



<p>ONTUSTIK-KAZAKHSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>			<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
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WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

«Pediatric surgery»

Educational Program 6B10115 "Medicine"


1.	General information about discipline		
1.1	Discipline code: PS 4312	1.6	Academic year: 2025-2026
1.2	Discipline name: Pediatric surgery	1.7	Year: 4
1.3	Prerequisites: General surgery	1.8	Term: 7
1.4	Post-requisites: Surgical diseases in GMP	1.9	Number of credits (ECTS): 5
1.5	Cycle: PD	1.10	Component: UC
2.	Course description		
Formation of knowledge and skills in the diagnosis of surgical pathology in children, patient management tactics, indications for hospitalization, the use of new diagnostic technologies and surgical interventions. Issues of ethics, deontology, effective communication, formulation of clinical diagnosis, use of evidence-based medicine, provision of emergency care and compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.			
3.	Summative assessment form		
3.1	Testing ✓	3.5	Coursework
3.2	Writing	3.6	Essay
3.3	Oral	3.7	Project
3.4	Practical Skills Acceptance ✓	3.8	Other (specify)
4.	Discipline objectives		
Formation of learners' knowledge and skills in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of surgical diseases of childhood			
5.	Learning outcomes (Course learning outcomes)		
CLO 1.	Applies knowledge of biomedical and clinical sciences in practice to recognize the main symptoms and syndromes of pediatric surgical diseases, taking into account the anatomical and physiological characteristics of children of different age groups.		
CLO 2.	Uses modern clinical approaches and algorithms for primary diagnosis of the most common surgical conditions in children (acute abdomen, injuries, purulent-inflammatory diseases, congenital anomalies), including assessment of vital functions and identification of signs of emergency conditions.		
CLO 3.	Applies scientific and evidence-based approaches to assessing the results of treatment of children with surgical diseases, interprets data from clinical and instrumental studies, uses the information obtained to substantiate practical solutions and improve the quality of medical care.		
CLO 4.	Provides patient-oriented care to children with common surgical diseases, using modern knowledge of biomedical and clinical sciences to recognize typical surgical syndromes, epidemiological approaches to assess risk factors and social conditions, as well as principles of social and behavioral sciences for effective interaction with the child and his family in diagnosis, prevention and follow-up.		
CLO 5.	Applies interdisciplinary knowledge of biomedical, clinical, epidemiological, and socio-behavioral sciences to provide patient-centered care for children with surgical pathology, including conducting an initial assessment of the condition, identifying factors affecting the		

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	course of the disease, preventing complications, informing families, and organizing follow-up.					
CLO 6.	Uses interpersonal and communication skills to establish trusting contact with the child and his family in conditions of possible acute surgical conditions, providing clear information and well-coordinated interaction with medical professionals.					
CLO 7.	Complies with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan when providing primary health care to children with surgical diseases, ensuring the legality and quality of medical practice.					
CLO 8.	Provides primary care for children with surgical pathology using modern evidence-based approaches; collects medical history and physical examination, performs primary diagnostics of typical surgical conditions, participates in planning therapeutic and preventive measures, organizes dynamic monitoring of the child and ensures timely routing to specialized services.					
CLO 9.	Conducts educational and preventive activities among children in order to prevent injuries and common surgical diseases, informs parents about ways to preserve health and prevent complications.					
5.1	Course learning outcomes	The learning outcomes of the EP, which are related to the learning outcomes of the course				
	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 7	LO3. Provides patient-centered care in biomedical, clinical, epidemiological sciences aimed at diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the most common diseases.				
	CLO 6 CLO 9	LO 4. Promotes activities within the framework of the RK health legislation to ensure quality health care.				
	CLO 2 CLO 5 CLO 8	LO 6. Conducts outpatient appointments, diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and rehabilitation of pediatric and adult patients, including pregnant women, based on evidence-based practice principles.				
	CLO 2	LO 8. Provides emergency medical care for urgent and life-threatening conditions.				
	CLO 7 CLO 8	LO 9. Works in the electronic databases of the RK health care system, providing documentation of the processes of medical services and management of medical and statistical information as part of the processes of digitalization of health care.				
6.	Details of the course					
6.1	Location (building, auditorium): "The Regional children's Clinical Hospital" Shymkent, Nursat mic., Argynbekov 125 street, email address: ped.rez@mail.ru, phone: 40 82 26, 2500, in 2501					
6.2	Number of hours	Lectures	Prac. lessons	Lab.lessons	SIW	SIWT
		15	35	-	15	85
7.	Information about teachers					
№	Full name	Degrees and title			Email address	
1.	Narkhodzhaev N. S.	Pediatric surgeon of the highest category			narhodjaev@mail.ru	
2.	Khuzhakhmetova R. N.	assistant			Rimma-89-89 @mail.ru	
8.	Thematic plan					

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Day	Topic name	Summary	Course learning outcomes	Number of hours	Forms / methods / learning technologies	Forms / assessment methods
1	Lecture. History of pediatric surgery of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Features of acute appendicitis in children. Peritonitis.	History of pediatric surgery. Contribution of pediatric surgeons of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the development of pediatric surgery. Ethics and deontology in pediatric surgery. Tactics for acute appendicitis in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 1	1	Overview	Feedback
	Practical lesson. Features of acute appendicitis in children. Peritonitis.	Ethics and deontology in pediatric surgery. Tactics for acute appendicitis in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	Discussion of the lesson topic, mastering practical skills	Evaluation of the oral survey, checklist mastering practical skills.
	SIWT/SIW: Features of peritonitis. Appendicular infiltrate	Definition. Classification, clinic. Diagnosis and differential diagnostics. Features treatment. Prevention.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	2/5	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentation on checklist, glossary compilation checklist
2	Lecture. Theme Esophageal atresia. Diaphragmatic	Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and	CLO 1	1	Overview	Feedback

