"Approved"

Vice Rector for Educational work

Work Professor Tulebaev KA

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 "\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_201\_\_g

**WORKING PROGRAM**

**elective**

**"Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)"**

Specialty: 051301 - "General Medicine"

Department of Pediatric Infectious Diseases

**Course**: 5

**Semester:** IX, X

**Only** 135 hours - 3 credits for 45 hours

**Form of control: examination**

The work program of an elective was developed by associate professor Yeraliyeva L.T.

Discussed and approved at a meeting of the Department of Pediatric Infectious Diseases

The protocol number of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ "\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 201\_year

Head of Department, Professor KuttykuzhanovaG.G.

Discussed and approved at a meeting of the Committee of the educational programs of Pediatrics

The protocol number of \_\_\_\_\_\_ "\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 201\_, the

Chairman of the CPC, MD Bozhbanbaeva NS

Approved by the Board of Methodological KazNMU name S.D.Asfendiyarova

Protocol № \_\_\_\_\_, from "\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 201\_, the

Chairman of the MC

MD, professor Tulebaev KA

**1. General information:**

\***Name of institution**: Kazakh National Medical University

 Named after SD Asfendiyarov

• **Department:** Pediatric Infectious Diseases

• **Discipline**: elective "Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses."

• **Specialty:** 051301 - "General Medicine"

• **The volume of training hours (credits) -**

 **The total number of hours**: 135 hours - 3 credits for 45 hours

• **The course and semester of study**: 5 year, 10.9 semester

**2. Program:**

 **2.1 Introduction**

 Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) - a strategy for reducing mortality and morbidity associated with major causes of childhood illness. Each year, more than 10 million children worldwide die before reaching five years of age. Most of these deaths **are caused only** states that can be prevented and treated:

● pneumonia

● diarrhea

● malnutrition and anemia

● Measles

Often leads to death of the above set of reasons. Many child deaths could be avoided if these children are appropriate and timely care.

The frequency of infant mortality is not the only justification for integrated management of patients. In many cases, the reference to the doctor, the sick children have signs and symptoms related to more than one disease. This layering of meaning that often the only diagnosis is not possible or is not correct, and that treatment may need to become more difficult to combine several treatment conditions. Therefore, an integrated approach to the management of sick children, developed by the World Health Organization. This strategy takes into account not only the major causes of morbidity and mortality, but also improves the management of childhood illness in view of nutrition, immunization and other factors that influence the health of the child, provides the necessary comprehensive prevention and treatment.

**2.2 The purpose of discipline** - to form the students' knowledge and practical skills of using the algorithms of WHO's Integrated Management of Childhood Illness to the definition of severity of the condition, emergency care and prevention.

**2.3 Objectives of training**

- Generate knowledge on diseases that most often give the deaths of children under the age of 5 years;

- Generate knowledge on the process of clinical management of sick children aged from 0 months to 5 years according to the schemes of IMCI;

- To form practical skills to assess and classify a sick child under the age of 5 years;

- To form practical skills to identify common signs of danger;

- To form practical skills to identify the main clinical symptoms of disease, presented in the modules of the program, the definition of medical tactics and treatment;

- To form the communicative skills of communication with the sick child and his family, counseling parents of the sick child to the criteria of "when to return immediately" and follow-up for him;

- To form the communicative skills of communicating with relatives of the child feeding and care for healthy child development, and during his illness;

- To form a self-study skills electiveu "IMCI"

- To form skills to work with legal documents on electiveu "IMCI"

**2.4 Learning Outcomes**

**The student should know:**

- Anatomical and physiological characteristics of the child depending on age and physiological characteristics of an organism to a healthy baby;

- The technique of physical examination of the child.

 Leading causes of infant and child mortality in the world to WHO statistics, and the Republic of Kazakhstan;

 The principle of the process of case management for IMCI algorithms;

 Principles of immunization and the current vaccination schedule in the country;

 Principles of feeding a healthy child by age: up to 6 months., From 6 to 12 months, from 12 months to 2 years and 2 years of age or older; principles of feeding a child with persistent diarrhea;

**The student should be able to:**

- To observe the basic rules of the patient's bedside;

- To interview the mother about the problems of the child;

- Identify common signs of danger;

 - to assess and classify cough and shortness of breath;

 - to assess and classify diarrhea;

 - to assess and classify fever;

 - to assess and classify a sore throat;

 assess and classify the problems with his ears;

-check if there is malnutrition and anemia;

 to verify vaccination status and to determine the necessary vaccinations;

 assess and classify the sick child;

 appoint a standardized treatment of child and infant, including emergency treatment before admission;

