MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University

CLINICAL PRACTICAL TRAINING
for
the 4th year students of Medical Faculty

Methodical Recommendations

Lviv - 2011
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Approved by Session of CMC in Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University 2010, Protocol № ......

Responsible for Issue:
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Head of the Department of Practical Training in Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University – P.Jo.Kyryk
The clinical practical training of students of the higher medical educational establishments of III-IV levels of accreditation is an important link in preparation of a physician, as well as irreplaceable component of the educational process.

The program of the clinical practical training of students in the IV year of higher medical establishments, with III-IV levels of accreditation, is made for specialities “Medical practice” 7.110101, “Paediatrics” 7.110104, «Medical-prophylactic practice» 7.110105 direction of preparation 1101 is “Medicine” in accordance with the educational-qualificational characteristic (EQC), and the educational-professional program (EPP) for preparation of the specialists, confirmed by the order MH of Ukraine from 23.07.2007 №239, and the educational plan, confirmed by the order MH of Ukraine from 23.07.2007 №414. Education according to the foregoing specialities are carried out during 6, from them the first 5 years of which is generalized medical preparation.

In accordance with a curriculum, passing the clinical practice is foreseen in the VIII semester, when a student possesses the proper knowledge in the basic clinical disciplines: internal medicine, surgery, paediatrics and obstetrics.

The primary purpose of provision of clinical practice of students in the IV year of medical faculty is enhancement of knowledge and practical skills, acquired at the study of basic clinical and theoretical disciplines and their subsequent deepening and improvement during the practice in medical-prophylactic establishment. In addition, acquaintance with the work of a physician in the conditions of the future sphere on the basis of city and regional medical-prophylactic centres, organization of medical and antiepidemiological work, with the basics of ethical and medical deontology for the acquisition and strengthening of sanitary-elucidative skills, on the base of organization of health protection.

The organization of educational process is carried out according to the credit-module system.

In accordance with the order MH of Ukraine №414 from 23.07.2007 the volume of practice of students of the IV year is composed of 6.0 credits ECTS; amount of hours -180.

Practice of students of the medical faculty is conducted as physician’s assistants of the therapeutical, surgical, paediatric departments and maternity hospital. Clinical practice (physician’s) of students of the IV course is of professional responsibilities of a stationary doctor lasting 4 weeks - one week in therapeutical, surgical, paediatric, and labour-delivery departments.

The Program of clinical practice is presented by one module and structured by 4 submodules.

The clinical practical training of students of the IV year is conducted upon the termination of the semester, which is the reason for absence of lecture hours. Throughout the practiced time it is the independent duties and work of students that is being controlled and graded by teachers of the professional departments.

The departments of regional and city hospitals could participate in the basis of practical quality. Current practical and educational activity of students is controlled by the leaders- teachers of practice from the higher educational establishment.

The final module of clinical practice takes place on the last day of practice after its termination. The control of the modules is conducted by teachers of professional departments.
The estimation of success in clinical practice of students of IV year is rated, and in accordance with the multimark scale, taking into account current and final module control, has determination by the system ECTS and traditional scale accepted in Ukraine.

**During participation in the clinical practice students must know:**
- The organization of the medical work in the working conditions of a stationary, regional, or city hospital doctor;
- Clinical picture and features of the basic diseases’ course;
- The course of a normal pregnancy and delivery, and main types of obstetric pathologies;
- Basics of organization of health’s protection.

**Students of the IV course of medical faculty should be able to do:**
- Collect anamnesis and conduct objective investigation;
- Use all practical skills, which were brought by the IV-year program;
- Interpret the results of the basic laboratory and instrumental investigations;
- To ground in the diagnosis and its setting;
- Assist in surgeries, especially urgent;
- Deliver during normal labour;
- Correctly fill out medical histories (labour).

**The purpose** of conducting a clinical practice is in the strengthening of practical skills, within the limits of it’s aim, laid out in the educationally-professional program of preparation of specialists, according to specialties of “General Medicine” 7.110101, “Paediatrics” 7.110104:
- Conduct questioning and physical investigation of the patients and analyze their results;
- Plan the schedule of investigations according to the features of the clinical course of the disease;
- Analyze results of the basic laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation;
- Assign the main pathological symptoms and syndromes of the most widespread diseases;
- Perform differential diagnosis and appoint preliminary diagnosis of the most widespread diseases;
- Plan the tactic of pregnancy conduction, physiological labour, and postpartum period;
- Appoint preliminary diagnosis of complicated pregnancy, labour, and postpartum period;
- Interpret the general principles of treatment, rehabilitation, and prophylactics of the most widespread diseases;
- Participation in the first aid of emergency situations;
- Perform the necessary medical manipulations;
- Master the knowledge of moral and deontological principles of the medical specialist, and principles of professional subordination in the clinic.
The task of practice is strengthening the knowledge and skills attained during the studying of basic clinical and theoretical disciplines (investigation, establishment of clinical diagnosis, appointment of treatment) and subsequent improvement of practical skills, acquaintance with organization of medical practice and the working conditions of a physician in the city and region. In addition, the strengthening sanitary-educational working skills.

