

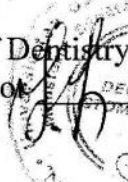


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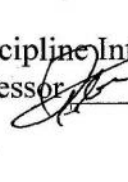
Approved

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-Semiology**

Code of the course: **S.04.O.045**

Type of course: **compulsory**

Total number of hours – 51

lectures -17 hours, practical lessons- 34 hours

Number of credits provided for the course: **2**

Lecturers teaching the course: **PhD, professor Minodora Mazur**
lecturer Rodica Bugai

Chisinau -2014



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I. Aim of the discipline

To study methods of clinical examination of therapeutic patients, main and advanced laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods ;

- To teach how to spot symptoms of internal organ diseases and to understand and explain their origin.
- To teach how to explain the diagnosis of a syndrome;
- To teach the importance of the role of symptoms and syndromes in the diagnosis of some of the most common diseases, with the explanation of the urgent medical help principles in these diseases.

II. Objectives obtained in teaching the discipline

- At the level of knowledge and understanding
 - To know the basis of ethics and medical deontology;
 - To form an integral vision of the healthy human body;
 - To know the plan of clinical examination of a patient;
 - To know the key laboratory and instrumental investigations of a patient;
- At the level of application
 - To implement the knowledge of ethics and medical deontology in clinical practice
 - To make a full clinical examination of all systems of the human body
 - To detect the symptoms of internal diseases and the order of their appearance
 - To interpret clinically the most important laboratory (complete blood count, urine analysis etc.) and instrumental investigation (ECG, EcoCG etc.) results
 - To aggregate the symptoms in syndromes based on their common origin in the disease process.
 - To argue one's own clinical opinion.
- At the level of integration
 - To assess the importance of Internal Medicine -Semiology in Medicine.
 - To apply fundamental medical knowledge creatively in the process of a patient's examination.
 - To deduce the interrelations between Internal Medicine -Semiology and other fundamental and clinical disciplines.
 - To possess the ability to implement and integrate knowledge of semiology obtained in clinical trials.
 - To be able to evaluate and autoevaluate the knowledge in this field;
 - To be able to master novelties of the clinical disciplines.



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III. Provisional terms and conditions

Internal medicine is one of the basic clinical disciplines in the university training of doctors, regardless of the field they will choose subsequently. Its study at the university stage, enables in future doctors to acquire fundamental principles of clinical work with patients. Semiology of internal diseases is an early stage in forming a future specialist in the field of internal medicine.

Being an integral part of Internal Diseases, the course of Medical Semiology aims to form the basis of clinical rationality and medical ethics, to teach them the professional skills needed in clinical and paraclinical examination, as well as the treatment of the patient, skills necessary to any doctor in any medical field. 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, logic, which are obtained in undergraduate and university studies.

IV. Main theme of the course

A. Lectures:

No.	Theme	Number of hours
1	Introductory course in Physical Examination of internal diseases. Medical Ethics. Plan of examination of a patient.	2
2	Exploration of patients with respiratory diseases: complaints, anamnesis, inspection. Palpation of the chest. Comparative percussion of the lungs.	2
3	Lung auscultation. Main respiratory noise and superadded noises.	2
4	Examination of patients with cardiovascular disease: complaints and history, inspection, palpation of the heart and blood vessels. Relative percussion of the heart.	2
5	Listening to the heart. Examination of peripheral vessels. Peripheral arterial pulse taking and blood pressure measurement. Complementary methods for the examination of the cardiovascular system.	2
6	Methods of examination of patients with diseases of the digestive tract, liver, gallbladder and spleen: complaints and history, inspection, palpation of the abdomen. Percussion and palpation of the liver.	2
7	Clinical and laboratory methods of examination of patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases.	2
8	Methods of examination of patients with disorders of the endocrine system: complaints and history; inspection.	2
9	Methods of examination of patients with hematologic diseases.	1
	TOTAL	17 h



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B. Practical lessons:

No.	Theme	Number of hours
1	Introduction. Medical ethics. Medical documentation. Plan of patient's examination. Primary and general complaints. Disease history and current life history.	2
2	General inspection. Examination of patients with respiratory diseases: complaints, anamnesis, inspection. Palpation of the chest.	2
3	Comparative and topographic percussion of the lungs.	2
4	Auscultation of the lung. Main respiratory souffle. Superadded respiratory noises	2
5	Assessment of professional skills of the respiratory system.	2
6	Examination of patients with cardiovascular diseases: complaints and history, inspection, palpation of the heart and blood vessels.	2
7	Relative percussion of the heart.	2
8	Listening to the heart. Examination of peripheral vessels. Peripheral arterial pulse taking and blood pressure measurement.	2
9	Additional methods for examination of the cardiovascular system. Method of recording and deciphering of ECG. ECG in hypertrophy of the heart compartments.	2
10	Assessment of professional skills of the cardiovascular system.	2
11	Methods of examination of patients with severe digestive tract diseases: complaints and history, inspection, palpation of the abdomen.	2
12	Methods of examination of patients with liver and gallbladder diseases: complaints and history, inspection, percussion and palpation of the liver, gallbladder and spleen.	2
13	Assessment of professional skills of the digestive system.	2
14	Clinical and laboratory methods of examination of patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases. Working on the case history of the patient.	2
15	Methods of examination of patients with diseases of the hematologic system: complaints and anamnesis, inspection.	2
16	Methods of examination of patients with endocrine disorders: complaints and anamnesis, inspection.	2
17	Assessment of practical skills. Presentation of the case history of the patient.	2
	T O T A L	34 h

V. Recommended literature:

- A. compulsory:

1. Lectures
2. A Guide to Physical Examination and History Taking. Barbara Bates. J. B. Lippincot Company. Phyladelphia, USA



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3. Medical course. Physical Examination Stanciu C. Science. 1990

- *B. additional:*

1. Clinical Medicine. Kumar & Clark. VII-th edition. London 2009

VI. Teaching and learning methods

Internal Medicine - Semiology is the discipline taught in the classical way: lectures and practical work. During practical lessons students study the methodology of clinical examination of patients, detection of clinical signs and symptoms and their clinical interpretation, visit the patients for clinical examination, initially together with a lecturer, then alone or in small groups. Subsequently, based on symptoms and clinical signs detected, the clinical interpretation of the given patient is made, the results of laboratory tests are known. The ultimate goal is to develop clinical skills in students and clinical examination of patient, with syndrome diagnosis, making a program of laboratory investigations and treatment principles. Knowledge and practical skills during the course are assessed at the end of the course. It allows to perform monitoring of the training process and efficiency, operative improvement of teaching process.

VII. Suggestions for individual activity

From the pedagogical point of view, one of the less efficient learning methods is passive listening of lectures, even in the case of a well-structured and illustrated lecture with the use of multimedia technology. Even if the material is interesting and a student is motivated enough many ways of processing the studied material are needed, in order to learn something. Practical fulfillment is more efficient than reading about how it should be done, but even more efficient is teaching someone how it should be done.

Based on the above, if you want to succeed in acquiring Internal Medicine - Semiology, 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 teacher? 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



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teacher for tutorials within his/her working hours, the lessons meant to recover lost the 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 discipline Internal Medicine - Semiology 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 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. That is, to be able to meet the requirements, 5 hours of weekly work should be dedicated for studying Internal Medicine - Semiology.

VIII. Methods of assessment

The discipline Internal Medicine - Semiology includes 4 totalizations and the case history of patient.

- Totalization No. 1: Examination of patients with respiratory system diseases;
- Totalization No.2: Examination of patients with cardiovascular diseases;
- Totalization No.3: Examination of patients with digestive system diseases;
- Totalization No.4: Test on the practical skills (all systems);
- Writing the case history of patient. (End of semester 4).

Assessment of practical skills is done by providing each student with a patient. Students must perform a clinical examination of the patient i.e. case history of the patient, a general inspection, practical skills etc. with a clinical interpretation of the obtained results, reflecting them through a correct formulation of the clinical syndroms in every particular case.

The Internal Medicine - Semiology course ends with a final colloquium.

Methods of mark rounding

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



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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