METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

PRACTICAL LESSON WITH STUDENTS

ON THE THEME: "ECHINOCOCCOSIS"

1. Duration-4:00.

2. Place training: training room, Chamber, dressing.

3. Illustrations: tables, slides, makropreparaty, x-ray.

4. Training facilities: slide the "light".

5. the objective of the lesson. Monitor students ' background knowledge on the subject, bring to them and consolidate information on all major sections of the theme "Echinococcosis":

a) biology of the parasite and vectors of infection;

b) clinical, laboratory, x-ray, immunologists, instrumental methods of examination, ULTRASONOGRAPHY, CT;

the clinical picture of liver hydatidosis) and light;

g) surgical treatment of liver hydatidosis and light;

d) preventing hydatidosis

6. Schedule of classes.

a) preliminary control;

b) supervision of the patient;

in Cabinet) visiting ULTRASOUND;

g) interview;

d) situational tasks;

e) debriefing sessions.

7. Questions UIRS

and to report to the patient in a group)

b) to outline a plan of survey of the patient

review and analysis) administered patients

g) training of health education lectures or interviews

Table of educational elements

1. Hydatid disease

2. Alveolar Hydatid disease

3. Hydatid disease of liver

4. the lung Echinococcosis

5. rare localization of cyst

6. classification of hydatidosis

7. The etiology

8. Mature adult stage, main host

9. Structure of mite parasite

10. Head

11. Proglotida, eggs and their sustainability

12. Producing Planula larva, geksakantovyj embryo

14. interim boss

15. Stage larvae

16. External (hitinovaja, kutikuljarnaja) shell

17. inner (posterior, germinativnaja) shell

18. Germinal vesicle (larvae), skoleksy

19. Child bubbles

20. Acefalokista

21. ways of infection, the prevalence of

22. the clinic

23. General malaise, weakness

24. The chills

25. Urticaria

26. Gravity, pressure, dull pain in liver area

27. the increase in the size of the liver

28. hepatic colic

29. The symptom "gidatid shake"

30. Obstructive jaundice

31. Ascites

32. Suppuration

33. Calcification

34. Perf

35. Anaphylactic shock

36. Headache, anorexia, anemia

37. Aseptic pleural effusion, mezhrebernyj neuritis, plexitis

38. Shortness of breath, coughing

39. Subfebrilnaya temperature

40. Auskultativnye data

41. Showdown jehinokokkovoj cysts in bronchus

42. special methods of investigation

43. Eosinophilia

44. Kaconi Reaction

45. Assay Anfilogov

46. Latex Agglutination Reaction

47. RNGA, RDDG, immuno-enzyme reaction (ELIZA)

48. X-ray study

49. Symptom Nemenova

50. Computed Tomography

51. ULTRASOUND

52. radioisotope research

53. Selective angiography

54. Laparoscopy

55. Echinococcectomy

56. closed echinococcectomy

57. Echinococcectomy, marsupialization

58. Segmental resection of the lung Lobectomy

59. Hydatid disease of pleura

60. the Recurrent and rezidualnyj Hydatid disease

61. preventing hydatidosis

To the verification interview will need to know:

Of course biology building pathogens jehinokokkovoj disease, ways of infection. Prevalence of hydatidosis among people. Classification. The clinical picture of hydatidosis liver and lungs, including complications. Methods of diagnosis. Operational APY, postoperative complications. Methods of prevention.

Test questions

1. The structure of polovozreloj and Larval forms of the parasite.

2. Human jehinokokkom infection Mechanisms.

3. classification of hydatidosis.

4. liver Hydatid disease: clinic, complications.

5. Methods of diagnostics of liver hydatidosis in the WPPT. Diagnostics.

6. treatment of liver hydatidosis.

7. Lung Hydatid disease: clinic, complications.

8. Methods of diagnostics pulmonary hydatidosis, WPPT. Diagnostics.

9. treatment of pulmonary hydatidosis.

10. Prevention of hydatidosis.

TEST LADDER.

For the objective control of students knowledge on the topic:

"Hydatid disease of the liver".