Achievement of the established purpose is possible only when clear regulations of the independent work of students is performed, as well as organization and control of the course of the practice by a direct leader, methodical help, and the control of the medical university teacher.

The supervisors of clinical practical training from an educational establishment are appointed by the order of the rector, experienced docents, and professor’s assistants of departments which directly took part in the educational process in the discipline with which the practice was conducted.

Activity of the teacher - supervisor of clinical practical training

The direct supervisor of the clinical practice of students must:
- In detail familiarize with the program and methodical recommendations of the clinical practice;
- Familiarize the students with the employees of the departments, working conditions (department planning, bed funding, sanitary-hygienic regimes, contingency of patients, security of equipment and medicines, character and volume of surgical intervention, etc);
- Compose schedules of students shifts;
- Constantly control the volume and level of the students acquisition of practical skills;
- Encourage students to actively participate in clinical conferences, sanitary education of the population, and the collective life of the hospital colleagues;
- Daily check the student records of the clinical practice;
- Give an objective characteristic and grade the works of each student.

Supervisors of clinical practical training for students in hospital should:
- attentively know the program and Methodical recommendations from clinical practice;
- acquaint students with the staff of departments, working conditions (space planning, beds, sanitary regime, contingent of patients, equipment and medication, the type and volume of surgical interventions, etc.);
- write down the work schedules and duty students;
- consolidate students for the most skilled surgeons;
- according to program content to ensure the selection of patients for curation;
- constantly control the acquiring of practical skills;
- check and sign daily records of students in Daily reports of clinical practice;
- give an objective characteristic the work and estimate the each student in the form below:

    Characteristic (an example)
4th year student from Lviv National Medical University

(Surname, name)

had a clinical practical training from internal diseases (surgery, obstetrics, paediatrics) from _________ till _________ 2011.

According to Program the student has obtained skills in curation of therapeutic (surgical, pregnant females, children) patients with ______________________________

(note the diseases and syndromes)

Student performed functional tests ________________ ____________________________

investigations_____________________________________ _____________________,

argued the diagnosis of_______________, indications to operations_____________,

Take part in the investigation of patients, preparation to surgery, postoperative care, assisted during the operation (labour, procedures).

Personal activity of student, moral and behaviour peculiarities.

Recommended mark for clinical practical training from internal diseases (surgery, obstetrics, paediatrics) is “______”.

Chief of the Department______                                        Signature _____
Date __________

The responsibility of students during clinical practical training

A student during the clinical practical training is personally responsible for the assigned task, its results, along with staff (doctors and other medical workers), he must fully understand the legal significance of their actions and to prevent violations on its part.

During practice the student is fully subject to internal labour regulations in hospital. Student-trainees, as assistant physician, should know that violations of labour, educational discipline it has disciplinary responsibility.

Student should be aware that there are a number of professional offenses for which the law provides for criminal liability.

Given all the above, students in the practice as a physician assistant must:
– to be attentive to the complaints of patients, do not take them seriously enough;
– carefully collect the anamnesis, examine the patient in order to prevent mistaken diagnosis and incorrect treatment;
– not perform medical manipulation without proper preparation and consultation with their supervisor of training;
– to help execute medical records, do not tamper with it;
– not carry out illegal examination, treatment, and experiments on patients.

A student in passing the practical training must:
– practice to get before of the chief of the University department of practical training advice on the duration of training, documentation, recommendations, etc.;
– by the dean to get referral to hospital for practical training;
– in time to arrive at practice to hospital;
– fully perform all the tasks stipulated in the Methodical Recommendation and practices of its supervisors;
– strictly adhere to the rules of protection of labour, a safety at hospital, and productive sanitation;
– carry out current rules and labour regulations at hospital;
– responsible for the assigned task, its results;
– keep a Daily reports of clinical practice, reporting other documentation provided by the program of practice.

**Students Research work**

Student research work during practical training is one of the most important forms of improvement of quality and efficiently of cognitive and creative process which defines the essence of everyday doctor’s activity.

Research work more intimate understanding and realization of subject essence, forms ability to review and to make general conclusion according to information derived during patient’s examination, ability to reason and to make logical conclusions while grounding clinical diagnosis. Also research work promotes development of abstract thinking while making scientific prognosis of disease course in future, motivates independent search and work scientific literature.

**Approximate list of subjects for student research work during internal diseases practical training:**

1. Comparative evaluation of information value of radiologic and endoscopic methods of diagnostics of stomach ulcer and stomach cancer.
2. Efficiency of staged treatment of patients with myocardial infarction.
3. Prevalence of arterial hypertension according to data preventive examination of certain district population.
4. Risk factors of ischemic heart disease.
7. Prevalence of obesity, diabetes mellitus among different population.
8. Adverse reactions of antiarrhythmic drugs.
9. Differential diagnostics of systolic and diastolic myocardial dysfunction.
10. Differential diagnostics of joint syndrome.

