



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"

**Thematic plan of seminar-type classes
in the discipline "Hospital surgery, pediatric surgery" module "Pediatric
surgery" for students of 5 course
training in programme 31.05.01 "Medical
case" for 2023-2024 academic year**

№	The topic of the seminar session	Hours (academic)
1.	<p>General issues of pediatric surgery.¹ Questions of embryogenesis and thanatogenesis of malformations. Role of hereditary factors. Malformations requiring emergency surgery (esophageal atresia) and surgical treatment in the early neonatal period (atresia of the small intestine and its stenosis, internal membrane, annular pancreas). Clinic, diagnosis and therapeutic tactics. Congenital malformations of the intestinal tube, malrotation syndrome. Malformations causing acute respiratory failure syndrome (diaphragmatic hernia, congenital lobar emphysema, hoan atresia, Pierre Robin syndrome). Malformations of the head, neck and spinal cord (cleft upper lip and palate, macroglossia, short tongue bridle, congenital cysts and neck fistulas, spinal hernias). Malformations of the abdominal wall: congenital underdevelopment of the abdominal muscles, abnormalities in the development of the yolk duct, formation of urachus. Principles of treatment.²</p>	4
2.	<p>Emergency surgery of newborn children. Features of acute appendicitis in young children. Peritonitis in children.¹ Esophageal atresia. Esophageal atresia clinic (early symptoms). Complications. Diagnosis of esophageal atresia (esophageal sounding, Elephant test, esophageal contrast radiography, esophagoscopy). Differential diagnostics. Transportation features, preoperative preparation. One- and two-stage methods of surgical treatment of esophageal atresia. Gastroschisis. Clinic. Complications. Diagnosis. Differential diagnostics. Transportation features, preoperative preparation. Types of surgical interventions. Embryonic hernia of umbilical cord (omphalocele). Clinic. Complications. Diagnostics Differential diagnostics. Transportation features, preoperative preparation. Types of operative interventions.²</p>	5

3.	<p>Diseases and malformations of the colon. Gastrointestinal obstruction in children.¹</p> <p>Congenital megacolon and megadolichocolon: localization of the aganglionic zone, form (acute, subacute, chronic); clinic, diagnostics and X-ray diagnostics; features</p> <p>diseases in newborns; treatment. Preparation for operation and colostomy. Methods of radical operations (Operation Svenson, Soave, Duhamel). Terms of their holding. Anorectal malformations. Embryogenesis: classification (international, by A.I. Lenyushkin). Clinic and diagnosis. Indications for operative treatment depending on the form of atresia and age of the patient. Methods of surgical treatment (perineal and abdominal-perineal proctoplasty, Romualdi surgery). Diseases of the rectum (prolapse, polyp, anus crack). Clinic, diagnostics, treatments. Dispensary observation of children with anorectal defects.</p> <p>Congenital bowel obstruction. Etiology (malformations of the intestinal tube, impaired rotation and fixation of the intestine). Clinic, diagnosis, radiosemiotics of high and low congenital intestinal obstruction; pathophysiological shifts and their correction.</p> <p>Acquired bowel obstruction. Strangulation and obturation obstruction. Role of congenital anomalies (Meckel diverticulum, mesentery defects) and neoplasms. Intussusception of the intestine. Clinic, diagnosis (examination under anesthesia, X-ray, pneumocolonography). Indications and contraindications to pneumocolonocompression. Surgical treatment methods. Principles of management of patients in the postoperative period. Dynamic bowel obstruction: causes and differential diagnosis of dynamic and mechanical obstruction. Conservative and surgical treatment.²</p>	4
4.	<p>Osteomyelitis in children. Surgical soft tissue infection in children.¹</p> <p>Factors contributing to the spread of purulent - septic diseases in children. Sepsis, complications (peritonitis, destructive pneumonia). Principles of treatment of purulent infection. Neonatal necrotic phlegmon: clinical manifestations, stages and periods of disease. Dependence of severity on the timing of hospitalization and lesion area. Principles of surgical treatment.</p> <p>Omphalitis: clinic, forms, differential diagnosis and complications (umbilical phlebitis, umbilical sepsis, peritonitis). Treatment of omphalitis and its complications.</p> <p>Mastitis of neonates. Clinic, diagnosis and consequences of advanced cases. Treatment. Lymphadenitis. Clinic, diagnostics, features of the course of neonatal adenophlegmon. Treatment (local and general).</p> <p>Acute hematogenic osteomyelitis: forms, clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment according to Krasnobaev, passive and active immunization, local treatment (early microperforation, antibacterial therapy, immobilization). Epiphyseal osteomyelitis. Flow features (zone lesion growth, involvement in the process of joints). Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Treatment (joint puncture, indication of an autopsy of the purulent focus; features of immobilization in newborn).²</p>	5
	total	18

1 - subject

2 - essential content

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

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