinical reasoning: assessment of patient's clinical examination results, presumptive diagnosis, reasoning of the laboratory, instrumental program of investigations and consultations from other medical specialists, making differential diagnosis, formulation of positive clinical diagnosis, and presentation of arguments to an individual treatment, predicting the evolution of pathology established for the patient concerned.
- Enhancement, enrichment and implementation of the clinical practical knowledge in the field of ethics and medical ethics;

### ***II. Objectives obtained in teaching the discipline***

#### **At the level of knowledge and understanding**

For different diseases:

- The definition, incidence, epidemiology, etiology and modern pathogenesis aspects;
- Clinical manifestations, including atypical variants, modern classification, particularities of the clinical examination, modern methods of instrumental and laboratory investigations ;
- Early diagnosis, premorbid states, diagnostic criteria, formulation of diagnosis, differential diagnosis;
- Development, complications, prognosis;
- Medical treatment ( general principles, indications and contraindications), complications of treatment;
- The criteria for hospitalization;
- Particularities of clinical manifestations and treatment of adolescents, women during pregnancy and nursing, women in menopause period, senile and presenile patients, patients with multiple concomitant diseases;
- Diagnostic and treatment algorithm at any state of emergency;
- Primary prevention and secondary prevention of acute worsening, medical expertise of vitality, recovery, medical observation;

#### **At the level of application:**

- To take case history and assess data of physical examination of patients with pathologies of internal organs;
- To formulate and argue a presumptive diagnosis;
- To prepare and argue a paraclinical laboratory investigation program;
- To make a differential diagnosis of the studied disease;
- To formulate and argue a positive diagnosis (clinical);



## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

ED: 02

DATE: 20.12.2013

PAGE. 3/3

- To make individual treatment;
- To be able to predict the evolution of diagnosed pathologies

▪ **At the level of integration:**

- To appreciate the importance of Internal Medicine in the context of general medicine and its integration with related medical disciplines
- To apply basic medical knowledge efficiently during the clinical examination of a patient;
- To identify interrelations between Internal Medicine and other fundamental and clinical disciplines
- To take optimal decisions in emergency medical care in critical situations;
- To formulate the principles of ethics in healthcare to patients with diseases of internal organs;
- To be able to assess objectively knowledge in the field;
- To be able to master new advances in the clinical disciplines.

### ***III. Provisional terms and conditions***

Internal Medicine is one of the basic clinical disciplines in training of doctors, regardless of specialty that one chooses later. It is the widest field of integration and implementation of fundamental knowledge (anatomy, Human Physiology, pathophysiology, etc.) in clinical practice. In this discipline, along with studying the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, evolution, treatment and prevention of the most common internal diseases, future specialists develop practical skills, the basis of clinical reasoning, which ensures a correct diagnosis and appropriate treatment is accumulated.

Internal Medicine course for students studying dentistry clinic includes contemporary nosological forms of particular internal organ diseases, with particular emphasis on diseases that have some manifestations of the mouth, the disease may be a consequence of dental pathology or may cause damage to the mouth.

The patient is the main object of study. All themes are studied through the demonstration of clinical cases. Some are studied independently under the guidance of a lecturer. This syllabus in Internal Medicine is provided for III and IV year students of the dentistry faculty. For a better learning and understanding of the subject students need knowledge of chemistry and human anatomy and histology, embryology, molecular biology, genetics, human physiology, physiopathology, morphopathology, pharmacology, and logic, which are obtained in undergraduate and university studies.

### ***IV. Main theme of the cours***



## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

ED: 02

DATE: 20.12.2013

PAGE. 3/3

### *A. Lectures:*

No.	Theme	No. of hours
<b>INTERNAL MEDICINE, III YEAR , 6 SEMESTER</b>		
1	Chronic bronchitis.	1
	Pneumonias.	1
2	Bronchial asthma.	1
	Pulmonary emphysema. Cor pulmonale.	1
3	Allergies (Anaphylactic shock, Quinke edema , urticaria).	1
	Acute rheumatic fever.	1
4	Mitral, aortic, tricuspid heart valvulopathy.	1
	Endocarditis.	1
5	Atherosclerosis.	1
	Ischemic cardiomyopathy. Angina pectoris.	1
6	Myocardial infarction.	1
	Rythm and conduction disorders.	1
7	Acute and chronic heart failiure.	1
	Acute vascular insufficiency.	1
8	Arterial hypertension (essential and symptomatic).	1
	Diabetes mellitus.	1
9	Vitamin defficiency and hypovitaminosis.	1
Total number of hours		17
<b>INTERNAL MEDICINE WITH pneumophthisiology , IV YEAR , 7 SEMESTER</b>		
10	Gastric and duodenal ulcers.	1
	Acute and chronic gastritis.	1
11	Chronic hepatitis.	1
	Hepatic cirrhosis.	1
12	Ulcerative colitis. Crohn's disease.	1
	Chronic pancreatitis.	1
13	Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis	2
14	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis.	1,5
	Kidney stones (medical aspects).	0,5
15	Rheumatoid arthritis. Systemic lupus erythematosus.	1,5
	Osteoarthrosis	0,5
Total number of hours		12
Total hours per discipline		29

