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INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE

GENERAL PRACTICE –
FAMILY MEDICINE

2023



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Discipline 

 GENERAL PRACTICE - FAMILY MEDICINE

Teacher(s) 

 Liudmyla Vladyslavivna Zakordonets

Profile of the teacher(s) 

 <https://medicine.ieu.edu.ua/kafedra-vnutrishnoyi-medytsyny-z-kursom-akusherstva-ta-hinikolohiyi>

Consultations

Face-to-face consultations

 First Monday of the month from 17.00 to 18.00

Online consultatons

 Second Tuesday of the month from 16.00 to 17.00

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Discipline page 

 <https://medicine.ieu.edu.ua/kafedra-vnutrishnoyi-medytsyny-z-kursom-akusherstva-ta-hinikolohiyi>

Form of final control	offset	differentiated offset	exam
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1 Brief summary of the discipline

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, field of study, educational qualification level	Characteristics of the discipline
		Full-time form of study
Number of credits – 5	Галузь знань 22 «Охорона здоров'я»	Normative
	Напрямок підготовки «Медицина»	
Total number of hours – 150	Спеціальність: 222 “Медицина”	Year of training
		6-й
		Semester
		11-й
	Освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень: магістр	Lectures.
		-
		Practical classes
		80 hours.
		Independent work
		70 hours.
		Type of control
		Differentiated offset

2 Aims and objectives of the discipline

The purpose of teaching the discipline "General Practice - Family Medicine" is to master the principles of primary health care to the population on the basis of family medicine.

The objectives of the discipline are to achieve the following competences in full or in part:

Integral competence: the ability to solve typical and complex specialised tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the process of learning, which involves research and/or innovation and is characterised by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

3 Learning outcomes

PLO1	Have a thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integrating knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy.
PLO3	Specialised conceptual knowledge that includes scientific achievements in the field of healthcare and is the basis for research, critical thinking in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary issues.
PLO4	Identify and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); using standard methods, using preliminary data from the patient's history, examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his/her organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2).
PLO5	Collect complaints, anamnesis of life and disease, assess the patient's psychomotor and physical development, the state of organs and body systems, and evaluate information on the diagnosis (according to List 4) based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, taking into account the patient's age.



SYLLABUS



PLO6	To establish the final clinical diagnosis by making an informed decision and analysing the obtained subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, differential diagnosis, following the relevant ethical and legal standards, under the supervision of a supervising physician in a healthcare facility (according to list 2).
PLO7	Prescribe and analyse additional (mandatory and optional) methods of examination (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 4), patients with diseases of organs and body systems for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2).
PLO8	Determine the main clinical syndrome or what causes the severity of the victim's/injured person's condition (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the person's condition in any circumstances (in a healthcare facility, outside it), including in an emergency situation and hostilities, in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.
PLO9	Determine the nature and principles of treatment of patients (conservative, surgical) with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the patient's age, in a health care facility, outside it and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes, if necessary, expand the standard scheme, be able to justify personalised recommendations under the supervision of a medical supervisor
PLO10	Determine the necessary work, rest and nutrition regime based on the final clinical diagnosis, in compliance with relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standardised schemes.
PLO14	Determine the tactics and provide emergency medical care for urgent conditions (according to list 3) in a time-limited environment in accordance with existing clinical protocols and treatment standards.
PLO16	Form rational medical routes for patients; organise interaction with colleagues in their own and other institutions, organisations and agencies; apply tools for promoting medical services on the market, based on an analysis of the needs of the population, in the conditions of functioning of a healthcare institution, its unit, in a competitive environment.
PLO17	Perform medical manipulations (according to List 5) in a healthcare facility, at home or at work based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis and/or patient's condition indicators by making an informed decision, following the relevant ethical and legal standards.
PLO18	Determine the state of functioning and limitations of a person's vital activity and the duration of disability with the preparation of relevant documents, in a healthcare facility, based on data on the disease and its course, the specifics of the person's professional activity, etc. Maintain medical records for the patient and the population on the basis of regulatory documents.
PLO19	To plan and implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures against the occurrence and spread of diseases among the population.
PLO21	To plan and implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures against the occurrence and spread of diseases among the population.
PLO22	Apply modern digital technologies, specialised software, statistical methods of data analysis to solve complex healthcare problems.
PLO23	Evaluate the impact of the environment on human health to assess the state of morbidity of the population.
PLO24	To organise the necessary level of individual safety (own and of persons under his/her care) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.
PLO25	Clearly and unambiguously communicate own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on healthcare and related issues to specialists and non-specialists.
PLO27	Communicate fluently in the state language and English, both orally and in writing, to discuss professional activities, research and projects.
PLO28	Make effective decisions on healthcare issues, assess the resources required, and consider social, economic and ethical implications.
PLO29	Plan, organise and implement measures for the specific prevention of infectious diseases, including in accordance with the National Vaccination Schedule, both mandatory and recommended. Manage vaccine stocks, organise additional vaccination campaigns, including immunoprophylaxis activities.



