

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF RUSSIAN
FEDERATIONS
PENZA STATE UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL INSTITUTE**

APPROVED



Director of the Medical Institute

A.N. Mitroshin A.N. Mitroshin

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF DISCIPLINE
C1.1.30 Life safety**

Specialty – 31.05.01 «General Medicine »

Graduate's qualification – medical doctor

Form of training - full-time

Penza, 2016

1. Aims and goals

The purposes of development of the discipline (module) «Life safety» are formation of the culture of security, readiness and capability of the graduate on a speciality Medical case to work in emergency situations in peace and a wartime.

The primary goals of discipline are:

acquisition:

- comprehensions of problems and the risks of the vital activity of the person;
- comprehensions of the risks with application of modern means of armed struggle;
- theoretical knowledge of essence and development of emergency situations, catastrophic crashes, accidents and structural components of the Russian system of the prevention and liquidation of consequences of emergency situations;
- knowledge of system of medicosanitary provision of the population in emergency situations and capability to organize rendering of the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance in emergency situations peace and a wartime;
- knowledge, skills of a safety control of medical workers and patients;

forming:

- culture of professional security, capabilities for identification of safety and estimation of risks in the sphere of the professional activity;
- readiness for participation in an implementation of protection of the population and the medical personnel in peace and a wartime;
- capability and readiness for the organization of medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, explosion and fire-dangerous character;
- capabilities for the reason justification to take decisions from the point of view of security;
- motivations and capabilities for independent growth of a standard of culture of security.

2. Links to other disciplines of the general curriculum

The discipline «Life safety» on a speciality concerns a cycle of professional disciplines Medical case of the higher vocational training.

The basic knowledge necessary for studying of the discipline are formed:

- **in a cycle of humanitarian disciplines:** philosophy, bioethics, jurisprudence, history of medicine, history of the Fatherland, economy, foreign language, the Latin language, psychology, pedagogics);
- **in a cycle of mathematical, natural sciences, medicobiological disciplines:** physics, mathematics, medical computer science, chemistry, biochemistry, biology, human anatomy, topographical anatomy, operative surgery, histology, cytology, fetology, normal physiology, microbiology, virology, immunology, pharmacology, pathological anatomy, pathological

physiology;

- **in a cycle of professional disciplines:** anesthesiology, resuscitation and intensive care, traumatology, orthopedics, hygiene, general surgery, medical psychology, public health and health care, economy and management of a health care, faculty surgery, faculty therapy, epidemiology, pediatrics, medical aftertreatment, propaedeutic of internal illnesses, infectious diseases.

3. Student competences, developed during learning «Life safety»

According to the state curriculum for the course, learning is oriented at developing the follow-ing competences and their elements:

Competence code	Title of competence	Structural elements of competence (having mastered the subject students should have knowledge, skills, work-ing abilities)
1	2	3
GEC-1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis.	Nobility: methodological and legal basics of life safety of the person; the risks connected with application of modern means of armed struggle; basic concepts, definition and classification of emergency situations: the striking factors of emergency situations of natural character: earthquakes, floods, other natural disasters; medical and medical and sanitary consequences of emergency situations; tasks and bases of the organization of the Russian system of prevention and mitigation of consequences of emergency situations (RSChS); tasks and bases of the organization of service of medicine of accidents; bases of the organization, action and methods of protection of the population against harmful and dangerous factors of natural and technogenic origin; basics of life safety in the medical organizations; theoretical bases of modern system of medical and evacuation providing the population at emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character; definition and types of medical care, the organization of medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation; features of the organization of medical care to children in emergency situations; features of the organization of medical and evacuation actions in case of application of modern types of weapon;

		<p>bases of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiation nature;</p> <p>the organization of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural character, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>bases of the organization and holding sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in emergency situations peace and wartime;</p> <p>content of actions for medical supply of medical formations and institutions in various modes of functioning of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>tasks and organizational structure of the All-Russian Service of Medicine of Accidents (ARSMA);</p> <p>basic provisions of normative legal documents on the organization of medical support of the population in emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>order of interaction of medical formations and institutions at mitigation of consequences in the defeat centers;</p> <p>To be able:</p> <p>to identify the main dangers of the environment, to estimate risk of their realization;</p> <p>to estimate a medical situation at emergency situations;</p> <p>to choose methods of protection against harmful and dangerous factors;</p> <p>to apply methods of protection against dangers in the course of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to apply ways of providing comfortable conditions of activity of patients and medical personnel;</p> <p>to follow rules of labor protection and safety measures at implementation of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to provide observance of rules of labor protection and safety measures by the subordinated workers;</p> <p>to carry out actions for protection of patients, medical personnel and medical property in emergency situations;</p> <p>to determine the volume and a type of medical care depending on a medical situation;</p> <p>to render the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance to the struck population in emergency situations of various character;</p> <p>to solve practical problems of calculation of</p>
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		<p>allocation of necessary forces and means of service of medicine of accidents for rendering the emergency medical care struck in emergency situations;</p> <p>to define the need for medical property for the institutions and formations intended for medical and sanitary providing the population and to make applications for its receiving;</p> <p>To own:</p> <p>conceptual terms framework in the field of health and safety of the person and medicine of accidents;</p> <p>methods of medical sorting in emergency situations;</p> <p>in the ways of rendering the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance by the victim in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of evacuation of victims in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of use of individual means of protection;</p> <p>methods of application antidotal and radio protective equipment in volume of the first medical assistance;</p> <p>algorithm of control over the implementation of safety rules of medical personnel and patients.</p>
GEC-4	Ability to work in unusual situations, readiness to bear social and ethical responsibility for the made decisions	<p>Nobility:</p> <p>methodological and legal basics of life safety of the person;</p> <p>the risks connected with application of modern means of armed struggle;</p> <p>basic concepts, definition and classification of emergency situations:</p> <p>the striking factors of emergency situations of natural character: earthquakes, floods, other natural disasters;</p> <p>medical and medical and sanitary consequences of emergency situations;</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of the Russian system of prevention and mitigation of consequences of emergency situations (RSChS);</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>bases of the organization, action and methods of protection of the population against harmful and dangerous factors of natural and technogenic origin;</p> <p>basics of life safety in the medical organizations;</p> <p>theoretical bases of modern system of medical and evacuation providing the population at emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>definition and types of medical care, the</p>

		<p>organization of medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical care to children in emergency situations;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical and evacuation actions in case of application of modern types of weapon;</p> <p>bases of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiation nature;</p> <p>the organization of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural character, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>bases of the organization and holding sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in emergency situations peace and wartime;</p> <p>content of actions for medical supply of medical formations and institutions in various modes of functioning of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>tasks and organizational structure of the All-Russian Service of Medicine of Accidents (ARSMA);</p> <p>basic provisions of normative legal documents on the organization of medical support of the population in emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>order of interaction of medical formations and institutions at mitigation of consequences in the defeat centers;</p> <p>To be able:</p> <p>to identify the main dangers of the environment, to estimate risk of their realization;</p> <p>to estimate a medical situation at emergency situations;</p> <p>to choose methods of protection against harmful and dangerous factors;</p> <p>to apply methods of protection against dangers in the course of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to apply ways of providing comfortable conditions of activity of patients and medical personnel;</p> <p>to follow rules of labor protection and safety measures at implementation of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to provide observance of rules of labor protection and safety measures by the subordinated workers;</p> <p>to carry out actions for protection of patients, medical personnel and medical property in</p>
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		<p>emergency situations; to determine the volume and a type of medical care depending on a medical situation; to render the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance to the struck population in emergency situations of various character; to solve practical problems of calculation of allocation of necessary forces and means of service of medicine of accidents for rendering the emergency medical care struck in emergency situations; to define the need for medical property for the institutions and formations intended for medical and sanitary providing the population and to make applications for its receiving; To own: conceptual terms framework in the field of health and safety of the person and medicine of accidents; methods of medical sorting in emergency situations; in the ways of rendering the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance by the victim in emergency situations; receptions and in the ways of evacuation of victims in emergency situations; receptions and in the ways of use of individual means of protection; methods of application antidotal and radio protective equipment in volume of the first medical assistance; algorithm of control over the implementation of safety rules of medical personnel and patients.</p>
GEC-7	Readiness to use methods of first-aid treatment, protection methods in the conditions of emergency situations.	<p>Nobility: methodological and legal basics of life safety of the person; the risks connected with application of modern means of armed struggle; basic concepts, definition and classification of emergency situations: the striking factors of emergency situations of natural character: earthquakes, floods, other natural disasters; medical and medical and sanitary consequences of emergency situations; tasks and bases of the organization of the Russian system of prevention and mitigation of consequences of emergency situations (RSChS); tasks and bases of the organization of service of medicine of accidents; bases of the organization, action and methods of protection of the population against harmful and dangerous factors of natural and technogenic origin;</p>

		<p>basics of life safety in the medical organizations; theoretical bases of modern system of medical and evacuation providing the population at emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character; definition and types of medical care, the organization of medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation; features of the organization of medical care to children in emergency situations; features of the organization of medical and evacuation actions in case of application of modern types of weapon; bases of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiation nature; the organization of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural character, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character; bases of the organization and holding sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in emergency situations peace and wartime; content of actions for medical supply of medical formations and institutions in various modes of functioning of service of medicine of accidents; tasks and organizational structure of the All-Russian Service of Medicine of Accidents (ARSMA); basic provisions of normative legal documents on the organization of medical support of the population in emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character; order of interaction of medical formations and institutions at mitigation of consequences in the defeat centers;</p> <p>To be able: to identify the main dangers of the environment, to estimate risk of their realization; to estimate a medical situation at emergency situations; to choose methods of protection against harmful and dangerous factors; to apply methods of protection against dangers in the course of activity of the doctor; to apply ways of providing comfortable conditions of activity of patients and medical personnel; to follow rules of labor protection and safety</p>
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		<p>measures at implementation of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to provide observance of rules of labor protection and safety measures by the subordinated workers;</p> <p>to carry out actions for protection of patients, medical personnel and medical property in emergency situations;</p> <p>to determine the volume and a type of medical care depending on a medical situation;</p> <p>to render the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance to the struck population in emergency situations of various character;</p> <p>to solve practical problems of calculation of allocation of necessary forces and means of service of medicine of accidents for rendering the emergency medical care struck in emergency situations;</p> <p>to define the need for medical property for the institutions and formations intended for medical and sanitary providing the population and to make applications for its receiving;</p> <p>To own:</p> <p>conceptual terms framework in the field of health and safety of the person and medicine of accidents;</p> <p>methods of medical sorting in emergency situations;</p> <p>in the ways of rendering the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance by the victim in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of evacuation of victims in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of use of individual means of protection;</p> <p>methods of application antidotal and radio protective equipment in volume of the first medical assistance;</p> <p>algorithm of control over the implementation of safety rules of medical personnel and patients.</p>
GPC-1	<p>Readiness to solve standard problems of professional activity with use of information, bibliographic resources, medicobiological terminology, information and communication technologies and accounting of the main requirements of information security</p>	<p>Nobility:</p> <p>methodological and legal basics of life safety of the person;</p> <p>the risks connected with application of modern means of armed struggle;</p> <p>basic concepts, definition and classification of emergency situations:</p> <p>the striking factors of emergency situations of natural character: earthquakes, floods, other natural disasters;</p> <p>medical and medical and sanitary consequences of emergency situations;</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of the Russian system of prevention and mitigation of</p>

