

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Orenburg State Medical University" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

**GUIDELINES
FOR THE TEACHER
ORGANIZING THE STUDY OF THE DISCIPLINE
ANESTHESIOLOGY, REANIMATION, INTENSIVE CARE**

31.05.01 Medical business

(Faculty of foreign students)

It is part of the main professional educational program of higher education in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved by the Academic Council of the Orgmu of the Ministry of Health of Russia

Protocol No. 8 dated March 25, 2016

Orenburg

1. Explanatory note

Independent work is a form of organization of the educational process, stimulating activity, autonomy, and cognitive interest of students.

Independent work of students is an obligatory component of the educational process, as it ensures the consolidation of acquired knowledge by acquiring skills for understanding and expanding their content, solving actual problems of forming general cultural (universal), general professional and professional competencies, research activities, preparation for classes and passing the intermediate certification.

Independent work of students represents a combination of classroom and extracurricular activities and work, ensuring the successful development of the educational program of higher education in accordance with the requirements of the GEF. The choice of the form of organization of independent work of students is determined by the content of the academic discipline and the form of the organization of training (lecture, seminar, practical exercise, etc.).

The goal of independent work is to provide the graduate with a specialty “medical business” with the necessary information and knowledge on the issues of etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics and emergency care for various urgent and life-threatening conditions, to teach basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

2. The content of independent work of students.

The content of tasks for independent work of students on the discipline is presented in the fund of assessment tools for the current monitoring of progress and interim certification for the discipline, which is attached to the work program of the discipline, section 6 "Teaching and methodological support for the discipline (module)", in University information system.

The list of educational, educational and methodical, scientific literature and information resources for independent work is presented in the work program of the discipline, section 8 "List of basic and additional educational literature necessary for the development of the discipline (module)".

№	Theme of independent work	Form of independent work	Form of control of independent work	Contact work form when conducting monitoring
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Independent work throughout the discipline</i>				
1		Work with literature (see work program of the discipline, section 8)	Oral poll; Solving problem-situational problems; Practical skills test	Classroom
3		Essay	Protection of the essay	Classroom
4		Work with literature	Testing	In the information system
<i>Independent work within the framework of practical training of the module Anesthesiology</i>				
1	The pain. Acute and chronic pain. Pain syndrome	Preparation of the answer, drawing	Oral poll	Classroom

		up the plan and theses of the answer; Solving situational problems		
2	Fundamentals of modern anesthesiology	Preparation of the answer, drawing up the plan and theses of the answer; Solving situational problems	Oral poll	Classroom
<i>Independent work within the framework of practical training of the module «Reanimation»</i>				
1	General issues of resuscitation	Preparation of the answer, drawing up the plan and theses of the answer; Solving situational problems	Oral poll	Classroom
<i>Independent work within the framework of practical training of the module «Intensive care»</i>				
1	Acute respiratory failure	Preparation of the answer, drawing up the plan and theses of the answer; Solving situational problems	Oral poll	Classroom
2	Emergency conditions in diseases of the cardiovascular system	Preparation of the answer, drawing up the plan and theses of the answer; Solving situational problems	Oral poll	Classroom
3	Shock	Preparation of the answer, drawing up the plan and theses of the answer; Solving situational problems	Oral poll	Classroom
4	Infusion and transfusion therapy and acute blood loss	Preparation of the answer, drawing up the plan and theses of the answer; Solving situational problems	Oral poll	Classroom
5	Acute impairment of consciousness	Preparation of the answer, drawing up the plan and theses of the answer;	Oral poll	Classroom

		Solving situational problems		
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3. Methodological guidelines for completing tasks for independent work in the discipline.

Methodical instructions for students to prepare for practical classes

A practical lesson is a form of organization of the educational process aimed at improving students' practical skills through a group discussion of a topic, an educational problem under the guidance of a teacher.

When developing an oral answer in a practical lesson, you can use the classical scheme of oratory. This scheme is based on 5 stages:

1. Selection of the necessary material for the content of the upcoming speech.
2. Drawing up a plan, dismemberment of the collected material in the necessary logical sequence.
3. "Verbal expression", literary processing of speech, saturation of its content.
4. Memorization, memorization of the text of speech or its individual aspects (if necessary).
5. Making a speech with the appropriate intonation, facial expressions, gestures.

Recommendations for constructing the composition of an oral response

1. The introduction should:
 - to attract attention, to arouse the interest of listeners to the problem, the subject of the answer;
 - explain why your judgments about the subject (problem) are authoritative, significant;
 - establish contact with listeners by pointing out common views, previous experiences.
2. In the advance notice, it should be:
 - to reveal the history of the problem (subject) of the speech;
 - to show its social, scientific or practical significance;
 - to reveal previously known attempts to solve it.
3. In the process of argumentation, it is necessary:
 - formulate the main thesis and give, if necessary, additional information to clarify it;
 - formulate an additional thesis, if necessary, accompanying it with additional information;
 - formulate a conclusion in general form;
 - to point out the disadvantages of alternative positions and the advantages of your position.
4. In conclusion, it is advisable:
 - summarize your position on the discussed problem, your final conclusion and solution;
 - to justify what are the consequences in case of rejection of your approach to solving the problem.