**Approximate list of subjects for student research work during practical training on surgery:**

1. Follow-up of groin hernias repair.
2. Diagnostics and treatment of retrocecal appendicitis.
3. Endoscopic management of bleeding from duodenal ulcer.
7. Follow-up of treatment of acute pancreatitis.
9. Indications to surgery in varicose veins of lower extremities.
9. Peculiarities of surgery in patients with oncologic low bowel obstruction
10. Peculiarities of clinical picture of acute appendicitis in elderly patients.

**Approximate list of subjects for student research work during practical training on obstetrics:**

3. Foetal congenital abnormalities.
4. Large foetus. Peculiarities of labour.
5. Pathological course of pregnancy and labour (late gestosis, obstetric bleeding, uterine rupture, obstetric peritonitis, DIS-syndrome).
8. Operation of the Caesarean section, complications.
9. Influence of the prolonged labour and prolonged anhydrous period on the newborn.
10. Newborn state after delivery with obstetric forceps.
11. Breech presentation, foetal and newborn complications.

**Approximate list of subjects for student research work during practical training on Paediatrics:**

1. Rickets: Aetiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations.
2. Treatment and prevention of rickets.
7. Respiratory failure in childhood: Clinical manifestation, the principles of the treatment.
10. Treatment of bronchial asthma in acute phase. Urgent aid in *status asthmaticus*.
11. Treatment of bronchial asthma in remission phase.
13. Primary and secondary prophylaxis of rheumatic fever.
**Contents of Clinical practical training**

The program of clinical practice is presented by one module and structured by 4 submodules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure of clinical practice</th>
<th>Hours /Credits</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type of control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module of Clinical practical training</td>
<td>180 h/6 credits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Final module control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content module 1. Training in Internal medicine</td>
<td>45 h/1,5 credits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Current control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content module 2 Training in surgery</td>
<td>45 h/1,5 credits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Current control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content module 3 Training in paediatrics</td>
<td>45 h/1,5 credits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Current control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content module 4 Training in obstetrics</td>
<td>45 h/1,5 credits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Current control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Content module 1.** Main responsibilities and professional actions of a doctor of a department internal medicine:
- Principles of organization of planned and emergency therapeutic aid;
- Interviewing and physical examination of patients with core pathologies in pulmonology, gastroenterology, haematology, and endocrinology;
- Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental investigations in internal medicine;
- Substantiation and formulation of diagnosis in core pathologies in pulmonology, gastroenterology, haematology, and endocrinology;
- Treatment, primary and secondary prophylaxis in core pathologies in pulmonology, gastroenterology, haematology, and endocrinology;
- Performing of first aid in internal medicine;
- Principles of ethics and deontology in physician’s practice.

**Content module 2.** Main responsibilities and professional actions of a doctor of a surgical department:
- Organizational principles of providing elective and urgent surgical aid;
- Improvement of clinical, laboratory-instrumental diagnosis and the tactics of treatment of basic surgical illnesses in the conditions of permanent establishments;
- Performing of the first aid in urgent surgical diseases;
- Application of ethical principles and deontology in the doctor’s practice of the surgical department.

**Content module 3.** Main responsibilities and professional actions of a doctor of a children’s department:
- Principles of organization of medical care for children; bases of legislation of Health service for children;
- Improvement of skills of diagnostics and hospital treatment of the most common paediatric diseases on the bases of clinical, laboratory and instrumental investigations;
– Obtaining of the first aid in paediatric emergency.
– Application of ethical principles and deontology in the doctor’s practice of the paediatric department.

**Content module 4.** Main responsibilities and professional actions of a doctor of an obstetric department:
– Principle of organization of obstetric care. The bases of legislation about maternal and child health care;
– Improvement of early and late term of pregnancy diagnosis. Management of physiological labour and puerperal period. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics and management of the complicated pregnancy, labour and puerperal period;
– Skills under urgent care in obstetrics;
– Principles of ethics and deontology in obstetrics.

**Structure of Content module 1 “Main responsibilities and professional actions of a doctor of a department internal medicine”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Contents of Clinical practical training</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Principles of organization of planned and emergency therapeutic aid</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Interviewing and physical examination of patients with core pathologies in pulmonology, gastroenterology, haematology, and endocrinology</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental investigations in internal medicine</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Substantiation and formulation of diagnosis in core pathologies in pulmonology, gastroenterology, haematology, and endocrinology</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Treatment, primary and secondary prophylaxis in core pathologies in pulmonology, gastroenterology, haematology, and endocrinology</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Performing of first aid in internal medicine.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Principles of ethics and deontology in physician’s practice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Credits ECTS</strong></td>
<td>45 1,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Independent work of students in the Internal disease practical training**

*In the department of internal disease student:*
– Executes duties of doctor’s assistant, supervises 5-7 patients (records complaints, anamnesis, provides objective examination of the patients, grounds diagnosis, plan of examination and treatment, evaluates results of laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation, completes case histories and records, writes out prescriptions, keeps records of temperature rates and prescriptions);
– Participates department chief’s and ward doctor’s rounds, morning doctors conferences, clinical conferences in the department and clinical postmortem
conferences of the hospital;
– Becomes proficient in medical manipulations, improves skills of paramedical personnel learnt on previous courses under the guidance of department chief or hospital doctor.