 Explain to the mother when to return immediately;

 to advise parents of a sick child for eating and drinking a sick child;

 - to carry out follow-up care for a sick child;

**The student should be skilled in:**

 - the classification of diseases, using 3-color algorithms;

 - assessment of the indications for hospitalization;

- counseling of mothers on the treatment and care for a sick child;

 counseling mothers on feeding and caring for Development;

 - determining the volume of fluid consumed during the illness of the child;

 - communicating effectively with parents, patients and colleagues;

 independent work with the carriers;

**2.5 Prerequisites:**

• propaedeutics of Internal Medicine;

**2.6 Postdetails**: childhood diseases (P), childhood diseases (GPs).

**2.7 Subject Plan**

**Thematic plan workshops**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Theme** | **Formwork** | **Duration** |
| 1.  | Introduction. Introduction to the program. Assessment and classification of diseases in children from 2 to 5 years. | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients. | 3 |
| 2.  | Determination of danger signs | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients. | 3 |
| 3. | Evaluating and classifying cough-tion | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients.. | 3 |
| 4.  | Evaluating and classifying-tion astmoidnymi dy-damping. | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients. | 3 |
| 5. | Treatment of children with cough and wheeze | The decision of clinical situations, Supervision of patients, improvement of practical skills - giving high-speed aerosol bronchodilator | 3 |
| **Total** | **15 hours** |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6. | Estimation and classification of diarrhea. | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients. | 3 |
| 7. | Determination of treatment for diarrhea | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients. | 3 |
| 8. | Evaluation and klassifitsirova-tion prolonged diarrhea, the definition of treatment | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients. | 3 |
| 9.  | Evaluation and klassifitsirova-tion of fever | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients. | 3 |
| 10. | Determine the treatment of fever. | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. Management of patients. | 3 |
| **Total** | **15** |
|  |  |  |  |
| 11.  | Measles. Assessment and the classification of measles, treatment | The solution tests, clinical management, clinical analysis of a patient or a copy of the history of the disease. | 3 |
| 12. | Assessment and classification of a sore throat. | The solution tests, clinical management, clinical analysis of a patient or a copy of the history of the disease. | 3 |
| 13.  | Definition of treatmentsore throat. | The solution tests, clinical management, clinical analysis of a patient or a copy of the history of the disease.. | 3 |
| 14. | Evaluation and ClassificationProblems with ears | The solution tests, clinical management, clinical analysis of a patient or a copy of the history of the disease. | 3 |
| 15. | Definition of treatmentProblems with ears | The solution tests, clinical management, clinical analysis of a patient or a copy of the history of the disease. | 3 |
| **Total** | **15** |
|  | **Grand Total:** | **45** |

**ThematicPlanofStudent’sIndependentWorkunderTutor’sSupervision.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Theme** | **Formwork** | **Duration** |
| 1.  | Estimation of general danger features. | The solution tests, Supervision of patients | 3 |
| 2. | First aid for breathing astmoidnymi Research | Test tasks solution, clinical situations, clinical analysis of patient or medical card. | 3 |
| 3. | The differential diagnosis of diseases with respiratory dysfunction | Compilations algorima differential diagnosis, decision test items | 3 |
| 4.  | View the video clip for fastening drainage massage of the material | Protection of individual works:Obstructive bronchitis, the types of fever curves | 3 |
| 5. | **landmark control**  | testingMini Clinical Examination | **3** |
| **Total:** | **15** |
|  | **Credit № 2 theme** | **Formwork** | **Duration** |
| 6. | The differential diagnosis of diseases with invasive diarrhea | Preparation of the solution algorithm for the treatment of diarrhea situational problems | 3 |
| 7. | The differential diagnosis of diseases with secretory diarrhea | Preparation of the solution algorithm for the treatment of diarrhea situational problems | 3 |
| 8. | Treatment of diarrhea. View the video clip for the treatment of diarrhea to consolidate the material | Protection of individual works:Cholera, malaria | 3 |
| 9.  | Prehospital care for the sick meningitis | Preparation of treatment algorithm neuroinfections | 3 |
| 10. | **landmark control**  | **Testing****Mini-clinical examination** | **3** |
| **Total:** | **15** |
|  | **Credit № 3 theme** | **Formwork** | **Duration** |
| 11.  | The differential diagnosis of vesicular diseases with the exam topics | Preparation of differential diagnosis and treatment, the decision of situational problems | 3 |
| 12. | The differential diagnosis of diseases with a maculopapular rash | Compilations algorima differential diagnosis and treatment of the syndrome of angina, the decision of situational problems | 3 |
| 13.  | The differential diagnosis of diseases with syndrome limfoadenopatii | Preparation of treatments of diseases with the syndrome of angina solution situational problems | 3 |
| 14. | The differential diagnosis of diseases with the syndrome of angina | Compilations algorima differential diagnosis and treatment of diseases with the syndrome of angina. Protection of individual works: diphtheria, measles | 3 |
| 15. | **landmark control**  | **Testing****Mini—clinical examination** | **3** |
| **Total** | **15** |
|  | **Grand Total:** |  | **45** |