		<p>consequences of emergency situations (RSChS);</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>bases of the organization, action and methods of protection of the population against harmful and dangerous factors of natural and technogenic origin;</p> <p>basics of life safety in the medical organizations;</p> <p>theoretical bases of modern system of medical and evacuation providing the population at emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, explosive and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>definition and types of medical care, the organization of medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical care to children in emergency situations;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical and evacuation actions in case of application of modern types of weapon;</p> <p>bases of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiation nature;</p> <p>the organization of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural character, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>bases of the organization and holding sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in emergency situations peace and wartime;</p> <p>content of actions for medical supply of medical formations and institutions in various modes of functioning of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>tasks and organizational structure of the All-Russian Service of Medicine of Accidents (ARSMA);</p> <p>basic provisions of normative legal documents on the organization of medical support of the population in emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>order of interaction of medical formations and institutions at mitigation of consequences in the defeat centers;</p> <p>To be able:</p> <p>to identify the main dangers of the environment,</p> <p>to estimate risk of their realization;</p> <p>to estimate a medical situation at emergency situations;</p> <p>to choose methods of protection against harmful</p>
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		<p>and dangerous factors;</p> <p>to apply methods of protection against dangers in the course of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to apply ways of providing comfortable conditions of activity of patients and medical personnel;</p> <p>to follow rules of labor protection and safety measures at implementation of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to provide observance of rules of labor protection and safety measures by the subordinated workers;</p> <p>to carry out actions for protection of patients, medical personnel and medical property in emergency situations;</p> <p>to determine the volume and a type of medical care depending on a medical situation;</p> <p>to render the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance to the struck population in emergency situations of various character;</p> <p>to solve practical problems of calculation of allocation of necessary forces and means of service of medicine of accidents for rendering the emergency medical care struck in emergency situations;</p> <p>to define the need for medical property for the institutions and formations intended for medical and sanitary providing the population and to make applications for its receiving;</p> <p>To own:</p> <p>conceptual terms framework in the field of health and safety of the person and medicine of accidents;</p> <p>methods of medical sorting in emergency situations;</p> <p>in the ways of rendering the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance by the victim in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of evacuation of victims in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of use of individual means of protection;</p> <p>methods of application antidotal and radio protective equipment in volume of the first medical assistance;</p> <p>algorithm of control over the implementation of safety rules of medical personnel and patients.</p>
GPC-5	Ability and readiness to analyze results of own activity for prevention of professional mistakes	<p>Nobility:</p> <p>methodological and legal basics of life safety of the person;</p> <p>the risks connected with application of modern means of armed struggle;</p> <p>basic concepts, definition and classification of emergency situations:</p>

		<p>the striking factors of emergency situations of natural character: earthquakes, floods, other natural disasters;</p> <p>medical and medical and sanitary consequences of emergency situations;</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of the Russian system of prevention and mitigation of consequences of emergency situations (RSChS);</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>bases of the organization, action and methods of protection of the population against harmful and dangerous factors of natural and technogenic origin;</p> <p>basics of life safety in the medical organizations;</p> <p>theoretical bases of modern system of medical and evacuation providing the population at emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>definition and types of medical care, the organization of medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical care to children in emergency situations;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical and evacuation actions in case of application of modern types of weapon;</p> <p>bases of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiation nature;</p> <p>the organization of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural character, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>bases of the organization and holding sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in emergency situations peace and wartime;</p> <p>content of actions for medical supply of medical formations and institutions in various modes of functioning of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>tasks and organizational structure of the All-Russian Service of Medicine of Accidents (ARSMA);</p> <p>basic provisions of normative legal documents on the organization of medical support of the population in emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>order of interaction of medical formations and institutions at mitigation of consequences in the defeat centers;</p>
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		<p>To be able:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to identify the main dangers of the environment, to estimate risk of their realization; to estimate a medical situation at emergency situations; to choose methods of protection against harmful and dangerous factors; to apply methods of protection against dangers in the course of activity of the doctor; to apply ways of providing comfortable conditions of activity of patients and medical personnel; to follow rules of labor protection and safety measures at implementation of activity of the doctor; to provide observance of rules of labor protection and safety measures by the subordinated workers; to carry out actions for protection of patients, medical personnel and medical property in emergency situations; to determine the volume and a type of medical care depending on a medical situation; to render the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance to the struck population in emergency situations of various character; to solve practical problems of calculation of allocation of necessary forces and means of service of medicine of accidents for rendering the emergency medical care struck in emergency situations; to define the need for medical property for the institutions and formations intended for medical and sanitary providing the population and to make applications for its receiving; <p>To own:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conceptual terms framework in the field of health and safety of the person and medicine of accidents; methods of medical sorting in emergency situations; in the ways of rendering the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance by the victim in emergency situations; receptions and in the ways of evacuation of victims in emergency situations; receptions and in the ways of use of individual means of protection; methods of application antidotal and radio protective equipment in volume of the first medical assistance; algorithm of control over the implementation of safety rules of medical personnel and patients.
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GPC-11	<p>Readiness for application of the medical products provided by orders of delivery of health care</p>	<p>Nobility:</p> <p>methodological and legal basics of life safety of the person;</p> <p>the risks connected with application of modern means of armed struggle;</p> <p>basic concepts, definition and classification of emergency situations:</p> <p>the striking factors of emergency situations of natural character: earthquakes, floods, other natural disasters;</p> <p>medical and medical and sanitary consequences of emergency situations;</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of the Russian system of prevention and mitigation of consequences of emergency situations (RSChS);</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>bases of the organization, action and methods of protection of the population against harmful and dangerous factors of natural and technogenic origin;</p> <p>basics of life safety in the medical organizations;</p> <p>theoretical bases of modern system of medical and evacuation providing the population at emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>definition and types of medical care, the organization of medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical care to children in emergency situations;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical and evacuation actions in case of application of modern types of weapon;</p> <p>bases of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiation nature;</p> <p>the organization of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural character, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>bases of the organization and holding sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in emergency situations peace and wartime;</p> <p>content of actions for medical supply of medical formations and institutions in various modes of functioning of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>tasks and organizational structure of the All-Russian Service of Medicine of Accidents (ARSMA);</p> <p>basic provisions of normative legal documents</p>
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		<p>on the organization of medical support of the population in emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>order of interaction of medical formations and institutions at mitigation of consequences in the defeat centers;</p> <p>To be able:</p> <p>to identify the main dangers of the environment,</p> <p>to estimate risk of their realization;</p> <p>to estimate a medical situation at emergency situations;</p> <p>to choose methods of protection against harmful and dangerous factors;</p> <p>to apply methods of protection against dangers in the course of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to apply ways of providing comfortable conditions of activity of patients and medical personnel;</p> <p>to follow rules of labor protection and safety measures at implementation of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to provide observance of rules of labor protection and safety measures by the subordinated workers;</p> <p>to carry out actions for protection of patients, medical personnel and medical property in emergency situations;</p> <p>to determine the volume and a type of medical care depending on a medical situation;</p> <p>to render the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance to the struck population in emergency situations of various character;</p> <p>to solve practical problems of calculation of allocation of necessary forces and means of service of medicine of accidents for rendering the emergency medical care struck in emergency situations;</p> <p>to define the need for medical property for the institutions and formations intended for medical and sanitary providing the population and to make applications for its receiving;</p> <p>To own:</p> <p>conceptual terms framework in the field of health and safety of the person and medicine of accidents;</p> <p>methods of medical sorting in emergency situations;</p> <p>in the ways of rendering the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance by the victim in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of evacuation of victims in emergency situations;</p>
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SPC-13	<p>Readiness for participation in delivery of health care at emergency, including to participation in medical evacuation.</p>	<p>Nobility:</p> <p>methodological and legal basics of life safety of the person;</p> <p>the risks connected with application of modern means of armed struggle;</p> <p>basic concepts, definition and classification of emergency situations:</p> <p>the striking factors of emergency situations of natural character: earthquakes, floods, other natural disasters;</p> <p>medical and medical and sanitary consequences of emergency situations;</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of the Russian system of prevention and mitigation of consequences of emergency situations (RSCoS);</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>bases of the organization, action and methods of protection of the population against harmful and dangerous factors of natural and technogenic origin;</p> <p>basics of life safety in the medical organizations;</p> <p>theoretical bases of modern system of medical and evacuation providing the population at emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>definition and types of medical care, the organization of medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical care to children in emergency situations;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical and evacuation actions in case of application of modern types of weapon;</p> <p>bases of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiation nature;</p> <p>the organization of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural character, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>bases of the organization and holding sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in emergency situations peace and wartime;</p>

		<p>content of actions for medical supply of medical formations and institutions in various modes of functioning of service of medicine of accidents; tasks and organizational structure of the All-Russian Service of Medicine of Accidents (ARSMA);</p> <p>basic provisions of normative legal documents on the organization of medical support of the population in emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>order of interaction of medical formations and institutions at mitigation of consequences in the defeat centers;</p> <p>To be able:</p> <p>to identify the main dangers of the environment, to estimate risk of their realization;</p> <p>to estimate a medical situation at emergency situations;</p> <p>to choose methods of protection against harmful and dangerous factors;</p> <p>to apply methods of protection against dangers in the course of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to apply ways of providing comfortable conditions of activity of patients and medical personnel;</p> <p>to follow rules of labor protection and safety measures at implementation of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to provide observance of rules of labor protection and safety measures by the subordinated workers;</p> <p>to carry out actions for protection of patients, medical personnel and medical property in emergency situations;</p> <p>to determine the volume and a type of medical care depending on a medical situation;</p> <p>to render the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance to the struck population in emergency situations of various character;</p> <p>to solve practical problems of calculation of allocation of necessary forces and means of service of medicine of accidents for rendering the emergency medical care struck in emergency situations;</p> <p>to define the need for medical property for the institutions and formations intended for medical and sanitary providing the population and to make applications for its receiving;</p> <p>To own:</p> <p>conceptual terms framework in the field of health and safety of the person and medicine of accidents;</p>
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		<p>methods of medical sorting in emergency situations;</p> <p>in the ways of rendering the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance by the victim in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of evacuation of victims in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of use of individual means of protection;</p> <p>methods of application antidotal and radio protective equipment in volume of the first medical assistance;</p> <p>algorithm of control over the implementation of safety rules of medical personnel and patients.</p>
SPC-19	Ability to the organization of medical care at emergency situations, including medical evacuation.	<p>Nobility:</p> <p>methodological and legal basics of life safety of the person;</p> <p>the risks connected with application of modern means of armed struggle;</p> <p>basic concepts, definition and classification of emergency situations:</p> <p>the striking factors of emergency situations of natural character: earthquakes, floods, other natural disasters;</p> <p>medical and medical and sanitary consequences of emergency situations;</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of the Russian system of prevention and mitigation of consequences of emergency situations (RSChS);</p> <p>tasks and bases of the organization of service of medicine of accidents;</p> <p>bases of the organization, action and methods of protection of the population against harmful and dangerous factors of natural and technogenic origin;</p> <p>basics of life safety in the medical organizations;</p> <p>theoretical bases of modern system of medical and evacuation providing the population at emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>definition and types of medical care, the organization of medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical care to children in emergency situations;</p> <p>features of the organization of medical and evacuation actions in case of application of modern types of weapon;</p> <p>bases of medical and sanitary providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiation nature;</p> <p>the organization of medical and sanitary</p>

		<p>providing the population at mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural character, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>bases of the organization and holding sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) actions in emergency situations peace and wartime;</p> <p>content of actions for medical supply of medical formations and institutions in various modes of functioning of service of medicine of accidents; tasks and organizational structure of the All-Russian Service of Medicine of Accidents (ARSMA);</p> <p>basic provisions of normative legal documents on the organization of medical support of the population in emergency situations natural, technogenic, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character;</p> <p>order of interaction of medical formations and institutions at mitigation of consequences in the defeat centers;</p> <p>To be able:</p> <p>to identify the main dangers of the environment, to estimate risk of their realization;</p> <p>to estimate a medical situation at emergency situations;</p> <p>to choose methods of protection against harmful and dangerous factors;</p> <p>to apply methods of protection against dangers in the course of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to apply ways of providing comfortable conditions of activity of patients and medical personnel;</p> <p>to follow rules of labor protection and safety measures at implementation of activity of the doctor;</p> <p>to provide observance of rules of labor protection and safety measures by the subordinated workers;</p> <p>to carry out actions for protection of patients, medical personnel and medical property in emergency situations;</p> <p>to determine the volume and a type of medical care depending on a medical situation;</p> <p>to render the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance to the struck population in emergency situations of various character;</p> <p>to solve practical problems of calculation of allocation of necessary forces and means of service of medicine of accidents for rendering the emergency medical care struck in emergency situations;</p> <p>to define the need for medical property for the</p>
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		<p>institutions and formations intended for medical and sanitary providing the population and to make applications for its receiving;</p> <p>To own:</p> <p>conceptual terms framework in the field of health and safety of the person and medicine of accidents;</p> <p>methods of medical sorting in emergency situations;</p> <p>in the ways of rendering the first, pre-medical and first medical assistance by the victim in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of evacuation of victims in emergency situations;</p> <p>receptions and in the ways of use of individual means of protection;</p> <p>methods of application antidotal and radio protective equipment in volume of the first medical assistance;</p> <p>algorithm of control over the implementation of safety rules of medical personnel and patients.</p>
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4. Structure and content of the discipline (module) «Life safety»

4.1. Structure of the discipline (module)

General labor input of discipline constituted 7 test units, 252nd hour.