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | Level 1 tests1. Tests to recognize  | ETALON |
| 1. | Whether producing planula larva Activator gidatidoznogo cyst of the liver? |   |
|   | a) Yes | b) no | (a)) |
| 2. | Whether the person is an intermediate host of jehino kokkoza? |   |
|   | a) Yes | b) no | (a)) |
| 3. | Digestive tract can be considered the mainby infecting echinococcosis in humans? |   |
|   | a) Yes | b) no | (a)) |
| 4. | Remove the fibrous capsule is a sine qua non condition for the prevention of recurrence of hepatic hydatidosis? |   |
|   | a) Yes | b) no | b) |
| 2. Tests to distinguish:  |
| 1. | Specify the constituent parts of the walls of the parasite: |   |
|   | a) hitinovaja shellb) embryonic shell (germinativnaja cover)fibrous capsule) | a, b |
| 2. | Specify the complications of liver hydatidosis |   |
|   | a) breakthrough brush in the bronchi b) breakthrough brush in the pleural spacein a breakthrough in brush) abdominal cavityg) breakthrough in biliary passagesd) suppuratione) calcification of the parasitef) multiple defeatw) combination of Hydatid disease | a, b, c, g, d, e |
| 3. | Enter the diet. method of treatment of liver hydatidosis: |   |
|   | a) Operational: open, closed echinococcectomyb) cyst puncture, deleting content, the introduction of substances killing parasitesin radiation therapy)  | (a) |
| 4. | Specify the diagnostic tests of liver hydatidosis: |   |
|   | and lung roentgenoscopy)b) radiography right hypochondriumKaconi reaction)d) ULTRASOUNDd) study of peripheral blood(e)) pnevmoperitoneumf) radioisotope scan liverw) duodenal soundingand) laparoscopythe Cala study)l) urinem) total bilirubin blood | a, b, c, g, d, e, f, and |
| 3. classification Tests  |
| 1. | Specify the most characteristic clinical signs of uncomplicated hydatidosis (a) and (b) of the liver: |   |
|   | a) sense of gravity and pressure in the right hypochondrium b) fatiguein) Urticariag) tugojelasticheskoe, painless fljuktuirujushhee: practical guidance on a smooth surface and hemispherical shaped) cachexiae) hepatomegalyf) increased ROHEw) dense, bugristoe, inseparable from the liver educationand) decreased appetite | A-a, c, d, eB-a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and |
| 2. | Specify the most uncomplicated characteristics of liver hydatidosis (a) and (b) liver abscess: |   |
|   | a) fever with oznobami and torrential potamib) painful enlarged liverin) muscle tension in the right hypochondriumg) sponginess skin and flatness of the intercostal mezhutkov Pro in the field right hypochondriumd) tugojelasticheskoe, painless, smooth surface formation fljuktuirujushhee hemispherical shape  | A-dB-a, b, c, d |
| Tests of the p-th level1. lookup Tests |
| (a)) | During the operation, about liver hydatidosis found that the contents of the cyst has a mixture of bile. Thus cyst jehinokokkovaja with \_ |    Biliary passages |
| b) | Lung x-ray radiologist installed deformation and high standing of mobility impaired its aperture. Therefore it can be assumed from bolnogo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Hydatid disease of the liver or relaxation of the diaphragm |
| 2. Design tests |
| (a)) | What operating access can be used by the affected liver hydatidosis? | Verhnesredinnyj, Kocher, Fedorova, torakoabdominalnye. |
| 3. Common tasks |
| (a)) | During the operation in liver education puncture received light liquid. What should think a surgeon? Prevention measures for semi nation? | Hydatid disease of the liver; isolate the abdominal cavity tampons moistened. 5% r-m formalin. |
|   |   |   |   |

Level 3 tests

Problem situation

Objective No. 1

Patient 55 years entered the surgical Department with Sting to result in sharp pain right hypochondrium, fever, shivers, noise in the ears, headache. Ill out zapno 3 weeks ago. Appeared chills, high fever, pain in the right hypochondrium. The general condition of the patient. Temperature body 39. The pulse is 120 BPM. per minute, rhythmic, satisfactory protection properties. In the lungs on the right relaxed holidays vezikuljarnoe. The tongue is whitish bloom. The belly is not swollen right hypochondrium several acts, which establishes increased sick liver, smooth surface. Spleen are not palpated. Free fluid in the peritoneal cavity is not defined.