SYLLABUS



4

Structure of the discipline

№ 3/ II	Module and topic titles	Number of hours				
		total	Among them			
			l.	pr.	lab.	Ind.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Module 1: "Organisational basis of family medicine. Principles of providing primary health care to the population on the basis of family medicine"					
	Content module 1: Organisation of out-of-hospital care (continuity of pre-hospital and hospital stages).					
1	1.1 Topic: Principles of primary healthcare provision to the population on the basis of family medicine. Organisation of work of a family doctor, issues of financing. Organisation of work of day and home hospitals. Fundamentals of evidence-based medicine in the work of a family doctor. Telemedicine in the practice of a family doctor. Issues of implementation of the International Classification of Primary Health Care Second Revision (ICPC-2).	12		5		7
2	1.2 Topic: Medical examination, rehabilitation and sanatorium and health resort selection carried out by a family doctor.	12		6		6
3	1.3 Topic: Family doctor's work with special population groups (geriatric population, children, adolescents, pregnant women).	12		6		6
	Total for content module 1	36		17		19
	Content module 2: Conducting medical and social assessment and providing out-of-hospital therapeutic care for the most common therapeutic diseases.					
4	2.1 Topic: General issues of organising medical and social expertise (MSE) by a family doctor. Examination of temporary disability of patients, issuance of sick leave certificates by a family doctor. Examination of patients' persistent disability, their referral by a family doctor to a medical and social expert commission. Principles of the modern system of rehabilitation care, biopsychosocial model of disability, issues of implementation of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) in Ukraine.	12		5		7
5	2.2 Topic: ITU and the organisation of out-of-hospital therapeutic care for the most common respiratory diseases.	10		6		4
6	2.3 Topic: ITU and the organisation of out-of-hospital therapeutic care for the most common diseases of the circulatory system.	10		6		4



SYLLABUS



7	2.4 Topic: ITU and the organisation of out-of-hospital therapeutic care for the most common diseases of the digestive system.	10		6		4
8	2.5 Topic: ITU and organisation of outpatient therapeutic care for the most common diseases of the kidneys and urinary system.	10		6		4
9	2.6 Topic: ITU and organisation of out-of-hospital therapeutic care for the most common connective tissue diseases.	10		6		4
10	2.7 Topic: ITU and organisation of outpatient therapeutic care for the most common diseases of the blood system.	11		6		5
11	2.8 Topic: ITU and organisation of outpatient therapeutic care for the most common diseases of the endocrine system and metabolism.	12		6		6
	Total for content module 2	85		47		38
	Content module 3: Provision of emergency care at the pre-hospital stage in the practice of in the practice of a family doctor.					
12	3.1 Topic: Organisation of emergency medical care in the practice of a family doctor. Methodology of providing emergency care in case of traumatic death, cardiac arrest, primary respiratory arrest, convulsions and loss of consciousness, pain syndrome, stings, bites, electrical injuries, drowning, low and high temperatures.	11		6		5
	Total for content module 3	11		6		5
	Content module 4. Preventive and syndromic approach in the practice of a family doctor.					
13	4.1 Topic: Medical and social aspects of здоровя population. Assessment of the quality of life of patients by a family doctor. The role of family doctor in promoting healthy lifestyle and disease prevention. Assessment of the prevalence of risk factors in the development of major chronic non-communicable diseases and development of preventive measures based on a syndromic approach.	10		6		4
	Total for content module 4	10		6		4
14	Differentiated credit	8		4		4
	Total hours	150		80		70

5

Indicative list of questions for the differentiated test

Subject and tasks of general (family) medicine. History and main directions of development. Modern ideas about the structure of primary health care (PHC).