№ p/p	Names of parts and topics of the discipline	Semester	Weeks of the semester	Types of learner activities, including students' individual work and workload (in hours)								Forms of current assessment (divided in weeks)							
				Class study				Individual work				Interview	Colloquim	Check of tests	Check of kontroln. works	Check of the abstract	Check of an essay and other creative works	term paper (project)	are more other.
				Total	Lecture	Practical training	Laboratory researches	Total	Preparation for auditorny employment	Abstract, essay, etc.	Term paper (project)	Preparation for examination							
	Part 1. Lifesafety																		
	Theme 1.1. Methodological and legal bases of health and safety of the person	3		10	4	6		4	4										
1.	1.1.1. The basic concepts and types of activity on a safety control of vital activity of the person	3	1-2		2	2			2				1-2						
2.	1.1.2. A legal basis of a safety control of vital activity in the Russian Federation	3	1-2			2			1				1-2						
3.	1.1.3. A security system of vital activity of the person in the Russian Federation	3	1-2		2	2			1				1-2		2				
	Theme 1.2. National security	3		9	2	7		2	2										
4.	1.2.1. National security of Russia	3	3-4		2	3			0,5				3-4						
5.	1.2.2. Bases of mobilization preparation and mobilization of a health care	3	3-4			2			0,5				3-4						
6.	1.2.3. Modern wars and armed conflicts	3	3-4			2			1				3-4		4				

	Theme 1.3. Emergency situations. Uniform state system of the prevention and liquidation of consequences of emergency situations.	3		10	2	8		4	4										
7.	1.3.1. Phases of development and amaz factors of emergency situations natural, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character	3	5-6			2			1				5-6						
8.	1.3.2. A technique of an estimation of a medical situation at origin of the centers of a lesion at emergency situations	3	5-6			2			1				5-6						
9.	1.3.3.1. Tasks and organizational structure of the Russian system on the prevention and liquidation of consequences emergency situations	3	5-6		2	2			1				5-6						
10.	1.3.3.2. Tasks and organizational structure of the Russian system on the prevention and liquidation of consequences emergency situations	3	7-8			2			1				7-8		8				
	Theme 1.4. Protection of the person against harmful and dangerous factors of a natural and technogenic parentage.	3		14	4	10		6	6										
11.	1.4.1. Bases of the organization of protection of the population from harmful and dangerous factors of a natural, anthropogenous and technogenic parentage.	3	7-8		2	2			1				7-8						
12.	1.4.2. Agents and methods of verification and monitoring of dangerous and negative factors	3	7-8			2			1				7-8						
13.	1.4.3. Means of individual and collective defense.	3	9-10		2	2			1				9-10						
14.	1.4.4. Individual medical means of	3	9-10			2			1,5				9-10						

	protection.																		
15.	1.4.5. Sanitary and special handling.	3	9-10			2			1,5				9-10		10				
	Theme 1.5. Bases of the organization of mediko-psychological provision of the population, medical workers and rescuers at emergency situations	3		6	2	4		2	2										
16.	1.5.1. Features of development of psychological disorders at the population, the medical personnel and rescuers in conditions emergency situations	3	11-12		2	2			1				11-12						
17.	1.5.2. Methods of mediko-psychological correction of the br mental and functional condition amaz in emergency situations	3	11-12			2			1				11-12		12				
	Theme 1.6. Health and safety in the medical organizations (preparation and the organization of work of treatment-and-prophylactic organizations in emergency situations)	3		4	2	2		2	2										
18.	1.6. Preparation of treatment-and-prophylactic organization for work in emergency situations	3	11-12		2	2			2				11-12		12				
	Part 2. MEDICINE CATASTROPHIC CRASHES																		
	Theme 2.1. Bases medical - evacuation provision of the population in emergency situations peace and a wartime	3		26	4	22		10	10										
19.	2.1.1. System medical - evacuation provision of the population at emergency situations	3	13-14		2	2			1				13-14						
20.	2.1.2. System medical - evacuation provision of the population at	3	13-14			2			1				13-14						

	emergency situations																			
21.	2.1.3. Determination, the justification and the organization of medical sorting at medical - evacuation provision of the population, the personnel and sick medical institutions at emergency situations	3	13-14			2			1					13-14						
22.	2.1.4. Determination, the justification and the organization of medical sorting at medical - evacuation provision of the population, the personnel and sick medical institutions at emergency situations	3	15-16			2			1					15-16						
23.	2.1.5. Determination, the justification and the organization of medical sorting at medical - evacuation provision of the population, the personnel and sick medical institutions at emergency situations	3	15-16			2			1					15-16						
24.	2.1.6. Determination, the justification and the organization of medical sorting at medical - evacuation provision of the population, the personnel and sick medical institutions at emergency situations	3	15-16			2			1					15-16						
25.	2.1.7. Features of the organization of rendering of a medical care at evacuation of children from the district of emergency situations	3	17-18		2	2			1					17-18						
26.	2.1.8. Features of the organization of rendering of a medical care at evacuation of children from the district of emergency situations	3	17-18			2			1					17-18						
27.	2.1.9. Features of the organization	3	17-			2			1					17-						

	medical - evacuation events at application by the opponent of modern types of weapon		18									18							
28.	2.1.10. Features of the organization medical - evacuation events at application by the opponent of modern types of weapon	3	19			2			0,5				19						
29.	2.1.11. Features of the organization medical - evacuation events at application by the opponent of modern types of weapon	3	19			2			0,5				19		19				
	Theme 2.2. Medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiative nature.	4		14	2	12		2	2										
30.	2.2.1. Toxiferous chemical substances of pulmonotoksichesky action	4	1		2	2			0,25				1						
31.	2.2.2. Toxiferous chemical substances of all-toxicant action	4	2			2			0,25				2						
32.	2.2.3. Toxiferous chemical substances of cytotoxic action	4	3			2			0,25				3						
33.	2.2.4. Toxicant technical liquids	4	4			2			0,25				4						
34.	2.2.5. Medical agents of prophylaxis and rendering assistance at radiative lesions	4	5			2			0,5				5						
35.	2.2.6. Local radiation injuries	4	6			2			0,5				6		6				
	Theme 2.3. Medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations natural, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character.	4		6	2	4		2	2										
36.	2.3.1. Medicotactical characteristic of emergency situations of natural character	4	7		2	2			1				7						

37.	2.3.2. Medicotactical characteristic of emergency situations road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character	4	8			2			1				8		8					
	Theme 2.4. Sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations.	4		6	2	4		4	4											
38.	2.4.1. Bases of the organization and carrying out sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events among the population in emergency situations.	4	9		2	2			2				9							
39.	2.4.2. Bases of the organization and carrying out sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events among the population in emergency situations.	4	10			2			2				10		10					
	Theme 2.5. The organization of medical supply in emergency situations	4		4	2	2		1	1											
40.	2.5. Determination of requirement and drawing up of the request for medical property for organizations and the forming intend for medicosanitary provision of the population in the conditions of emergency situations of peace and a wartime.	4	11		2	2			1				11		11					
	Theme 2.6. Tasks, organizational structure and controls All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes	4		8	2	6		4	4											
41	2.6.1.1. Tasks, principles, regimens of operation of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes. Organizational structure, characteristic of organizations and forming	4	12		2	2			1				12							
42.	2.6.1.2. Tasks, principles, regimens of	4	13			2			1				13							

	operation of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes. Organizational structure, characteristic of organizations and forming																		
43.	2.6.2. Legislative and it are standard - legal bases of management of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes	4	14			2			2				14		14				
	Theme 2.7. Entering in a toxicology. AOHV and BOV	4		8	4	4		4	4										
44.	2.7.1. Toxiferous chemical substances of neurotoxic action	4	15		2	2			2				15						
45.	2.7.2. Toxiferous chemical substances of irritat action.	4	16		2	2			2				16		16				
	Theme 2.8. Entering in bioradiology. radiation injuries	4		8	4	4		4	4										
46.	2.8.1. Radiation injuries as a result of an external general irradiation	4	17		2	2			2				17						
47.	2.8.2. Radiation injuries as a result of an internal radioactive contamination	4	18		2	2			2				18		18				
	<i>Term paper (project)</i>	4									32								
	<i>Exam preparation</i>							36				36							
	Overall workload, in hours			133	38	95		87	51		32	36	Interim assessment						
													Type	Semester					
													Pass-fail exam	III					
													Exam	IV					

4.2. Content of the discipline (module)

№ p/p	The name undressing disciplines	The maintenance undressing
1	SECURITY VITAL ACTIVITIES	
1.1.	Methodological and legal bases of health and safety of the person.	Vital activity of the person. Inhabitancy of the person. Pathogenic situations. Environment. Factors of environment. Risk factors. Pathological conditions of a human body. Adaptation of the person. Health and safety. Kinds, directions, approaches, methods, methods and agents of a safety control of vital activity. Legal basis of a safety control of vital activity in the Russian Federation.
1.2	National security	National security of Russia. A role and a place of Russia in the world community. System of national interests of Russia. Modern wars and armed conflicts. Determination and classification of wars and armed conflicts. Means of armed struggle. Factors of modern types of weapon. Security of a society and person. Dangers also was more their influence on a human body. System of events for a safety control of the organization collectives. Events for provision of a personal security of citizens.
1.3	Emergency situations. Uniform state system of the prevention and liquidation of consequences of emergency situations	Basic concepts, determinations, classification, medical and medicosanitary consequences of emergency situations. Phases of development and factors of emergency situations. Forecasting techniques and assessments of the situation in emergency situations. Uniform state system of the prevention and liquidation of consequences of emergency situations.
1.4	Protection of the person against harmful and dangerous factors of a natural and technogenic parentage.	Main principles are standard - legal base of protection of the population. Bases of the organization of rescue and other urgent works at emergency situations. The civil defense system and the basic directions are more its than activity. Bases of the organization and event of protection of the population in peace and a wartime. System and methods of protection of the person from principal views of dangerous and harmful influence of a natural and technogenic parentage. Methods of verification and determinations of dangerous and negative factors. General characteristic and classification of protective agents. Protective constructions, individual technical and medical means of protection. Sanitary and special handling.
1.5.	Bases of the organization of medical-psychological provision of the population, medical workers and rescuers at emergency situations	Bases of the organization of medical-psychological provision of the population, medical workers and rescuers at emergency situations Basic psychological reasons of erroneous actions and origin of dangerous situations Psychological factors of an emergency situation; Features of development of psychological disorders at the

		<p>population and rescuers in the conditions of emergency situations</p> <p>The organization of the medical-psychological help to the population, medical workers and rescuers in emergency situations</p>
1.6.	Health and safety in the medical organizations	<p>Security of medical work. Characteristic of threats of life and to health of medical workers. System of a labor safety and safety arrangements in the medical organizations.</p> <p>Basic approaches, methods and agents of a safety control of the doctor. Features of provision of fire, radiative, chemical, biological and psychological security of the medical personnel.</p> <p>Safety requirements at work in structural sectionings of the medical organizations.</p> <p>Security of medical services. Characteristic of threats of life and to health of patients of hospital. Forms of implication of threats to security of patients. System of a safety control of patients in the medical organizations.</p> <p>Medical - a protective method of operating of the medical organizations. Cleansing of patients. Evacuation of patients in emergency situations.</p>
2	MEDICINE CATASTROPHIC CRASHES	
2.1	Bases medical - evacuation provision of the population in emergency situations peace and a wartime	<p>Essence of system medical - evacuation provision of the population at emergency situations. The organization of medical sorting at medical - evacuation provision of the population and the personnel of medical institutions at ChS. Features of the organization of rendering of a medical care to children in emergency situations. Features of the organization medical - evacuation events in case of application of modern types of weapon</p>
2.2.	Medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical and radiative nature.	<p>Medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations of the chemical nature. Sources of chemical danger. Classification of poison and high-toxic substances (OVTV). Short characteristic of OVTV (basic patterns of interaction of an organism and toksikant). Current of intoxications, basic clinical implications. General principles of rendering of an acute management, antidotal therapy. Concept and the medicotactical characteristic of contamination zones and the centers of a lesion fram by OVTV.</p> <p>Features medical - evacuation provision (organizational, medical - diagnostic events, forces and agents). Modern systems of toxicological information support.</p> <p>Medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations of the radiative nature. Kinds of ionizing radiation also was more their than property. Quantitative estimation of ionizing radiation. Classification and short characteristic of radiative accidents. Concept of radioactive contamination zones. Centers of a radiative lesion. The factors caus a lesion of people at atomic explosions and radiative accidents.</p>

		Medical characteristic of the radiative lesions, the nearest and remote consequences of an irradiation. Medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences of radiative accidents. Agents of prophylaxis and therapy of radiative lesions.
2.3.	Medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations natural, road and transport, vzryvo- and fire-dangerous character	Medicotactical characteristic of emergency situations of natural character. Medicotactical characteristic of transport and road and transport accidents Medicotactical characteristic of emergency situations vzryvo- and fire-dangerous character The organization medicosanitary provision of the population at liquidation of consequences emergency situations of natural character road and transport, vzryvo- and fire-dangerous character.
2.4.	Sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events at liquidation of consequences of emergency situations	Bases of the organization and carrying out sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events among the population in emergency situations. Classification and the maintenance sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events. Principles of the organization sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events in emergency situations. Features of the organization sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events in the conditions of epidemics.
2.5.	The organization of medical supply in emergency situations	Tasks and principles of supply by medical property of forming and organizations of SMK. Medical property: classification and characteristic. Determination of requirement for medical property. The organization of accounting and the reporting on medical property.
2.6.	Tasks, organizational structure and controls All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes	Tasks, principles, regimens of operation of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes. Organizational structure, characteristic of organizations and forming of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes. Legislative and it are standard - legal bases of management of VSMK.