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	hernia.	treatment: esophageal atresia, diaphragmatic hernia, gastroschisis and omphalocele according to clinical protocols.				
	Practical lesson. Theme Esophageal atresia. Diaphragmatic hernia.	Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment: esophageal atresia, diaphragmatic hernia, gastroschisis and omphalocele according to clinical protocols.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	Discussion of the lesson topic, mastering practical skills	Evaluation of the oral survey, checklist mastering practical skills.
	SIWT/SIW: Differential diagnosis of gastroschisis and omphalocele Esophageal atresia.	Reasons. The clinic. Diagnostics and differential diagnosis. Treatment.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	2/5	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilatio n checklist
3	Lecture. Congenital intestinal obstruction.	Methods of diagnosis and treatment of newborns with gastrointestinal malformations (pyloric stenosis, duodenal atresia, etc.). Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis according to clinical protocols. Modern principles	CLO 1	2	Overview	Feedback

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		of treatment. Prevention.				
	Practical lesson. Theme Congenital intestinal obstruction.	Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis according to clinical protocols. Modern principles of treatment. Prevention.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	2	PBL (discussion of a clinical case), demonstration of practical practices	Checklist of the patient's clinical analysis and practical skills acquisition.
	SIWT/SIW: Disorders of intestinal fixation and rotation Congenital high intestinal obstruction.	Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis according to clinical protocols. Modern principles of treatment. Prevention.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	2/6	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilatio n checklist
4	Lecture. Theme Congenital and acquired intestinal obstruction. Intussusception of the intestine.	Methods of diagnosis and treatment of newborns with gastrointestinal malformations (pylorostenosis, intestinal inversion, etc.). Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 1	1	Overview	Feedback
	Practical lesson. Theme Congenital and	Methods of diagnosis and treatment of	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6	3	PBL (discussion of a clinical case),	Checklist of the patient's clinical

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	acquired intestinal obstruction. Intussusception of the intestine.	newborns with gastrointestinal malformations (pylorostenosis, intestinal inversion, etc.). Intussusception of the intestine: clinic, diagnosis and treatment tactics. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 8		demonstration of practical practices	analysis and practical skills acquisition.
	SIWT/SIW: Disorders of intestinal fixation and rotation Intussusception of the intestine.	Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinic. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Principles of treatment.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	3/4	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilatio n checklist
5	Lecture. Theme Malformations of the colon. Hirschsprung's disease. Atresia of the anus and rectum.	Reasons. The clinic. Diagnostics. Modern principles of treatment.	CLO 1	1	Problem	Feedback
	Practical lesson. Theme Malformations of the colon. Hirschsprung's disease. Atresia of the anus and rectum.	Etiopathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostic features. Treatment tactics. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	Solving test tasks, taking practical skills, discussing a clinical case	Testing, control, mastering practical skills, solving situational problems
	SIWT/SIW: Hirschsprung's disease. Rectal atresia.	Diagnostic features. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	1/6	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilatio

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		according to clinical protocols.			compilation	n checklist
6	Lecture. Theme Malformations of the lungs. Bacterial destruction of the lungs.	Etiopathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostic features. Treatment tactics. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 1	2	Overview	Feedback
	Practical lesson. Theme Malformations of the lungs. Bacterial destruction of the lungs.	Etiology. Clinical picture. Classification. Differential diagnosis. Features of diagnosis and treatment..	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	Solving test tasks, taking practical skills, discussing a clinical case	Testing, control, mastering practical skills, solving situational problems
	SIWT/SIW: Congenital pathologies of the respiratory system Bacterial destruction of the lungs.	Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification, clinic. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	1/6	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilatio n checklist
	Midterm control №1	Testing. Control of the assimilation of practical skills. Protection of the medical history.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8		Testing. Control of the assimilation of practical skills. Protection of the medical history.	
7	Lecture Congenital navel fistulas. Meckel's diverticulum. Inguinal hernia. Cryptorchidism. Varicocele. Hydrocele.	Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinic. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	CLO 1	1	Overview	Feedback
	Practical lesson. Theme Congenital navel fistulas. Meckel's	Etiopathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostic features. Treatment tactics.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	Work in small groups, examination of the patient	Evaluation sheet work in small groups, testing

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	diverticulum. Inguinal hernia. Cryptorchidism. Varicocele. Hydrocele.	Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.				
	SIWT/SIW: Pathologies of the vaginal process. Cryptorchidism.	Etiopathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostic features. Treatment tactics. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	1/6	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilatio n checklist
8	Lecture. Theme Congenital malformations and diseases of the urinary system.	Etiopathogenesis of hydronephrosis and urolithiasis. Ureterohydroneph rosis. The clinic. Survey plan. Principles of treatment. Medical examination. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 1	2	Problem	Feedback
	Practical lesson. Theme Congenital malformations and diseases of the urinary system.	Etiopathogenesis of hydronephrosis and ICD. Ureterohydroneph rosis. The clinic. Survey plan. Principles of treatment. Medical examination. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	PBL (discussion of a clinical case), demonstration of practical practices	Checklist of the patient's clinical analysis and practical skills acquisition.