**In manipulation room student:**
– Performs intravenous introduction of drugs;
– Identifies blood group and performs matching tests, blood and blood substitutes transfusion;
– Performs stomach and duodenal intubation;
– Performs pleurocentesis and other practical skills according to the list.

**In functional diagnostics and ultrasound diagnostics room during patient examination student:**
– Records electrocardiograms independently, participates veloergometry, spirogram and other examinations recording;
– Interprets ECG, veloergometry depending on different pathological states;
– Interprets echocardiograms, differentiates heart structures;
– Identifies basic indices of spirogram;
– During ultrasonic examination of abdominal organs student must define under test organ and describe examination data (size, structure of gallbladder, liver, spleen and kidneys).

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**Daily reports in Internal medicine clinical practice (an example)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date, time</th>
<th>Content of work</th>
<th>Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.00-9.00</td>
<td>Participation in ward round</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9.00-12.00 | Round of ___ patients. | 1. 62 y.o. male. Diagnosis: Essential hypertension, II degree, risk 3. **Investigations**<br>1. Physical examination and history taking<br>2. Labs<br>3. Instrumental investigations:<br>- Echocardiography<br>- Ultrasonography<br>- ECG<br>- X-ray<br>**Confirmation**<br>1. Physical examination and history taking<br>- complains: headache, nausea<br>- BP: left arm – 170/100 mmHg, right arm – 170/100 mmHg<br>- auscultation: S4<br>-anamnesis: 15-years history; no history of systemic treatment; occasionally – sublingual kaptopril<br>2. Labs: normal<br>3. Instrumental investigations:<br>- Echocardiography: hypertrophy of heart wall<br>- ECG: positive Sokolov-Lyon index<br>**Treatment**<br>bi-prestarium 10/5 q.d.<br>atorvastatin 20 mg q.d.|}

| | Practical examination of 5 patients | Recording the history of a new patient | Interpretation of clinical, biochemical and instrumental investigations |
2. Labs: normal
3. Urea breath test: positive
4. Instrumental investigations:
   - Oesophagastroduodenoscopy (with biopsy): benign gastric ulcer of the antrum
   **Treatment:**
   - omeprazole 20 mg b.i.d.
   - amoxicillin 500 mg q.i.d.
   - clarithromycin 400 mg b.i.d.
   etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.00-13.00</td>
<td>Work in the ECG room: setting up the ECG machine, placing electrodes, obtaining ECG, performing ECG-tests (Bruce protocol), data interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record and interpretation of ECG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00-14.00</td>
<td>Work in the radiology room: setting up the X-ray machine, positioning of the patient, obtaining images, obtaining contrast x-ray, data interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretation of X-ray images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00-15.00</td>
<td>Participation in oesophagastroduodenoscopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examination of stomach mucosa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Summary digital report on internal medicine clinical practice**

(An example)

**student ___________________________ 4 year, group _____________**

**Hospital ___________________________ City __________________**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Skills</th>
<th>Number of skills</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Physical examination, substantiation and formulating of clinical diagnosis, medical report</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Daily curation of patients</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Duty at the department of resuscitation or intensive care unit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Emergencies first aid performing: Respiratory insufficiency (bronchial asthma attack), gallstone attack, diabetic coma, hyperthyroidism, acute adrenal insufficiency, etc. | 3-5 | 1-3
5. BP measurement | 15-30 | 1-2
6. Interpretation of clinical, biochemical and bacteriological investigation of blood, urine, faeces, phlegm, gastric and duodenal juice, measurement of pH | 20-30 | 1-2
7. ECG interpretation | 10-20 | 2-3
8. Pulmonary function test interpretation | 1-3 | 1-2
9. X-ray imaging interpretation | 10-12 | 1-3
10. Endoscopy findings interpretation | 3-8 | 1-2
11. Interpretation of echocardiography, sonography of abdomen and vessels | 3-5 | 1-3
12. I.v., i.m., and subcutaneous injections | 15-25 | 2-3

**Total** | **15-30**

Physician’s sign _________________
Structure of content module 2. „Main responsibilities and professional actions of a doctor of a surgical department”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Contents of Clinical practical training</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Organizational principles of providing elective and urgent surgical aid.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Improvement of clinical, laboratory-instrumental diagnosis and the tactics of treatment of basic surgical illnesses in urgent conditions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Improvement of clinical, laboratory-instrumental diagnosis and the tactics of treatment of basic surgical illnesses in urgent conditions</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Performing of the first aid in urgent surgical diseases</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Application of ethical principles and deontology in the doctor’s practice of the surgical department</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Credits ECTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Independent work of students in the department of surgery

*During clinical practical training on surgery student must:*
- as Assistant Ward doctor carry 5-8 patients (collect complaints and history, and objective examination of the patient, justify the diagnosis, examination and treatment plan, the indications for surgery, interpret laboratory results, and instrumental methods of examination;  
- under attending surgeon to acquire a number of medical manipulations, to improve skills of nurses;  
- take part in planned and urgent operations, and management of dislocations and fractures, imposing plaster casts;  
- on duty to examine patients who admitted, complete medical history, help the doctor in carrying out diagnostic and therapeutic measures;  
- attend the report of doctor on duty at morning conference.

