|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | UNIVERSITY OF WARMIA AND MAZURY IN OLSZTYN |
|  |  **Course sylabus – part A** |
| **48SJ-FAMM1** | **Family Medicine 1/2** |
| **2024Z** |  |
| **ECTS: 4.00** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT MATTER CONTENT:**Participation in admissions in medical practice. Giving medical advice with recommendations on diagnostics and therapy.1. Health promotion and prophylaxis. 2. Lactation, treatment of a breastfeeding mother, kinetics of drug transport to milk. 3. Vaccinations in primary care practice 4. Upper respiratory tract infections. 5. Legal responsibility of a family physician, decision making. 6. Addictions. Family violence. 7. Organisational and legal basis of family medicine. 8. Nephrological issues in the family physician’s practice 9. Respiratory tract diseases in the family physician’s practice.Organisation of the family physician’s practice. Forms of the legal organisation of the family physician’s practice. A family physician’s scope of competence. Organisational structure of the present healthcare system. Professional, financial, political dependence. Cooperation with a community and family nurse. Cooperation with a community and family midwife. Rudiments of medical certification. Certifying temporary inability to work. Issuing certificates for disability pension. Disability classes. Applications for health resort treatment. Chronic back pain syndrome. Bone and joint pain, diagnostics and management. Arterial hypertension and coronary artery disease. Kidney diseases in the family physician’s practice. Haematological diseases in the family physician’s practice. The most common gastric ailments and their management. Chronic anti-thrombotic therapy.**TEACHING OBJECTIVE:**Familiarising the students with the specific nature of the family physician’s work, his/her role in the healthcare system, e.g. the specific nature of paediatric issues, adult age issues and geriatric issues in primary healthcare. Solving issues in family and community pathology, family violence, family care, care of a chronically sick person, together with tasks related to palliative medicine. Recognition and therapy of addictions in the family physician’s practice.**DESCRIPTION OF THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE COURSE IN RELATION TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SECOND LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR QUALIFICATIONS AT LEVELS 6-8 OF THE POLISH QUALIFICATION FRAMEWORK IN RELATION TO THE SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES AND THE EFFECTS FOR FIELDS OF STUDY:****Symbols for outcomes related to the discipline:****Symbols for outcomes related to the field of study:**K.1.+, K.2.+, K.3.+, E.U1.+, E.U3.+, E.U29.+, E.U38.+, M/NM\_E.W3.+, M/NM\_E.W38.+, M/NM\_E.W39.+**LEARNING OUTCOMES (Knowledge, Skills, Social competence):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **K1**  | establishes and maintains a deep and respectful contact with a patient and shows understanding for differences regarding the outlook of the world and culture |
| **K2**  | acts for the good of the patient |
| **K3**  | observes medical confidentiality and the patient’s rights |
| **U1**  | take medical interview with an adult patient |
| **U2**  | conduct complete and targeted physical examination of an adult patient |
| **U3**  | perform the basic medical procedures and therapies, including:1) taking the body temperature (both external and internal), the heart rate, the arterial pressure applying a non-invasive method,2) monitoring the vital signs with the use of the patient monitor, pulse oximetry,3) conducting spirometry tests, oxygentherapy, assisted and controlled ventilation,4) inserting the oropharyngeal tube,5) performing intravenous, intramuscular, and subcutaneous injections, cannulating peripheral veins, sampling peripheral venous blood, sampling blood for culture, sampling arterial blood, sampling arterialised capillary blood,6) taking swabs from the nose, throat, and skin,7) catheterising the urinary bladder in women and men, inserting the gastric tube, performing gastric lavage, enema,8) taking standard electrocardiogram tests and interpreting them, performing electrical cardioversion and defibrillation,9) taking simple strip tests and measuring glucose concentration in blood; |
| **U4**  | keep the patient’s medical records |
| **W1**  | the causes, symptoms, rules of diagnosing, and the therapeutic procedures in the most frequent paediatric health problems:1) rickets, tetany, convulsions,2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, heart arrhythmia, cardiac insufficiency, hypertension, fainting,3) acute and chronic diseases of the upper and lower respiratory tract, congenital defects of the respiratory tract, tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma, allergic rhinitis, nettle-rash, anaphylactic shock, angioedema,4) anaemia, haemorrhagic diatheses, bone marrow failures, childhood malignancies, including solid tumours typical for childhood,5) acute and chronic abdominal pains, vomiting, diarrheas, constipations, gastro-intestinal bleedings, ulcer, non-specific bowel diseases, pancreatitis, cholestasis and liver diseases, and other acquired illnesses and congenital defects of the digestive tract,6) urinary tract infections, congenital defects of the urinary tract, nephrotic syndrome, kidney stones, acute and chronic kidney insufficiency, acute and chronic kidney inflammations, systemic kidney diseases, urination disorders, vesico-ureteral reflux disease,7) growth disorders, thyroid and parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases, diabetes, obesity, puberty and gonad function disorders,8) infant cerebral palsy, encephalomyelitis and meningitis, epilepsy,9) the most frequent children’s infectious diseases, 10) genetic syndromes,11) connective tissue diseases, rheumatoid fever, juvenile arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, dermatomyositis |
| **W2**  | the causes, symptoms, rules of diagnostics and therapeutic procedure to be followed in diseases and specific problems most frequently encountered by a family physician |
| **W3**  | the types of biological materials used in laboratory diagnostics and the rules of sampling the materials for testing |