5. Educational technologies

When mastering a program of discipline, traditional educational technologies are used that are oriented towards the organization of the educational process, which involves the direct transmission of knowledge from the teacher to the student (mainly on the basis of explanatory-illustrative teaching methods). The student's educational activities are usually reproductive in such conditions.

Examples of forms of training sessions using traditional technologies:

Information lecture - a consistent presentation of the material in disciplinary logic, carried out mainly by verbal means (monologue of the teacher).

The seminar is a heuristic conversation between the teacher and students, discussion of previously prepared messages, projects on each issue of the employment plan with a uniform list of recommended compulsory and supplementary literature.

A practical lesson is a lesson devoted to the development of specific skills and abilities based on the proposed algorithm.

In order to implement an individual approach to the teaching of students who carry out the learning process on their own trajectory within the framework of an individual work plan,

the study of this discipline is based on the following possibilities: providing extracurricular work with students, including in the electronic educational environment using the appropriate software of distance learning forms. Possibilities of Internet resources, individual consultations, etc.

6. Teaching and learning materials for students' individual work. Forms of current and interim assessment.

6.1. Outline of students' individual work

№ п \ite m.	Topic	Type of individu-al work (must match the types of the table 4.1)	Task	Suggested read-ing material	Hours (must match the numbers of the table 4.1)
1	1.1. The basic concepts and types of activity on a safety control of vital activity of the person	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	Health and safety: The textbook for high schools, Medicine of catastrophic crashes, military and extreme medicine: Manual P.1	2
2	1.1. Legal basis of a safety control of vital activity in the Russian Federation	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1
3	1.1. A security system of vital activity of the person in the Russian Federation	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1
4	1.2 National security of Russia	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	0,5
5	1.2 Bases of mobilization preparation and mobilization of a health care	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	0,5
6	1.2 Svremenny wars and armed conflicts	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1
7	1.3 Phases of development and amaz factors of emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1

	natural, road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-dangerous character				
8	1.3 A technique of an estimation of a medical situation at origin of the centers of a lesion at emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1
9	1.3 Tasks and organizational structure of the Russian system on the prevention and liquidation of consequences emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2
10	1.4 Bases of the organization of protection of the population from harmful and dangerous factors of a natural, anthropogenous and technogenic parentage.	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1
11	1.4 Agents and methods of verification and monitoring of dangerous and negative factors	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1
12	1.4 Means of individual and collective defense.	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	Health and safety: The textbook for high schools, Medicine of catastrophic crashes, military and extreme medicine: Manual Ч.2	1
13	1.4 Individual medical means of protection.	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1,5
14	1.4 Sanitary and special handling.	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1,5

15	1.5 Features of development of psychological disorders at the population, the medical personnel and rescuers in conditions emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2
16	1.5 Methods of mediko-psychological correction of the br mental and functional condition amaz in emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2
17	1.6 Preparation of treatment-and-prophylactic organization for work in emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2
18	2.1 System medical - evacuation provision of the population at emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	Health and safety: The textbook for high schools, Medicine of catastrophic crashes, military and extreme medicine: Manual Ч.2	2
19	2.1 Determination, the justification and the organization of medical sorting at medical - evacuation provision of the population, the personnel and sick medical institutions at emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	4
20	2.1 Features of the organization of rendering of a medical care at evacuation of children from the district of emergency situations	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2

21	2.1 Features of the organization medical - evacuation events at application by the opponent of modern types of weapon	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2
22	2.2. Toxiferous chemical substances of pulmonotoksichesky action	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	Health and safety: The textbook for high schools, Medicine of catastrophic crashes, military and extreme medicine: Manual Ч.3	0,25
23	2.2. Toxiferous chemical substances of all-toxicant action	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	0,25
24	2.2. Toxiferous chemical substances of cytotoxic action	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	0,25
25	2.2. Toxicant technical liquids	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	0,25
26	2.2. Medical agents of prophylaxis and rendering assistance at radiative lesions	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	0,5
	2.2. Local radiation injuries	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	0,5
27	2.3 Medicotactical characteristic of emergency situations of natural character	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	Health and safety: The textbook for high schools, Medicine of catastrophic crashes, military and extreme medicine: Manual P.1	1
28	2.3 Medicotactical characteristic of emergency situations road and transport, vzryvo-and fire-	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1

	dangerous character				
29	2.4. Bases of the organization and carrying out sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events among the population in emergency situations.	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	4
30	2.5. Determination of requirement and drawing up of the request for medical property for organizations and the forming intend for medicosanitary provision of the population in the conditions of emergency situations of peace and a wartime.	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	1
31	2.6 Tasks, principles, regimens of operation of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes. Organizational structure, characteristic of organizations and forming	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2
32	2.6 Legislative and it are standard - legal bases of management of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2
33	2.7. Toxiferous chemical substances of neurotoxic action	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	Medicine of catastrophic crashes, military and extreme medicine: Manual 4.3	2
34	2.7. Toxiferous chemical substances of irritat action.	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2

35	2.8. Radiation injuries as a result of an external general irradiation	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2
36	2.8. Radiation injuries as a result of an internal radioactive contamination	Class activity	Preparation for employment .	The same	2

6.2. Instructional guidance for individual students' work

Out-of-class independent work of students are the plan educational, educational-research, research work of students which is carried out during out-of-class time on the task and at a methodical management of the teacher, thus ha especially individual character.

The purpose of independent work of students are mastering by fundamental knowledge, professional skills of activity on a profile, experience of creative, research activity. Independent work of students promoted development of independence, responsibility and organization, the creative approach to the problem resolution of educational and professional level.

The following conditions was necessary for the organization of independent work:

- readiness of students for independent work;
- motivation of noogenesis;
- availability and availability of all necessary educational-methodological and help material;
- system of regular quality control of the perform independent work;
- consulting help of the teacher.

Forms of independent work of students were determined by the maintenance of a subject matter, degree of readiness of students.

This work included:

- 1) independent studying of sources;
- 2) preparation for a practical training;
- 3) preparation for offset (examination).

The larger role in mastering of a teaching material are play by independent work train which developed culture of brainwork and are the determining factor in achievement of good results of training. It developed such qualities as organization, disciplined behavior, activity persistence in achievement of an object in view and played the leading part in forming of skills of cognitive activity, developed capability to analyze the facts and the phenomena, learned to think independently. Thus, independent work is necessary for successful mastering by a teaching material.

Practice confirmed that the problem of the further rising of learning efficiency and intensification of educational work of the train could be successfully solved only under a condition if high quality of employment under the direction of teachers are combined and supported with well organized independent work.

Value of independent work is determined also by other factors. Always to be up to standard of modern demands and with skill to solve practical tasks the modern officer should fill up the stock of knowledge constantly. The graduate could appear in a difficult situation if for years of study in military school will not seize skills of independent acquisition of knowledge, daily self-education.

Principal views of independent work:

a) at o'clock of studies:

independent studying of a teaching material under the direction of the teacher;

б) at o'clock of independent work provided by a daily routine:

completion of abstracts of lectures;

current work over a teaching material with a view of it mastering and profound studying;

accomplishment of educational tasks;

accomplishment of term and final qualifying papers;

preparation for forthcoming employment;

participation in military-scientific work;

independent studying of a new teaching material on the instructions of the teacher or on the personal initiative.

The organization of independent work provided keeping of the following principles: *compulsion, system, planned character, activity, purposefulness.*

Key factor in the organization of independent work are rational use of time. During time t away for independent work is necessary for plan taking into account terms of plan forms of the control, offsets and examinations, that is to work by the determined, in advance plan . Planning of independent work could be long-term and current. Long-term planning settled payments for year, half-year and provided preparation for various kinds of the current control, intermediate certification train and self-education train (work in a military-scientific society, independent studying of the special literature, etc.). Routine planning are performed for month, week, day.

The personal plan of independent work of the train should and to be especially individual, creative and at the same time are really fulfilled. The personal plan or the plan schedule of independent work are constituted by every train taking into account references of chair on the basis of a daily routine, the regulations of working hours, the schedule of

educational tasks for a semester, month, week, lesson schedules, trainings, consultations, the schedule of job specifications and accomplishment of economic works.

Of the major conditions of rising of efficiency of independent work forming at train and skills of independent work with the literature one.

Ability to work with the literature could be present by the following: *independent division of the text into units and allocation of the main thing from them; a finding in the text of answers to the questions formulated by the teacher or questions for self-checking; work with schedules and tables; making an abstract of the literature; work with the catalog; comparison and comparison of the same questions which have been set up in various sources the statement of the point of view; drawing up of plans of reports, reports.*

Let's survey a technique of forming of some of these abilities. In practice most often used the following methods of allocation of the main thought:

the first - very short formulation of a short of the text;

second - the analysis of the text on purpose to understand, where the basic thought, and where examples explained to;

third - an exception of the information unnecessary in this case.

In the beginning the teacher should show patterns of accomplishment of these operations, and then suggest training to carry out independent exercise. The teacher could give the text and demand from train short to set up it a short or to specify, where in it the basic thought, and where explain examples. At last, could offer exercise on allocation of the main thing and by a mental exception of the unnecessary, insignificant information.

Drawing up of the report (answer) helped to allocate from the text all essential information pledge in it lost-free. The teacher learned train to divide mentally the text into units, each of which contained the report and to give to this unit the short formulation.

Scheduling of the answer - not only the mode of work, help to understand the text, but also result of comprehension. Without understanding the text, even the most capable train could not cope with scheduling. An important agent of mastering of a teaching material are independent drawing up of slides, schemes, drawings, the tables reflect the maintenance of the text.

It are necessary to teach train to write down and consider those slides, schemes and tables who was offer by the teacher at lectures or seminars, but it are much more important to form at them ability to develop slides, schemes, drawings, tables to the text it are independent.

Slides, schemes and tables helped to see and understand structure of the text and interrelation are more its than elements. To understand the text of the textbook or other educational literature very important. But other task are not less important also - to remember the

text. All mention arsenal of agents (slides, schemes, tables) facilitated also storing, and further repetition, and procreation of a teaching material. The teacher for alleviating of storing should recommend train to use special acceptances: **retelling by the plan of the answer constitut by them with check of completeness and accuracy of retelling on the textbook; answers to questions of the textbook or companion.**

In independent work, as well as at the organization of any activity, essential value of success for it had forming of correspond motives and requirements. In this case it is important, that train necessity for mastering by knowledge and show interest to practical mastering of rules of the rational organization of brainwork.

For this purpose it are necessary on all kinds of employment, meetings, conversations to inspire train comprehension of that in interests of mastering by the elect profession each of them should learn to keep rules of brainwork at fulfilled tasks during self-preparation. To form rational skills of brainwork, it are necessary to show first of all to them (to give the pattern), properly to carry out of the task on independent work and to achieve successes in mastering by a teaching material.

That is why it is very important to conduct at the first year with cadets specially organized practical lessons on accomplishment of tasks on independent work on the discipline. Teachers reminded in the beginning train rules of brainwork, and then suggested them to carry out the task with complete keeping of these rules. To induce listeners, cadets to more active and diligent work, after accomplishment of the task it are reasonable to conduct fluent examination in the form of selective or collective oral poll or viewing of written exercises.

The successful management of independent work could be reach when keeping of some the conditions major of which was:

mastering by train acceptances of independent work necessary for accomplishment of tasks;

use of various kinds of tasks;

establishment of optimum volume of tasks for independent work, coordination of work of teachers of chairs, educational department and command of military school on scoping of tasks;

organization of a rational regimen of independent work;

the systematic control over independent work from teachers and officials of sectionings of listeners and cadets, command of military school.