Features of the work of a family doctor.

Principles of family medical care. Accounting documentation in family medicine.

Organisation of work of a family doctor. Functions and content of the work of a family doctor.

Deontology and ethics of family doctor's relationship with the patient and family. Solving social and medical problems of the family.

General principles of the International Classification of Primary Health Care Second Revision (ICPC-2).



SYLLABUS



Assessment of performance indicators of family doctor's outpatient clinics. Screening method in family medicine.

Basic principles of evidence-based medicine. The concept of health, intermediate state, disease.

Functional clinical syndromes in the practice of a family doctor. General principles of health promotion.

Classification and importance of risk factors for diseases. Modern views on prevention, medical examination.

Indications and contraindications for outpatient management. Advantages of providing medical care in day hospitals.

Indications for managing patients at home, organisation of a home-based hospital. Conducting a medical, social and labour expertise in an outpatient setting. Drawing up a family genealogical tree.

Components of a phased family disease prevention programme.

Provision of emergency care at the pre-hospital stage in the practice of a family doctor. Principles and role of a family doctor in providing emergency care in urban and rural areas. Causes of sudden death.

Assistance in case of cardiac arrest.

Assistance in case of primary respiratory arrest.

Assisting a patient with acute coronary syndrome at the pre-hospital stage. Classification of seizures.

Features of assistance in generalised and local convulsions. Causes of loss of consciousness.

Provision of emergency care in case of loss of consciousness.

Provision of emergency care for cardiac arrhythmias. Providing emergency care in case of asthmatic status.

Providing emergency care in case of stings, bites. Providing emergency care in case of electrical injuries.

Providing emergency care in case of drowning.

Providing emergency care in case of low and high temperatures.

The role of the family doctor in the implementation of national programmes of Ukraine to combat diseases (arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus, etc.).

Be able to plan health screening and monitoring.

Be able to draw up a medical and social passport of family health, a programme for managing family medical problems.

Be able to collect complaints, medical and life history, epidemiological history and objective examination of the patient (general examination, percussion, auscultation and palpation of organs) to identify the main clinical symptoms and syndromes during initial contact with the patient.

5

Indicative list of questions for the differentiated test

To be able to carry out a reasonable differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the therapeutic profile.

To be able to determine the necessary scope of indications and contraindications for laboratory, instrumental and hardware studies, to organise the preparation of the patient for examination.

To be able to interpret the results of blood, urine, faeces, sputum, cerebrospinal fluid, functional studies of respiratory, circulatory, digestive, urinary, etc. organs, ultrasound and radiological studies.

Be able to justify the clinical diagnosis, determine the tactics of patient management.

Be able to justify the plan and indications for medical or surgical treatment of the patient, taking into account his/her condition in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine, determine the indications for hospitalisation of patients.

Be able to draw up a programme of rehabilitation measures for the most common diseases of the therapeutic profile.

To be able to draw up a programme of prevention of the most common diseases of the therapeutic profile, to analyse the effectiveness of medical examination, data of automated medical examination.

Be able to organise sanitary and educational work to promote a healthy lifestyle.

Be able to carry out preventive measures during vaccination.

Be able to fill in and analyse the accounting records of family medicine institutions.

Be able to analyse data from telemetric monitoring of functional parameters of patients with cardiovascular diseases (rhythm disturbances, coronary heart disease, arterial hypertension).

To be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the cardiovascular system.

To be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the bronchopulmonary system.

To be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the digestive system.

To be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with



SYLLABUS



the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the urinary system.

To be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the musculoskeletal system.

To be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common blood diseases - anaemia.

