

ЧЕК ЛИСТЫ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ

Name Nagarajan Vigneshwaran Checklist for the discipline Hospital therapy 2 date 29/09/2021 group 1B

No	Professional competence	1	2	3	4
1.	Knows the methods of physical examination of patients with gastroenterological diseases			✓	
2.	Inspect the abdomen for shape/contour, symmetry, pigmentation/color, lesions/scars, pulsation, and visible peristalsis.				✓
3.	Conduct a focused interview related to gastrointestinal concerns. Ask relevant, focused questions based on patient status				✓
4.	Examination of the abdomen in a vertical and horizontal positions. Determination of ascites, detect varicose veins anterior abdominal wall "caput Medusa"				✓
5.	Justify the indications for the appointment of serological studies, hepatitis antigens, markers of viral hepatitis A, B, C, D, E., PCR of HCV RNA, HBV DNA (qualitative and quantitative), genotyping and independent evaluation of their results.				✓
6.	justify the indications for assessing the functional state of the liver according to the data of blood biochemical parameters and independent interpretation of their results				✓
7.	Self-assessment of clinical blood, urine, and biochemical blood tests				✓
8.	Evaluation of the patient's height and weight indicators, calculation of BMI				✓
Total					
Instructor					

Clinicalthinking		
Rating		definition
1.	Unsatisfactory	Not able to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; the ability to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging;
2.	Satisfactory	The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging; to perform basic clinical procedures
3.	Good	The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging; to perform basic clinical procedures; to diagnose clinical problems including differential diagnosis, clinical reasoning and

Excellent

problem identification;

The ability

to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship,

to take a clinical history;

to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging;

to perform basic clinical procedures;

to diagnose clinical problems including

differential diagnosis, clinical reasoning and

problem identification;

to formulate a prognosis about the future events of

an individual's health and illness based upon an

understanding of the patient, the general natural

history of disease,

Checklist for the discipline Hospital therapy 2

Name Anitha Sara Chacko date 29/09/2023 group 1B

No	Professional competence	1	2	3	4
1.	Knows the methods of physical examination of patients with gastroenterological diseases			✓	
2.	Inspect the abdomen for shape/contour, symmetry, pigmentation/color, lesions/scars, pulsation, and visible peristalsis.			✓	
3.	Conduct a focused interview related to gastrointestinal concerns. Ask relevant, focused questions based on patient status		✓		
4.	Examination of the abdomen in a vertical and horizontal positions. Determination of ascites, detect varicose veins anterior abdominal wall "caput Medusa"				✓
5.	Justify the indications for the appointment of serological studies, hepatitis antigens, markers of viral hepatitis A, B, C, D, E., PCR of HCV RNA, HBV DNA (qualitative and quantitative), genotyping and independent evaluation of their results.		✓		
6.	justify the indications for assessing the functional state of the liver according to the data of blood biochemical parameters and independent interpretation of their results		✓		
7	Self-assessment of clinical blood, urine, and biochemical blood tests		✓		
8	Evaluation of the patient's height and weight indicators, calculation of BMI		✓		
Total					✓
Instructor					

Clinicalthinking		
Rating		definition
1.	Unsatisfactory	Not able to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; the ability to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging;
2.	Satisfactory	The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging; to perform basic clinical procedures
3.	Good	The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging; to perform basic clinical procedures; to diagnose clinical problems including differential diagnosis, clinical reasoning and

Excellent

problem identification;

The ability

to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship,

to take a clinical history;

to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging;

to perform basic clinical procedures;

to diagnose clinical problems including differential diagnosis, clinical reasoning and

problem identification;

to formulate a prognosis about the future events of an individual's health and illness based upon an understanding of the patient, the general natural history of disease,

Checklist for the discipline Hospital therapy 2
 Name Naigraonkar Shubham M. date _____ group 2B-B

No	Professional competence	1	2	3	4
1.	Knows the methods of physical examination of patients with gastroenterological diseases		✓		
2.	Inspect the abdomen for shape/contour, symmetry, pigmentation/color, lesions/scars, pulsation, and visible peristalsis.	✓			
3.	Conduct a focused interview related to gastrointestinal concerns. Ask relevant, focused questions based on patient status	✓			
4.	Examination of the abdomen in a vertical and horizontal positions. Determination of ascites, detect varicose veins anterior abdominal wall "caput Medusa"		✓		
6.	Inspect the abdomen for shape determine jaundice biliary colic			✓	
7.	Justify the indications for the appointment of serological studies, hepatitis antigens, markers of viral hepatitis A, B, C, D, E., PCR of HCV RNA, HBV DNA (qualitative and quantitative), genotyping and independent evaluation of their results.				✓
8.	justify the indications for assessing the functional state of the liver according to the data of blood biochemical parameters and independent interpretation of their results			✓	
Total					
Instructor					

Clinicalthinking		
Rating	definition	
1. Unsatisfactory	Not able to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship. to take a clinical history; the ability to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging;	
2. Satisfactory	The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship. to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging; to perform basic clinical procedures	
3. Good	The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship. to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging. to perform basic clinical procedures; to diagnose clinical problems including differential diagnosis, clinical reasoning and problem identification;	
4. Excellent	The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship. to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging; to perform basic clinical procedures; to diagnose clinical problems including differential diagnosis, clinical reasoning and problem identification; to formulate a prognosis about the future events of an individual's health and illness based upon an understanding of the patient, the general natural history of disease	

Name ANZIL HUSSAIN Checklist for the discipline Hospital therapy 2 date 29-09-23 group 1B

No	Professional competence	1	2	3	4
1.	Knows the methods of physical examination of patients with gastroenterological diseases		✓		
2.	Inspect the abdomen for shape/contour, symmetry, pigmentation/color, lesions/scars, pulsation, and visible peristalsis.		✓		
3.	Conduct a focused interview related to gastrointestinal concerns. Ask relevant, focused questions based on patient status			✓	
4.	Examination of the abdomen in a vertical and horizontal positions. Determination of ascites, detect varicose veins anterior abdominal wall "caput Medusa"			✓	
5.	Justify the indications for the appointment of serological studies, hepatitis antigens, markers of viral hepatitis A, B, C, D, E., PCR of HCV RNA, HBV DNA (qualitative and quantitative), genotyping and independent evaluation of their results.			✓	
6.	justify the indications for assessing the functional state of the liver according to the data of blood biochemical parameters and independent interpretation of their results			✓	
7.	Self-assessment of clinical blood, urine, and biochemical blood tests			✓	
8.	Evaluation of the patient's height and weight indicators, calculation of BMI			✓	
Total				✓	
Instructor					✓

Clinicalthinking		Rating	definition
1.	Unsatisfactory		Not able to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; the ability to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging;
2.	Satisfactory		The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging; to perform basic clinical procedures
3.	Good		The ability to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship, to take a clinical history; to select, justify, and interpret clinical tests and imaging; to perform basic clinical procedures; to diagnose clinical problems including differential diagnosis, clinical reasoning and

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problem identification;

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to engage and communicate with a patient and to build a physician-patient relationship,
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to perform basic clinical procedures;
to diagnose clinical problems including differential diagnosis, clinical reasoning and problem identification;
to formulate a prognosis about the future events of an individual's health and illness based upon an understanding of the patient, the general natural history of disease,