The teacher on employment should explain accurately the task for independent work (the purpose, the maintenance, methods are more its, than accomplishment and self-checking, on what questions followed will stop in more details, what material are necessary to learn and with

what to familiarize). On an explanation of the task it is necessary to take away specially till 3-5 minutes. Such indicating will mobilize for purposeful perception and fastening of a material, helped to spend time more economically.

The great value for the organization of successful independent work had application of various **kinds of tasks**.

On the didactic purpose allocated:

the tasks refer on mastering and fastening of a material;

the tasks promoted to the development of skills;

the tasks referred to application of knowledge acquired in practice.

All list kinds of tasks on level of implication of cognitive activity of the train could be both genesial and creative.

Many teachers are fond of issue of the tasks demanding genesial activity train and underestimated value of creative character. It is known that the tasks demand independent searches and decisions, usual caused the greatest interest. Besides, they promoted development of ability to analyze, generalize the facts and the phenomena, to prove separate constitutional provisions. Tasks for the decision making, drawing up of schedules, tables, schemes and charts, comparison and comparison of the facts, revealing of characteristic features and the basic patterns was most widespread.

For vocational training of cadets the tasks referred to application of received knowledge in practical activities had great value. Train on independent work estimated a situation, produced calculations and made decisions, and on employment they already acted according to results of the d work.

Teachers should know a level of training train, in what degree they owned skills of independent work, what features of mastering by them a teaching material and on the basis of it to determine time for accomplishment of the received task. When teachers of it done not know, they, as a rule, exaggerated possibilities of the pupils and consequently underestimated time necessary for accomplishment of the task.

For independent work commanders of sectioning could render the larger help to teachers in determination of optimum volume of tasks. They had possibility to analyze an academic load train during educational day and week, time necessary, for accomplishment of tasks, and on this basis together with teachers to correct volume of tasks on various disciplines for prevention of a possible overload.

Successful independent work train substantially are promoted by the systematic and purposeful control of teachers and accomplishment of tasks.

The control are perform behind how train acquiring the set material. As to the most

process of mastering and fastening of knowledge on independent work it actually remained out of sight. Study are exposed to the control not, and results was only more its.

In this connection teachers should pay a close attention to the control of process of independent work that is effective to influence rising it quality.

The control of process of mastering of knowledge gives possibility to teachers to improve the individual support of the low-grade students. Of the major factors influencing learning efficiency, time which is away for independent work are one. Important correctly to specify an optimum ratio of time t away for independent work, and time spent by the teacher for a statement of a teaching material, subject to studying.

During preparation and carrying out of independent work the teacher should inspire train that are deep, in full to acquire the curriculum, to increase the theoretical level, to learn approach creatively to the decision of various problem questions each of them could only under condition of complete self-recoil as a result of laborious, hard independent work.

6.3. Materials to carry out current monitoring and interim attestation of students' knowledge

Control of mastering competences

№ п\п	Assessment type	Controlled topics (sections)	Competences that include compo-nents under as-sessment
1	Interviewing	Theme №1.1-2.8	GEC-1, GEC-4, GEC-7, GPC-1, GPC-5, GPC11, SPC-13, SPC-19
2	Tests check	Theme №1.1-2.8	GEC-1, GEC-4, GEC-7, GPC-1, GPC-5, GPC11, SPC-13, SPC-19

Demonstration variant of dough

KINDS OF THE HELP

- I. Complex of the events refer on temporary elimination of the reasons, menac lives of the wounded man, and the prevention of development of serious complications are:
- A) *first aid*
 - Б) pre-medical help
 - В) first medical assistance
 - Г) the qualified surgical help
 - Д) specialized surgical help
- II. Complex of the medical events refer on maintenance of the vital functions of an organism, the prevention of serious complications and preparations of wounded men for evacuation, including helicopter are;
- A) first aid
 - Б) *pre-medical help*
 - В) first medical assistance
 - Г) the qualified surgical help
 - Д) specialized surgical help
- III. Complex of the all-medical events refer on weakening (at possibility – elimination) or decrease are more their than consequences of the wounds menace to life of the wounded man, the prevention of development of complications gravities and preparation need to the further evacuation, including helicopter are
- A) first aid
 - Б) pre-medical help
 - В) *first medical assistance*
 - Г) the qualif surgical help
 - Д) specialized surgical help
- IV. Complex of the surgical and reanimation events refer on elimination menace lives of the wounded man of consequences of wounds, lesions and diseases, preventions of development of complications and preparation for evacuation to destination, are
- A) first aid
 - Б) pre-medical help
 - В) first medical assistance
 - Г) *the qualified surgical help*
 - Д) specialized surgical help
- V. Complex diagnostic, surgical and the resuscitation of the events conduct concerning wounded men and with application of difficult techniques, use of the special equipment and equipment according to character, a profile and gravity of wound (a lesion, disease) are
- A) first aid
 - Б) pre-medical help
 - В) first medical assistance
 - Г) the qualified surgical help
 - Д) *specialized surgical help*
- VI. Events of first aid did not concern
- A) applying of an occlusive bandage at an open pneumothorax
 - Б) applying of an aseptic bandage on a wound by means of a first-aid dressing-room kit

- B) a transport immobilization make-shifts at fractures of bones
- Г) *intravenous entering of anesthetics*
- Д) applying of the improvis garrot at wound of arteries of extremities

VII. Urgent events of the first medical assistance at wound of arteries of extremities did not concern

- A) applying of a standard garrot
- Б) *primary surgical treatment of a wound*
- В) intravenous jet entering of Polyglucinum at serious shock
- Г) novocainic blockade (futlyarny, transversal section of an extremity) at fire fractures of bones
- Д) transport immobilization standard splints

VIII. At medical sorting to dressing-room MPP referred

- A) wounded men with the impos garrots
- Б) wounded men with a proceed external bleeding
- В) wounded men with a tension pneumothorax
- Г) wounded men in a condition of serious traumatic shock
- Д) *all answers was true*

IX. At a stage of the qualified help after carrying out of medical sorting of wounded men in a state of shock and with a garrot referred

- A) *in the operational*
- Б) in a dressing room
- В) in antishock (reanimation)
- Г) in the anaerobic
- Д) in the vakatsionny

BULLET WOUND AND INFECTION

X. What theory of a bullet wound had only historical value?

- A) theory of direct and lateral stroke
- Б) theory of a cavitation
- В) hydrodynamic theory
- Г) *hydraulic theory*
- Д) theory of directed rotation

XI. Name the modern theory explain the mechanism of a bullet wound

- A) theory of an air contusion
- Б) theory of hydraulic action
- В) *theory of direct and lateral stroke*
- Г) theory of directed rotation
- Д) hydrodynamic theory

XII. Than the bullet wound differed from not fire

- A) more appreciable depth of the wounded channel
- Б) larger hemorrhage
- В) *availability of a zone of molecular concussion*
- Г) obligatory adhesion by a first intention
- Д) obligatory adhesion by a second intention

XIII. In the mechanism of formation of a bullet wound major importance belonged

- A) to influence of a head shock wave
- Б) to influence of a ranyashchy shell
- В) to influence of energy of lateral blow. In the course of which temporarily puls cavity are form
- Г) to influence of a vortical trace
- Д) *was true all*

XIV. The temporary puls cavity are form

- A) at all gunshot wounds
- Б) at bullet wounds
- В) at fragmental wounds
- Г) *at high-speed wounds*
- Д) at all high-speed wounds with damage of bones

XV. At the expense of what the temporary puls cavity are form?

- A) at the expense of a direct stroke
- Б) at the expense of reducing of muscles
- В) at the expense of change of a current of traffic of a bullet
- Г) *at the expense of lateral blow*
- Д) at the expense of destruction of the most bullet

XVI. What time of action of a temporary puls cavity?

- A) *it are more than propagation time of a bullet*
- Б) it are less than propagation time of a bullet
- В) peerly to a propagation time of a bullet
- Г) all are not true

XVII. When there are a secondary deviation

- A) at passage of a bullet
- Б) after passage of a bullet
- В) *when reducing muscles*
- Г) at an abruption of an extremity
- Д) at a surgical treatment of a wound

XVIII. Primary kontaminatsiya of a bullet wound caused:

- A) microbial pollution by a ranyashchy shell
- Б) microbial pollution of a skin and clothes
- В) *prisasyvayushchiye action of temporarily puls cavity*
- Г) a translocation of microorganisms from natural tanks
- Д) all answers was true

XIX. Energy of a ranyashchy shell are proportional and equaled

- A) to a square of mass of a ranyashchy shell
- Б) to average midel (area of transversal section) shell
- В) to a specific gravity of a material of a ranyashchy shell
- Г) *to a square of rate of a ranyashchy shell*
- Д) all answers was true

XX. In a zone of a bruise of a bullet wound the secondary necrosis of tissues most often arose

- A) *owing to local hemodynamic disturbances*
- Б) owing to availability in a wound of foreign matters
- В) owing to infectious process
- Г) owing to influence of toxins from a zone of a primary necrosis

Д) owing to an inadequate surgical treatment

XXI. What order of accomplishment of PHO of a wound?

A) section, necrotomy, suture

Б) *section, excising, recovery of anatomic structures, drainage of a wound*

В) excising, drainage of a wound, suture

Г) section, recovery of tissues, drainage of a wound

XXII. What seams was impos on granulat wound?

A) the primary

Б) *the secondary early*

В) the initially delay

Г) the provisional

Д) the secondary late

XXIII. A local wound fever did not concern

A) pyesis of a wound

Б) okoloranevy phlegmon

В) *furuncle*

Г) abscess of the ranevy channel

Д) fire osteomyelitis

XXIV. Not characteristic for a neklostridialny mephitic gangrene are

A) *allocation of slivkoobrazny pus from a wound*

Б) an unpleasant (evil-smelling) smell from a wound

В) fever

Г) quickly accru intoxication

Д) untidily - a gray kind of hydropic muscles in a wound

XXV. One of signs of a syndrome of systemic inflammatory reaction are

A) quantity of leucocytes of a blood less $4 \cdot 10^9/l$ or more $12 \cdot 10^9/l$ and band leucocytes more than 10 %

Б) quantity of leucocytes of a blood less $4 \cdot 10^9/l$ or more $12 \cdot 10^9/l$ and quantity of unripe forms more than 10 %

В) quantity of leucocytes of a blood less $4 \cdot 10^9/l$ or more $10 \cdot 10^9/l$ or band leucocytes more than 10 %

Г) *quantity of leucocytes of a blood less $4 \cdot 10^9/l$ or more $12 \cdot 10^9/l$ or quantity of unripe forms more than 10 %*

XXVI. Not characteristic for an anaerobic klostridialny infection are

A) *a necrosis of tissues in a wound*

Б) an evil-smelling smell from a wound

В) quickly accru edema of tissues

Г) crepitation of a hypodermic fat

Д) allocation of blisters of gas in a wound

XXVII. At a sepsis was tap

A) Cristallina miliaris

Б) icterus

В) Kandidemiya

Г) *all list truly*

Д) all list not truly

EXPLOSIVE DAMAGES

XXVIII. As the open or closed damages result from the action of explosive ammunition and influence on a human body of enclosed subjects in the open district or in the closed space are called

- A) sochetanny trauma
- Б) *minno-explosive trauma*
- В) minno-explosive wound
- Г) the combined lesion
- Д) fire fracture

XXIX. At explosive damages not a characteristic morphological zone are?

- A) zone of destruction or abruption
- Б) *zone of the raney channel*
- В) zone of a primary necrosis
- Г) zone of a secondary necrosis

XXX. At an explosive trauma (at explosion) what factors on a human body, does not influence?

- A) shock wave
- Б) *primary raneyashchy shells*
- В) high temperature and flame
- Г) secondary raneyashchy shells
- Д) toxic products of explosion and burning

XXXI. The pathogenetic factor of explosive damages are not:

- A) Plurality of the centers of damage
- Б) Acute кровопотеря
- В) Bruise of heart and lungs
- Г) Early traumatic endointoxication
- Д) *Bruise of a brain*

SHOCK

XXXII. Most effectual measures of prophylaxis of shock concerned

- A) entering of drug analgetics
- Б) transport immobilization
- В) novocainic blockade of a place of fracture
- Г) stopping of a bleeding
- Д) *all are true*

XXXIII. To shock of the I degree, what group of clinical signs carried?

- A) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE 90-110 in a minute, a BP of systolic 90-100 mm hg.
- Б) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE 90-100 in a minute, a BP of systolic 100 mm hg.
- В) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE less than 100 in minute, a BP systolic are lower than 100 mm hg.
- Г) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE are higher 90 in a minute, a BP of systolic 90-80 mm hg.
- Д) *The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE 90-100 in minute, a BP systolic are not lower than 90 mm hg.*

XXXIV. To shock of the II degree, what group of clinical signs carried?

- A) *The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE 100-120 in a minute, a BP of systolic 90-75 mm hg.*
- Б) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE are peer 100 in a minute, a BP of systolic 100 mm hg.
- В) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE less than 120 in minute, a BP systolic are lower than 100 mm hg.
- Г) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE are higher 100 in a minute, a BP of systolic 90-75 mm hg.