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		clinical protocols.				
	SIWT/SIW: Chronic kidney failure Hydronephrosis	Causes and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis and differential diagnostics. Treatment	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	1/6	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilation checklist
9	Lecture. Theme Gastrointestinal bleeding. Portal hypertension.	Etiopathogenesis of high and low intestinal bleeding. Clinical picture. Diagnostic features. Treatment tactics.	CLO 1	2	Overview	Feedback
	Practical lesson. Theme Gastrointestinal bleeding.	Causes. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnostics. Principle of treatment. Prevention.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	PBL (discussion of a clinical case), demonstration of practical practices	Checklist of the patient's clinical analysis and practical skills acquisition.
	SIWT/SIW: Portosystemic encephalopathy Portal hypertension.	Etiopathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostic features. Treatment tactics. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	1/6	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilation checklist
10	Lecture. Purulent-inflammatory diseases of soft tissues. Phlegmon	Features of the course of purulent-inflammatory diseases in	CLO 1	2	Problem	Feedback

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	of newborns, omphalitis, mastitis, pseudofurunculosis, hydradenitis. Osteomyelitis.	newborns. Localization. Clinical picture. Complications. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment according to clinical protocols..				
	Practical lesson. Theme Purulent-inflammatory diseases of soft tissues. Phlegmon of newborns, omphalitis, mastitis, pseudofurunculosis, hydradenitis.	Hemophilia. Willebrand's disease. Thrombocytopenic purpura. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnostics. Features treatment in children. Prevention.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	Solving test tasks, taking practical skills, discussing a clinical case	Testing, control, mastering practical skills, solving situational problems
	SIWT/SIW: Physiological mastitis in newborns Osteomyelitis	Causes and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis and differential diagnostics. Treatment.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	2/5	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentation on checklist, glossary compilation on checklist
11	Practical lesson. Theme Echinococcosis of the liver, lungs and brain	Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnostics and differential diagnosis. Modern principles of treatment. Prevention.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	3	PBL (discussion of a clinical case), demonstration of practical practices	Checklist of the patient's clinical analysis and practical skills acquisition.
	SIWT/SIW: Echinococcosis of	Etiology and	CLO 5 CLO 7	1/6	Preparation	Presentation

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	the liver. Echinococcosis of the lungs.	pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnostics and differential diagnosis. Modern principles of treatment. Prevention.	CLO 9		of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	on checklist, glossary compilation n checklist
12	Practical lesson. Theme Congenital dislocation of the hip. Congenital muscular torticollis. Clubfoot.	Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnostics and differential diagnosis. Modern principles of treatment. Prevention.	CLO 4 CLO 5 CLO 6 CLO 8	2	PBL (discussion of a clinical case), demonstration of practical practices	Checklist of the patient's clinical analysis and practical skills acquisition.
	SIWT/SIW: Features of fractures in children. Traumatic brain injury in children	Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture and complications. Diagnostics and differential diagnosis. Modern principles of treatment. Prevention.	CLO 5 CLO 7 CLO 9	1/6	Preparation of a presentation on the topic, glossary compilation	Presentati on checklist, glossary compilation n checklist

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	Midterm control №2		CLO 1 CLO 2 CLO 3 CLO 4		Testing, Control of the assimilation of practical skills. Protection of the medical history	Control the acquisition of practical skills, solving situational problems
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9.	Training and Teaching Methods	
9.1	Lectures	Overview, problem
9.2	Practical lessons	Work in small groups. Solving situational problems. Oral interview. Case study. Clinical Case Discussion (CbD-Casebased Discussion)
9.3	SIW / SIWT	Presentation, report, Case study technology.
9.4	Mid-term control	Practical Skills Acceptance. Testing


10.	Evaluation criteria				
10.1	Criteria for evaluating the learning outcomes of the discipline				
№ CLO	Criteria for learning outcomes	Unsatisfactorily	Satisfactorily	Good	Excellent
CLO 1	Applies knowledge of biomedical and clinical sciences in practice to recognize the main symptoms and syndromes of pediatric surgical diseases, taking into account the anatomical and physiological characteristics of children of different age groups.	Learner is unable to recognize the main symptoms and syndromes of pediatric surgical diseases, ignores anatomical and physiological features, does not draw conclusions for diagnosis and routing, actions do not meet the standards of safety and care.	Learner recognizes individual symptoms and syndromes of surgical diseases in children, takes age-related characteristics into account, draws conclusions with noticeable inaccuracies, and requires the help of a teacher in assessing the child's condition.	Learner recognizes most of the typical symptoms and syndromes of pediatric surgical diseases, partially takes into account age characteristics, draws conclusions for primary diagnosis with minor inaccuracies, demonstrating a logical sequence of actions with minimal gaps.	Learner correctly recognizes the main symptoms and syndromes of all typical surgical diseases in children of all age groups, takes into account anatomical and physiological features, makes reasonable conclusions for primary diagnosis and routing, demonstrating a systematic approach to assessing the child's condition.
CLO 2	Uses modern clinical approaches and algorithms	Learner does not apply modern clinical approaches and	Learner uses individual elements of clinical	Learner applies modern clinical approaches and algorithms for	Learner makes full use of modern clinical approaches and