On radiographs right hypochondrium defor mation determines the aperture, which stands at level 4-rib, in the shadow of ne Cheney taped the fluid level, which in lateral projection located posteriorly, kostal sinus fluid. L - 20000.

Your diagnosis? Tactics?

Right lobes of the liver Hydatid disease complicated by decaying flesh. OPE walkietalkie. Access Torakoabdominalnyj. Open echinococcectomy.

Task 2

A patient 45 years sent to the surgical Department with the sting range on a minor, recurring pulling pains in the right hypochondrium. The preventive examination and lung study revealed radiologists dome-shaped deformation of diaphragm, which stands high. Deviations from the norm in somatic have been detected. When analysing blood Eosinophilia (15%).

Your estimated diagnosed? Required further study? Upon confirmation of a diagnosis of your tactics?

Hydatid disease of the liver. ULTRASOUND of the liver. Operation-echinococcectomy.

Task 3

Ill 35 years skotnik, entered the surgical Department of ING complaining about small pains in the right podreberie, which periodically wear kolikoobraznyj with irradiation gov my shoulder, fever, jaundice. Sick within 2 months. The disease has evolved gradually. Appeared not exposure, weakness, small pain in the right hypochondrium with irra diaciej in his right shoulder, jaundice. Pain stoped, but zheltu HA is retained. CAL desaturated. Dark colored urine.

The General State of moderate severity. Body temperature is 37.8. Zheltushnoj skin coloring. Pulse 88 BPM. in min, rhythmic. Lightweight vezikuljarnoe breath. The belly is not deformed. In the right podreberie, tugojelasticheskoe painful, Obra fljuktuirujushhee of hemispherical shape, muscle tension before her abdominal wall. CAL aholichen. Dark colored urine.

When the duodenal sounding hooks found in bile cyst. Blood Eosinophilia (10%). Leukocytes 15000.

YOUR DAGNOZ? TACTICS?

Hydatid disease of the liver, oslojnenny suppuration, breakthrough in the bile moves. Operation. Echinococcectomy, draining exeresis.

L I T E R A T U R E

1. B.i. Alperovich Surgery hydatidosis and hepatic alveokokkoza. publication of Tomsk University, 1977.

2. I.y. Deyneka-human Hydatidosis.-m., Meditsina, 1968.

3. B.v. Petrovski, o.b. Milonow, P.g. Deenichin-surgery jehino kokkoza.-m., Meditsina, 1985.

PLAN-HRONOKARTA

classes "ECHINOCOCCOSIS" for students (V) course

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NO. | The name of the stage and venue | Time in minutes. | Goals and contentsphase | Private technique | Form control | Toolsvisibility |
| 1 | Target setting (classroom) | 5 | Clarify the issues being dealt with themes. To acquaint the students with lesson plan and | The teacher informs students about the objectives and phases of forthcoming work and forms of control.  | Observation of offending teachers vision | Plan-Chrono map |
| 2 | Preliminary control (training room) | 15 | Define UB Wen prepared Ness students, the possibility of their participation in the study sobese trolnom. | Students are given clinical tasks and tests 1 level of assimilation. | Test con troll. | Tests and tasks level 1 |
| 3. | Parsing of patients in the training room and wards.  | 25 | Supervision of a group of patients with different forms of 2-3 diseases | Previously a teacher chooses case patients and oversees together with a group. It turns out the ability to examine patients with echinococcosis of liver and lung, based on anamnestic and clinical data to put the correct diagnosis. | Sobese lated. Self-control. | Patients, tests, x-rays, ULTRASOUND data |
| 4 | Theoretical interview on the topic of the lesson (classroom). | 90 | Clarification of knowledge by students of etiopathogenesis, clinical, diagnosis, surgical treatment, preventing hydatidosis. | Clarified the knowledge students received the self-study process. Identifies and clarifies the difficult-to-understand sections diagnosis, surgical treatment of hydatidosis. If necessary, the teacher corrects students and complementary answers. | Interview | Table slides |
| 5. | The final con troll (training room) | 15 | Problem solving. Testing knowledge. | Students solve problems, answer the questions of the teacher. Summarizes. | Hearing the answers. | Clinical problems |
| 6 | Conclusion (classroom) | 5 | Summing up lessons | Exposure assessments to prepare for assignment. Is given an assignment to the next lesson. |   |   |