



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

Educational program directions
of preparation 31.05.01
«Medical case»

TRAINING AND
METHODOLOGICAL
COMPLEX DISCIPLINES
«Hospital Surgery,
Pediatric Surgery»

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**Thematic plan of seminar-type classes
in the discipline "Hospital surgery, pediatric surgery" module "Pediatric
surgery" for students of 6 course
training in programme 31.05.01 "Medical
case" for 2023-2024 academic year**

№	Topic of the seminar session	Hours (academic)
1.	<p>Acute respiratory failure syndrome caused by malformations and surgical diseases of the respiratory tract in children.¹ Classification of pulmonary pleural suppurations. Methods of studying patients with bacterial destruction of the lungs. Clinical and radiological picture of abscessing pneumonia, pleural empyema, pyopneumothorax. Differential diagnostics. Diagnostic puncture of the pleural cavity. Hemostasis disorder. Pathological syndromes. Treatment of pulmonary pleural suppurations: conservative (elimination of pathological syndromes, antibacterial and immunotherapy, bronchoscopic sanitation); surgical (puncture, Bulau drainage, active aspiration, pleural lavage, radical sanitation). Testimony and timing. Postoperative complications. The main causes of adverse outcomes, rehabilitation.</p> <p>Lung malformations. Etiopathogenesis. Types of defects, frequency of occurrence: agenesis and hypoplasia of the lungs; congenital lung cysts; congenital lobar emphysema; pulmonary sequestration. Diaphragm malformations. Clinic, diagnostics. Timing of operative treatment. Surgical tactics for malformations lungs and diaphragmes.²</p>	4



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2.	<p>Method of examination of children with urological diseases. Malformations and diseases of the urinary system in children.¹ Major syndromes (urinary, pain, dysuric, and hypertensive). General clinical research methods. Laboratory and functional research methods: Nechiporenko sample, detection of active white blood cells, Zimnitsky sample. Instrumental research methods. Indications and methods of bladder catheterization, ureteroscopy, cystochromocystoscopy. Preparation of the patient for X-ray examination and methods of its carrying out. Overview and excretory urography: indications, contraindications. Infusion Urography. Myctic cystography. Procedure, diagnostic value. Angiography, radioisotope research methods. Examination of children with urinary system organ injuries. Diagnostic value of excretory and myctic urology. Malformations of the urethra: hypospadias, epispadias (forms, diagnosis and surgical treatment); urethral stricture and bladder neck contracture (diagnostic and treatment methods). Bladder malformations (diverticula, extrofia). Clinic, diagnosis and methods of operative treatment. Hydronephrotic transformation, polycystic and megaureter (primary and secondary). Vesicopelvic reflux (active and passive): clinic, diagnosis, grade I-V vesicoureteral reflux. Surgical treatment (pelvis resection with neointegration of the ureter according to Heines-Andersen, anti-reflux surgery Gregoire, Cochin and Politano-Leadbetter). Medical examination and rehabilitation of children after surgery on genitourinary organs.²</p>	4
3.	<p>Features of traumatology of childhood. Prevention of injury in children. Traumatic brain injury in children.¹ Typical forms of fractures for children (a fracture like a "green branch," subperiosteal fractures, epiphyseolysis, osteoepiphyseolysis). Generic fractures of the collarbone, shoulder and femur. Reasons for shorter timing of consolidation of fractures in children. Clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of limb bone fractures. Immobilization times depending on the age of the child. The basic principles of the treatment of tubular bone fractures: first aid (splint application, pain relief); Closed repositioning plaster cast (peculiarities of application in newborns); adhesive plaster and skeletal stretching; compression-distraction, incostal and extracostal osteosynthesis. Pathological fractures in children (rickets, primary brittle bones, osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, neoplasms.) Treatment features. Errors in the diagnosis and treatment of fractures. Hemarthrosis. Dislocations. Clinical manifestations and treatment principles. Medical examination of children with mechanical damage. Skull and brain injury. Principles and classification (open and closed injury, concussion, contusion, brain compression, subdural hemorrhage, intracranial hematomas). Clinic and diagnosis (X-ray, MRI, ultrasound echolocation, electroencephalography, spinal puncture). Need for radiography in traumatic brain injury. Operative and conservative treatment. Complications and residual events. Birth traumatic brain injury. Kefalogematoma: clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Rehabilitation of children who have suffered traumatic brain trauma.²</p>	4



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4.	Pediatric orthopedics. Hip dysplasia, congenital clubfoot and torticollis. Osteochondropathies in children. ¹ Etiology and epidemiology of orthopedic diseases in children. Hip dysplasia. Clinical manifestations and diagnosis. Radiological schemes (Hilgenreiner, Putti, Ombredan and other authors). Conservative treatment (tires of Vilensky, Mirzoeva, CITO, Pavlik stirrup, Freik pillow, plaster bandages). Treatment milestones. Reasons for ineligibility. Terms of conservative treatment. Open adjustment. Rehabilitation of children with congenital hip dislocation. Treatment (duration of conservative treatment, operations Gagentorn - Mikulich). Congenital bone forms of the crank (sinostosis of the cervical vertebrae (Klippel-Feil syndrome), wedge-shaped additional vertebrae, cervical ribs, pterygoid neck, Grisel's disease). Congenital clubfoot. Forms and clinical manifestations. Treatment (according to I. Ponseti, operation on Zatsepin, Storm). Dispensary observation. Osteochondropathies (Legg-Calve-Perthes disease, Osgood-Schlatter, Sheyerman-Mau, Calve, Keller I, II). Clinical and radiological characteristics and treatment principles. ²	4
	total	16

1 - subject

2 - essential content

Discussed at a meeting of the Department of Pediatric Surgery, Protocol No. 10 dated May, 29, 2023

Head of Department
pediatric surgery, Doctor of
Medical Sciences,
Professor

A.I. Perepelkin