XXXV. To shock of the III degree, what group of clinical signs carried?

- A) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE less than 150 in minute, a BP systolic are lower than 70 mm hg.
- Б) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE are higher 120 in minute, a BP systolic 70 mm hg was lower.
- В) *The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE 120-160 in a minute, a BP of systolic 70-50 mm hg.*
- Г) The CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE 120-160 in minute, a BP systolic are lower than 70 mm hg.

XXXVI. To the terminal states, what conditions carried?

- A) Coma of IV degree
- Б) Coma of III-IV degree
- В) Biological death
- Г) *Clinical death*
- Д) All list conditions

BLEEDINGS AND HEMORRHAGE

XXXVII. To a massive hemorrhage carried?

- A) loss from 5 to 10 % OTsK
- Б) loss from 11 to 20 % OTsK
- В) loss from 21 to 40 % OTsK
- Г) *loss from 41 to 70 % OTsK*
- Д) loss more than 70 % OTsK

XXXVIII. Index of shock are

- A) *relation of the CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE to a systolic BP*
- Б) relation of the CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE to a diastolic BP
- В) relation of a systolic BP to the CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE
- Г) relation of a diastolic BP to the CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS RATE
- Д) relation of a diastolic BP to a systolic BP

XXXIX. Methods of a temporary stopping of a bleeding did not concern

- A) digital pressing of a vessel
- Б) applying a tourniquet
- В) applying of zakrutka
- Г) applying of a clamp in a wound
- Д) *ligation of a vessel*

XL. At operations on vessels it are not necessary to produce

- A) periarterial novocainic blockade
- Б) entering in a distal piece of a vessel of a heparin

- B) entering in a distal piece of a vessel of Novocainum
- Г) *intravenous entering of Vicasolum*
- Д) intravenous entering of reopoliglyukin

XLII. Correct sequence of a temporary stopping of a bleeding are

- A) *Digital pressing, tamponade of a wound, garrot*
- Б) Garrot, digital pressing, tamponade of a wound
- В) The tamponade of the wound, the forc flexion of an extremity, digital pressing, burned down

XLII. ANESTHESIA AND RESUSCITATION ON EME

XLIII. In a complex of events of acute medical assistance at an aspiration asphyxia done not include

- A) tracheostomy
- Б) entering of a nazogastralny probe
- В) hard tamponade of an oral cavity
- Г) *hard tamponade of a wound of a trachea*
- Д) a transport immobilization of the damaged jaw

XLIV. At serious burn shock done not enter

- A) 5 % solution of Sodium hydrogenum
- Б) 5 % solution of a glucose
- В) *Eritromassa*
- Г) plasma
- Д) svezhezamorozhenny plasma

COMBUSTIONS

XLV. At the combustions, what degree painful sensitivity are absent?

- A) I item.
- Б) II item.
- В) IIIA of the item.
- Г) *IIIB of the item - the IV item.*
- Д) IV item.

XLVI. With conservation the glublezhashchikh of structures are characterized by complete destruction of a skin?

- A) combustion of the I item.
- Б) combustion of the II item.
- В) combustion of IIIA of the item.
- Г) *combustion of IIIB of the item.*
- Д) combustion of the IV item.

XLVII. By denudation of a basal layer under an exfoliated false skin it are characterized?

- A) combustion of the I item.
- Б) combustion of the II item.
- В) *combustion of IIIA of the item.*
- Г) combustion of IIIB of the item.
- Д) combustion of the IV item.

XLVIII. The combustion of IIIB of degree are characterized?

- A) A partial necrosis of a skin with conservation the glublezhashchikh of layers also are more its than derivatives
- B) destruction only blankets of a false skin
- B) destruction of a skin and the formations arrang more deeply than a superficial fascia
- Г) *Complete destruction of a skin with conservation the glublezhashchikh of structures*

XLIX. By drawing of the thrombos hypodermic veins it are characteriz?

- A) combustion of the I item.
- B) combustion of the II item.
- B) combustion of IIIA of the item.
- Г) combustion of IIIB of the item.
- Д) *combustion of the IV item.*

L. At a lesion of integuments by alkali it are form:

- A) coagulative necrosis
- B) *kollikvatsionny necrosis*
- B) line of a demarcation
- Г) all are incorrect

LI. The integument of a brush had?

- A) 1 % areas
- B) 2 % *areas*
- B) 5 % areas
- Г) 9 % areas

LII. The integument of a back surface of a trunk had?

- A) 5 % areas
- B) 9 % areas
- B) 15 % areas
- Г) *18 % areas*
- Д) 24 % areas

LIII. 1 % a deep lesion at use of an index of Frank equaled

- A) To 1 unit
- B) To 2 units
- B) *To 3 units*
- Г) To 4 units
- Д) To 5 units

LIV. About what terrible complication of a wound process specific to an electrocombustion, it are necessary to remember?

- A) Lizis of a burn scab
- B) Perifocal inflammation
- B) An arrosive bleeding from the main vessel
- Г) *Obliteration of blood vessels*
- Д) A phlegmon in the field of a contact lesion

FREEZING INJURIES

LV. Who offering fast warming of the amaz extremities in warm water?

- A) N.V.Vasilyev
- B) *S.S.Girgolav*

- B) N.I.Pie
- Г) A.Ya.Golomidov
- Д) T.Ya.Aryev

LVI. At what level it are necessary to perform a necrotomy at freezing injuries of extremities of IV degree?

- A) at level of a demarcation line
- Б) *on 1-2 centimeters lines of a demarcation was more distal*
- B) on 5-10 centimeters lines of a demarcation was more distal
- Г) on 1-2 centimeters lines of a demarcation was more proximal
- Д) on 5-10 centimeters lines of a demarcation was more proximal

LVII. What most preferable way of entering of preparations at a freezing injury of extremities in the early reactive period?

- A) the hypodermic
- Б) the intramuscular
- B) the intravenous
- Г) *the intraarterial*
- Д) the intradermal

LVIII. What temperature in a rectum at general chilling of moderate severity level?

- A) 35-360 WITH
- Б) 33-350 WITH
- Б) *29-320 WITH*
- Г) 25-290 WITH
- Д) less than 250 With

LIX. With what the purpose are conduct assay of the Billroth at victims with freezing injuries?

- A) for determination of fabric temperature
- Б) for revealing of an acidosis
- B) for an estimation of a general condition of the victim
- Г) *for early diagnostics of freezing injuries of IV degree*
- Д) for an estimation of a condition of tactile sensitivity

LX. what of methods of a dermal plasty are prevail at operative treatment of freezing injuries of IV degree?

- A) alloplasty
- Б) a plasty the split autodermotransplantat
- B) plasty full-layer dermal autograft
- Г) *a plasty dermo - a fatty flap on a fe leg*
- Д) free transplantation of a difficult dermal flap with axial blood supply with applying of microsurgical anastomoses

LXI. In the doreaktivny period warming of an extremity conducted

- A) Grinding of an extremity
- Б) *Thermoinsulat bandages*
- B) Dry heat
- Г) Immersing in a heat bath
- Д) All answers was true

LXII. At general chilling and depression of body temperature more low 340C the temperature of enter solutions should be:

- A) 26-280C
- B) 360C*
- B) 400C
- Г) all answers was true
- Д) all answers was not true

LXIII. By occurrence of small bubbles with transparent light contents was characteriz:

- A) freezing injuries of the I degree
- B) freezing injuries of II degree*
- B) freezing injuries of III degree
- Г) freezing injuries of IV degree
- Г) freezing injuries of all degrees

LXIV. At what temperature of tissues the phenomena of an ischemia of tissues developed and dissociation of an oxyhemoglobin stopped:

- A) 350
- B) 300
- B) 200
- Г) 120*
- Д) 100

LXV. For what freezing injury of degree the destruction of all structures of a skin are characteristic

- A) I degrees
- B) II degrees
- B) III degrees*
- Г) IV degrees
- Д) all degrees

LXVI. What meant the term immersionny foot?

- A) freezing injuries from action of cold water*
- B) freezing injuries from action of cold air
- B) general chilling
- Г) freezing injuries from contact with cold metal
- Д) freezing of an extremity

LXVII. Than the necrotomy differed at freezing injuries from that at combustions?

- A) long cut
- B) in the width of form ranevogo of defect
- B) deep water of a section of tissues*
- Г) pain reaction of the victim
- Д) degree of promokaniye of bandages

LXVIII. What preparation are not includ into the scheme of complex therapy at freezing injuries of III-IV degree?

- A) heparin
- B) Dicynonum*
- B) Trentalum
- Г) nicotinic acid
- Д) Reopoliglyukin

LXIX. The demarcation line at freezing injuries are show:

- A) in 1-3 days
- B) for 3-5 days*
- B) for 8 days
- Г) for 7-10 days
- Д) after 8 days

DAMAGES OF A SKULL

LXX. Wounded men in a skull, in an unconsciousness, and without signs of a prelum of substance of a brain in омедб was refer by an insignificant proceed bleeding

- A) in tent for the agoniruyushchikh
- B) in radiological unit for specification of the diagnosis
- B) in the evacuation
- Г) in the reanimation
- Д) in the operational*

LXXI. In operational омедб at wounds in a head in the presence of indications carried out

- A) decompressive laminectomy
- B) decompressive craniotrypsis
- B) all answers was true
- Г) all answers was not true*

LXXII. Objective differentialsno-diagnostic sign of concussion and bruise of a brain are

- A) focal lesion of substance of a brain
- B) a loss of consciousness with the period of «a light interval»
- B) availability of a blood in liquor*
- Г) bradycardia and rising of a BP
- Д) long loss of consciousness

LXXIII. For an intracranial hematoma not characteristic are

- A) the express acceleration of pulse*
- B) a loss of consciousness with the period of «a light interval»
- B) a mydriasis on the party of a lesion
- Г) repeated vomiting
- Д) bradycardia and rising of a BP

DAMAGES OF A BREAST

LXXIV. The clos trauma of a breast with multiple fractures of ribs are not accompan

- A) The clos pheumothorax
- B) open external pheumothorax*
- B) hemothorax
- Г) hemopneumothorax
- Д) tension pneumothorax

LXXV. The serious clos trauma of a breast with flotation of a site of a thoracal wall (the costal valve) was not accompan

- A) a retraction of the costal valve at the moment of an inspiration
- B) a retraction of the costal valve at the moment of an exhalation*
- B) at an inspiration – shift of a mediastinum in the healthy party
- Г) at an exhalation – shift of a mediastinum in the damag party

Д) increase by a respiratory failure

LXXVI. The open pneumothorax are not accompan

A) an ingestion of air in a pleural cavity through a wound during an inspiration and replacement are more its through a wound outside at an exhalation

Б) *an ingestion of air in a pleural cavity through a wound during an exhalation*

В) shift of a mediastinum in the healthy party at an inspiration

Г) shift of a mediastinum in the damag party on an exhalation

Д) increase by a respiratory failure

LXXVII. For a tension pneumothorax not characteristic are

A) *the ingestion of air through a wound of a breast at an inspiration and replacement are more its from a pleural cavity during an exhalation*

Б) entering of air through a wound of a lung only in an one direction – in a pleural cavity (a valval pneumothorax)

В) sharp rising of pressure in a pleural cavity

Г) appreciable shift of a mediastinum in the healthy party

Д) quickly accru respiratory failure

LXXVIII. At a tension pneumothorax it are not necessary to produce

A) a puncture of a pleural cavity in second mezhreberye in front a thick needle

Б) drainage of a pleural cavity

В) *hard bandaging of a breast*

Г) at the further evacuation of the wounded man from MPP an aspirating needle left in a thorax (a pleural cavity)

Д) bracing of an aspirating needle by a ligature to a skin of a thoracal wall

LXXIX. At an open pneumothorax as an acute management it are necessary to carry out

A) applying of a pressure aseptic bandage on a wound of a breast

Б) applying of an occlusive bandage on a wound of a breast

В) *a puncture of a pleural cavity in II mezhreberye in front*

Г) drainage of a pleural cavity

Д) all are incorrect

LXXX. At carrying out of a pleurocentesis for excision of the blood which had stream in a pleural cavity what it are not necessary to do?

