

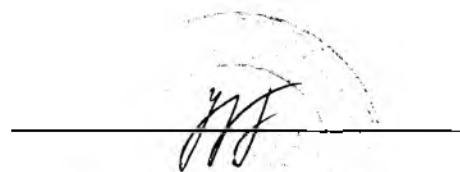
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
KYRGYZ STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY NAMED AFTER I.K. AKHUNBAEV**

Academic plan

Agreed

Human resources management
and organizational work

Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic



"10" 08 2020

Approve

Rector of the KSMA I.K.Akhunbaeva
MD, prof. Kudaibergenova I.O.



Typical training plan of the educational professional residency program in the specialty "Cardiologist" for 3 years of study

Code - 050

Assigned qualification: Doctor cardiologist

The standard training period is 3 year

Full-time form of education

№	The name of the disciplines according to SES	Distribution of study time by occupation		The distribution of hours by year		
		Total labor input according to SES		1st year	2 year	3 year
		in credits	in hours	weeks	weeks	weeks
I.	Basic part	73,6	2208	46		
1	Introduction in specialty of GP	1,6	48	1		
2	Section «internal diseases»	19,2	576	12		
3	Section «Obstetric and gynecology»	16	480	10		
4	Section «Surgery»	16	480	10		
5	Section «Pediatrics»	17,6	528	11		
6	Emergency urgent care (including simulation course)	3,2	96	2		
II.	General medicine disciplines	28,8	864		18	-
2.1	Nephrology in the practice of a cardiologist	6,4	192		4	
2.2	Pulmonology in the practice of a cardiologist	6,4	192		4	
2.3	Endocrinology in the practice of a cardiologist	3,2	96		2	
2.4	Gastroenterology in the practice of a cardiologist	6,4	192		4	
2.5	Rheumatology	6,4	192		4	
III	Special discipline. Cardiology	104	3120		28	37
3.1	Anatomy and physiology of organs of circulation system					
3.1.1	Anatomy and physiology of organs of circulation system	1,6	48		1	
3.1.2	Methods of examination of patients with diseases of inner organs	1,6	48		1	
3.2	Particular cardiology					
3.2.1	Atherosclerosis and hyperlipidemias	1,6	48		1	

3.2.2	CHD. Angina pectoris. Vasospastic angina.	1,6	48		1	
	Microvascular angina. Silent myocardial ischemia	1,6	48		1	
3.2.3	ACS with ST elevation Myocardial infarction. Early and late complications of myocardial infarction	1,6	48		1	
3.2.4	ACS without ST elevation (unstable angina, non-Q-wave myocardial infarction)	1,6	48		1	
3.2.5	Arrhythmias and heart rhythm conduction disturbances	3,2	96		2	
3.2.6	Arterial hypertension	1,6	48		1	
3.2.7	Secondaryarterialhypertensions	1,6	48		1	
3.2.8	Non-coronarogenic myocardial diseases (Myocarditis. Cardiomyopathies)	1,6	48		1	
3.2.9	Valvular heart diseases	3,2	96		2	
3.2.10	Diseases of endocardium	1,6	48		1	
3.2.11	Diseases of pericardium	1,6	48		1	
3.2.12	Chronic heart failure	1,6	48		1	
3.2.13	Pulmonary arterial hypertensions. Mountain thickness (Mirrakhimov's diseases)	1,6	48			1
3.2.14	Congenital heart diseases and rare hear diseases.	1,6	48			1
3.2.15	Diseases of aorta and vessels	1,6	48			1
3.2.16	Clinical pharmacology of the basic groups of medicines, using in cardiology	3,2	96			2
3.2.17	Cardiovascular disease andpregnancy	1,6	48			1
3.2.18	Cardiovascular diseases in senile patients	1,6	48			1
3.2.19	Rehabilitation in cardiology	1,6	48			1
3.2.20	Preventive cardiology	1,6	48			1
3.2.21	Questions of dietology in patients with cardiovascular diseases	1,6	48			1
3.2.22	Heart tumors	1,6	48			1
3.3	Urgent cardiology					

3.3.1	Acute heart failure. Cardiogenic shock. Pulmonaryedema.	1,6	48		1	
3.3.2	Clinic and urgent care in acute arrhythmias and conduction disorders.	1,6	48		1	
3.3.3	Primary circulatory arrest. Ventricular fibrillation. Asystole	1,6	48		1	
3.3.4	Acute pulmonary heart. PE	1,6	48		1	
3.3.5	Acute vascular insufficiency	1,6	48		1	
3.3.6	Hypertensive crises	1,6	48		1	
3.3.7	Acute cerebrovascular accidents	1,6	48		1	
3.4	Differential diagnosis in cardiology					
3.4.1	Differential diagnosis of chest pain	3,2	96			2
3.4.2	Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly	1,6	48			1
3.4.3	Differential diagnosis of arterial hypertension	1,6	48			1
3.4.4	Differential diagnosis of heart's murmurs	1,6	48			1
3.4.5	Differential diagnosis of edematous ascites syndrome	1,6	48			1
3.4.6	Differential diagnosis of dispnoe and cianosis	1,6	48			1
3.4.7	Differential diagnosis of tachi- and bradiarrhythmias	1,6	48			1
3.4.8	Differential diagnosis of pericardial effusion	1,6	48			1
3.5.	Functional Diagnostics in Cardiology					
3.5.1	ECG	6,4	192			4
3.5.2	Tests with physical exertion	1,6	48			1
3.5.3	Holter BP monitoring	1,6	48			1
3.5.4	Holter ECG monitoring	1,6	48			1
3.6	Radiation diagnostic and treatment methods in cardiology					
3.6.1	Ultrasound diagnostics. Echocardiography	3,2	96			2
3.6.2	Ultrasonography of inner organs	1,6	48			1
3.6.3	Radiation diagnosis of diseases of the	1,6	48			1

	cardiovascular system (MSCT)					
3.6.4	X-ray endovascular diagnostic and treatment methods in cardiology. Angiography in Cardiology	1,6	48			1
3.6.5	EPI. Invasive treatments for heart arrhythmias	1,6	48			1
3.7	Outpatient admission	12,8	384		4	4
IV.	Elective disciplines (humanitarian and general education unit and special disciplines) (any 3 of 6 optional)	14,4	432			9
1	Computer Learning / E-Health					
2	Modern views on the problem of dyslipidemia					
3	Heart trauma and injuries					
4	Pedagogy and psychology					
5	Medicine of emergency and disasters					
6	The Istanbul Protocol (1999)					
IV.	Certification	9,6	288	2	2	2
V.	Vacations	19,2	576	4	4	4
	TOTAL	249,6	7488	52	52	52

Weekly load: 36 hours (astronomical) = 48 hours (academic) = 1.6 credits

Note:

Certification. Interim certification is carried out after each semester and always after each year of study. **Final state certification** - an assessment of the theoretical and professional knowledge of a specialist, an assessment of his practical skills is carried out by a special commission (SCC)