**TEACHING FORMS AND METHODS:**

|  |
| --- |
| Classes-['W1', 'U1', 'K1', 'W2', 'U2', 'K2', 'W3', 'U3', 'K3', 'U4']-practical classes-Participation in admissions in medical practice. Giving medical advice with recommendations on diagnostics and therapy. |
| Lecture-['W1', 'K1', 'W2', 'K2', 'W3', 'K3']-lecture-1. Health promotion and prophylaxis. 2. Lactation, treatment of a breastfeeding mother, kinetics of drug transport to milk. 3. Vaccinations in primary care practice 4. Upper respiratory tract infections. 5. Legal responsibility of a family physician, decision making. 6. Addictions. Family violence. 7. Organisational and legal basis of family medicine. 8. Nephrological issues in the family physician’s practice 9. Respiratory tract diseases in the family physician’s practice. |
| Seminar-['W1', 'K1', 'W2', 'K2', 'W3', 'K3']-seminar-Organisation of the family physician’s practice. Forms of the legal organisation of the family physician’s practice. A family physician’s scope of competence. Organisational structure of the present healthcare system. Professional, financial, political dependence. Cooperation with a community and family nurse. Cooperation with a community and family midwife. Rudiments of medical certification. Certifying temporary inability to work. Issuing certificates for disability pension. Disability classes. Applications for health resort treatment. Chronic back pain syndrome. Bone and joint pain, diagnostics and management. Arterial hypertension and coronary artery disease. Kidney diseases in the family physician’s practice. Haematological diseases in the family physician’s practice. The most common gastric ailments and their management. Chronic anti-thrombotic therapy. |

**FORM AND CONDITIONS OF VERIFYING LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

|  |
| --- |
| Seminar-(Part in the discussion)-['W1', 'W2', 'W3']-talking about issues |
| Classes-(Colloquium practical)-['W1', 'U1', 'K1', 'W2', 'U2', 'K2', 'W3', 'U3', 'K3', 'U4']-test of knowledge, skills and competencies acquired during the practical training |
| Lecture-(Competention test)-['W1', 'W2', 'W3']-test comprising 50 multiple choice questions, covering the subject matter of seminars and lectures; credit is granted for at least 60% of correct answers |

**Literature:**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. ***Textbook of Family Medicine***, Robert E. Rakel, David Rakel, , 2015, Strony: , Tom:9th Edition (literatura podstawowa)  |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Legal acts specifying learning outcomes:** **Status of the course:** **Group of courses:****Discipline**: Medical Sciences**Program:** All**Form of studies:****Level of studies:**  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Introductory subject:** anatomy, physiology**Prerequisites:** basic knowledge of the human anatomy and physiology |

|  |
| --- |
| **Coordinators:****Jerzy Romaszko, jerzy.romaszko@uwm.edu.pl** |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | UNIVERSITY OF WARMIA AND MAZURY IN OLSZTYN |
|  | **Detailed description of ECTS credits awarded - part B** |
| **48SJ-FAMM1** | **Family Medicine 1/2** |
| **2024Z** |  |
| **ECTS: 4.00** |  |

The number of ECTS credits awarded consists of:

1. Contact hours with the academic teacher:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - participation in:  | 20 h |
| - participation in:  | 30 h |
| - participation in:  | 10 h |
| - consultation | 2 h |
|  | Total: 62 h |

2. Independent work of a student:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| preparing for the written and practical credited tests | 38.00 h |
|  | Total: 38.00 h |

Total (contact hours + independent work of a student): 100.00 h

1 ECTS credit = 25-30 h of an average student’s work, number of ECTS,

ECTS Points = 100.00 h : 25 h/ECTS = **4.00** ECTS

Average: 4.00 ECTS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - including the number of ECTS credits for contact hours with the direct participation of an academic teacher | 2.48 ECTS |
| - including the number of ECTS credits for hours of independent work of a student | 1.52 ECTS |