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	for primary diagnosis of the most common surgical conditions in children (acute abdomen, injuries, purulent-inflammatory diseases, congenital anomalies), including assessment of vital functions and identification of signs of emergency conditions	algorithms for primary diagnosis, does not evaluate vital functions and does not identify signs of emergency conditions, actions do not meet the standards of safety and care for children.	approaches and algorithms for primary diagnosis, partially evaluates vital functions and identifies signs of urgent conditions with noticeable inaccuracies, requiring periodic monitoring by the teacher.	primary diagnosis in most common surgical conditions in children, evaluates vital functions and identifies signs of emergency conditions with minor inaccuracies, acting consistently enough.	algorithms for primary diagnosis of the most common surgical conditions in children, including acute abdominal pain, injuries, purulent-inflammatory diseases and congenital anomalies, correctly evaluates vital functions and promptly identifies signs of urgent conditions, demonstrating confident and consistent actions.
CLO 3	Applies scientific and evidence-based approaches to assessing the results of treatment of children with surgical diseases, interprets data from clinical and instrumental studies, uses the information obtained to substantiate practical solutions and improve the	Learner does not apply scientific and evidence-based approaches to assessing the results of treatment of children with surgical diseases, interprets research data incorrectly and is unable to use them to make informed practical decisions.	Learner does not apply scientific and evidence-based approaches to assessing the results of treatment of children with surgical diseases, interprets research data incorrectly and is unable to use them to make informed practical decisions.	Learner applies scientific and evidence-based approaches in assessing the majority of cases of treatment of children with surgical diseases, correctly interprets the bulk of clinical and instrumental data and uses them to make practical decisions with minor inaccuracies.	Learner consistently applies scientific and evidence-based approaches to assessing the results of treatment of children with surgical diseases, correctly interprets data from clinical and instrumental studies, and reasonably uses the information obtained to make practical decisions and

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	quality of medical care.				improve the quality of medical care.
CLO 4	Provides patient-oriented care to children with common surgical diseases, using modern knowledge of biomedical and clinical sciences to recognize typical surgical syndromes, epidemiological approaches to assess risk factors and social conditions, as well as principles of social and behavioral sciences for effective interaction with the child and his family in diagnosis, prevention and follow-up.	Learner does not apply knowledge of biomedical and clinical sciences, does not take into account epidemiological and social factors, does not use the principles of social and behavioral sciences, does not recognize surgical syndromes and does not provide patient-oriented care, actions do not meet the standards of safety and medical care for children.	Learner partially applies the knowledge of biomedical and clinical sciences, epidemiological approaches and principles of social and behavioral sciences in helping children with surgical pathology, recognizes only individual syndromes and risk factors, interaction with the child and family requires the support of a teacher, actions in diagnosis, prevention and monitoring are not systematic enough.	Learner provides patient-oriented care for most common surgical diseases in children, applies knowledge of biomedical and clinical sciences to recognize the main surgical syndromes, takes into account epidemiological factors and social conditions, interacts with the child and family with minor defects, demonstrating a sequence of actions in diagnosis, prevention and monitoring.	Learner provides patient-oriented care to children with common surgical diseases, consistently applying modern knowledge of biomedical and clinical sciences to recognize typical surgical syndromes, uses epidemiological approaches to assess risk factors and social conditions, and effectively applies the principles of social and behavioral sciences when interacting with the child and his family, demonstrating full support at all stages. diagnostics, prevention, and surveillance.
CLO 5	Applies interdisciplinary knowledge of biomedical, clinical, epidemiological, and socio-behavioral sciences to provide	Learner does not apply interdisciplinary knowledge, does not conduct an initial assessment of the child's condition, does not identify	Learner partially uses interdisciplinary knowledge in helping children with surgical pathology, conducts a limited initial assessment,	Learner applies interdisciplinary knowledge to help children with surgical pathology in most cases, conducts an initial assessment of	Learner fully applies interdisciplinary knowledge of biomedical, clinical, epidemiological and socio-behavioral sciences to

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	<p>patient-centered care for children with surgical pathology, including conducting an initial assessment of the condition, identifying factors affecting the course of the disease, preventing complications, informing families, and organizing follow-up.</p>	<p>significant factors, does not prevent complications, does not inform the family and does not organize follow-up, actions do not meet the standards of safety and medical care.</p>	<p>identifies individual risk factors, partially implements preventive measures, informing the family and organizing supervision require the help of a teacher.</p>	<p>the condition and identifies the main factors influencing the course of the disease, implements prevention of complications with minor omissions, informs the family and organizes follow-up with minimal shortcomings.</p>	<p>provide patient-oriented care to children with surgical pathology, conducts an accurate initial assessment of the condition, identifies all significant factors affecting the course of the disease, timely implements prevention of complications, effectively informs the family and organizes follow-up.</p>
CLO 6	<p>Uses interpersonal and communication skills to establish trusting contact with the child and his family in conditions of possible acute surgical conditions, providing clear information and well-coordinated interaction with medical professionals.</p>	<p>Learner does not apply interpersonal and communication skills, does not establish trusting contact with the child and family, information is missing or incorrect, interaction with medical professionals is not established, actions do not meet the standards of professional behavior.</p>	<p>Learner partially uses communication skills, establishes limited contact with the child and family, informing and interacting with medical professionals requires the support of a teacher, and actions are not carried out completely systematically.</p>	<p>Learner applies interpersonal and communication skills to establish contact with the child and his family, provides understandable information and interacts with medical professionals with minor shortcomings, demonstrating a sequence of actions.</p>	<p>Learner fully applies interpersonal and communication skills to establish trusting contact with the child and his family in conditions of possible acute surgical conditions, provides clear and correct information, maintains well-coordinated interaction with medical professionals and demonstrates professional behavior in all</p>