A) *to leave open an aspirating needle at a detachment from it the fill syringe*

Б) to insert a rubber or plastic tube between a cannula of a needle and a syringe

В) before change of the syringe fill with a blood to press a tube insert between a needle and a syringe

Г) to take out a clamp with a tube after joining to it the empt syringe

Д) to involve for carrying out of a pleurocentesis of the assistant

LXXXI. At a drainage of a pleural cavity on Byulau it are carr out

A) a suction of a blood and air from a pleural cavity by means of a water-suction pump

Б) evacuation of pleural contents by a suction machine

В) a suction on a drainage tube by means of report large bottles (water from the top large bottle are pour in the bottom

Г) premises of the extremity of a drainage tube in a vial with a liquid arrang on a floor at a bed

Д) *all are not true*

LXXXII. Damages of a lung it could be accompan

- A) pneumorrhagia
- Б) An izlitiy blood in a pleural cavity
- В) the clos pheumothorax
- Г) tension pneumothorax
- Д) *all are true*

DAMAGES OF A STOMACH

LXXXIII. The clos ruptures of hollow organs of a stomach was not characteriz

- A) strain of muscles of a forward abdominal wall
- Б) dryness of tongue
- В) the express symptoms of a boring of a peritoneum
- Г) disappearance of hepatic dullness at a percussion
- Д) *the express peristaltic hums at auscultation*

LXXXIV. Ruptures of parenchymatous organs of a stomach was not characteriz

- A) *availability of a sickle of gas under the right cupola of a diaphragm*
- Б) increase of symptoms of a posthemorrhagic anemia
- В) depression of gemotakritny number in analyses of a blood
- Г) depression of a BP
- Д) occurrence of dullness in sloping units of a stomach at a percussion

LXXXV. Absolute sign of g wound of a stomach was not

- A) abaissement through a wound of an epiploon
- Б) abaissement of an intestine through a wound
- В) *a bleeding from a wound of a stomach*
- Г) allocation from a wound of intestinal contents
- Д) allocation from a wound of bile

LXXXVI. At a stage of the qualif help at g wound of a stomach it are not necessary to carry out

- A) in the beginning to remove from serious traumatic shock, then to laparotomize
- Б) *if there was no signs of a massive bleeding in an abdominal cavity in the beginning to laparotomize and then deducing from traumatic shock*
- В) at a profuse intraabdominal bleeding to produce an urgent laparotomy with simultaneous antishock events
- Г) after a laparotomy to conduct a postoperative intensive care
- Д) to hold back the further evacuation of the wounded man for some days after a laparotomy

LXXXVII. At damage of a stomach laparocentesis are produc

- A) for confirmation of g wound of a stomach
- Б) for diagnostics of wound (rupture) of a hollow organ
- В) for diagnostics of an intraabdominal bleeding
- Г) for entering of a drainage tube in an abdominal cavity
- Д) *all are true*

LXXXVIII. Intraperitoneal wound of a bladder are not characteriz

- A) a strain of an abdominal wall in the bottom departments
- Б) absence of desires on an emiction
- В) *overflow of a bladder by urine*
- Г) positive symptom of Shchetkina-Blyumberga
- Д) allocation of a blood on an urethral catheter

LXXXIX. Rupture of an urethra are not characteriz

- A) *Izlitiyem of urine in an abdominal cavity*
- Б) allocation of a blood from an urethra
- В) allocation of urine from a wound
- Г) false desires on an emiction
- Д) localization of the ranevy channel in a projection of an urethra

XC. Wound of extraperitoneal department of a rectum are not accompan

- A) allocation of a feces from a wound
- Б) allocation of intestinal gases from a wound
- В) *development of a tazovy peritonitis*
- Г) allocation of a blood from a proctal aperture
- Д) with localization of the ranevy channel in a projection пря wash intestines

XCI. At wound of extraperitoneal department of a bladder at a stage of the qualif help done not produce

- A) primary medical handling of a wound
- Б) *laparotomy*
- В) ushivany wounds of a bubble
- Г) wide drainage of a paravesical fat
- Д) catheterization of a bladder

XCII. At wound of intraperitoneal department of a rectum at a stage of the qualif help done not produce

- A) laparotomy
- Б) *cleansing enema*
- В) applying of an unnatural anus
- Г) ushivany wounds of a rectum
- Д) lavage and drainage of an abdominal cavity

DAMAGES OF EXTREMITIES

XCIII. Fire fractures of long tubular bones done not happen

- A) shatter with defect of a bone
- Б) *melkooskolchatymi*
- В) *motylkovymi*
- Г) *the dr*
- Д) the slanting

XCIV. G wounds of joints become complicated

- A) hemarthrosis
- Б) osteomyelitis of the joint extremities of bones
- В) empyema of a joint
- Г) Kapsulny phlegmon
- Д) *all are true*

XCV. Amaz factors at minno-explosive traumas done not concern

- A) immediate percussion of a blast wave
- Б) splinters of an explosive
- В) rejection of a body by a blast wave with bruises of a body

- Г) *penetrating radiation*
- Д) gas-flame stream of explosion

XCVI. Minno-vzryvnye lesions was not accompan

- А) abruption of a segment of the bottom extremity
- Б) bruise of a brain
- В) fracture of ribs and hemothorax
- Г) *radial illness*
- Д) rupture of intraabdominal organs

XCVII. At fire fractures of bones in volume of first aid done not include

- А) intramuscular entering of analgetics
- Б) entering in a tissue round a wound of a solution of antibiotics
- В) applying on a wound of an aseptie bandage by means of IPP
- Г) transport immobilization make-shifts
- Д) *acceptance through a mouth the tabletirovannykh of analgetics*

XCVIII. When rendering the first medical assistance by the wounded man with fire fracture of a femur and traumatic shock done not produce

- А) futlyarny novocainic blockade places of fracture was higher
- Б) primary surgical treatment of a wound
- В) paravulnarny entering of antibiotics
- Г) *intravenous jet entering of 400 ml. Polyglucinum*
- Д) splinting of Diterikhsa

XCIX. The qualif help at fire fracture of a femur did not include

- А) deducing from traumatic shock
- Б) futlyarny novocainic blockade
- В) *primary surgical treatment of a wound*
- Г) paravulnarny entering of an antibiotic
- Д) a splinting of Diterikhsa with plaster rings

C. At a stage of the specialized help at fractures of long tubular bones applied

- А) medical immobilization plaster bandage
- Б) *primary surgical treatment of a wound*
- В) an intramedullyarny osteosynthesis at fractures of a femur
- Г) extrafocal chrezkostny osteosynthesis apparatus
- Д) all are true

SYNDROME OF A LONG SDAVLENIYE

CI. THE DEEP IRREVERSIBLE ISCHEMIA OF TISSUES ARE CHARACTERIZ

- А) weakening of sensitivity of integuments of an extremity
- Б) impossibility of active movements in joints
- В) *absence of sensitivity and passive movements in joints*
- Г) conservation of passive movements in joints
- Д) conservation of passive movements in joints and absence of proprioceptive sensitivity

CII. At a deep irreversible ischemia after a long prelum of an extremity at a stage of the first medical assistance it are not necessary to produce

- A) enterings of drug analgetics
- B) puttings off and the control of earlier impos garrot*
- B) immobilization of an extremity
- Г) circular novocainic blockade
- Д) intravenous entering of plasma substitutes

CIII. At the indemnif ischemia after a long prelum of an extremity on a scene it are not necessary to produce

- A) hard bandaging of an extremity
- B) chilling of an extremity (wetting of a bandage by water)
- B) applying and leaving of a garrot are higher than a place of a prelum*
- Г) entering of anesthetiz preparations
- Д) immobilization of an extremity

CIV. At a stage of the qualif help at SDS produced

- A) circular novocainic blockade of an extremity places of a prelum was higher
- B) intravenous entering of Haemodesum, Polyglucinum and other plasma substitutes
- B) wide fasciotomy
- Г) ablation of an extremity on primary indications
- Д) *all are true*

THE COMBINED RADIATION DEFEATS

CV. THE COMBIN RADIATIVE LESIONS DEVELOPED

- A) at an irradiation of 1-1,5 Gr. + a superficial combustion to 10 % bodies
- B) at an irradiation of 2-3 Gr. +gluboky combustion 3-5 % surfaces of a body*
- B) at an irradiation of 3-4 Gr. +gluboky combustion 5-10 % surfaces of a body
- Г) at an irradiation of 4-5 Gr. +gluboky combustion 10-20 % surfaces of a body
- Д) at an irradiation of 5 Gr. +gluboky combustion more than 20 % surfaces of a body

CVI. At treatment of the wounds infect with radioactive substances, done not produce

- A) in MPP change of earlier appl bandage
- B) entering of antibiotics in tissues encircl a wound
- B) a primary surgical treatment of a wound in омедб
- Г) *operations in height of a radial illness*
- Д) operations in the latent period of a radial illness

THE COMBINED CHEMICAL DEFEATS

CVII.THE WOUNDS INFECT WITH MUSTARD GAS, WAS NOT CHARACTERIZ

- A) occurrence of thermalgias in some hours after a contamination
- B) brown maculae on an encircl skin and in a wound
- B) occurrence of in a day merg bubbles
- Г) *a crepitation of the tissues encircl a wound*

CVIII. To the combin chemical lesions carried

- A) contamination of a wound proof poison gases (OV)
- B) steam inhalation of OV to or after wound
- B) clos tавma with obshcherezorbtivny action of OV
- Г) *all answers was true*

TETANUS

CIX. The unitary medical dose of antitetanic Serum constituted

- A) 50000 (ME)
- B) 100000 (ME)
- B) *120000 (ME)*
- Г) 150000 (ME)
- Д) 200000 (ME)

CX. Not characteristic for a tetanus are

- A) convulsive reducing of masseters (masticatory spasm)
- B) *general muscular delicacy*
- B) profuse diaphoresis
- Г) attacks convulsive reducing of muscles of a trunk, extremities
- Д) hyperthermia

CXI. The dose for emergency prophylaxis of a tetanus constituted:

- A) 1000 (ME)
- B) *3000 (ME)*
- B) 5000 (ME)
- Г) 10000 (ME)
- Д) 12000 (ME)

CXII. For emergency prophylaxis of the tetanus, what dose of a tetanic anatoxin to earlier inoculat patient can be enter:

- A) 0,2 ml.
- B) *0,5 ml.*
- B) 1.0 ml.
- Г) 1,5 ml
- Д) 2.0мл

CXIII. The tetanus are characteriz by what classical triad of symptoms

- A) down-pour sweat, masticatory spasm of a chewing musculation spastic cramps
- B) *masticatory spasm of a chewing musculation, dysphagia, muscle tension of a nape*
- B) spastic rigidity, tonic cramps, down-pour sweat
- Г) *dysphagia, tonic cramps, spastic rigidity*

CXIV. Whether was surprised at a tetanus fine muscles of brushes of arms, feet of feet?

- A) yes
- B) *no*

ORGANIZATION OF THE HELP

CXV. The complete set "B-1" was

- A) *«Dressing-room agents sterile»*
- B) "Splints"
- B) *«Dressing materials unsterile»*

Г) «Dressing-room agents for the obozhennykh sterile»

CXVI. The complete set "B-2" was

A) «Dressing-room agents sterile»

Б) *"Splints"*

В) «Dressing materials unsterile»

Г) «Dressing-room agents for the obozhennykh sterile»

CXVII. The complete set "B-3" was

A) «Dressing-room agents sterile»

Б) *"Splints"*

В) «*Dressing materials unsterile*»

Г) «Dressing-room agents for the obozhennykh sterile»

CXVIII. The complete set "B-4" was

A) «Dressing-room agents sterile»

Б) *"Splints"*

В) «Dressing materials unsterile»

Г) «*Dressing-room agents for the obozhennykh sterile*»

CXIX. What quantity of dressings provided the complete set "B-1".

A) 50

Б) 75

В) 100

Г) 120

Д) 150

CXX. What quantity of immobilizations provided the complete set "B-2"

A) 30

Б) 50

В) 70

Г) 100

Д) 150

CXXI. What quantity of dressings and operative measures provided the complete set "B-3"

A) 50

Б) 75

В) 100

Г) 120

Д) 150

CXXII. The complete set "B-4" are calculated on what quantity of the burn

A) 50

Б) 75

В) 100

Г) 120

Д) 150

CXXIII. The primary medical document on EME are

A) Medical book

Б) *Primary medical card*

В) Case history

Г) Inquiry on disease

CXXIV. The qualif surgical help did not appear

A) *in MPP*

Б) in medical companies

В) in омедб

Г) in MOSN

Д) in hospital base

CXXV. The specialized surgical help appeared

A) in MPP

Б) in medical companies

В) in омедб

Г) in MOSN

Д) *in hospital base*

CXXVI. The maximum throughput of wounded men and patients / at an o'clock AP-2 constituted

A) *4-6 foreheads/hour*

Б) 6-8 foreheads/hour

В) 8-10 foreheads/hour

Г) 10-12 foreheads/hour

Themes of term papers

1. Historical path of development military and military - extreme medicine.
2. The basic concepts and types of activity on a safety control of vital activity of the person
3. Legal basis of a safety control of vital activity in the Russian Federation
4. Security system of vital activity of the person in the Russian Federation
5. Tasks and organizational structure of the Russian system on the prevention and liquidation of consequences emergency situations.
6. Tasks, principles, regimens of operation of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes. Organizational structure, characteristic of organizations and forming
7. Bases of the organization of protection of the population from harmful and dangerous factors of a natural, anthropogenous and technogenic parentage.
8. System medical - evacuation provision of the population at emergency situations.
9. Kinds of the help to the population at ChS.
10. Stages of carrying out of Evacuation at ChS.
11. Determination, the justification and the organization of medical sorting at medical - evacuation provision of the population, the personnel and sick medical institutions at emergency situations.
12. Bases of the organization and carrying out sanitary - antiepidemic (preventive) events among the population in emergency situations.
13. Legislative and it are standard - legal bases of management of the All-Russia service of medicine of catastrophic crashes.