To be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of cardiac arrest, heart rhythm disturbances, acute coronary syndrome. To be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of primary respiratory arrest.

Be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of convulsions and loss of consciousness.

To be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of asthma.

To be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of burns, bites, electrical injuries, drowning, low and high temperatures.

Be able to fill out the necessary documentation for the medical examination committee and the medical and social expert commission.

6

List of practical skills

1. Be able to plan health screening and monitoring.
2. Be able to draw up a medical and social passport of family health, a programme for managing family medical problems.
3. To be able to collect complaints, medical and life history, epidemiological history and objective examination of the patient (general examination, percussion, auscultation and palpation of organs) in order to identify the main clinical symptoms and syndromes during the initial contact with the patient.
4. Be able to conduct a reasonable differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the therapeutic profile.
5. To be able to determine the necessary scope of indications and contraindications for laboratory, instrumental and hardware studies, to organise the preparation of the patient for examination.
6. To be able to interpret the results of blood, urine, faeces, sputum, cerebrospinal fluid, functional studies of respiratory, circulatory, digestive, urinary organs, etc., ultrasound and radiological studies.
7. Be able to substantiate the clinical diagnosis, determine the tactics of patient management.
8. To be able to justify the plan and indications for medical or surgical treatment of the patient, taking into account his/her condition in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine, to determine the indications for hospitalisation of patients.
9. To be able to draw up a programme of rehabilitation measures for the most common diseases of the therapeutic profile.
10. To be able to draw up a programme of prevention of the most common diseases of the therapeutic profile, to analyse the effectiveness of medical examination, data of automated medical examination.
11. Be able to organise sanitary and educational work to promote a healthy lifestyle.
12. Be able to carry out preventive measures during vaccination.
13. Be able to fill in and analyse the accounting records of family medicine institutions.
14. Be able to analyse data of telemetric monitoring of functional parameters of patients with cardiovascular diseases (rhythm disturbances, coronary heart disease, arterial hypertension).
15. To be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the cardiovascular system.
16. Be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the bronchopulmonary system.
17. Be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the digestive system.
18. Be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the urinary system.
19. Be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
20. Be able to draw up programmes for the management of patients in outpatient settings in accordance



SYLLABUS



with the standards of evidence-based medicine for the most common blood diseases - anaemia.

21. To be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of cardiac arrest, heart rhythm disturbances, acute coronary syndrome.

22. To be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of primary respiratory arrest.

23. Be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of convulsions and loss of consciousness.

24. To be able to quickly assess the patient's condition and provide appropriate emergency medical care in case of asthma.

11

Individual tasks

Individual assignments are one of the forms of organising learning at a university that aims to deepen learning,

generalisation and consolidation of the knowledge that students acquire in the course of their studies, as well as the application of this knowledge in practice. Individual assignments are completed by students independently under the guidance of a teacher.

Individual tasks include: writing abstracts and creating multimedia presentations with reports at meetings of the department's scientific student group, participation in the manufacture of macro- and microdrugs, participation in the department's research work, participation in writing abstracts and articles at student scientific conferences.

List of tasks for individual student work: participation in the work of the student scientific club and speeches at scientific forums; participation in the student olympiad in the discipline; selection of video and audio materials from the sections of the discipline; selection of materials and creation of a presentation on the relevant topic or section of the discipline.

12

Teaching methods

Teaching methods are used according to the sources of knowledge: verbal - narration, explanation, lecture, instruction; visual - demonstration, illustration; practical - practical work, problem solving. According to the nature of the logic of cognition, the following methods are used: analytical, synthetic, analytical-synthetic, inductive, deductive. According to the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are used: problematic, search, research.

1. Verbal methods: lecture, conversation;

2. Visual methods: illustration, demonstration, training;

3. Practical methods: practical work and solving clinical situational tasks to develop skills and abilities;

4. Independent work of students on comprehension and assimilation of new material

5. Use of control and educational computer programmes

6. Innovative teaching methods: Case-based learning; brainstorming; educational discussion; educational debate; role play; team-based learning; think-pair-share; exchange of opinions.

The types of classes according to the curriculum are: practical classes; independent work of students.