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					situations.
CLO 7	Complies with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan when providing primary health care to children with surgical diseases, ensuring the legality and quality of medical practice.	Learner does not comply with the requirements of the law, violates the legality of actions and quality standards of medical practice, which makes care unsafe.	Learner partially complies with the requirements of the law, makes mistakes in the legality of actions or ensuring the quality of medical care, and needs the supervision of a teacher for the safe management of the child.	Learner complies with the basic legal requirements when providing assistance to children with surgical diseases, ensures the legality and quality of medical practice with minor defects, acting generally safely and correctly.	Learner fully complies with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan when providing primary health care to children with surgical diseases, ensures the legality of all actions and high-quality medical practice, demonstrating competent and safe patient management.
CLO 8	Provides primary care for children with surgical pathology using modern evidence-based approaches; collects medical history and physical examination, performs primary diagnostics of typical surgical conditions, participates in planning therapeutic and preventive measures, organizes dynamic monitoring of the child and ensures timely	Learner does not apply evidence-based approaches, does not collect medical history and does not conduct a physical examination, does not perform primary diagnostics, does not participate in planning medical and preventive measures, does not organize monitoring and does not ensure timely routing, actions do not meet the standards of safety and medical care.	Learner partially uses evidence-based approaches at the initial admission, collects a limited medical history and conducts a physical examination, draws inaccurate conclusions at the initial diagnosis, partially participates in event planning, dynamic monitoring and routing are carried out with the support of the teacher.	Learner carries out the initial admission and applies evidence-based approaches in most cases, correctly collects an anamnesis and conducts an examination with minor defects, performs primary diagnostics and participates in the planning of therapeutic and preventive measures with minimal errors, organizes monitoring and routing with minor inaccuracies.	Learner fully carries out the initial admission of children with surgical pathology, consistently applies modern evidence-based approaches, correctly collects medical history and conducts a physical examination, correctly performs the initial diagnosis of typical surgical conditions, reasonably participates in the planning of therapeutic and preventive measures, organizes

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	routing to specialized services.				dynamic monitoring of the child and promptly directs him to specialized services.
CLO 9	Conducts educational and preventive activities among children in order to prevent injuries and common surgical diseases, informs parents about ways to preserve health and prevent complications.	Learner does not carry out educational and preventive measures, does not prevent injuries and common surgical diseases, does not inform parents about ways to preserve health, actions do not meet the standards of safety and sanitary and educational work.	Learner partially conducts educational and preventive measures, prevents individual injuries and diseases, provides limited information to parents about maintaining health and preventing complications, and requires the support of a teacher to perform the work correctly.	Learner conducts educational and preventive measures in most cases, prevents major injuries and common surgical diseases, informs parents with minor omissions, actions are consistent and generally professional.	Learner fully conducts educational and preventive measures among children, effectively prevents injuries and common surgical diseases, informs parents about ways to preserve health and prevent complications, demonstrating a systematic and professional approach to health education.

10.2 Assessment methods and criteria

Practical class		
Control form	Score	Evaluation criterion
Discussion of the lesson topic: oral interview	Excellent Corresponds to the estimates: A (4.0, 95-100%); A- (3.67, 90-94%)	- Learner accurately identifies and speaks out about the anatomical and physiological features of the child's body, guided by theories, concepts and directions in the discipline being studied and gives them a critical assessment, -Uses scientific achievements of other disciplines such as: pathological anatomy, physiology, biochemistry; -Finds and compares the relationship between the main symptoms and syndromes of lesions of various organs and systems in children and adolescents, visually projects the age characteristics of organs and systems in children and adolescents; -Determines the differences in the features of morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in different age periods of childhood.
	Good	-Learner did not make any gross mistakes during

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	<p>Corresponds to the estimates: B+ (3,33; 85-89%); B (3,0; 80-84%) B- (2,67; 75-79%) C+ (2,33; 70-74%)</p>	<p>the response, made unprincipled inaccuracies or fundamental errors corrected by the student himself -Does not correctly compare the relationship between the main symptoms and syndromes -Does not fully determine the differences in the features of morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes; -There is a systematic approach to the visualization of statements.</p>
	<p>Satisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates: C (2,0; 65-69%) C- (1,67; 60-64%) D+ (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	<p>- Learner made inaccuracies and unprincipled mistakes during the answer., -Was limited only to the educational literature specified by the teacher, -Does not correctly compare the relationship between the main symptoms and syndromes, and accordingly had great difficulty in systematizing the material.</p>
	<p>Unsatisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates: FX (0,5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24 %)</p>	<p>-Learner made fundamental mistakes during the response., -not study the main literature on the topic of the lesson; -Does not understand definitions in any way and does not speak correctly about the anatomical and physiological features of the child's body, -Does not find or compare the relationship between the main symptoms and syndromes, -Not able to identify differences in the features of morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes, does not know how to use the scientific terminology of the discipline.</p>
Mastering practical skills	<p>Excellent Corresponds to the estimates: A (4.0, 95-100%); A- (3.67, 90-94%)</p>	<p>- Learner is well-versed in questioning and examining patients. -Correctly and accurately selects questions when collecting medical history. -Accurately perform basic physical examination: general examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of pulse characteristics, respiratory rate, etc. in children and adolescents. -Accurately evaluates the results of the examination. - Used additional literature to prepare for the lesson. Organizes the material on this topic. -Effectively communicates in medical practice, objectively conveys appropriate information, knows and uses the norms of ethics and deontology when performing the skill;</p>
	<p>Good Corresponds to the estimates: B+ (3,33; 85-89%); B (3,0; 80-84%) B- (2,67; 75-79%)</p>	<p>-Learner is well-versed in questioning and examining patients, has made -Accurately perform basic physical examination: general examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of pulse characteristics, respiratory</p>