The approximate list of questions and tasks to examination

1. Determination of the basic concepts and classification of emergency situations
2. Tasks and bases of the organization of uniform state system of the prevention and liquidation of emergency situations

3. The organization of events for the prevention and liquidation of emergency situations in medical institutions of a health care
4. Determination of the basic concepts, tasks and events for regimens of activity of VSMK
5. Organizational structure of VSMK
6. Forming and organizations of a health service of a civil protection
7. Essence of system medical – evacuation provision amaz
8. Concept about a stage of medical evacuation
9. Bases of the organization medical – evacuation provision
10. Kinds and volume of a medical care
11. Concept about medical sorting amaz in an emergency situation
12. Medical sorting at stages of medical evacuation
13. Medical evacuation amaz in emergency situations
14. Preparation of hospital for work on liquidation of medicosanitary consequences of an emergency situation.
15. Preparation of a reception for mass entering of the amaz
16. Work of hospital at mass entering amaz with a mechanic trauma and combustions
17. Work of hospital at mass entering of AHOV amaz from the center
18. Work of hospital at mass entering amaz from the center of a radiative lesion
19. Work of hospital at mass entering of infectious patients
20. Work of hospital in an autonomous regimen at an emergency situation
21. Characteristic of protective constructions. Appointment, device and classification of refuges
22. The characteristic of means of individual protection (the filter and insulat gas masks, the elementary means of protection). Means of protection of a skin.
23. Characteristic of means of individual protection (first-aid set individual, packet individual anti-gas, packet dressing-room individual)
24. Preparation of hospital for work on liquidation of medicosanitary consequences
25. Preparation very units to mass entering of the amaz
26. Work of hospital at mass entering amaz with a mechanic trauma and combustions
27. Work of hospital at mass entering of AHOV amaz from the centers
28. Work of hospital at mass entering amaz from the centers of a radiative lesion
29. Work of hospital at mass entering of infectious patients
30. Work of hospital and an autonomous regimen at emergency situations
31. The physician – the tactical characteristic of flooding
32. The physician – the tactical characteristic of earthquakes
33. The physician – sanitary provision at liquidation of consequences of chemical accidents
34. The physician – sanitary provision at liquidation of consequences of radiative accidents
35. The physician – sanitary provision in emergency situations on transport and road and transport objects.
36. Features of sanitary provision at acts of terrorism and local armed conflicts
37. Antiepidemic events in emergency situations
38. Sanitary – hygienic events in emergency situations
39. Tasks of a health service in a wartime and methods was more their than accomplishment
40. Conditions of activity of a health service in modern war
41. Organizational structure of a health service of VS of the Russian Federation, medical sectionings, units and organizations
42. Categories of staff of a health service of the Russian Federation

43. Health service of VS of the Russian Federation in emergency situations of a peace time
44. Determination and tasks of medical supply
45. The medical property also are more its classification
46. The physician – a principal specification of complete sets for rendering: the first medical, pre-medical, first medical and qualif medical aid
47. Characteristic of a modern weapon of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, flammable admixtures, fire-arms)
48. Determination and classification of general and sanitary losses
49. Size and structure of sanitary losses
50. Tasks and organization of a health service of a regiment
51. Tasks and obligations of the hospital attendant – the marksman and the hospital attendant of the instructor
52. Tasks, equipment and railroad train of MPB
53. Work of MPB in the conditions of offensive and defensive action
54. Tasks, organizational – staff structure and equipment of MPP. First medical assistance
55. The organization of expansion of MPP, staff also are more its reserving
56. The organization of work of MPP on acceptance, sorting and rendering of the first medical assistance
57. Features of the organization of work of MPP at mass entering amaz with poison gases
58. The medical documentation of MPP and order are more its than filling
59. Tasks and organization of work ОМедБ
60. Volume and the maintenance of the qualif medical surgical and therapeutic medical care
61. Bases of the organization of work of functional sectionings ОМедБ
62. Principles of the organization of modern system medical – evacuation provision
63. Kinds of a medical care (the first medical, pre-medical, the first medical, qualif and specialized
64. Medical sorting also are more its the organization at stages of medical evacuation
65. Organization and carrying out of evacuation of wounded men and patients
66. The organization medical – the evacuation events which are conduct by a health service at liquidation of consequences of application by the opponent of a weapon of mass destruction

First help

67. The organization of first aid in the Russian Federation. Position about station of first aid.
68. Functional obligations, rights and responsibility of the doctor of exit crew.
69. Functional obligations, the rights and responsibility of the doctor's assistant of exit crew, the doctor's assistant on acceptance and transfer of calls.
70. Functional obligations of the doctor of exit crew in case of origin of ChS.
71. Distribution of a liquid in an organism.
72. Methods of determination and clinic of a deaquation of an organism.
73. Mechanisms of maintenance of KShchS of an organism.
74. Metabolic acidosis. Pathogenesis, clinic, principles of correction.
75. Traumatic shock. Determination, pathogenesis.
76. Clinic of traumatic shock, determination of a hemorrhage at a pre-hospital stage.
77. Principles of treatment of traumatic shock at a pre-hospital stage.
78. Lesion electric current. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.

79. General overheating of an organism. Thermal and heliosis. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
80. Freezing injury. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
81. General frigorisism. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
82. Utopleniye. Classification, clinic.
83. Acute management at utopleniya at a pre-hospital stage.
84. Strangulyatsionny asphyxia (hanging). Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
85. Damages of a thorax. Fractures of ribs, breast bones. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
86. Pneumothorax, hemothorax at a trauma of a thorax. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
87. Wound of heart, damage of heart at a blunt trauma of a thorax. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
88. Traumatic asphyxia (prelum of a thorax). Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
89. Bruise of an abdominal wall. The clos trauma of the stomach, accompan an intraabdominal bleeding. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
90. The clos trauma of the stomach, accompan damage of a hollow organ. Damage of organs of retroperitoneal space. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
91. Wound of a stomach. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
92. Radiative lesions. Conditions of an irradiation and develop effects in an organism.
93. Pathogenesis of radiative lesions.
94. Clinical forms and periods of a current of an acute radial illness.
95. Acute radial illness at an irregular irradiation.
96. Clinical current at the sochetannykh and the combin radiative lesions.
97. Primary sorting of radiatsionno amaz in OPMP.
98. Urgent events of PVP at radiative lesions.
99. Syndrome of a long prelum. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.
100. Order of rendering of an acute management at a loss of consciousness. Nonspecific expected treatment.
101. Affektivno-shokovye reactions of the victim at ChS. Clinic, an acute management at a pre-hospital stage.

Military toxicology and medical protection

102. Subject and tasks of a toxicology of Poison gases and SDYaV.
103. Concept about poisons and poison gases, a chemical weapon.
104. Short characteristic of development of a chemical weapon.
105. Principles of application of a chemical weapon.
106. Classification of chemical substances. The estimation of danger are more their for the person.
107. Poison gases and SDYaV of neuromuscular action. Physical and chemical properties.
108. Signs of a lesion of Poison gases of neuromuscular action. First medical aid and treatment. Prophylaxis of a lesion.
109. Mustard gases, physical and chemical properties.
110. Signs of a lesion mustard gases. First medical aid and treatment. Prophylaxis of lesions.

111. Lewisite, physical and chemical properties. Signs of a lesion lewisite. First medical aid and treatment. Prophylaxis of lesions.
112. Poison gases and SDYaV of all-toxicant action. Physical and chemical properties. Signs of a lesion cyanhydric acid and hlortsian.
113. Poison gases and SDYaV of suffocating action. Physical and chemical properties. Signs of a lesion of Poison gases of suffocating action. First medical aid and treatment. Prophylaxis of a lesion.
114. Poison gases of irritat action. Short characteristic. Signs of a lesion and first medical aid, treatment.
115. Poison gases of psychotomimetic action: Dietilamidlizerginovy acid, bi-zed. Short physical and chemical characteristic. Signs of a lesion and first medical aid, treatment.
116. Toxicant technical liquids: dichlorethane, ethylene alcohol. Signs of a poisoning. Prophylaxis of a poisoning. First medical aid and treatment.

7. Educational-methodical and information support of discipline

basic literature::

1. Life safety and emergency medicine. : Tutorial / S.V. Sivakon, A.A. Chizh, M.A. – Penza: Publisher PSU, 2016. – 158 c. Lecture

additional literature:

2. Life Safety. Textbook. : Tutorial / Chizh I.M., Rusanov S.N.– Moscow: Publisher: Medical Information Agency (MIA), 2017. – 120 c.
3. First Aid in Case of Accidents *and Emergency Situations* [Электронный ресурс] : Preparation Questions for a Modular Assessment / Levchuk I.P., Kostyuchenko M.V. - M. : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2015. - <http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970434505.html>

Internet resources

1. <http://elibrary.ru/>
2. <http://www.geotar.ru>
3. <http://www.booksmed.com/zdravooxranenie>

8. Material and technical means provided for subject

Classroom	Equipment
Penza Regional Clinical Hospital. NN Burdenko, building № 14, section number 14, training class number 1.	Student chairs, student workstations, teacher's workplace, blackboard, set of colorful crayons, screen, laptop, multi-media projector, negatoscope, man's skeleton dummy, thematic stands, training aids (individual dressing bag, special lightweight L-1 suit, tires Transport, first-aid kit individual RP-2, gas masks GM-5, GMA)
Penza Regional Clinical Hospital. N. N. Burdenko, building No. 14, No. 14, training class No. 2	Students' chairs, student workstations, presenter's workplace, a board, a set of colorful crayons, a dummy of a human skeleton, thematic stands, training aids (individual dressing bag, special lightweight L-1 suit, transport tires, first-aid kit Individual RP-2, gas masks GM-5, GMA)
Penza Regional Clinical Hospital. N. N. Burdenko, building No. 14, No. 14, training class No. 3	Students' chairs, student workstations, presenter's workplace, a board, a set of colorful crayons, a dummy of a human skeleton, thematic stands, training aids (individual dressing bag, special lightweight L-1 suit, transport tires, first-aid kit Individual AP-2, gas masks GP-5, GPA)

The work program of the discipline "Life safety" was compiled in accordance with the requirements of Portal of Federal State Educational Standard and the curriculum on specialty 31.05.01. General Medicine.

The program was compiled:

Senior lecturer of the department M.A. Ksenofontov

Head of Department Prof. S.V. Sivakon



Verification and correction is executed by Y.A. Didyk associate professor, department of translation.

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The program was approved at the meeting of the Department of Traumatology of Orthopedics and Military Extreme Medicine of the PSU.

Protocol № 8A of « 1 » 03 20 years

Head of Department  (S.V. Sivakon)

The program is coordinated with the dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the PGU

Dean of the FM  (I.Y. Moiseeva)

The program is approved by the methodical commission of the medical institute of the PSU.

Protocol № 7 of « 05 » 03 2016 years

Chairman of the Methodical Commission  (O.V. Kalmin)

Information about the approval of the program for the next academic year and registration of changes

[illegible]