13

Методы контролю

Current control is carried out on the basis of control of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and skills and abilities.

The forms of current control are: oral examination (frontal, individual, combined), interview; practical testing of the formed professional skills (conducted on the basis of the results of solving clinical cases, working with medical documentation, performing practical skills, working at the patient's bedside); test control ("open" and "closed" test tasks).

Ongoing control is mandatory. When assessing the mastery of each topic in all disciplines of the curriculum, the student is given grades on a 4-point (traditional) scale for current learning activities, taking into account the approved assessment criteria for the discipline. All types of work provided by the curriculum are taken into account. The student must receive a grade for each topic. The teacher conducts a survey of each student in the group at each lesson and gives a grade in the student's attendance and progress record on a traditional scale ("5", "4", "3", "2").

13 Control methods

When assessing a student's current learning activities, 20% of the grade is independent work which takes into account the knowledge of the topic of the independent study and the work in the notebook. The final (summative) control is carried out

- in the form of a written test, which includes test tasks, theoretical questions
- control of practical skills (solving clinical cases, defence of medical history, assessment of the correctness of practical skills - a practice-oriented exam).

In accordance with the specifics of professional training, preference is given to test and practice-oriented control.

Differential assessment is a form of final control of the student's mastery of theoretical and practical material in the discipline.

14 Scoring scheme and distribution of points

The maximum number of points for a discipline is 200 points. The ratio between the results of assessment of current learning activities and the final control of knowledge is 60% and 40%. The discipline ends with the final control in the form of a differential test.

Only those students who have no academic debt (all missed classes have been completed) and whose average grade for the current academic activity in the discipline is at least "3" are allowed to take the differential test.

The maximum number of points that a student can gain for current academic activities to be admitted to the exam is 120 points and is determined as the sum of the arithmetic mean of all grades obtained in the semester.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for current academic activities to be admitted to the exam is 72 points. Recalculation of the average grade for current academic performance (on a 120-point scale) in Table 1.

4-point	120-point	4-point	120-point	4-point	120-point
5	120	4.29	103	3.58	86
4.96	119	4.25	102	3.54	85
4.92	118	4.21	101	3.50	84
4.87	117	4.17	100	3.46	83
4.83	116	4.12	99	3.42	82
4.79	115	4.08	98	3.37	81
4.75	114	4.04	97	3.33	80
4.71	113	4.00	96	3.29	79
4.67	112	3.96	95	3.25	78
4.62	111	3.92	94	3.21	77
4.58	110	3.87	93	3.17	76
4.54	109	3.83	92	3.12	75
4.50	108	3.79	91	3.08	74
4.46	107	3.75	90	3.04	73
4.42	106	3.71	89	3	72
4.37	105	3.67	88	less 3	Not enough
4.33	104	3.62	87		



SYLLABUS



14 Scoring scheme and distribution of points

The maximum number of points that a student can score in an exam is 80 (the minimum number is at least 50).

The grade in the discipline is determined comprehensively as the sum of the points for the current learning activity and the points for the exam.

Of the 120 points allocated for current learning activities, an additional 4 to 12 points are allocated to assess the individual independent work of higher education students, according to the work curriculum. Incentive points are added to the final grade in the discipline at the end of its study.

Points in the discipline for students who have successfully completed the programme are converted into the national scale and the ECTS system (Table 2).

Таблиця 2

Scale of assessment: national and ECTS			
Sum of points for all types of learning activities	ECTS assessment	Score on the national scale	
		for exam, differentiated test	for test
180-200	A	excellent	Passed
160-179	B	good	
150-159	C		
130-149	D	satisfactorily	
120-129	E		
50-119	FX	satisfactorily unsatisfactory with the possibility of retake	No passed with the possibility of retake
0-49	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory re-study of the discipline	No passed with mandatory re-study of the discipline

15 Methodological support

1. The working curriculum of the discipline;
2. Plans of lectures, practical classes and independent work of students;
3. Theses of lectures on the discipline;
4. Methodical instructions for practical classes for students;
5. Methodological materials that provide independent work of students;
6. Tests and control tasks for practical classes;
7. List of questions for the exam