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	C+ (2,33; 70-74%)	<p>rate, etc. in children and adolescents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unable to correctly interpret the results of the examination. -Does not accurately convey the proper information;
	<p>Satisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates:</p> <p>C (2,0; 65-69%)</p> <p>C- (1,67; 60-64%)</p> <p>D+ (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Is guided by the questioning and examination of patients, -There are errors during the physical examination (palpation, percussion, auscultation and general examination), showed incomplete knowledge of the material on a given topic, while making fundamental mistakes. -There are errors in the evaluation of the survey results. -Low level of communication in medical practice; subjectively conveys relevant information;
	<p>Unsatisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates:</p> <p>FX (0,5; 25-49%)</p> <p>F (0; 0-24 %)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unable to carry out practical skills and interpret their results. - Did not participate in the work of the group. Learner is not able to communicate in medical practice; does not provide proper information, does not have any knowledge and is not able to use the norms of ethics and deontology when performing the skill. -Blunders when answering the teacher's questions, without using specific terminology in the answers.
Clinical analysis of the patient	<p>Excellent</p> <p>Corresponds to the estimates:</p> <p>A (4.0, 95-100%);</p> <p>A- (3.67, 90-94%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identified the main problems of the patient: - assessed the anamnestic data - evaluated the physical examination data - made a preliminary syndromic diagnosis - Learner drawn up a laboratory research plan - Learner drawn up an instrumental research plan - correctly interpreted the results of laboratory tests - correctly interpreted the results of instrumental research - Learner substantiated his syndromic diagnosis -performed differential diagnosis with similar syndromes
	<p>Good</p> <p>Corresponds to the estimates:</p> <p>B+ (3,33; 85-89%);</p> <p>B (3,0; 80-84%)</p> <p>B- (2,67; 75-79%)</p> <p>C+ (2,33; 70-74%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Learner did not fully identify the main problems of the patient: - assessed the anamnestic data - evaluated the physical examination data - couldn't make a preliminary syndromic diagnosis - Learner have drawn up a laboratory research plan - Learner have drawn up an instrumental research plan - did not correctly interpret the results of laboratory tests -misinterpreted the results of instrumental research

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learner substantiated his syndromic diagnosis -performed differential diagnosis with similar syndromes
	<p>Satisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates: C (2,0; 65-69%) C- (1,67; 60-64%) D+ (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	<p>There are significant errors in determining the patient's condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learner did not fully evaluate the anamnestic data - evaluated the physical examination data without paying attention to the main aspects - couldn't make a preliminary syndromic diagnosis - Learner have drawn up a laboratory research plan - Learner have drawn up an instrumental research plan - did not correctly interpret the results of laboratory tests -misinterpreted the results of instrumental research - could not substantiate his syndromic diagnosis -could not perform differential diagnosis with similar syndromes
	<p>Unsatisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates: FX (0,5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24 %)</p>	<p>Learner doesn 't understand the task at all</p>
Solving a situational tasks	<p>Excellent Corresponds to the estimates: A (4.0, 95-100%); A- (3.67, 90-94%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Learner did not make any mistakes or inaccuracies while solving the situational task. -Understands the patient's problems, gives them a critical assessment, - Correctly draws up a diagnostic action plan, -Has communication skills and uses scientific achievements on this issue.
	<p>Good Corresponds to the estimates: B+ (3,33; 85-89%); B (3,0; 80-84%) B- (2,67; 75-79%) C+ (2,33; 70-74%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learner did not make gross mistakes or make unprincipled inaccuracies while solving the situational task. -Is guided by the patient's problems, has some difficulties in their critical assessment, -When drawing up a diagnostic plan, it allows for some shortcomings, -Has communication skills and does not use scientific achievements on this issue
	<p>Satisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates: C (2,0; 65-69%) C- (1,67; 60-64%) D+ (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learner made inaccuracies and unprincipled mistakes while solving a situational task, -Has some difficulties in analyzing the patient's problem and critically evaluating them, - Makes mistakes when drawing up a diagnostic plan, has communication skills.
	<p>Unsatisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates: FX (0,5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24 %)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learner is not guided by the patient's problems, - Has poor communication skills.


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Checklist for LIWT/LIW		
Control form	Score	Evaluation criterion
Preparing for the presentation of the topic	Excellent Corresponds to the estimates: A (4,0, 95-100%); A- (3,67, 90-94%)	-Presentation was completed independently, on time, -volume of at least 20 slides, using at least 5 literary sources, - slides are informative and well-designed, and the speaker demonstrates deep knowledge of the topic during the defense, -does not make mistakes when answering questions during the discussion, he answers clearly without difficulty or a little thoughtfully with uncertainty.
	Good Corresponds to the estimates: B+ (3,33; 85-89%); B (3,0; 80-84%) B- (2,67; 75-79%) C+ (2,33; 70-74%)	Presentation was completed independently, on time., -volume of at least 20 slides, use of at least 5 literary sources, slides are informative, -they may not be accurate, but the speaker demonstrates good knowledge of the topic during the defense., -makes mistakes when answering questions that he corrects himself.
	Satisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates: C (2,0; 65-69%) C- (1,67; 60-64%) D+ (1,0; 50-54%)	-Presentation was completed independently, on time., -at least 20 slides in length, at least 5 literary sources have been used, slides may be meaningless, -during the defense, the author makes fundamental mistakes when answering questions or does not focus on his own material.
	Unsatisfactorily Corresponds to the estimates: Fx (0,5; 25-49%) F (0; 0-24 %)	- Presentation was not delivered on time., -volume is less than 20 slides. Less than 5 literary sources were used - slides are not informative. During the defense, the author makes gross mistakes when answering questions. - Does not know his own material.
Checklist for intermediate certification		
Testing		
The assessment of test assignments corresponds to a multi-point knowledge assessment system		
Demonstration of practical skills	Excellent Corresponds to the estimates: A (4,0, 95-100%); A- (3,67, 90-94%)	- well-versed in questioning and examining patients. -Correctly and accurately selects questions when collecting medical history. -Accurately perform basic physical examination: general examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of pulse characteristics, respiratory rate, etc. in children and adolescents. -Accurately evaluates the results of the examination. - used additional literature to prepare for the