### *B. Practical lessons:*

No.	Theme	No. of hours
-----	-------	--------------



## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

<b>ED:</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>20.12.2013</b>
<b>PAGE. 3/3</b>	

### INTERNAL MEDICINE, III YEAR , 6 SEMESTER

1	Examination of a patient. Recapitulation of semiology.	2
2	Acute tracheobronchitis. Chronic bronchitis.	1 1
3	Pneumonias. Pleurisy. Bronchopulmonary cancer.	1 1
4	Bronchial asthma. Pulmonary emphysema. Cor pulmonale.	1 1
5	Pulmonary suppurations (bronchiectasis and lung abscess). Allergies (Anaphylactic shock, Quinke edema , urticaria).	1 1
6	Acute rheumatic fever. Myocarditis. Pericarditis.	1 1
7	Mitral, aortic, tricuspid heart valvulopathy. Congenital heart disease.	1 1
8	Infectious endocarditis	2
9	Atherosclerosis. Ischemic cardiomyopathy. Angina pectoris.	1 1
10	Myocardial infarction.	2
11	Rythm and conduction disorders.	2
12	Arterial hypertension (essential and symptomatic).	2
13	Secondary cardiomyopathies. Idiopathic cardiomyopathy.	1 1
14	Acute and chronic heart failure. Acute vascular insufficiency.	1 1
15	Diabetes mellitus. Hyperthyroidism. Hypoparathyroidism.	1 1
16	Vitamin deficiencies and hypovitaminosis. Malnutrition. Obesity.	1 1
17	Oral undifferentiated examination	2
Total number of hours		34

### INTERNAL MEDICINE WITH pneumophthisiology, IV YEAR , 7 SEMESTER

1.	Examination of a patient. Acute and chronic gastritis. Duodenal and gastric ulcer.	2 2
2.	Chronic hepatitis. Hepatic cirrhosis.	2 2
3.	Chronic cholecystitis. Cholelithiasis (therapeutic aspects) Chronic pancreatitis.	2 2
4.	Ulcerative colitis. Crohn's disease. Tumors of the organs of the digestive system (gastric cancer, colorectal cancer, tumors of liver, biliary tracts and gallbladder ).	2 2



## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

ED: 02

DATE: 20.12.2013

PAGE. 3/3

5.	Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis.	2
	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis.	1
	Kidney stones (medical aspects).	1
6.	Rheumatoid arthritis.	1
	Systemic lupus erythematosus.	1
	Osteoarthritis.	1
	Presentation of the clinical case history of a patient.	1
Total number of hours		24
Total hours per discipline		58

Note: Last two days in the fourth year (day 7 and 8, 12 hours) are scheduled for the tuberculosis department.

### ***V. Recommended literature:***

#### ***- A. compulsory:***

1. Lectures
2. Harison. The principles of the internal medicine. The I and II Vol. 1995
3. Oxford Book of Internal Medicine / R. A. Hope 1995.

#### ***- B. additional:***

1. Clinical electrocardiography, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, 2006
2. Current diagnosis & treatment in gastroenterology, hepatology, & endoscopy - 3rd ed. (2009)
3. Firestein kelley's textbook of rheumatology, 8th ed, 2008
4. Libby Braunwald's heart disease a textbook of cardiovascular medicine, 8th ed, 2008
5. Andreoli and Carpenter's Cecil essentials of medicine. Philadelphia, PA : Saunders/Elsevier, ©2010.
6. Clinical medicine: a textbook for medical students and doctors. / Ed. by P. Kumar. M. Clark. Edinburgh. 1998.

### ***VI. Teaching and learning methods***

Internal Medicine is the discipline taught in the classical way: lectures and practical work. The practical lessons consist of the student's visits to patients for an independent clinical examination, under the guidance of the lecture, presentation of clinical cases, writing the clinical case history, participating in the instrumental examination and performing treatment for the examined patients. The main object of study is the patient. Each subject provided in the syllabus can be achieved only by the presentation (by one of the students) and discussion of the patient (or patients), with the active participation of all students in the group. Informational technologies are also used (clinical cases at the simulator) in the practical work.

Department reserves the right to make some practical lessons interactively.



## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

ED:

02

DATE:

20.12.2013

PAGE. 3/3

### ***VII. Suggestions for individual activity***

In terms of teaching, one of the least effective methods of learning is passive listening of lectures, even in the case of a well-structured and illustrated lecture with the use of multimedia technologies. Even if the material is interesting, and the student is motivated enough, many ways of processing the studied material are needed. Practice is more effective than reading about how to do it, but better is to teach others to do the same. Based on the above, if you want to succeed in acquiring Internal Medicine active work with the material is needed. Below we offer some suggestions:

1. Initially read the material. Take notes. Try to interpret the main ideas yourself. Study the schemas and pictures from the textbook and your notebook. Do the tests from your notebook.
2. Attend the practical and theoretical lessons, but not only to be present physically! Take right notes. Try to understand the information by asking yourself: Do I agree with the lecturer? Do I understand what the lesson is about? Is the topic of the lesson the same as the one in the textbook?
3. Ask questions! Ask the teacher, each other and yourself. Do this everywhere, in the lecture hall, teacher's office. The fact that you ask questions means that you understand the material and are working with it, and it is highly commendable. Each student has the right to ask the teacher for tutorials within his/her working hours, they aim to recover the lost course time.
4. Organise yourselves in groups of 2-3 persons and meet up to talk about the course material and to prepare for finals and mid-terms. Usually it's easier to learn the material in small groups than by yourself or in large ones. In addition, the ability to explain the material to your colleagues will facilitate work in the future.
5. An efficient way of profound learning is to participate in scientific meetings of the student body and to participate in scientific discussions. Also doing scientific reports for some lessons can be very useful.
6. Use your time rationally. The Internal Medicine discipline requires for a lot of prerequisites to be fully understood. The same thing refers to a lot of other disciplines taught in the course of the year. That's why you have to use your time rationally and be able to find a balance between the effort you need in to obtain knowledge, responsibilities and your personal life. According to the requirements, to work an hour with the lecturer, a student should work 1-2 hours individually. Thus, to be able to meet the requirements, 5 hours of weekly work should be dedicated to studying Internal Medicine discipline.

### ***VIII. Methods of assessment***

Assessment of students' knowledge is made through the appreciation of theoretical knowledge (oral, written test) at the practical lessons, by considering the practical skills in the examination of the patient, argumentation of the diagnosis, evaluating the clinical case history at the IV year (VII semester), solving situational problems at the promotional exam after the VII semester. The Internal Medicine discipline, at the III year ends up with an oral colloquium.





## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

ED:	02
DATE:	20.12.2013
PAGE. 3/3	

Students with an average mark lower than 5 and the students who haven't recovered their unattended practical lessons are not admitted to the promotional exam.

The exam for the Internal Medicine discipline is a combined one, made up of a multiple-choice test (option "Test Editor" USMF "Nicolae Testemitanu"), and the oral test, which is done in two stages:

Stage I.

Practical skills list is approved at the department and is presented to the students at the beginning of the study. Each student has to examine a patient for 30 min with the appreciation of: making and reasoning of patient presumptive diagnosis (at bedside), paraclinical investigation plan, interpretation of laboratory data, differential diagnosis and therapeutic assistance in emergencies. The average mark is recorded in the record sheet. If the mark is negative, the student is allowed to request a reexamination by the committee.

Stage II.

1. The grid test is made up in variants, each having 100 tests from all the studied topics of the course, from which 40 tests are of simple complement, 60 - of multiple complement. The student is provided a total of 2 hours to respond to the test. The test is assessed with grades from 0 to 10.

2. The oral test consists of offering the student a choice of one of the 40 random question cards, each containing 3 questions from all the topics of the internal medicine, according to the syllabus. The student has 30 minutes to get ready to answer. He is evaluated with grades from 0 to 10.

Knowledge is assessed with a mark 10-1 with no decimals, as follows:

- Mark 10 or "excellent" (equivalent to ECTS - A) is given for acquiring of the 91 - 100% of the material;
- Mark 9 or "very good" (equivalent ECTS - B) is given for acquiring of the 81 -90% of the material;
- Mark 8 or "good" (equivalent ECTS - C) is given for acquiring of the 71-80% of the material;
- Marks 6 and 7 or "satisfactory" (equivalent to ECTS - D) are given for acquiring of the respectively 61-65% and 66-70% of the material;
- Rating 5 or "weak" (equivalent to ECTS - E) is given for acquiring of the 51-60% of the material;
- Marks 3 and 4 (equivalent ECTS - FX) are given for acquiring of the 31-40% and of 41-50% of the material;
- Marks 1 and 2 or "unsatisfactory" (equivalent to ECTS - F) are given for acquiring of the 0-30% of the material.

The knowledge is assessed with marks from 10 to 1 and decimals 0.5. Marks from "5" up to "10", obtained as a result of evaluation of the course unit, allow the students to obtain the credits, according to the curriculum. The final mark results from sum of current assessments and marks from the final examination, being rounded to the students' benefit or decimal number 0.5. Students whose mark for the current assessment is less than "5" are not admitted to the final evaluation. The final grade consists of four components: annual average mark consisting of the average marks in internal medicine at the year III, IV and clinical case history (coefficient 0.3), the practical test (coefficient 0.2), oral test (coefficient 0, 3), multiple-choice test (coefficient 0.2).

### Methods of mark rounding





## PA 7.5.1 SYLLABUS

ED:

02

DATE:

20.12.2013

PAGE. 3/3

The average of current and final marks	Final mark
5	5
5,1-5,5	5,5
5,6-6,0	6
6,1-6,5	6,5
6,6-7,0	7
7,1-7,5	7,5
7,6-8,0	8
8,1-8,5	8,5
8,6-9,0	9
9,1-9,5	9,5
9,6-10	10

*Absence on examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student has the right to re-take the exam twice.*

### ***IX. Language of study*** ***English***