16 Recommended sources

Davidson's Medicine: Principles and Practice: a textbook: 23rd ed. Vol. 1 / edited by Stuart G. Ralston, Ian D. Penman, Mark W.J. Strachan, Richard P. Hobson; scientific editors: Viacheslav Zhdan, Lilia Babinets, Liudmyla Pasiishvili, Valentyna Velychko, Nataliia Mykhailovska - K.: VSV "Medicine", 2020. xiii, 258 p. Family medicine = Family medicine: in 3 books: in 3 books / edited by O. M. Girina, L. M. Pasiyeshvili - Kyiv: VSV "Medicine", 2016-2020.

Family medicine: a textbook in 3 books / edited by O. M. Girina, L. M. Pasiyeshvili, G. S. Popik - Book 3. Special part. Multidisciplinary general medical practice: textbook. - K.: Medicine, 2017. - 694 p.

Supporting literature

Apanasenko H.L. Sanology (medical aspects of valeology): textbook for students of institutions (faculties) of postgraduate education of higher medical schools of Ukraine of III-IV accreditation levels. of Ukraine of



SYLLABUS



III-IV accreditation levels / G.L. Apanasenko, L.A. Popova, A.V. Maglevanyi. -L.; K.: Kwart, 2011. -302 c.

Internal medicine: in 3 volumes: a textbook for students of higher medical schools of III-IV accreditation levels / edited by E.N. Amosova. - K.: Medicine, 2008-. T. 2. - 2010. - 1127 c.

Voronenko Y.V., Prodanchuk M.G., Hoyda N.G., Latyshev E.E., Mikhalechuk V.M. Modern directions of management in health care - K.: Medicine of Ukraine, 2015. - 335 p.

Family medicine: in 3 books / L.S. Babinets, P.A. Bezditko, S.A. Bondar [et al. Book 3: Special part. Polyprofile of general medical practice. - 2017. - 680 p. : 14 p. colour.

The official evidence-based practice-oriented medical information contained in the publication:

1. AMA (American Medical Association) <https://www.ama-assn.org/>
2. American Academy of Family Physicians <http://www.aafp.org/home.html>
3. American Academy of Pediatrics Policy (AAP Policy) Clinical Practice Guidelines <https://www.aap.org>
4. American College of Cardiology <http://www.acc.org/>
5. American College of Emergency Physicians <https://www.acep.org/>
6. American Heart Association <http://news.heart.org/>
7. BMJ Clinical Evidence <http://clinicalevidence.bmj.com>
8. Brain Trauma Foundation (BTF) <https://www.braintrauma.org/> <http://www.trauma.org/>
9. Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma <https://www.east.org/>
10. European Paediatric Association, the Union of National European Paediatric Societies and Associations (EPA/UNEPSA) <http://www.epa-une psa.org/>
11. European Society of Cardiology <http://www.escardio.org/>
12. <http://www.mozdocs.kiev.ua>
13. Medscape from WebMD <http://www.medscape.com>
14. Medscape from WebMD <http://www.medscape.com>
15. National Comprehensive Cancer Network <https://www.nccn.org/>
16. National Guideline Clearinghouse <https://www.guideline.gov/>
17. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) <https://www.nice.org.uk/>
18. Royal College of Physicians <https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/>
19. The Association of the Scientific Medical Societies in Germany <http://www.awmf.org>
20. The Cochrane Collaboration The Cochrane Library
21. The European Society for Emergency Medicine <https://www.eusem.org/>
22. The Finnish Medical Society Duodecim <https://www.duodecim.fi/>
23. The French National Authority for Health <http://www.has-sante.fr/>
24. The National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT) <http://www.naemt.org/>
25. The National Association of State EMS <https://www.nasemso.org/>
26. The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) <https://www.nhmrc.gov.au>
27. Up To Date <http://www.uptodate.com> Western Trauma Association <https://westerntrauma.org/>

Links to web-based resources, with the option to download mobile apps: DynaMed Plus (EBSCO)

UpToDate Cochrane Library ClinicalKey

PubMed Clinical Queries RxTx Now called CPS

TRIP (Turning Research Into Practice)