**ThematicPlanofStudent’sIndependentWork.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Theme** | **Formwork** | **Duration** |
| **1** | Obstructive bronchitis | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **2** | Pneumonia in children | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **3** | Types of fever curves | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **4** | Diseases that occur with the syndrome of invasive diarrhea. Salmonellosis of children with | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **5** | Diseases that occur with invasive syndrome in children diarei.Shigellez | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **6** | Diseases that occur with the syndrome of secretory diarrhea. Cholera in children | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **7** | Eherihioz children | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **8** | Diseases that occur with the syndrome of secretory diarrhea. Rotavirus infection in in-children | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **9** | Diphtheria in children | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **10** | Measles in children | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **11** | Malaria in children | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **12** | Diseases that occur with the rash syndrome in children. enterovirus infection | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **13** | Diseases that occur with the rash syndrome in children. Rubella. | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **14** | Diseases that occur with the rash syndrome in children. scarlet fever | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
| **15** | Diseases that occur with the syndrome limfoadeno-patii children. Infectious mononucleosis HYDRATED. | Algorithm for diagnosis, treatment regimen,compilation of the clinical situation and learning GOVERNMENTAL histories. | 3 |
|  | **Grand Total:** |  | **45** |

**Competency assessment formedness**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№****П****п** | **Typesofwork** | **Themes** | **Assessedcompetencies** |
| Knowledge | Practicalskills | Communicativeskills | Legalcompetence | Selfdevelopment |
| 1.1 | Workshop | Introduction. Introduction to the program. Assessment and classification of diseases in children from 2 to 5 years..  | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card |  | Effectivecommunication with the mother |  |  |
| 1.2 | Workshop | Determination of danger signs | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card |  | Effectivecommunicationwithmother |  |  |
| 1.3 | Workshop | Evaluation and classification of cough | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card | Respirationratecalculation | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.4 | Workshop | Evaluation and classification of asthmatoid breathing. | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card | Definition of gaining basic chest | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.5 | Workshop | Treating a child with a cough and asthmatoidbreathing. | Clinical situation, supervision of patients |  | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.6. | Workshop | Evaluation and classification of diarrhoea | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card | Determination of the degree of dehydration | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.7. | Workshop  | Determination of treatment for diarrhea | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card |  | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.8. | Workshop | Evaluation and classification of protracted diarrhea, Determination of treatment | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card |  | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.9. | Workshop | Evaluation and classification of fever | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card |  | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.10 | Workshop  | Determine the treatment of fever. | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card | Definition of rigidity neck | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.11 | Workshop | Measles. Evaluation and classification of measles treatment | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card |  | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.12 | Workshop | Evaluation and classification of sore throat. | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card | Inspection of the oropharynx, description of the data | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.13 | Workshop | Determine of treatment-sore throat. | Clinical situation, supervision of patients or review copies of medical cards |  | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.14 |  Workshop | Evaluation and classification of problems with ears | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card |  | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 1.15 | Workshop | Determine problems with ears | Tests, clinical analysis of patient or copies of medical card | Staging turundy at discharge from the ear | Mother'sadvice |  |  |
| 2.1 | SIWTS | Evaluation of the general signs of danger**.** | Situationaltasks | Identifysignsofdanger |  | Testing (Order № 2136 "Guaranteed volume of medical care" |  |