Particular attention should be paid to the diagnostic tactics and first aid to patients with urgent surgical pathology and injured: appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, pancreatitis, incarcerated hernia, intestinal obstruction, perforating ulcer of duodenum or stomach, gastro-intestinal bleeding, other bleeding from arteries and veins, shock, burns, anaerobic infection.

*During the work in the dressing room:*
- under doctor’s supervision performs dressing, stitches remove, wound drainage, local anaesthesia, joint puncture;  
- applies plaster bandages, tires, traction for fractures;
− takes part in endoscopy;
− attach practice knowledge to prepare dressing room for work, dressing and sterilizing instruments, preparation of antiseptic solutions.

**In manipulation room student:**
− Performs intravenous introduction of drugs;
− Identifies blood group and performs matching tests, blood and blood substitutes transfusion;
− Performs stomach and duodenal intubation;

**In operating room student:**
− assists with planned and urgent operation;
− performs local anaesthesia;
− assists with narcosis;
− performs simple operations under surgeon’s control;
− establishes knowledge on the use of antiseptics, sterilization of material and tools, prophylactics of infection, the surgeon scrubbing before surgery, preparing the operating field, etc.

**Daily reports on clinical practice in the department of surgery (an example)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date, time</th>
<th>Content of work</th>
<th>Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.00-8.30</td>
<td>Was present in the morning conference. The doctor on duty reported about the admitted patients (three with chronic calculous cholecystitis, one with a hernia, two with phlegmomes, one with appendicitis – was urgently operated on), in addition reported about the patients with a severe state and those that deserve special attention; comments about the duty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30-10.00</td>
<td>Admitted for curation a new patient – Last name F. M., age, profession. Upon admission complains of dull and aching pain in the right subcostal area, paroxysms of acute pain with nausea, vomiting, increased body temperature to 38,2° C. Duration of illness is three years. Paroxysms are associated with improper diet. Earlier was investigated and treated at an internal therapist. US revealed stones in the gallbladder. No jaundice was present. <strong>Objective:</strong> ................. (in a compressed for compile the main results of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
patients observation, palpation, auscultation, the appearance of specialized symptoms).

The grounds of diagnosis: Based on the patient’s complaints (list complaints), anamnesis morbid (main information regarding the illness), the results of previous investigations (provide concrete results) a diagnosis of chronic calculous cholecystitis could be established.

For the additional investigation and preparation of the patient for surgery it is necessary to................ (provided a concrete plan).

Indications to surgery. It is necessary to state on which grounds the surgical performance is needed for the patient, state the method of anaesthesia, approach for the surgical performance, specialized features and volume of the surgery in the particular patient, risks in case of complications, prophylactic of surgery; blood group, Rh factor, information about informed consent for the surgery from the patient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.00-13.30</td>
<td>Curation of the previous patients. Patient ......., three days after operation due to umbilical hernia. Independently rises out of bed. Sleep and appetite satisfactory. Independently passes gases. Body temperature - 37.1°C. Bandaging: good wound healing, no oedema. Patient ..... with diffused toxic goitre. Performed EchoCG (sinus rhythm with HR 115 b/min.; ischemic changes in the posterior wall of the left ventricle), ultrasound of the thyroid gland (thyroid gland symmetrically enlarged to the III stage, without knots). The patient is being prepared for the surgery, receives mercazolil, anaprilin, phenazepam, Lugol’s solution in accordance with protocol. The state of the patients is improving gradually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30-15.00</td>
<td>Assisted in appendectomy (Patient ..... , 23 years old; diagnosis – acute phlegmonous appendicitis). Appendix removed anterogradely; stump was closed with a pursestring stitch; abdominal cavity permanently sutured. In one day: Observed six patients, rebandaged three patients, assisted in one operation; defined the blood group of two patients, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students signature and the corresponding doctor.

The given example of filling out the daily record could be changed, depending on the type of hospital, diagnosis of the patient, organization of the diagnostic-treatment measures in the department. However, the daily record must provide the complete picture about the work of the student in the department.

At the end of the daily record from the rotation “Surgery” are listed the patients that the students oversaw with the appropriate diagnosis, and in addition to that, separately is listed practical skills that the student acquired.