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		<p>lesson. Organizes the material on this topic.</p> <p>-Effectively communicates in medical practice, objectively conveys appropriate information, knows and uses the norms of ethics and deontology when performing the skill;</p>
Good	<p>Corresponds to the estimates:</p> <p>B+ (3,33; 85-89%);</p> <p>B (3,0; 80-84%)</p> <p>B- (2,67; 75-79%)</p> <p>C+ (2,33; 70-74%)</p>	<p>-well-versed in questioning and examining patients, has made unprincipled inaccuracies or fundamental errors corrected by the student himself.</p> <p>-Accurately perform basic physical examination: general examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of pulse characteristics, respiratory rate, etc. in children and adolescents.</p> <p>-Unable to correctly interpret the results of the examination.</p> <p>-Does not accurately convey the proper information;</p>
Satisfactorily	<p>Corresponds to the estimates:</p> <p>C (2,0; 65-69%)</p> <p>C- (1,67; 60-64%)</p> <p>D+ (1,0; 50-54%)</p>	<p>- guided by the questioning and examination of patients,</p> <p>-there are errors during the physical examination (palpation, percussion, auscultation and general examination), showed incomplete knowledge of the material on a given topic, while making fundamental mistakes.</p> <p>-there are errors in the evaluation of the survey results.</p> <p>-low level of communication in medical practice; subjectively conveys relevant information;</p>
Unsatisfactorily	<p>Corresponds to the estimates:</p> <p>F_x (0,5; 25-49%)</p> <p>F (0; 0-24 %)</p>	<p>-unable to carry out practical skills and interpret their results.</p> <p>- did not participate in the work of the group, is not able to communicate in medical practice; does not provide proper information, does not have any knowledge and is not able to use the norms of ethics and deontology when performing the skill.</p> <p>-blunders when answering the teacher's questions, without using specific terminology in the answers.</p>

Grade by letter system	Numeric equivalent of points	Percentage	Grade by traditional system
A	4,0	95-100	Excellent
A -	3,67	90-94	
B +	3,33	85-89	Good
B	3,0	80-84	
B -	2,67	75-79	
C +	2,33	70-74	Satisfactorily
C	2,0	65-69	
C -	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D-	1,0	50-54	


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FX	0,5	25-49	Unsatisfactory
F	0	0-24	

11. Learning resources	
Electronic resources, including, but not limited to: databases, animation simulators, professional blogs, websites, other electronic reference materials (for example: video, audio, digests)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Электронная библиотека ЮКМА - https://e-lib.skma.edu.kz/genres • Республиканская межвузовская электронная библиотека (РМЭБ) – http://rmebrk.kz/ • Цифровая библиотека «Aknurpress» - https://www.aknurpress.kz/ • Электронная библиотека «Эпиграф» - http://www.elib.kz/ • Эпиграф - портал мультимедийных учебников https://mbook.kz/ru/index/ • ЭБС IPR SMART https://www.iprbookshop.ru/auth • информационно-правовая система «Заң» - https://zan.kz/ru • Medline Ultimate EBSCO - https://research.ebsco.com/ • eBook Medical Collection EBSCO - https://research.ebsco.com/ • Scopus - https://www.scopus.com/
Electronic textbooks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jessica Buicko;Miguel Lopez-Viego;Michael A. Lopez –Handbook of Pediatric Surgery: eBook Collection (EBSCOhost) 2019 y. https://research.ebsco.com/c/tjtkn/search/details/nfc7lc7iqf?db=nlebk&limiters=None&q=pediatric%20surgery 2. John Flynn –Operative Techniques in Pediatric Orthopaedic Surgery- eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)/ 2022y. https://research.ebsco.com/c/tjtkn/search/details/nsoxqjvfv?db=nlebk&limiters=None&q=pediatric%20surgery 3. Балалар хирургиясы [Электронный ресурс] : оқулық / ред. басқ. А. А. Дюсембаев. - Электрон. текстовые дан. (138Мб). - М. : "Литтерра", 2016. - 592 б. с. 4. Балалардың кеуде қуысының хирургиялық аурулары. Оқу құралы. 2016 / https://aknurpress.kz/reader/web/1579 5. Шәкімова Г.Ә., Шабдарова С.К., Дадамбаев Е.Т., Имамбаева Т.М., Орынбасарова К.К. Балалар аурулары пропедевтикасы. Оқулық. – Алматы: «Эверо», 2020. -248б. https://www.elib.kz/ru/search/read_book/511/ 6. К. Асқамбай. Балалар аурулары: Оқулық.–Алматы, ЖШС «Эверо», 2020 ж. Том 1, 416 б. https://www.elib.kz/ru/search/read_book/201/ 7. Кабилдина Н.А.Балалардағы сүйек және жұмсақ тіндер ісіктері (оқу құралы) /Кабилдина Н.А. Алматы: «Эверо» баспасы, 2020. – 100 б. https://www.elib.kz/ru/search/read_book/331/ 8. Детская хирургия [Электронный ресурс] : учебник / Ю. Ф. Исаков, А. Ю. Разумовский. - Электрон. текстовые дан. (57,4Мб). - М. : ГЭОТАР - Медиа, 2017. 9. Детская хирургия. Клинические разборы [Электронный ресурс] : руководство для врачей / под ред. А. В. Гераськина. - Электрон.