| 2.2 | SIWTS | Urgent help at astmoid breath | Situational tasks, supervision of patients | Giving high speed aerosol bronhodilatator |  | Testing (order No. 656 "About the introduction of the itegratedmanagement of childhood illness in Kazakhstan») |  |
| 2.3 | SIWTS | Differential diagnosis of disease with impaired respiratory function | Situational tasks, supervision of patients |  |  |  | The algorithm for differential diagnosis |
| 2.4 | SIWTS | Treatmentofobstructivebronchitis | Situational tasks, supervision of patients |  |  |  | Training presentation: pneumonia, obstructive bronchitis in children |
| 2.5 | SIWTS | Landmarkcontrol | Testing, mini-clinicalexam |  |  |  |  |
| 2.6 | SIWTS | Differential diagnosis of diseases with invasive disease  | Situational tasks, supervision of patients | Calculation and the drafting regidrata therapy |  | Testing (order No. 656 "on introduction of the integrated management of childhood illness in Kazakhstan») | The algorithm differential diagnosis of diarrhea |
| 2. 7 | SIWTS | Differential diagnosis of diseases with secretory diarrhea  | Situational tasks, supervision of patients |  |  | Testing (order No. 656 "on introduction of the integrated management of childhood illness in Kazakhstan») | Training presentation: rotavirus infection, cholera |
| 2.8 | SIWTS | Treatment of diarrhea. | Situational tasks, supervision of patients |  |  | Testing (order No. 656 "on introduction of the integrated management of childhood illness in Kazakhstan») | View presentations: Shigellosis, Salmonellosis  |
| 2.9 | SIWTS | Prehospital care for the sick meningitis | Situational tasks, supervision of patients |  |  | Testing (order No. 556 on measures for improvement of epidemiological surveillance, prevention, and diagnosis of meningokokokvoj infection ") | A treatment algorithm neuroinfection. Preparation of presentations: types of feverish curves, malaria. |
| 2.10 | SIWTS | Landmarkcontrol | Testing, mini-clinicalexam |  |  |  |  |
| 2.11 | SIWTS | The differential diagnosis of diseases with vesicular exanthema | Situational tasks, supervision of patients |  |  | Testing (order No. 744 "on measures to improve the vaccination against infectious diseases") | Compilation algorithm for differential diagnosis and treatment. Preparationofpresentations: scarletfever, enterovirus infection |
| 2.12 | SIWTS | The differential diagnosis of diseases with a maculopapular rash | Situational tasks, supervision of patients | The ability to determine standard pour case of measles disease |  | Testing (order No. 744 "on measures to improve the vaccination against infectious diseases") | Compilation algorithm for differential diagnosis and treatment. Preparationofpresentations: measles, rubella. |
| 2.13 | SIWTS | Differential diagnosis of disease with lymphadenopathy syndrome | Situational tasks, supervision of patients |  |  |  | Mapping disease treatment with syndrome of lymphoadenopathyView presentations: Infectious Mononucleosis |
| 2.14 | SIWTS | Differential diagnosis of diseases with syndrome of angina | Situational tasks, supervision of patients |  |  | Testing (order No. 113 "on improvement measures against diphtheria) | Compilation algorithm for differential diagnosis and treatment of diseases with syndrome of angina. Preparationofpresentations: diphtheria |
| 2.15 | SIWTS | Landmarkcontrol | Testing, clinicalexam |  |  |  |  |

 **2.8 Methods of teaching and learning:**

earning through educational brochures, demonstrations, pictures, videos of cough and a breathing-ficulties, and diarrhea, with the help of computer software and training to adapt IMCI, using PBL, TBL, discussions and presentations.

**Practical:** together with a discussion of the theoretical teaching materials, a clinical examination of patients, performing tasks (written responses to questions, presentation, filling out tables, charts, etc.), tests, quizzes, discussion of regulatory documents.

**Self-study student under the guidance of a teacher**: a teacher with a discussion of theoretical material, the theoretical analysis of the educational histories, performing tasks (written responses to questions, presentation, filling out tables, charts, etc.), tests, quizzes, discussion of the normative documents .

**Independent work of students**: work with the literature, the Internet - resources, training and research materials on electronic media, preparation of presentations, thematic essays.

**Forms of organization of the CDS:**

Algorithms for diagnosis, treatment regimen, preparation of clinical situations.

**Forms of organization of the CDS:**

Algorithms for diagnosis, treatment regimen, preparation of clinical situations.

**Diagnostic algorithm:**

*1.Trebovaniya to the design*: the amount of work has to be within 3-4 printed pages, the work must be performed competently, in compliance with the presentation of culture, in the course of the presentation tech-hundred shall refer to the literature used, the correct design of the bibliography.

*2. The structure of the algorithm should include*: title page (issued in the form);

Introduction (definition of relevance of the topic), the main part (algorithm provably reveals the basic principles of diagnosis), conclusion (summarizing and provides a generalized conclusion on the subject) References (7 - 10 different sources).