Summary digital report on surgery clinical practice
(an example)

student ___________________________ 4 year, group ______________
Hospital ___________________________ City___________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Skills</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

18
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>of skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Daily patients curation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Physical examination, substantiation and formulating of clinical diagnosis, medical report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Duty at the department of resuscitation or intensive care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assistance in elective and urgent surgical operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Interpretation of clinical, biochemical and bacteriological investigation of blood (bilirubin, amylase, electrolytes, coagulogram, etc.) in surgical practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>X-ray imaging interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Interpretation of CT, ultrasound, MRI, esoephagoscopy, gastroduodenoscopy, colonoscopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Assistance in dressing room: Surgical treatment of purulent wound, banding, drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Work in dressing room: Bandaging wounds, stitches remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Preparation of patient for surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Assistance in urgent care in patient with internal bleeding, septic shock, anaphylaxis, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15-30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature of surgeon __________________
Structure of Content module 3 “Main responsibilities and professional actions of a doctor of a paediatric department”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Contents of Clinical practical training</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Principles of organization of medical care for children; bases of legislation of Health service for children.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Improvement of skills of diagnostics and hospital treatment of the most common paediatric diseases on the bases of clinical, laboratory and instrumental investigations.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental investigations in paediatrics.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Diagnostics of the most common paediatric diseases and its substitution.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Treatment, primary and secondary prophylaxis of the most common diseases of respiratory, cardio-vascular, digestive, and urinary systems in children.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Providing the first aid in paediatric emergency.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Application of ethical principles and deontology in the doctor’s practice of the paediatric department.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Credits ECTS: 45 1.5

Independent work of students in the Paediatrics practical training

In the paediatric department student:
- gets acquainted with hospital organization and principles of work;
- gets experience of the first aid in paediatric emergency cases;
- improves skills of patient’s nurse and treatment and communication with parents;
- supervises 5-6 patients.
- fills up case histories (anamnesis morbi and vitae, a plan of investigation and treatment, diary, epicrisis, summary of case history);
- interprets the results of clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination of patient;
- registers ECG, measures blood pressure, observes the ultrasound examination;
- collects a patient’s blood sample daily for biochemical tests, performs duodenal probing, Mantou tests, intravenous drugs infusions and injections);
- performs daily round-up and discusses treatment plan with a clinical supervisor;
- assists a doctor on duty;
- reports at the morning clinical conference.
**Daily reports on clinical practice in department of paediatrics (an example)**

Student__________________________ Year____ Group ____
Practice period: from ___________201___ till ___________201___.
Hospital __________________________________________ City _______
Supervisor _______________________________________ 
( sign, seal)
Head doctor _______________________________________ 
( sign, seal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date, time</th>
<th>Content of work</th>
<th>Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-10.00</td>
<td>Participation in a daily morning conference, in a round of the chief of the department, in a duty report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-11.00</td>
<td>Observation of diagnostic procedures: gastrointestinal endoscopy, duodenal probing, etc.</td>
<td>Inspection of oesophagus and stomach mucosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00-12.00</td>
<td>Work in a radiology department or a clinical laboratory, observation of the general laboratory tests (CBC, biochemical tests, urinalysis, coprology, immunologic and bacteriologic tests)</td>
<td>Interpretation of X-ray records and laboratory tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-15.00</td>
<td>Patient’s supervision in different departments of paediatric clinic (6 patients): 1. Child O., 4 years. Ds: Acute left-side bronchopneumonia, RF stage I. Diagnosed on the basis of complaints (...), disease history (...), clinical symptoms (...), lung percussion and auscultation (...), laboratory and instrumental investigations (...). Examination......... Treatment.......  2. Child S., 10 years. Ds: Chronic gastroduodenitis. Diagnosed on the basis of complaints (...), disease history (...), clinical symptoms (...), superficial and deep abdominal palpation (...), ultrasound investigation (...), fibrogastroscopy(...), pH-probe (...), coprology (...).</td>
<td>A physical examination of patients (taking anamnesis, inspection, measuring of blood pressure). Completing of a medical card in a case of patient’s admission or writing of daily diaries. The estimation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary digital report on clinical practice in the department of paediatrics  
(an example)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Skills</th>
<th>Number of skills</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daily supervision of sick children</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Inspection of patients, making a diagnosis, completing of medical cards</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Duty in the Admission Room, Emergency Room or Intensive Care Unit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diagnosis and first aid in emergency cases (seizures, febrile fever,</td>
<td>3-8</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dehydration, circulatory collapse, syncope, bronchial spasm, diabetic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coma, acute renal and hepatic failure, adrenocortical insufficiency,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allergic reactions, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Measuring of blood pressure in the arms and in the legs.</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>An estimation of clinical, biochemical, bacteriological and immunological tests in paediatric practice</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>An estimation of the results of gastrointestinal endoscopy, pH-probes, colonoscopy.</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Analysis of ECG and Echo-CG findings</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>An estimation of the results of spirometry and bronchoscopy.</td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Interpretation of X-ray films and sonograms.</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>15-30</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Doctor signature ________________________________
Structure of Content module 4 “Main responsibilities and professional actions of a doctor of an obstetric department”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Contents of Clinical practical training</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Principle of organization of obstetric care. The bases of legislation about maternal and child health care.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Improvement of early and late term of pregnancy diagnosis. Management of physiological labour and puerperal period. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics and management of the complicated pregnancy, labour and puerperal period.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Skills under urgent care in obstetrics.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Principles of ethics and deontology in obstetrics.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Credits ECTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Independent work of students in the department of obstetrics**

A student during the practical training at the Department of Obstetrics has to:
- perform the task according to the practical programme;
- perform the dental and oral cavity sanitation or sanitation of the other possible source of the infection prior to the beginning of practical training;
- pass the bacteriological examination;
- take a shower every morning before the working day;
- put on the cotton clothes, cap, mask and leather shoes;
- carry out the inside rules of the obstetric department;
- record the diary of practical training;
- take part in the research work;
- report on practical training to the tutor;
- pass the credit.