*Recommendations for drawing up a detailed plan-an answer
to the theoretical questions of the practical lesson*

1. When reading the studied material for the first time, divide it into the main semantic parts, highlight the main thoughts, conclusions.
2. When drawing up a detailed outline plan, formulate its paragraphs, sub-paragraphs, determine what exactly should be included in the outline plan to disclose each of them.
3. State the most significant aspects of the studied material (theses) successively and briefly in your own words or in the form of quotations.
4. In the summary, include both the main provisions and specific facts and examples, but without their detailed description.
5. Write individual words and whole sentences abbreviated, write out only keywords, instead of quoting, make only links to the pages of the cited work, use symbols.
6. Arrange paragraphs by steps, use colored pencils, markers, felt-tip pens to highlight significant places.

Guidelines for preparing an oral report

Report - a public communication or document that contains information and reflects the essence of the issue or research in relation to this situation.

Algorithm for completing the task:

- 1) clearly formulate the topic;
- 2) study and select the literature recommended on the topic, highlighting three sources of bibliographic information:
 - primary (articles, dissertations, monographs, etc.);
 - secondary (bibliography, abstract journals, signal information, plans, graph diagrams, subject indexes, etc.);
 - tertiary (reviews, compilation works, reference books, etc.);
- 3) write a plan that is fully consistent with the chosen topic and logically reveals it;
- 4) write a report, observing the following requirements:
 - to the structure of the report - it should include: a brief introduction, substantiating the relevance of the problem; main text; conclusion with brief conclusions on the problem under study; list of used literature;
 - to the content of the report - general provisions should be supported and explained with specific examples; do not retell individual chapters of a textbook or training manual, but state your own thoughts on the merits of the issues under consideration, make your own proposals;
- 5) arrange the work in accordance with the requirements.

**Guidelines for performing Information Search
(search for unstructured information)**

Tasks of modern information retrieval:

- solution of modeling issues;
- classification of documents;
- filtering, classification of documents;
- designing search engine architectures and user interfaces;
- extracting information (annotating and summarizing documents);

- selection of the information retrieval language of the query in search engines.

In the process of performing independent work, the student can use various types of search (the teacher can immediately indicate the type of information search necessary to complete the task):

- bibliographic search - searching for the necessary information about the source and establishing its presence in the system of other sources. Conducted by searching for bibliographic information and bibliographic aids (information publications);

- search for the information sources themselves (documents and publications) that contain or may contain the necessary information;

- search for factual information contained in literature, a book (for example, about historical facts and events, about biographical data from the life and activities of a writer, scientist, etc.).

Task execution algorithm:

1) definition of the field of knowledge;

2) choice of type and sources of data;

3) collection of materials necessary for filling the information model;

4) selection of the most useful information;

5) choice of information processing method (classification, clustering, regression analysis, etc.);

6) choice of an algorithm for searching for patterns;

7) search for patterns, formal rules and structural relationships in the collected information;

8) creative interpretation of the obtained results.

Guidelines for the preparation and presentation of the abstract

An abstract is an independent research work of a student to reveal the essence of the problem under study, to present different points of view and his own views on it. In the abstract, all its structural elements should be in sequence: title page, content, introduction, main part, conclusion, list of sources used.

1. The title page of the abstract should reflect the name of the university, the name of the faculty and department at which this work is performed, the title of the abstract, the surname and group of the person who performed it, the surname and academic degree of the examiner.

2. In the table of contents, the names of the paragraphs of the abstract are sequentially stated, the pages from which each paragraph begins are indicated.

3. In the introduction, the essence of the problem under study is formulated, the choice of the topic is justified, its significance and relevance are determined, the purpose and objectives of the abstract are indicated, and the characteristics of the literature used are given.

4. Main part: each section demonstratively reveals a separate problem or one of its sides, logically is a continuation of the previous one; in the main part, tables, graphs, diagrams can be presented.

5. Conclusion: the results are summed up or a generalized conclusion is given on the topic of the abstract, recommendations are offered.

The content of the abstract should be logical; the presentation of the material is of a problem-thematic nature, and the text fully reflects the topic, meeting the following requirements:

- relevance of the problem under consideration;
- validity of the stated problems, questions, proposals;
- consistency, consistency and brevity of presentation;
- reflection of the opinion on the problem of the referee.

References in the text of the abstract to the sources used must be placed in square brackets, indicating the number of the source according to the list of references given at the end of the work (for example: [2]). Through a dot after the number, verbatim quoted sentences of the author or pages of his texts are indicated (for example: [2. p. 24-25]). The proper names of the authors in the text of the abstract and sources in a foreign language are given in the original language. The volume of the abstract as an integral part of pedagogical practice should be from 15 to 20 typewritten pages of A4 format. Font size "Times New Roman" 14 pt, line spacing, margins: right - 10 mm; top, left and bottom - 20 mm. Page numbering should be through, starting from the title page (no number is put on the title page).

4. Criteria for evaluating the results of completing assignments for students' independent work.

The criteria for evaluating completed tasks are presented in the fund of assessment tools for ongoing monitoring of progress and intermediate certification in the discipline, which is attached to the work program of the discipline, section 6 "Educational and methodological support for the discipline (module)", in the information system of the University.ционной системе Университета.