**Treatment Plan:**

*1.Trebovaniya to the design of treatment regimens*: the amount of work has to be within 3-4 printed pages, the work must be performed competently, in compliance with the presentation of culture, in the course of the text should refer to the literature used, the correct design of the bibliography.

*2.Primernaya structure of the treatment regimen*: the title page (the form is issued), introduction (rationale for the relevance of topics) bulk (Scheme conclusively reveals etiologiche-parameter, pathogenetic and symptomatic treatment), conclusion (summarizing and provides a generalized conclusion on the subject); bibliography.

**Preparation of clinical problems.**

*1.Trebovaniya to the design of clinical situational problem*: the volume of tasks must be sufficiently accurate for the diagnosis, clinical case studies should be performed graph-bunt, subject to the presentation of culture, the proper design of the bibliography.

*2. The structure of the clinical case studies should include:*

cover sheet (issued in the form) of the passport (name, age), patient complaints, medical history (in chronological order to reflect the course of the disease over time, with the indicated zaniem survey and treatment), life history (specify only the information relevant to the disease), Physical findings the patient (present on systems with a description of pathology, respectively, subject in question); laboratory and instrumental methods (describe the data analysis and research tools needed for diagnosis), the basic principles of treatment, bibliography, list of references is placed after the date of situational training objectives and the signature of its author.

**2.9 Methods for assessing the knowledge and skills of students.**

**The criteria and rules for grading**: evaluation ratings of students is made up of the current estimates and borderline control.

Current control is calculated by the formula:

**t = (Z1 + Z2 + N + K + P + S) / n**

**t** - current control = estimate obtained as the sum of points for the practical classes, practical skills, communication skills, with the legal issues for the SRSP for the CDS divided by the number of evaluations.

**Z1** - the score for the practical training

**Z2** - the score for the SRSP

**N** - amount of points for skills

**K** - the sum of scores for communication skills

**P** - the amount of points for legal matters

**S** - amount of points for self-development + grade for a student to work independently

**n**-number of estimates (28)

**Rate of admission** (total score) for the discipline is given by

**(T + r1 + r2 + r3)**

**Rd =**

 **4**

**Rd** - ranking score for admission

**t**-score for the current control

**r1**-evaluation for the control of a landmark

**r2** - evaluation for the control of two landmark

**r3** - mark for the control of three landmark

**Totaled together score the student's knowledge of the discipline**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Score alphabetic system | digital equivalent | Points | Score traditional system |
| A | 4.0 | 100 | Excellent |
| A- | 3.67 | 90-94 |
| B+ | 3.33 | 85-89 | Well |
| B | 3.0 | 80-84 |
| B- | 2.67 | 75-79 |
| C+ | 2.33 | 70-74 | Satisfactory |
| C | 2.0 | 65-69 |
| C- | 1.67 | 60-64 |
| D+ | 1,33 | 55-59 |
| D | 1,0 | 50-54 |
| F | 0 | 0-49 | unsatisfactory |

**Landmark control** is carried out in two stages:

**Phase 1 testing** (a total of 30 tests), which includes test items to assess knowledge (15 tests), tests to assess the legal competence (five tests), tests for self-development (10 tests) - a total of 100 points in each jurisdiction.

Criteria for evaluation of testing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Rated on a scale** | **% performance** | **rating for the traditional system** |
| 90-100 | 90-100 | fine |
| 75 -89 | 89 - 75 | well |
| 74-50 | 74 - 50 | Satisfactory |
| 49 and less | 49 - 0 | unsatisfactory |

**Stage 2 - Mini OSKE**. At the bedside assessment of practical and communication skills, maximum score 100 points for each jurisdiction.

**2.10 References**

**Summary**

1.Buklety IMCI training manuals, a CD with a computer program and learning to adapt IMCI.

2. Handbook on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) for teach-in of higher education. WHO, UNICEF, 2006.

3.SD drives IMCI to cough, shortness of breath. of diarrhea;

3. Provision of inpatient care for children. Pocket Guide. Guidelines for management of common illnesses in hospitals of the first level.Geneva, 2007.

**MORE:**

1. Technical adaptation of IMCI, WHO, Geneva, 2005.

2. The strategy of integrated management of sick child (IMCI), the process of adaptation and planning in Kazakhstan. 2002

**Internet addresses:**

http://formedik.narod.ru/

http://www.booksmed.com/

http://www.mmbook.ru/

http://www.medlit.biz/

http://www.nrcmc.kz/

http://www.rosmedic.ru/

http://www. wm. article. com /

http://www. ayala.kz

**2.11. application**

Form number 1 - "The protocol agreement with the teaching of pre-and Postdetails"