Practical training at the admission subunit of the Department of Obstetrics. A student has to:
- learn to perform the examination of the pregnant and parturient women;
- learn to fill in the patient’s card;
- learn to assess condition of a pregnant or parturient woman on referring to the appropriate subunits of the obstetric department.
- be able to provide the urgent care to pregnant and parturient women with severe forms of late gestosis, obstetric bleeding, etc.

Practical training at the Department of the Complicated Pregnancy. A student has to:

23
- supervise the 4-5 pregnant patients with complicated pregnancy (late gestosis, foetal malposition, malpresentation, extragenital diseases, etc).
- be able to fill in the obstetric history and to write out a certificate of pregnant or parturient women;
- carry out of the external obstetric examination;
- determine the expected date of labour and term of pregnancy;
- perform the internal obstetric examination;
- determine risk factors for mother and foetus;
- plan labour management.

Practical training at the Delivery Department. A student has to:
- perform examination of the parturient woman;
- fill in the patient`s card;
- plan labour management;
- assess objectively the character of labour and its dynamics, foetal state;
- fill in the partogram;
- perform appropriate analgesia in labour, prevention of the obstetric bleeding, weakness of labour activity and foetal hypoxia;
- participate in management of labour;
- participate in management of labour in breech presentation;
- fulfil the immediate care of the healthy newborn;
- participate in minor obstetric operations (examination of the birth canal, amniotomy, application of the sutures on the uterine cervix, vagina, perineum, manual separation and removal of the placenta, manual examination of the uterine walls);
- be familiar with the organization of the wards for intensive therapy;
- be able to provide the urgent care of parturient women with severe forms of late gestosis, obstetric bleeding.

Practical training at the Department of Postnatal Period and Newborn Department. A student has to:
- supervise the 4-5 postparturient women (to estimate the patient`s state, to determine the level of the uterine fundus and the state of the breasts, the character of lochia and suture’s state);
- fill in the patient`s card;
- know the methods of the treatment of the late gestosis and extragenital diseases in postnatal period.
- be familiar with the order of the discharge procedure of postparturient women and newborns;
- prevent the postnatal septic diseases of postparturient women and newborns;
- study the peculiarities of the physiological course of early neonatal period.

Daily reports in obstetric department practice (an example)

Student_________________________________________ Year____ Group ____
Practice period: from ___________201___ till ___________201___.
Hospital __________________________________________ Solic__ City _______
### Date, time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Content of work</th>
<th>Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.00-8.30</td>
<td>Morning meeting: number of labours, complications, treatment of complications, obstetric operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30-10.00</td>
<td>External obstetric examination of a parturient woman and internal obstetric examination have been performed. Patient`s card was filled in. Period of labour (full-term, preterm labour) was determined. Risk factors of perinatal pathology were determined and management of labour was planned.</td>
<td>Determination of pregnancy term&lt;br&gt;Estimation of laboratory findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-12.00</td>
<td>Observation over the mother`s and foetal state, course of labour were performed. Program was filled in. Prevention of the weakness of labour activity, foetal distress and obstetric bleeding was performed.</td>
<td>Management of physiological labour.&lt;br&gt;Determination of feeding regimen of newborn.&lt;br&gt;Management of abnormalities of labour activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-14.00</td>
<td>Labour was managed in primigravida. Placental period was managed. Primary care of healthy newborn was performed. Examination of birth canal was performed. Sutures on the perineum rupture (the I stage or II stage) were applied. Observation over the patient`s state in early postnatal period.</td>
<td>External obstetric examination of pregnant woman, Leopold`s manoeuvres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00-15.00</td>
<td>Assisting in the operation of Caesarean section (indications for this operation, contraindications, conditions for Caesarean section, description of the main stages of the operation). Description of the clinical case (an example): A 27-year-old woman was admitted to the hospital because of the 1st labour at term of 38-39 weeks of gestation, 1st period of labour. Course of the pregnancy without any peculiarities. Complaints of regular pain in the lower part of the abdomen every 4-5 min. within 9 hours. Objective data: uterine contractions were every 4-5 min., 40-45 sec. Longitudinal lie of foetus, the 1st position, anterior view. Foetal heart beats were 138-148 b/min. Foetal presenting part was foetal head that was pressed to brim plane. Vaginal examination revealed: uterine cervix was effaced with 7-8 cm</td>
<td>Clinical measurement of the large pelvis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dilatation. Foetal membranes were intact. Presenting head engaged in brim plane with sagittal suture in left oblique diameter. Diagnosis was made: the 1st labour at term of 38-39 weeks of gestation, the 1st period of labour. Doctor’s tactics: amniotomy, observation over the mother’s and foetal state. Prevention of the obstetric bleeding in the III period of labour and early postnatal period. 