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	<p>текстовые дан. (522Мб). - М. : ГЭОТАР - Медиа, 2017.</p> <p>10. Чикинаев А.А.Деформации грудной клетки у детей. Диагностика, клиника и лечение. - методические рекомендации. - Алматы: Издательство «Эверо» 2020. - 68 с. https://www.elib.kz/ru/search/read_book/501/</p> <p>11. Тогизбаева Г.И.Современные аспекты хронических гастродуоденитов у детей: учебное пособие / Г.И. Тогизбаева. - Алматы: издательство «Эверо», 2020. - 164 с. https://www.elib.kz/ru/search/read_book/448/</p>
Laboratory physical resources	
Special programs	
Journals (electronic journals)	
Literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brunicardi F. Charles.Schwartz's principles of surgery / F. Charles Brunicardi. - 10 nd ed. - [s. l.] : McGraw-Hill Elucation, 2015. - 2069 p. +эл. опт. диск (CD-ROM) Перевод заглавия: Принципы хирургии Шварца 2. Нурахманов Б.Д. Клиническая хирургия.-Эверо, 2014 3. Нурахманов, Б. Д. Хирургия. Т. 1: учебник. - Алматы : Эверо, 2013 4. Разин М.П., Минаев С.В., Турабов И.А. и др.Детская хирургия : учебник, ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2020 5. Жила Н.Г., Зорин В.И.Детская травматология : учебник, 2017 6. Разин М.П., Шешунов И.В. (под ред.) Травматология и ортопедия детского возраста , 2016 7. Балалар хирургиясы: оқулық / қазақ тіліне ауд. М. С. Асқаров ; ред. Ю. Ф. Исаков. - М. : ГЭОТАР - Медиа, 2016. - 1048 бет с. 8. Балалар хирургиясы : оқулық М. : "Литтерра", 2015. - 592 бет 9. Балалар хирургиясы: оқулық. А. А. Дюсембаев. - М. : "Литтерра", 2015. 10. Кемельбеков К.С, Нарходжаев Н.С Балалар травматологиясы және ортопедиясы, оқу құралы, 2023 ж 11. Кемельбеков К. С. 12. Қан тамырлар хирургиясының өзекті сұрақтары : оқу-әдістемелік құрал / К. С. Кемельбеков. - Шымкент : Б. ж., 2024. - 45 бет. с
12.	Politics of discipline
<p>Requirements for students:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not miss classes without good reason. 2. Don't be late for class. 3. Come to class in uniform. 4. Be active during practical exercises. 5. Prepare for classes. 6. Timely, according to the schedule, perform and hand over independent work (SRO). 7. Do not engage in extraneous activities during class. 8. Be tolerant, open and friendly to fellow students and teachers. 9. Observe safety precautions in the classroom and take good care of the property of the department. 10. Midterm control is studied by students at least twice during one academic period at 7 and 14 weeks of theoretical training with the results of extreme controls in the progress log and the 	

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electronic journal, taking into account Total points for missing lectures (missing lectures in the form of total points are subtracted from the grades of the boundary control). Total point for skipping 1 lecture 1.0 points. A student who does not appear at the border control without a good reason does not matter for the important passing of the exam in the discipline. The results of the midterm control were submitted to the dean's office in the form of a report at the end of the control week.

11. The grade for the SRO is set in the classroom, according to the schedule, in the academic journal of progress and the electronic journal, taking into account points for missing SIW classes. Total score for missing 1 SIW session is 2.0 points.

12. Digital educational resources (DER) and digital content are placed by the teacher in the "Assignment" module for the attached academic group (stream). All types of training videos are linked to the cloud storage of the department.

13. The "Task" module of AIS Platonus is the main platform for distance learning and placement of all educational and methodological materials.

13.	Academic policy based on the moral and ethical values of the academy
1	Web-site https://ukma.kz/
2	Academic policy of JSC SKMA. P. 4 Student Honor Code https://base.ukgfa.kz/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/%D0%90%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0-%D0%90%D0%9E-%D0%AE%D0%9A%D0%9C%D0%90.pdf
3	<p>Grading policy for the discipline</p> <p>The final grade (EI) of the student upon completion of the course is the sum of the admission rating score (ARA) and the final control score (FIC) and is set according to the point-rating letter system.</p> <p>EI = ARA + FIC</p> <p>The admission rating score (ARS) is equal to 60 points or 60% and includes: current control score (CCS) and midterm control score (MCS).</p> <p>The Current Control Score (CCS) is the average score for practical training and SIW.</p> <p>The endpoint control score (ECS) is the average score of two endpoint controls.</p> <p>The admission rating score (60 points) is calculated by the formula:</p> <p>CCS avg x 0.2 + ECS avg x 0.4</p> <p>The final control (FC) is carried out in the form of testing and the student can get 40 points or 40% of the total mark.</p> <p>During testing, the student is asked 50 questions.</p> <p>The final control is calculated as follows: if the student answered correctly 45 questions out of 50, then this will be 90%.</p> <p>90 x 0.4 = 36 points.</p> <p>The final mark is calculated if the student has positive marks both in the admission rating (AR) = 30 points or 30% or more, and in the final control (FC) = 20 points or 20% or more.</p> <p>Final grade (100 points) = CCS avg x 0.2 + ECS avg x 0.4+ FS x 0.4 A student who received an unsatisfactory mark for one of the types of controls (MC1, MC2, Tavr) is not allowed to take the exam.Total points are subtracted from the average score of the current control.</p>

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the exam			
14.	Approval and revision	Full name of Head of the Library and information Center	Signature
Date of approval with the Library and information Center	Protocol № 7	Darbicheva R.I.	
Date of approval at the department	25.06.25 Protocol № 11	Full name of Head of the Department	Signature
	25.06.25	Memetbekov K.S.	
Date of approval for the AC EP "Medicine"	Protocol № 6	Chairwoman of the AC EP "Medicine"	Signature
	27.06.25	Arysthanova D.	
Date of revision at the department	Protocol №	Full name of Head of the Department	Signature
Review date on the AC EP "Medicine"	Protocol №	Chairwoman of the AC EP "Medicine"	Signature