Physiological course of labour. Duration of labour was 11 hours. A living mature girl with the body weight of 3,500 g, 51 cm long was born. Newborn’s state was estimated as satisfactory (8/8 points by the Apgar’s score). Active management of the third period of labour. Inspection of the birth canal without any peculiarities. Blood loss was 150 ml.

**Summary digital report on obstetrics clinical practice**
*(an example)*

**student ___________________________ 4 year, group _____________**

**Hospital _____________________________ City_____________________**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Skills</th>
<th>Number of skills</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>External obstetric examination of the pregnant woman, Leopold's manoeuvres, measurement of the large pelvis, determination of the <em>conjugata vera</em></td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Determination of the term of pregnancy (according to anamnesis and objective data); determination of the term of labour.</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Internal obstetric examination</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Determination of the gestational term and weight of the foetus</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Auscultation of the foetal heart beats</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Obstetric care in labour and early postnatal period.</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Estimation of the newborn state (according to the Apgar score). Immediate care of the healthy infant.</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Design of patient’s card</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Interpretation of laboratory tests data and data of US, CT, Doppler.</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Assitstation in obstetric operations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urgent care in eclampsia, obstetric bleeding, postnatal septic diseases.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15-30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physician’s sign _____________________________
Forms of Control

Forms of control and evaluation system is implemented according to the requirements of the program of practice and the Instruction about the evaluation system of educational activity of students in credit-modular system of educational process, approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (2005).

Grade for the module is designated as a sum of grades of the current control of the content modules (in points) and grade for final evaluation module control (in points), which is given within an evaluation of practical skills in accordance with the list defined by the program of the practice.

The highest number of points, assigned to students for the module (test credit) - 200, including current activity (content modules) - 120 points (60%) and the final module control - 80 points (40%).

The current control of the students in the departments (content module) is held by heads of the practice from relevant departments of the university and by the supervisors of the clinical practice.

Current control is done according to the specific goals of every content module. One of the activities of the student and his control by the supervisor of practice is the Daily report of the clinical practice which should be filled in by the student every day of the practice and signed by the head of practice from hospital and from the university.

After the end of every content module the student should complete the Summary digital report. Completed and signed by the supervisor of the practice Daily report and the Summary digital report are required for the admission of students to the final module control.

The supervisors of the clinical practice analyze the students’ work in the departments, including their discipline (students must attend practice every day), quality of Report (justification and formulation of diagnosis, determination of examination and treatment plan), quality of the acquired skills of clinical, laboratory, and instrumental diagnostics, involvement in providing first aid, implementation of the principles of medical ethics and deontology in the practice. Summary report for every content module enables the correct evaluation of the current educational activities of the student. In the case of acquisition of at least 60% of practical skills (18 points out of 30 for content module) students who get 72 points out of 120 are admitted to the final module control.

The final module control

Students which complete the program of Clinical practical training and have properly designed accounting documents (Daily report and Summary digital report) and received for the current activities not less than 72 points are admitted to the final module control.

The final module control of the Clinical practical training of the students of 4th year anticipates the demonstration of abilities and practical skills in each section and the solution of two tasks.

The maximum number of points that a student can receive for the module control, is 80, thus:
- Practical skills - 60 points (15 points for each section of practice). Amount of points for practical skills is given in the List.
- Case study - 20 points (10 points for each). Final control module is passed if a student gets at least 50 points.

**Grade for the subject**

Grade for practice is given only for students which complete the program of clinical practice and have properly designed accounting documents (Daily report and Summary digital report) and have got at least 72 points for current activities and also have passed the final module control with at least 50 points. Grade for the module is the sum of points for the current activities and final module control. The maximum amount of points that a student can receive for the practice is 200.

The converting of the points for the subject according to ECTS and 4-grade (traditional) systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECTS grade</th>
<th>Statistical index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>The best 10% of the students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Following 25% of the students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Following 30% of the students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Following 25% of the students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>The last 10% of the students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of students is determined by a sample for the students of the subject within the relevant specialty.

Points for the subject given for the students is converted to 4-point scale in such a way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECTS grade</th>
<th>4-grade scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>«5»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B, C</td>
<td>«4»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D,E</td>
<td>«3»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FX,F</td>
<td>«2»</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grade FX, F ("2") is given to students which have not passed any content module of the subject by the end of it.

Grade FX ("2 ") is given to students which have not passed the final module control. They are eligible for re-writing the final module control no more than 2 times according to the schedule approved by the rector.

Students who have received grade E at the end of the subject (have not completed at least one content module) have to take the relevant content module again. Appropriate decisions are taken by the university according to the regulations.